

## MANIFESTO TO THE BOERS.

Lord Roberts Invites them to Come Under British Protection.

## GEN. METHUEN IS ACTIVE.

Fighting Going On Near Ladysmith—Reinforcements All Round—Discussing the Bayonet.

London, Feb. 7.—Lord Roberts has issued to be distributed in the towns bordering upon the invaded colonial territory an invitation to Free States and Transvaalers to go into the desert, offering them good treatment and a restoration to their farms on the British re-occupation of republican territory.

The manifesto guarantees that those bringing horses can sell them. Forging will have their passage paid to Europe. Colonial rebels are advised to surrender in preference to being taken prisoners.

Not a word has been received from the correspondents with Gen. Buller for three days. It is as though Natal had been wiped off the map, except the telegram from Ladysmith saying that the Boers are cannonading and "fighting is going on."

Gen. Macdonald, with 4,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery threatens the Boer right at Magerfontein. This is the first sign of activity on the part of Lord Methuen for some weeks and doubtless has relation to the movements of the British further east.

The Standard has received the following dispatch, dated Monday, February 6th, from Koppies dam: "Gen. Macdonald, with a brigade of infantry, a regiment of lancers and one battery, has reached here from Modder river camp in what is regarded as an important move to the right of the Boer position at Magerfontein."

Koppies dam commands the roads from Kimberley to Hopetown and from the Cape to the Orange. The Boers have moved to the right of the Boer position at Magerfontein.

The arrival of Gen. Macdonald's column was opportune, as it just prevented two large commandos effecting a junction. He now holds both banks of the river.

Our lancers had two brushes with the Boer patrols. There is great activity among the enemy and strong forces are concentrating to oppose our further advance. The troops suffered from heat and scarcity of water during the march."

On Saturday the Pretoria corps disembarked a party of British from Ladysmith disembarked at a railroad station, receiving a number of coolies who were cutting grass. A party of Boers detached to the scene was attacked from the trenches and all repulsed except four, who, hiding, prevented the British from advancing to within fifty yards, when they fired a volley, killing three men. This was seen from the British fort which fired a shell and sent away to assist the British.

The Boers lost four, killing two men, and the British lost none. It is reported that the British have immediately moved on to the front. Three thousand disembarked Monday and were quickly sent elsewhere. No public opinion was given to the arriving volunteers at Ladysmith, but they have been immediately sent to the front.

It is reported that Lord Methuen has disembarked Reinington's scouts, one of the most useful colonial commands, because he had ascertained that some members of the corps had been connected with the Boers.

Capt. Walter Congreve, who received the Victoria cross for gallantry in endeavoring to save the British guns at Chasms, writes: "I never saw a Boer soldier. I do not think any one else did. Thousands of bullets rained and shells burst all over the place, but the Boers were invisible."

In the absence of war news this morning, Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, discusses the problem of arming the nation at home. He says: "There is now such intense and widespread interest in the army and its management that the nation has itself to thank if the solution of the problem should not be the history of the next few months." He proceeds to argue that "consolidation would be valuable unless the general management of the army were first improved."

On this point he says: "A war office that for thirty years has no known what to do with the volunteers would not know what to do with the half a million conscripts."

Mr. Wilkinson also discusses the use of the bayonet, remarking: "This weapon very seldom comes into actual use. Its effect is on the spirits of both sides rather than on the bodies of either. The British by not shooting first for charging, but not for shooting, have lost ten times as many men as the Boers have lost by British bayonets."

Col. Thompson III.

Terris Haute, Ind., Feb. 6.—Col. Richard W. Thompson, ex-secretary of the navy, soldier, statesman and author, and the only surviving member of the Congress of 1841, is critically ill at his home in this city. His family is greatly alarmed and unless the invalid rallies, the worst is feared. Col. Thompson is 84 years of age.

THREATENED BY DALY.

Re Said All Who Supported Clark Would be Denounced.

Washington, Feb. 6.—A number of witnesses before the Senate committee on privileges and elections in connection with the investigation of the election of Hon. W. A. Clark to the Senate from Montana. Among the witnesses were Senator Cullen, State Representative McLaughlin, Ben Falk and Harry Ringwalt.

Mr. Cullen testifies that previous to the meeting of the legislature Mr. Clark had told him that if Clark was elected to the Senate he should not take his seat, and that his supporters would be denounced as bribe-takers.

Mr. McLaughlin was put on to impeach the testimony of Speaker Stiff. The Montana legislature, concerning the sale of timber lands to Mr. Clark before the opening of the session, was held in the city of Helena, Mont. Mr. Clark had told him that if Clark was elected to the Senate he should not take his seat, and that his supporters would be denounced as bribe-takers.

Mr. Ringwalt told of a conversation

## THE \$5,000 EIGHTEEN KARAT GOLD LOVING CUP

THAT IS TO BE PRESENTED TO SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

The massive loving cup, made of 18 carat gold, given to Sir Thomas Lipton as a token of the high esteem in which he is held as a thorough sportsman and gentleman, is 14 inches high and stands on a green marble base of 5 inches, making a total height of 19 inches. It was made by the Gorham company at a cost of \$5,000. Three graceful mermaids form the handles, from which run sprigs of shamrock, rose and golden-rod, emblems respectively of Ireland, England, and the United States, these flowers being treated in green, red and yellow gold.

The subject of the first panel is a figure of Victory, extending her arm toward a yacht approaching from the distant east, symbolized by the rising sun. At the top is an Irish harp. At the lower edge of this panel is a ribbon bearing the appropriate inscription, "Amicus Amico" (friendly to a friend), the motto of the family of Bellingham.

To the second panel are the figures of Britannia and Columbia extending hands in the grasp of friendship, with a lion and eagle in attendance, while the sun in the zenith typifies the meeting of east and west.

The third panel bears the inscription, chased in relief in flowing letters, as though floating in the water, "To Sir Thomas Lipton From His American Friends, 1899," and supplies the motive for the whole treatment. The upper part of this panel is decorated with seaweed, with mermaids playing upon harps.

At the foot of the cup the decoration includes dolphins, seaweed, shells, etc., with the world he can meet defeat with similar grace. He has a manly, frank way with him, to which the American heart is quick to respond, and his expressed wish that if he failed to carry back the cup he would at least take our esteem is more than realized. As an evidence of the comradeship and good feeling of the American people toward him and his country it is proposed that a loving cup be presented to him with all that the name implies.

which he had with Mr. Whiteside before the meeting of the legislature, in which the latter had told him there was to be a big sensation in connection with Mr. Clark's senatorial race, and that \$50,000 would be spent in it.

During the day the letter from Mr. Blackford, which was opened in Mr. Campbell's office while in the hands of Ben Hill, was put in evidence. The committee declined to go into the relative question bearing upon the legislative elections in Montana in 1899.

## SURPRISED ENGINEERS.

Chicago Man Makes Most Powerful Dredge in the World.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The entire engineering world of Europe has not recovered from the surprise over the remarkable performance at Antwerp of a big dredge boat constructed in Belgium for the Russian government on plans furnished by an American engineer, Mr. Bates, of Chicago. Under the contract the boat was to have a capacity of 1,600 cubic yards of dredging per hour. She recorded a capacity of 1,800 yards on trial.

So great was the interest in the trial that most of the foreign ambassadors were present, the Belgian cabinet, commissions from Australia, India, Germany, France, the Argentine Republic and hundreds of engineers from all parts of Europe. Trains were run at reduced rates to accommodate the people eager to see the American dredge, the most powerful in the world, and for six weeks boats were kept running to Antwerp to carry visitors to the point of operation.

The immediate effect has been to cause orders to be placed for similar dredges for India, Australia and Russia. The facts are reported to the state department by Consul General Hollo-way at St. Petersburg.

A Big Mortgage.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 7.—The Sunset Telephone and Telegraph company has mortgaged to the Old Colorado Trust Co. of Boston its entire possessions in California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico as security for the payment of gold interest bearing bonds to the amount of \$2,250,000.

Diaz Has 14 to 1.

City of Mexico, Feb. 7.—The committee appointed to count the votes cast in the recent national plebiscite has reported to the national liberal convention that 1,546,564 votes were polled and that 1,456,482 were for Gen. Diaz as the candidate for the presidency in the election to occur during the coming summer.

On this point he says: "A war office that for thirty years has no known what to do with the volunteers would not know what to do with the half a million conscripts."

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## FORTIFYING THE CANAL.

Secretary Hay Considered Well Before Agreeing to Say No.

Then He Had Fixed for Islands Near By that Anticipation to Virtual Fortification.

New York, Feb. 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

A member of the foreign relations committee of the Senate is authority for the statement that views with reference to the cession to the Danish West Indies have been officially exchanged between the United States and Denmark.

Negotiations are also in progress with Ecuador for the cession of Chatham Island, of the Galapagos group, to this government.

By the acquisition of these islands and the possession of Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, the United States will practically control the approaches of the proposed Nicaraguan canal.

There is authority for the statement that Secretary Hay, before agreeing to the provisions prohibiting the establishment of fortifications at the terminal of the canal, carefully considered the possessions of the United States in the immediate vicinity, and that in initiating negotiations with Ecuador for Chatham Island and with Denmark for the Danish West Indies, he was actuated by a desire to secure sites for naval stations which would effectively control the approaches to the canal.

With the islands now held and those being negotiated for, the United States officials are satisfied that no difficulty will exist as to the United States commanding and protecting the canal. The authorities are very loath to discuss the matter and, while refusing to admit that negotiations were in progress, officials are satisfied that the minister at Quito was conferring with Ecuador's representatives relative to the acquisition of the island of Chatham, or the right to establish a coaling station there.

No doubt is expressed that the United States will be able to secure the consent of both Denmark and Ecuador to the acquisition of the islands in question. It is understood that this government is not hurrying the negotiations.

Bryan is Gratified.

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 7.—W. J. Bryan said last night after the close of his New England campaign, during which he had addressed 45,000 people in eighteen cities.

"The meetings have been gratifying because they show the growth of Democratic sentiment. The trend of public opinion is away from the Republican party and I believe that each month will emphasize this opposition. The old men contrast the Republican party of today with the Republican party of Lincoln's day, and cannot but note the difference. The young men see the field of opportunity narrowing and they realize that Republican politics are continually adding to the advantages of aggregated wealth and lessening the chance of the young man who has his own brains and his muscle to rely upon. It requires more than the hope of a perpetual clerkship to stimulate the young man to the highest endeavor."

Trying to Fix Alaskan Boundary.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser avers that he has received information indicating that Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury were in London Tuesday perfecting the details of the settlement of the Alaska permanent boundary line with the British right to tidewater facilities as an essential feature of the prospective Nicaragua canal convention.

In other words, while the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Alaskan boundary have been disassociated out of respect to American prejudice, they are closely associated in fact.

ACCUSED OF WITCHCRAFT.

Indians Murder a White Family Because Former Had Scary.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 7.—Word has been received by the department of Indian affairs and by the police authorities of fresh trouble among the Indians of Upper Liard. Seven members of a Scotch-Indian family named Melville are said to have been murdered, where was epidemic of scurvy last fall and the story was started among the Indians that the Melvilles had caused it by witchcraft. A council was held, the Melvilles condemned, and a night attack planned for their destruction.

Setting fire to the Melvilles' home, the savages shot their victims as they attempted to escape.

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## OPPOSITION TO THE NEW TREATY

May Delay Ratification, but No Strong Enough to Defeat It.

## DISCUSSING FORTIFICATIONS

Leading Senators at First Opposed Now Say It is All Right—Morgan on Amendments.

New York, Feb. 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Immediate ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty permitting the construction of an isthmian canal by the United States need not be expected. Just enough opposition has developed to the provision prohibiting the construction of fortifications at the entrance to the proposed canal to provoke discussion and thus delay action on the treaty.

A careful canvass made of the Senate does not indicate, however, that this opposition is sufficiently strong to either secure the adoption of an amendment providing for fortifications or to prevent the ratification of the treaty without such an amendment. Leaders on both sides appear to be well satisfied with all the provisions of the treaty and they will try to have it ratified without amendment.

The principal advocates of an amendment in favor of military defenses are Senators Mendenhall and Aldrich, who are rarely in sympathy with anything done by the administration. When the treaty was first read yesterday, Senator Lodge seemed to think such an amendment was desirable, but after conference with other senators this afternoon he said the matter should be very carefully discussed before either the foreign relations committee or the Senate took action.

A meeting of the committee on foreign relations has been called for tomorrow to consider the treaty. Leading members of this committee are quite willing to accept the treaty as it stands, but the discussion may develop enough opposition to delay a report for another week.

Suggestions that Secretary Hay was tricked by the Lord Pauncefote are laughed at by the leading members of the committee who have known of the negotiations and reasons for adopting the articles prohibiting the construction of fortifications.

It is argued on behalf of non-fortification that, with an agreement signed by the absolute neutrals of the world for the absolute neutrality of the canal in time of war as well as peace, no defenses will be necessary. The moral obligations incurred by each nation signing the neutralization agreement will be as effective as guns in preserving the neutrality. Any nation violating the agreement will have all the rest of the world against it.

Those who think defenses of the terminal of the canal are necessary do not consider the permanent fortifications essential. In time of war, it is argued, the United States could, if necessary, send a fleet of battleships to each of the entrances and thus be able to physically force neutrality if for any reason it was feared it could not be morally enforced.

To those who point out that Great Britain is physically able to control the Suez canal by her strong defenses at Gibraltar, the answer is made that with a naval base at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the probable acquisition of the Danish and Galapagos islands, the United States will be in as good position to offer military resistance to any attempted violation of the neutrality of the Nicaraguan canal as Great Britain is connected with the Suez canal.

Discussion over the Hay-Pauncefote treaty may delay somewhat final action on the Nicaraguan canal bill, but it is the opinion of Messrs. Morgan, Aldrich and other leaders in the Senate, and Mr. Hepburn and other leaders in the House, that it will not prevent the final passage of the bill this session.

If the true is reasoned in its present shape an amendment will have to be made to the pending bill eliminating the provision contemplating the erection of fortifications at the terminal of the canal. If such a change occurs it will be over these amendments.

Senator Morgan, the author of the pending bill in the Senate, says there is no necessity for a radical amendment of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

"What is the necessity of fortifications if you are going to have an international agreement for absolute neutrality? I can see no reason for an amendment, and do not believe there will be any."

Representative Hepburn, chairman of the House caucus, in charge of the Nicaraguan canal bill, said tonight he did not care to discuss the treaty and its bearings on the canal until he had had an opportunity to study it, and determine just what its different provisions meant.

There will be no change in the present plans of the committee, Mr. Hepburn is at work on the report on the bill, and expects to submit it to the House before the end of the week. He will then take the first opportunity to get the measure before the House.

Disappointed in Cuba.

New York, Feb. 7.—A score of discouraged colonists who have gone to Cuba to seek their fortunes, returned last night on the Munson line steamship Laurensburg. They were a unit in expressing gratitude for their safe arrival in what they called "God's country."

In the group were W. E. Anderson, of Prairie City, Ia., R. C. Blake, of Selvin, Ia. They said the vicinity of Laurensburg has been made by the heavy tropical rains into a real hell. Each has a ten-acre tract in the colony.

"Lily White" Republicans.

New Orleans, Feb. 7.—The "Lily White" Republican convention at Alexandria nominated the following ticket: Governor—C. A. Adee.

Lieut. Governor—Judge Wiley. Secretary of State—Gen. W. J. Babin. Auditor—A. J. Weeks.

Fusion with the Populists will not be effected, but a conference committee was appointed to negotiate with all elements opposed to Democracy. Two Republican and a Populist ticket in the field practically insures Democratic success.

War Vessel to Venezuela.

New York, Feb. 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Disturbing events in Venezuela, reported to the state department by Minister Loomis, are responsible for the dispatch of the gunboat Machias by Rear Admiral Farquhar to the Venezuelan port of Puerto Cabello.

According to the government's information, Gen. Hernandez has not given up his struggle to gain the presidency of Venezuela. With a considerable following he is making preparations to renew the war with Gen. Castro, and it is expected that a conflict will soon occur. The Machias will remain in Venezuelan waters until foreign interests can be protected by the local government.

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The authorities have been informed that a disturbing condition of affairs also exists in Santo Domingo. As soon as the Machias can be relieved from duty in Venezuelan waters, she will be ordered to proceed to Santo Domingo.

The assignment of the gunboat to protect American interests and the dispatch of the Texas to New York and the Detroit to Mobile to attend the Mardi Gras festivities to be held at those points will compel Admiral Farquhar to postpone the fleet evolutions he contemplated at the city of New York, is now at Colon. She will not deviate from the itinerary arranged before she went to the Caribbean sea.

Closed Down Sugar Refineries.

New York, Feb. 7.—President Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Co. was questioned regarding reports that the leading refineries of the company had been closed down as a result of the loss of business, particularly because of the loss of large confectionery and condensed milk contracts.

"The reports are untrue," said Mr. Havemeyer. "We have lost no business and we do not intend to lose any."

The only refineries that have been closed down are the Stockport refinery, in Philadelphia, and the Jersey City refinery. These have closed down to take account of stock and to clean up. This is usual at the end of the year, but the demand during the holidays is continuing through January was so unusual that the closing was deferred until now. The Boston refinery, also close for a day or two, but the Williamsport refineries will not be closed.

The effect on the stock market of the reports referred to was a decline of about 5 points on sugar trust stock.

DOWAGER EMPRESS PAUSES.

Will Wait a While Before Changing Emperors in China.

Peking, Feb. 7.—It is generally believed that the dowager empress will not attempt the formal deposition of the emperor at the present moment, though that this was her first intention there is no doubt. It is gathered from credible Chinese sources that the dowager intended to carry out her plans during the first days of the new year. Everything had been prepared for the coup, but at the last moment representations were made to her that such a course probably would create serious opposition in the south, and this induced her to temporarily abandon her decision.

There is much anxiety in native quarters regarding the dowager empress's next move. It is generally thought, however, that she will allow affairs to

run their course.

Senator Platt, of New York, said: "What is the necessity of fortifications if you are going to have an international agreement for absolute neutrality? I can see no reason for an amendment, and do not believe there will be any."

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## DAUGHTERS TO LIFE.

Surgical Operations for Piles Dangerous and Unnecessary.

The failure of ointments, salves and pills to permanently cure piles has led many to believe the only cure to be a surgical operation.

But surgical operations are dangerous to life and moreover, are often unsuccessful and at this time no longer used by the best physicians not recommended by them.

The safest and surest way to cure any case of piles, whether itching, bleeding or protruding, is to use the Pyramid Pile Cure, composed of vegetable oils and acids, healing and soothing to the inflamed parts, and containing no opium or other narcotic.

Dr. Williams, a prominent official surgeon, says: "It is