# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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## VICTORIES ON PAPER

London War Expert Tells What Buller Has Probably Done.

SECURES TWO PASSAGES OF TUGELA

May Have Suffered Small Reverse on His Right Wing.

BRITISH OCCUPY PIETGIETERSDRIFT

Lord Dundonald Takes the Boer Forces Completely by Surprise.

GENERAL WARREN CROSSES THE TUGELA

**Done Under the Face of a Hot and Heavy Fire from the Enemy's Cannon and Rifles—Lyttleton Crosses.**

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LONDON, Jan. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The anxiety in regard to Buller is slowly increasing. The public and most of the war experts are inclined to take a gloomy view of the situation. Williams, the Leader's expert, says:

"Floods in the Tugela river may have postponed the action. We mentioned Thursday as the day upon which news would be officially promulgated. Our own information goes only till Monday night. It is to the effect that Warren holds the Tugela passages.

"The War office will probably communicate this statement to the recorders and commentators simultaneously with the news of the relief of Ladysmith. We are bound to say that the midnight bulletin of the War office made a bad impression. It is as certain as anything well can be that Buller has secured by yesterday morning the two passages across the upper Tugela. He may have pushed forward and been defeated later.

It is not impossible that he may have had a small reverse on his right, where he could not be very strong, but it is just as likely he is steadily pushing on toward his goal. If there should have been another reverse the shock will be felt all the more by the country on account of the apprehensions excited by the maladroit wording of the midnight placard."

**Occupy Pietgietersdrift.**

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Spearman's Farm, dated January 17, 9:30 p. m.:

"The forces marched westward on January 16. Lord Dundonald, by a dashing movement, occupied the hills above Pietgierdrift, fifteen miles west of Colenso, taking the Boers completely by surprise.

"The same evening the infantry followed. General Lyttleton's brigade crossed the river yesterday, and today shelled the Boer trenches beyond with howitzers.

"General Warren is now crossing Trichardo drift, five miles above. He is not opposed, although the Boers are holding a position five miles from the river."

LONDON, Jan. 18, 5:25 a. m.—The other morning papers are out with extra editions confirming the dispatch from Spearman's Farm to the Times.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, under yesterday's date, says:

"I am permitted to wire from Spearman's Farm that General Lyttleton yesterday forded Pietgieresdrift and captured with little opposition a line of low ridges a mile from there. During the night a howitzer battery was carried across. Today from Mount Alice, near Swartzkop hill, naval guns effectually shelled the Boer position, which is strong.

"General Warren also today crossed the Tugela six miles further to the west, near Wagondrift, with all arms, in the face of a hot and heavy fire from Boer cannon and rifles. He has effected a most satisfactory lodgment two miles further on toward Sproenkop."

A dispatch to the Daily News from Spearman's Farm describes Lord Dundonald's advance to Swartzkop hill, commanding Pietgiersdrift, and says:

"General Lyttleton's brigade was sent to hold a position on Swartzkop hill. Leaving a strong force to hold Colenso and General Hildyard's brigade at Springfield, our whole force advanced without delay. The ferry point at Pietgiers was on the further side of the river. Lieutenant Carlisle and five men swam the river and brought it over.

"After four days' halt on the south side of the Tugela our advance northward began January 16. General Lyttleton's brigade crossed the drift that evening and held the kopjes on our right.

"Sir Charles Warren's division has made an attack on the enemy's left. The column is now crossing the river."

## EVERY BRITISH GUN IN ACTION

**Boers Surprise the Britons at Ladysmith—Repulsed After Sixteen Hours' Fighting.**

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Standard publishes the following from Ladysmith, dated January 6, by way of Frere, January 17:

"The enemy today made a determined effort to capture two positions, Caesar's camp and Wagon hill. The latter is a lofty eminence to the southwest, possession of which would have brought them within rifle range of the town. Caesar's camp was held by the first battalion of the Manchester regiment. The position was separated from that of the Boers by a rocky ravine.

"In the early hours of the morning, under cover of darkness, the Heidelberg commandos succeeded in evading our pickets, making their way through the thornbush and reaching the foot of the slope at 2:30. The alarm was raised by our sentries, but before the full extent of the danger could be realized the outlying trenches had been rushed and their defenders slain. On hearing the firing two companies of the Gordon Highlanders went to the assistance of the Manchesters.

"At first it was thought the Boers were concentrating on the southern slope, where they had already gained a footing on the plateau. Here, however, their advance was checked by the steady volleys of our infantry and the deadly fire of an automatic gun.

**Capture a Lieutenant.**

"Lieutenant Hunt-Grubbe went out to see if any aid were needed by the troops stationed on the ridge near the town. He was not aware that the enemy had already captured the breastworks and called out to the sergeant. He received the reply: "Here I am, sir," and then he suddenly disappeared from sight.

"Captain Carnegie, suspecting a ruse, ordered the Gordons to fire a volley and to charge. The enemy thereupon fell back precipitately, leaving behind them the officer whom they had captured with so much presence of mind. The lieutenant was quite unhurt.

"It was quite evident now that the camp was being assailed on the left flank and on the front. By daybreak reinforcements of Gordon Highlanders and of the rifle brigade had been hurried up to the fighting line. Lieutenant Colonel Dick-Cunyngham, who was leading the Gordon's out of camp, was mortally wounded, being hit by a stray bullet. Still close to the town. The Fifth battery of field artillery, under Major [illegible] crossed the Klip river and shelled the ridge and reverse slope of the front high position, but the enemy were lying among the thorn bushes.

"The shrapnel which flew over our heads did terrible execution. It effectually held the Boers in check and rendered it impossible for them to send reinforcements to their men through the ravine. The enemy fought throughout with the most stubborn courage, being evidently determined to take the camp or die in the attempt.

**Big Guns Drop Shells.**

"Their big guns on Buluwano mountain and its smaller satellites threw more than a hundred shells at Abdy's forces. Our forces were not less gallant, and the enemy was pressed back step by step until at length those who were left broke and fled in utter disorder.

"A terrific storm of rain and hail, accompanied by peals of thunder, had burst over the camp during the fighting. This served to swell the streams into raging torrents. In their efforts to escape numbers of the enemy flung themselves into the current and were swept away. The struggle in this part of the field was now ended and the finale was a terrific fusillade all along the line the crash of which almost drowned the increasant thunder above.

"Meanwhile a more exciting contest was in progress in the direction of Wagon hill. At 2 o'clock a storming party furnished by the Harrismith commando crept slowly and cautiously along a donga in the valley which divides our posts from their camp. A few well aimed rifle shots killed our pickets. Taking advantage of every covert the Boers then gradually reached the crest of the heights. Here a body of light horse was posted, but they were forced to retire before the advance of the Free Staters, there being no breastworks for defense on the western shoulder of the hill. With little to impede their progress the enemy soon came to an emplacement, where they surprised working parties of the Gordon Highlanders and the Sixtieth rifles.

**Thirty Gordons Captured.**

"Lieutenant Digby Jones of the Royal engineers collected a handful of men, made a gallant effort to hold the position, but the numbers were against him, and after a stubborn resistance he was driven back and the enemy got possession of the summit. Even then, however, the Free Staters were afraid to venture far or to face the heavy fire from the Sangar. Here it was that Lieutenant McNaughten and thirty of the Gordons were captured, although not until every man among them was wounded.

"At 5 o'clock Colonel Edward with two squadrons of light horse arrived upon the scene and the Twenty-first battery of the Royal Field artillery under Major Blewitt came into action, the storming party being reinforced from the Boer camp. At the same time the Eighteenth Hussars and the Fifth Lancers checked the movement from the spruit on our right flank. Nevertheless, our position at this point had become critical. Our men had retired for cover behind the northern slope, while the enemy had made its way into the pass dividing it from the hill. Major Bowen rallied a few of the Rifles, but fell while leading them to the charge. His example was at once followed by Lieutenant Tod, but the latter met the same fate.

"The enemy was making good the footing it had already secured on the emplacement when Major Miller Wallnutt, calling the scattered Gordons together, charged in and drove them back. Having thus cleared the ground he joined Lieutenant Digby Jones in a newly prepared emplacement on the western shoulder.

"A pause ensued for a time, but the Boers were not yet finally beaten. Taking advantage of the storm now raging they essayed to capture the position by another rush. Three of their leaders reached the parapet, but were shot down by Lieutenant Digby Jones and Lieutenant Walnutt, the latter of whom also fell. The renewed check effectually discouraged the assailants and the deadly duel was now practically at an end. Nevertheless, small parties of the braver spirits kept up a murderous fire on our men from behind the rocks."

**Every Gun in Action.**

"The moment had evidently arrived to strike the final blow, and Colonel Park quickly issued the necessary orders. Three companies of Devonshires, led by Captain Lafone, Lieutenant Foeli and Lieutenant Masterson, made a brilliant charge across the open, under a terrific fire and fairly hurled the enemy down the hill at the point of the bayonet. In the course of the struggle Captain Lafone and Lieutenant Field were killed and Lieutenant Masterson received no less than ten wounds. This was a fitting close to a struggle that had lasted sixteen hours, during which every rifle and gun had been brought to bear.

"Our position was now secure. The attacks on the north and east had also been repulsed and the grand assault had failed all along the line. The Boers lost heavily. They admit the engagement was the most severe blow their arms had sustained since the opening of the campaign. They were confident of their ability to capture the town and had called upon reinforcements from Colenso to assist at the expected victory. Our losses were considerable.

"Early in the morning the Earl of Ava was mortally wounded while accompanying Colonel Ian Hamilton to the scene of action.

"The Garrison can now await the coming of relief with renewed confidence."

**Boers in Big Force.**

MODDER RIVER, Cape Colony, Jan. 17.—There was a demonstration in force under General Methuen yesterday, a division being engaged with the object of ascertaining the strength and disposition of the Boer force, and also in order to try to draw the Boers from Kimberley, where lately they have been active. The British discovered the Boers in great force and being reinforced from the direction of Jacobsdal.

At 4:30 the artillery opened fire, the shells dropping in the Boer entrenchment with great precision. The attack was directed against the Boer left. The firing continued until sunset, mostly with artillery, although the guards on the right fired some long range volleys. The Boers reserved their fire until the British were returning to camp in the darkness, when six shells followed them. There were no casualties among the British troops.

RENSBERG, Cape Colony, Tuesday, Jan. 16.—The Boers opened an artillery duel this morning, using a captured British fifteen-pounder, which the British gunners ultimately silenced. The British kept up a searching fire all day long on the Boer kopjes and also dragged another gun to the summit of Coleskoo.

**Wires from Front Silent.**

LONDON, Jan. 17.—2:30 p. m.—Public anxiety regarding the advance on Ladysmith remains unappeased and the vague rumors that a general engagement is progressing, purporting to emanate from Durban and Pietermaritzburg, are based solely on the belief that General Buller's arrangements

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## BURIAL OF GEN. WAUCHOPE

ommander of Highland Brigade Laid to Rest with His Men.

SURVIVORS SWEAR VENGEANCE ON BOERS

**Britishers March to Death in Early Morning—Rifle Crack Heralds Their Disaster—Boers Are Warned by Wire.**

LONDON, Jan. 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Some of the most brilliant work in the way of descriptive writing ever done by British war correspondents has been appearing in the London papers during the last few days. Bennett-Burleigh's splendid description of the battle of Colenso, which was cabled in part by the Associated Press, is not one bit finer than the account of Magersfontein by the correspondent of the Daily News. After tracing the terrible loss suffered by the Highland brigade at Magersfontein, the Daily News correspondent thus writes of the burial of Wauchope:

"Three hundred yards to the rear of the little township of Mooi river, just as the sun was setting in a blaze of splendor, on the eve of Tuesday, the 18th, a long, shallow grave lay exposed in the breast of the veldt. To the west the broad river, fringed with trees, ran murmuring to the eastward heights still held by the enemy and scowled menacingly. North and south the veldt undulated peacefully. A few paces to the northward of that grave fifty dead Highlanders lay, dressed as they had fallen on the field of battle. They had followed their chief to the field and they were to follow him to the grave. How grim and stern these men looked as they lay face upward to the sky, with great hands clenched in the last death agony, and brows still knitted with the stern lust of the strife in which they had fallen.

**General Joins His Men.**

"The plaids, dear to every Highland clan, were represented there, and as I looked, out of the distance came the sound of the pipes; it was the general coming to join his men. There, right under the eyes of the enemy, moved with slow and solemn tread all that remained of the Highland brigade. In front of them walked the chaplain, with bared head, dressed in his robes of office; then came the pipers with their pipes, sixteen in all, and behind them, with arms reversed, moved the Highlanders, dressed in all of the regalia of their regiments, and in their midst, the dead general, borne by four of his comrades.

"Out swelled the pipes to the strains of the 'Flowers of the Forest,' now ringing proud and high until the soldiers had went back in haughty defiance and eyes flashed through tears, like sunlight on steel, now singing to a moaning wail, like a woman mourning her first born, until the proud heads dropped forward till they rested on heaving chests, and tears rolled down the wan and scarred faces and the choking sobs broke through the solemn rhythm of the march of death.

"Right up to the grave they marched, then broke away in companies, until the general lay in the shallow grave with a Scottish square of armed men around him. Only the dead man's son and a small remnant of his officers stood with the chaplain and the pipers, while the solemn services of the church were spoken.

**Highlanders Swear Vengeance.**

"Then once again the pipers pealed out 'Lochaber No More" through the stillness like a cry of pain until one could almost hear the widow in her Highland home moaning for the soldier she would welcome back no more. Then, as if touched by the magic of one thought the soldiers turned their tear-damp eyes from the still form in the shallow grave toward the heights where Cronje, the lion of South Africa, and his soldiers stood. Then every cheek flushed crimson and the strong jaws set like steel and the veins on the hands that clasped the rifle handles swelled almost to bursting with the fervor of the grip and that look from those silent armed men spoke more eloquently than ever spoke the tongues of orators. For on each frowning face the spirit of vengeance sat and each sparkling eye asked silently for blood. God help the Boers when next the Highlander pitroch sounds. God rest the Boers' souls when the Highland bayonets charge, for neither death nor hell, nor things above, nor things below, will hold the Scots back from their blood feud.

"At the head of the grave, at the point nearest the enemy, the general was laid to sleep, his officers grouped around him, while in line behind him his soldiers were laid in a double row, wrapped in their blankets. No shots were fired over the dead men resting so peacefully. Only the salute was given and then the men marched campward as the darkness of an African night rolled over the far-stretching breadth of the veldt. To the gentle woman who bears the general's name, the Highland brigade sends its deepest sympathy. To the members and the wives, the sisters and the sweethearts in the cottage home by hillside and glen they send love and good wishes—sad will their Christmas be, sadder the new year. Yet, enshrined in every womanly heart, from queen-empress to cottage girl, let memory lie, memory of the men of the Highland brigade who died at Magersfontein."

**Story of Highlanders' Disaster.**

The same writer thus depicts the way in which the disaster overtook the Highlanders:

"During the night it was considered expedient that the Highland brigade, about 4,000 strong, under General Wauchope, should get close enough to the lines of the foe to make it possible to charge the heights. At midnight the gallant general moved cautiously through the darkness toward the kopje, where the Boers were most strongly entrenched. They were led by a guide, who was supposed to know every inch of the country, out into the darkness of an African night. The brigade marched in line of quarter-column, each man stepping cautiously and slowly, for they knew that any sound meant death. Every order was given in a hoarse whisper and in whispers it was passed along the ranks from man to man, nothing was heard as they moved toward the gloomy, steel-fronted heights but the brushing of their feet in the veldt grass and the deep-drawn breaths of the marching men.

"So onward until three o'clock on the morning of Monday. Then out of the darkness a rifle rang, sharp and clear, a herald of disaster—a soldier had tripped in the dark over the hidden wires laid down by the enemy. In a second, in the twinkling of an eye, the searchlights of the Boers fell broad and clear as the noonday sun on the ranks of the doomed Highlanders, though it left the enemy concealed in the shadows of the frowning mass of hills behind them. For one brief moment the Scots seemed paralyzed by the suddenness of their discovery, for they knew that they were huddled together like sheep within fifty yards of the enemy.

"Then clear above the confusion rolled

(Continued on Third Page.)

## PALL OVER STATE CAPITAL

**Tragedy Has a Sobering Effect on the People of Frankfort—Some Hope for Golden.**

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—Yesterday's tragedy, in which three men were killed, seemed to cast a pall over the people of the state capital today and on all sides were seen evidences of mourning. The bodies of Ethelbert Scott and Luther W. Demaree, victims of Colson's bullets, were shipped to their respective homes, Lexington and Shelbyville, while the remains of Julian, who was probably killed by Scott, lie in a casket at the residence of his sister, where hundreds of friends called to pay their sad tributes. Captain D. B. Golden, who was also shot by Colson, is very much improved today and the physicians entertain hope of his recovery. Golden says he was hit by Colson's first shot and that Demaree was killed by Colson's recklessness. Colson passed the night in jail.

At the coroner's inquest all the eyewitnesses who testified stated that Demaree was killed by Colson. Several witnesses swore positively that Scott was not the man who shot first and described the man who began the shooting as a tall, handsome man, who used the long pistol. This tallied with the description of Colson and his revolver. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that Scott, Julian and Demaree came to their death by pistol shots fired by David G. Colson.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 17.—Thomas Scott of Somerset, Ky., a brother of E. D. Scott, killed yesterday by Colonel Colson, passed through here tonight with his brother's body. In an interview he said that during the republican state convention here last summer, Colonel Colson and his brother were both here, that his brother then had a sore eye, which had partially blinded him. During the proceedings of the convention a man named Gum Hargrave saw Colonel Colson stealing upon Scott and stepped between them and this prevented trouble. He says that Hargrave testified today before the grand jury in Frankfort in the case.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 17.—Major H. Edward Goetz of the Third Tennessee volunteer infantry, who resides at Knoxville, Tenn., and who was provost marshal at Anniston when the Colson-Scott trouble was on there, while in this city today said:

"When Scott returned from Washington after he succeeded in getting the proceedings against him stopped, he refused to go to his regiment and secured a room in town, went to bed and refused admission to the orderly of General Gilbert S. Carpenter, who commanded the corps in the absence of General Frank. I was ordered to bring him to headquarters. When I entered his room he tried to draw a pistol. After an altercation he accompanied me, talking freely of Colonel Colson. He said: 'Colson has the cards stacked now, but if we ever get back to Kentucky I intend to kill him.' He was afterwards sent to the Dennison hospital. A private from my company, who occupied a cot next to him, told me that Scott often declared that he intended to kill the colonel if they ever met in Kentucky."

## TISSUE BALLOTS IN EVIDENCE

**Twenty-One Democrats Testify in the Kentucky Gubernatorial Contest Along the Same Line.**

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—Twenty-one witnesses were examined by the gubernatorial boards of contest today, all of them being introduced by the democrats. Twenty of the witnesses testified in relation to the so-called tissue ballots, all of them saying that the ballots received at the polls in Pike, Martin, Johnson, Knox and Magoffin counties were of so transparent a nature that the marks made by the voters upon them could be seen.

In almost every instance the republicans, upon cross-examination, brought from these witnesses the statement that the vote in the various districts in which the tissue ballots were used did not in the last election differ from previous elections.

Governor Taylor and Lieutenant Governor Marshall tonight filed their notices of counter contests against Mr. Goebel and Mr. Beckham. The notice is lengthy and goes into details regarding democratic frauds all over the state. It is charged that the democrats prevented many votes from being cast in the city of Louisville by fraud and intimidation; that returns were willfully made inaccurate and that the thinnest ballots used during the election were used by the democrats. The document is sweeping in its charges against the democratic party and its conduct in the last election.

## MOLINEUX PASSES AS BARNET

**Strong Testimony Against the Prisoner—Prosecution Practically Closes Its Case.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The prosecution today practically closed its case against Roland B. Molineux, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, with the introduction of the testimony of Nicholas Heckman, proprietor of a private letter box agency, where Molineux is alleged to have hired a box where he received patent medicines from manufacturers. Heckman testified that he had known Molineux by sight for five years and that he had seen him 150 times. On May 27, 1898, Molineux went into witness' place and engaged a box for receipt of mail. He gave his name as H. C. Barnet, correcting witness when the latter in entering the name spelled it with two "t's."

Witness testified that Molineux came in about twenty times for his mail, which was mostly private medicines. Witness remembered putting in defendant's box a package of a certain powder. This powder is the one in which it is alleged cyanide of mercury was conveyed to Barnet. Witness never knew Harry Cornish.

Recorder Goff took the witness in hand and asked whether he had been promised any reward for his testimony. Heckman replied: "Absolutely none. I don't expect any reward and I don't want any."

"Do you realize how vitally important it is and when I say that I want you to look deep into your conscience—have you any doubt in your mind—any doubt whatever, as to this defendant being the man who rented that letter box from you as 'H. C. Barnet?'"

"None whatever."

## HEIR OF BALL ESTATE HAPPY

**Window Washer and House Man at Hotel Grace, Chicago, is a Millionaire.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Patrick O'Donnell, a window washer and house man at the Hotel Grace, Jackson boulevard and Clark streets, has received positive assurance from Philadelphia that his claim to being one of the principal heirs of the $6,000,000 Ball estate of that city had been recognized and that within a few days his share of the estate, estimated at $2,500,000, will be turned over to him under an order of the probate court. The estate has been under court management for eight years.

**Dewey to Attend Mardi Gras.**

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—A telegram has been received from Congressman Meyer to the effect that Admiral Dewey will attend Mardi Gras with Mrs. Dewey on February 24.

## SETTLE NEBRASKA BOUNDARY

Dividing Line Between Antelope State and Missouri to Be Established.

ACTION BEGUN IN THE SUPREME COURT

**Beet Sugar and Tobacco Interests Are Opposed to Free Trade with Puerto Rico—Supply Depot for Omaha.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Attorney General Crow of the state of Missouri began an action today in the supreme court of the United States, under the authority of the legislature of Missouri, to determine the boundary line between Missouri and Nebraska. Under the terms of the Platte purchase, of which Nebraska is a part, it was stipulated that the boundary line between Missouri and Nebraska should be the middle of the channel of the Missouri river. In 1869 there was a big flood in that section and from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of land that was formerly on the Missouri side became attached to Nebraska by reason of the river changing its course. Since that time the people living on this land have had doubts whether they lived in Nebraska or Missouri. Friction resulted and to put a stop to constant quarrels this action is brought. Should the court pursue its usual course in boundary questions and especially established in the Iowa case, it will appoint a commissioner to investigate the subject, take testimony and report its findings to the court for its guidance in the settlement of the question.

Senator Thurston has had his attention called to the methods pursued by the Cuban Land company, which was recently exposed by the New York Herald, in securing subscriptions for a memorial home to the late Mrs. Thurston on the island of Cuba. Speaking of the matter, he said he had never been approached upon the subject of a memorial home to his lamented wife, nor would he have given his sanction had he been so approached.

The committee on Indian affairs of the senate today decided to report adversely the nomination of George W. Hayzlett of La Porte, Ia., to be agent of the Navajo Indians in New Mexico. This action was taken upon the ground that it had been the past policy of the committee to insist, wherever possible, that the president should appoint agents living in states and territories where agencies to which they were appointed were located. The Indian committee also appointed a subcommittee consisting of Nelson, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Quarles and Thurston, to investigate bills introduced for the relief of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Indians in South Dakota.

**Puerto Rican Trade.**

Beet sugar interests of the western states, particularly Nebraska, Utah and California, are opposed to free trade with Puerto Rico. They are joined in their opposition by the sugar trust, its interests in this matter coinciding with those of the beet sugar growers. Tobacco raisers of Connecticut, Ohio and Pennsylvania also oppose free trade with Puerto Rico. This is one of the most difficult questions presented for solution by congress and it is remarkable how few senators or representatives have made up their minds as to what is best to be done. The general idea seems to be to hear all sides before taking action.

Some of the most eminent republican leaders in congress are in favor of treating Puerto Rico as an integral part of the United States, the same as if it were part of the mainland. They hold to the broad general principle that this is a right to which the Puerto Ricans are entitled, and insist that it be extended to them without delay. A delegation of Puerto Ricans is on the way to Washington to lay before the president and congress full information as to the commercial and political conditions obtaining in the island. It is understood the delegation will be satisfied to have Puerto Rico treated as a territory and given a form of government somewhat like Arizona, New Mexico or Oklahoma. Puerto Rico is now producing about 55,000 tons of sugar. With the duty removed this crop could be increased to 80,000 tons, which threatens the beet sugar industry of the west.

**Allen Urges Fusion.**

Senator Allen, when shown a paragraph today from Lincoln that a tremendous effort was being made by himself and others to secure fusion of forces in all states against the republicans, said he had written the letter ascribed to him and that he had requested his friends to vote for Lincoln as the meeting place of the committee, February 12, and for the location of the convention at Kansas City.

"We can only beat the republicans through force of numbers," said he. "I doesn't matter much where the votes for principles for which we stand come from—it is votes we need to overthrow the enemy. Within ourselves we could not hope for the successful accomplishment of any of the reforms for which the populist party stands, and it is only through amalgamation with other parties that we can hope for success. I believe in fusion and will urge it wherever possible."

General J. C. Cowin of Omaha was in the city today enroute to his home from New York. General Cowin said that while he was out of politics he was still an enthusiastic republican and thought that with an efficient organization Nebraska could be carried for the grand old party. He stated he would not be a candidate for either district delegate or delegate at large to the national republican convention. He was in New York on matters connected with the Union Pacific, in which he represents the government as special counsel.

**For a Supply Depot.**

Senator Thurston introduced a bill today prepared by the Commercial club establishing a permanent military supply depot at Omaha and appropriating $50,000 to carry the same into effect.

Senator Allen introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret A. Miner of Sumner, Dawes county.

Congressman Gamble of South Dakota today appeared before the house committee on public lands and made an argument for the bill presented by him, so amending the law as to simplify the regulations concerning the removal of timber of forest reservations. The bill proposes that the sixty days' notice required for the removal of timber from forest reservations shall be reduced to thirty days and in the discretion of the land commissioner shall be removed without notice. The bill was referred to a subcommittee and the prospect is the Gamble bill will be reported favorably to the house at the next meeting of the committee.

The reorganization of the senate has taken a new and unexpected turn, the impression being tonight, in view of the strong opposition against J. S. Clarkson, candidate for secretary, that James S. Sherman of New York will be put forward for secretary and D. M. Ransdell of Indiana for sergeant-at-arms.

**For Direct Vote for Senator.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The house committee on election of the president and vice president today agreed on a favorable report on the joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

## CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:
Fair; Northwesterly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

| Hour. | Deg. | Hour. | Deg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 a. m. | 32 | 1 p. m. | 35 |
| 6 a. m. | 32 | 2 p. m. | 35 |
| 7 a. m. | 32 | 3 p. m. | 34 |
| 8 a. m. | 32 | 4 p. m. | 34 |
| 9 a. m. | 32 | 5 p. m. | 34 |
| 10 a. m. | 32 | 6 p. m. | 34 |
| 11 a. m. | 33 | 7 p. m. | 34 |
| 12 m. | 34 | 8 p. m. | 33 |
| | | 9 p. m. | 33 |

## HUGO BRANDEIS TAKES A WIFE

**Prominent Omaha Society Man Weds a Charming Girl at Los Angeles, Cal.**

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Miss Lycia Julia Edelman this afternoon plighted her troth to Hugo Brandeis of Omaha. Only a few relatives and near friends were present, but the marriage, performed in the full ceremonial of the orthodox Jewish faith, was one of the most impressive celebrated in Los Angeles in many months.

The bride has been a belle in the younger Jewish social set. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. W. T. Barnett. The ceremony was performed by the venerable Rabbi A. M. Edelman, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hecht of B'nai B'rith. The bride wore an exquisite gown of white satin trimmed with real lace and made extra train with neck cut low. A veil of tulle was caught back by a white aigrette and diamond crescent. Miss Etta Jacoby was the maid of honor.

A. M. Edelman, uncle of the bride, acted as the groom's best man and Herbert Barnett, Leo Barnett, Henry Edelman and Dr. D. W. Edelman were wedding ushers. Immediately after the ceremony an elaborate wedding dinner was served in Herman Jacoby's home, which adjoins the Barnett residence, Mrs. Jacoby and Mrs. Barnett both being daughters of Rabbi Edelman. A large wedding reception for the younger social set was held at the Barnett home tonight, many invitations being issued.

The wedding tour will include stops at Monterey, San Francisco and other northern points and will also extend to Florida. About March 1 Mr. and Mrs. Brandeis will settle in Omaha, their future home.

**Knight-Stevens.**

CRETE, Neb., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—P. L. Knight, senior partner of a local mercantile firm, was married at noon today to Miss Maud Stevens, daughter of George D. Stevens, the former Crete banker. The ceremony took place at the Congregational church. The couple left for a wedding trip to Chicago and the east this afternoon.

**Niece of Rev. Winthrow Weds.**

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Miss Genevieve Winthrow Smith, niece of Rev. Dr. John Linsley Winthrow, pastor of Park church, and Clinton Sumner Bradley of Chicago were married at Park Street church tonight by Dr. Winthrow. A short wedding trip will be taken and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley will make their home in Chicago.

**Tuthill-Merrill.**

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—George B. Tuthill, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Tuthill, prominent pioneer residents of the city, and Miss Lennetta Merrill, daughter of Mrs. W. W. Johnson, were married today, Dr. D. B. Scott, pastor of the Congregational church, officiating.

## CITY OFFICIALS IN CONTEMPT

**Mayor, City Clerk and Twenty-Four Aldermen of Milwaukee Disobey Restraining Order.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 17.—Mayor David S. Rose, City Clerk E. M. Schuengel and twenty-four aldermen, who voted for the passage of the street railway ordinance on January 2, were today held to be in contempt of court by Judge Ludwig.

It is the end of a long legal battle between a large number of citizens and the city administration. Many mass meetings were held, at which the ordinance granting the street railway an extension of present franchises and certain new ones for a period of ten years from 1924 for a slight reduction in fare morning and evening and a straight 4-cent fare after 1905 was denounced in violent terms.

As a last resort an injunction was served on the mayor and Board of Aldermen restraining them from passing the measure. Despite the injunction the measure went through and was signed immediately by the mayor at the council meeting held on January 2, when the doors of the chamber were barred. Following this, however, the city clerk and aldermen who voted for the ordinance were cited to appear before Judge Ludwig to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

The cases were argued pro and con by the best lawyers of the city. The lawyers for the city officials held that a legislative body could not be enjoined, hence their action in violating the injunction.

The judge holds that he had jurisdiction in the case and that in disobeying the restraining order of Court Commissioner Harper the city officials named in the injunction are in contempt.

The court practically holds, in assuming jurisdiction, that the ordinance is void for the reason that the amendments adopted on the floor were not considered by a committee.

The aldermen and city officials will be brought before the court tomorrow for punishment.

## GEN. WOOD BREAKS A RECORD

**First Governor General of Cuba to Pay a Newspaper Subscription—Goes to Pinar Del Rio.**

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The newspapers comment favorably upon the fact that General Wood has subscribed for each daily paper and gives instructions that the bills for the same shall be presented to him each month personally. The Diario de la Marina says:

"It is the first time in the history of the island when a governor general has paid or offered to pay a newspaper subscription."

Today General Wood left for the province of Pinar Del Rio, accompanied by Generals Lee and Chafee, with their aides. His object is to inspect conditions in that part of the island and he will visit a number of the smaller towns and make a close personal examination so far as the time limit of the journey will permit.

## REV. SCOTT COMING TO OMAHA

**Chicago Pastor Accepts a Call to the Castellar Street Presbyterian Church.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Rev. A. R. Scott of Chicago has accepted a call to become pastor of the Castellar Street Presbyterian church of Omaha. He will assume his new duties at once.

## SIBLEY OUT OF FAVOR

Former Radical Silverite Warmly Commends Secretary Gage's Course.

NO LONGER CONSIDERED A DEMOCRAT

Pennsylvanian is Told He Should Mov Across the Aisle.

HEPBURN OF IOWA REBUKES SULZER

Senate to Vote on Bill Fixing Gold as Standard of Value.

HOAR RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY PASSED

**Spirited Debate Over Seizure of Flour by British Authorities—Teller Addresses the Senate on Financial Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The house had another inning today over the sale of the New York custom house by Secretary Gage. Sulzer of New York, the author of the resolution for the investigation of the secretary's negotiations with the New York banks, started the ball rolling by charging the mandate had already gone forth to suppress it.

Sibley, a Pennsylvania democrat, formerly a radical advocate of free silver, who is now out of sympathy with the democrats in the house, warmly commended Gage's course. These two speeches precipitated a debate which lasted almost three hours.

Grosvenor of Ohio explained that the committee on rules, to which the Sulzer resolution had gone, had not acted, because no evidence had been produced before the committee to warrant the ordering of such a far-reaching investigation.

Hepburn of Iowa assailed Sulzer for some of his extravagant statements and declared there ought to be some way to rebuke a member for slandering honored officials.

Later in the day, during the discussion of the appropriation for the army, Cannon, in charge of the bill, challenged any member to move to strike it out.

Williams, democrat of Mississippi, replied to Cannon in an eloquent speech, in which he affirmed the loyalty of every American citizen to the flag and charged Cannon with shrewdly issuing a challenge that he knew would not be accepted. The urgency deficiency bill was passed with only one unimportant amendment.

**Senate to Vote on Gold Standard.**

An agreement was easily reached in the senate today to take the final vote on the pending bill fixing gold as the standard of value in the United States, on February 15.

After several days of debate the dragnet resolution of inquiry into the conduct of the Philippine war was passed. It was introduced by Hoar and practically was adopted as a general substitute for resolutions of a similar but less extended character, offered by Pettigrew and Lodge. Beyond a vigorous speech by Pettigrew the resolution aroused no debate, as it is within the discretion of the president to send or not send any of the information requested.

The resolution offered by Hale of Maine as to the seizure of flour by the British authorities was adopted, but only after a spirited debate and after the resolution had been materially amended. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, made a sharp attack upon the resolution, but withdrew his objections after it had been amended.

Teller of Colorado addressed the senate upon the financial bill and will continue his speech tomorrow.

**SULZER GOES AFTER GAGE AGAIN.**

**Proceedings and Debate in the House Given in Detail.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—When the house met today it decided by a vote of 174 to 138 that the census bill reported by Hopkins of Illinois yesterday was privileged.

Barney of Wisconsin, from the committee on appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill under the five-minute rule.

Sulzer, democrat of New York, took advantage of the first opportunity to call attention to the resolution he introduced a few days ago for the investigation of the charges against Secretary Gage in connection with the deposit of government funds in national banks. The committee to which it had been referred had not acted. "I understand," said Mr. Sulzer, "that the boss of the republican party says these charges are 'all rot' and that the president does not want them investigated and that nothing more is to be done with these grave and serious charges."

Sulzer said the New York custom house had been sold to the Standard Oil trust and unless the matter was investigated now a great deal will be heard about it on the stump.

Sulzer quoted the words of President McKinley, while a member of congress, in criticism of the course of Secretary Fairchild in keeping government funds in national banks. Sulzer concluded with the statement that Secretary Gage had made the humiliating confession that he is and was the mere agent of the Standard Oil trust.

He was followed by Sibley, who said that while he had supported Sulzer for the leadership of the house and the second place on the democratic national ticket, he could not agree with him in his attack on Secretary Gage.

Sibley said he had been requested to introduce a resolution of investigation. He had replied that in the hour of peril the secretary of the treasury had acted with promptness and prudence and that, in his opinion, congress would at all times uphold a public officer striving to uphold the honor and credit of the business interests of the country. (Republican applause.)

Sibley said he had read the answer of Secretary Gage to the house resolution and he considered it a full, free and frank statement, which completely justified each and every transaction. A conflagration had started in New York and it required courage and will to stop the panic before it had extended itself.

"I had rather see the country prosper," said he, "than to see my party succeed." (Republican applause.) He expressed regret that the democratic party should thrive upon depression and again praised the secretary of the treasury for coming to the rescue of the business interests of the country. He rejoiced in his action. (Renewed republican applause.)

Grosvenor declared that both Secretary Gage and the administration had been vindicated. The committee on rules had not acted on the Sulzer resolution because the charges the resolution contained were simply a rehash of the same charges to which Secretary Gage had replied.

"I am authorized by the chairman of the committee on rules to say that no one