

TO SEIZE SPIONSKOP

Buller Notifies War Office of Night Attack.

AFRAID TO ADVANCE DURING DAYLIGHT

British Must Cross Open Ground Exposed to Boer Rifle Fire.

ADMITS MOVEMENT IS AT STANDSTILL

Considerable Anxiety in London Over Dundonald's Cavalry Column.

NEWS FROM FRONT DOES NOT CHEER

What Has Filtered Through Indicates Warren's Advance Only Reached Temporary Lines of Defense.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 2:15 a. m.—Contrary to the announcement made shortly before midnight by the War office that nothing further would be issued until Wednesday forenoon, the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, January 23, 6:20 p. m., has just been posted.

"Warren holds the position he gained two days ago. In front of him, at about 1,400 yards, is the enemy's position, west of Spionkop. It is higher ground than Warren's position, so it is impossible to see into it properly.

"It can be approached only over bare open slopes and the ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed upon them. But we are shelling the enemy's position with howitzers and field artillery. The enemy is replying with 'Crosstons' and other artillery, but the Boer methods of firing with us, as we appear to be searching his trenches and his artillery fire is not causing us much loss. An attempt will be made tonight to seize Spionkop, the salient point of which forms the left of the enemy's position facing Trichard's drift and which divides it from the position facing Potgieters drift. It has considerable command over all the enemy's entrenchments."

Where is Dundonald's Cavalry. (Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Jan. 23.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The experts, writing last night, were inclined to take a gloomy view of the situation, but Buller's report, made public at 1:40 a. m., came to them as a distinct relief. They then expressed confidence he would capture Spionkop and push on slowly to Ladysmith.

The only anxiety now is as to the silence regarding Dundonald's cavalry. The experts agree it is nonsense to think he has gone into Ladysmith and insist that he is guarding the roads through the passes to Orange Free State and devoting his whole attention to worrying the Boers on those lines of communication and attempting to distract the attention from Warren's attack.

Buller Must Take Spionkop. LONDON, Jan. 24.—4:45 a. m.—General Buller's great turning movement of which he has been boasting has come to a standstill. His carefully worded message to the war office telling that, after a silence of two days, reads like an apology and an explanation.

General Warren holds the ridges, but the enemy's positions are higher. The British artillery is firing at the Boer positions and the Boers are replying. The British infantry is separated by only 1,400 yards from the enemy, but an approach to the steep slopes across the bare open would expose the British to a fatal rifle fire.

ROBERTS A STAR ATTRACTION

Full Attendance on Floor and in the Galleries to Hear His Case.

NO AGREEMENT REGARDING THE VOTE

Majority and Minority Reports Submitted and Argument Opened by Chairman Taylor for Majority Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—This has been an exceptional day in the history of the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative from Utah. The galleries were packed to suffocation, chiefly with women, and the spectators after listening attentively to the arguments of Taylor of Ohio and Littlefield of Maine, for the adoption of the majority and minority reports respectively of the special committee that investigated the case, remained long after nightfall to hear the impassioned words of the accused as he faced the house, like an animal at bay, knowing that every hand was raised against him.

Roberts was very ably in the handling of his case and at times exceedingly dramatic. Taking advantage of the issue raised by the division in the committee as to the method of punishing him, he appropriated to himself the argument of the minority that he was constitutionally entitled to be sworn in and the argument of the majority that, once sworn in he could not be expelled. He defended the action of the Mormons in fighting the authority of the United States for years, because, he said, they believed that the sentiment would change and the United States would be a democracy.

Women Applaud Roberts. He concluded with an eloquent peroration in which he said he had never been conscious of a shameful act and if he were sent forth with such a stigma, he would be a disgraced man. Strange to say, the applause he won was from women. But while they appeared to be his only partisans, other women manifested their bitter hostility by hissing him at every opportunity.

The speeches made by Littlefield, who succeeded the late Mr. Dingley, in response of the minority proposition to expel Roberts, was a masterful effort and stamped him as one of the coming men in the house. The manner in which he tore some of the arguments of the majority into shreds jumped him into the front rank of debaters in the house. In the case of the minority proposition to expel Roberts, a whole company of 170 selected men has disbanded in disgust.

General Buller reports that the wounded men of the 21st—Abercrombie's—were withdrawn from participation in the plans. In the case of the South Bedfordshire Yeomanry, a whole company of 170 selected men has disbanded in disgust.

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DEATH OF GENERAL STANTON

Well Known Veteran Soldier Passes Away at His Home in Omaha.

HAD BEEN AILING ABOUT FOUR WEEKS

Brief Outline of an Honorable Career of Forty Years' Service in Responsons of the Army of United States.

Brigadier General T. H. Stanton, ex-paymaster general of the United States army, died at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon of a complication of ailments affecting the stomach and liver, after an illness of about a month. Since his retirement from service as paymaster general of the army last spring General Stanton made his home in Omaha and resided with his family in the Kierstead place on West Harvey street. He leaves a wife and three daughters, Mrs. Western, Mrs. Kalk and Miss Josephine Stanton.

While disease had made fatal inroads upon the superb vitality of the old warrior, his remarkable brain power remained with him to the end, and up to the moment when the venerable old general passed away he was in full possession of his mental faculties. His death was peaceful—he simply passed away as calmly as a tired child is lulled to sleep.

Prominent local representatives of the military and many citizens have called at the Stanton residence to offer condolences. The deceased general will be accorded a military funeral in keeping with the rank he had attained.

Picturesque Army Character. The death of General Stanton removes from the military of this country one of its most picturesque characters. A born fighter, a genial gentleman of the old school, a liberal student of military history and things, a relentless foe and a loyal friend, General Stanton's personality has for many years stood out prominently in military circles. All of the shoulder straps in the world could never have made of General Stanton a placidist, for he was by nature a combater.

While General Stanton was primarily a frontier fighter, he had such versatility that he could chase Indians through the sandhills or grace a social function at Washington City with equal dexterity. He was given to General Stanton because it was literally earned by fighting in the front of battle while he was entrusted with the custody of Uncle Sam's money. For many years General Stanton had more or less to do with the paying of soldiers and army paymaster general of the United States army. This appointment came to him in 1855, and it is said that in making the selection Grover Cleveland, who was then president, was guided solely by the individual worth of General Stanton and the fact that he had made it in the army.

When General Stanton was retired about a year ago on account of age, in accordance with army regulations, he returned to Omaha to spend the balance of his days, he having been at last made paymaster general of the United States army. After his retirement the general lived quietly in this city. It was his habit to make one trip to the city every year at a certain hour in the afternoon. He might always be found in the lobby of a downtown hotel. But one day there was a vacant chair in the lobby. It was in a corner where the old warrior nearly always sat. Inquiry developed that General Stanton was detained at home on account of illness. He had never revealed sufficiently to make another trip to town.

General Stanton's Biography. General Stanton was born in Indiana January 30, 1835. His father was a farmer. In 1852 the Stanton family moved from Indiana to Iowa, locating near Centerville, where farming was resumed. There the young man, who was destined to a famous military career, labored at plow and harrow, plowing and performing other pastoral duties for three years. Leaving the farm, he went to Mount Pleasant, Ia., where he attended Howe academy, working in a printing office as a means of support while in school. Just before the outbreak of the civil war, the slavery question broke out in Kansas and young Stanton ran away from school and going to Kansas joined John Brown and General Lane, remaining with them through 1857 and 1858. These were exciting years for a young man, giving him a taste of war which caused him to devote the rest of his life to military pursuits. In the fall of 1859 General Stanton returned to Iowa and engaged in the printing business, but had been there only a short while when he was appointed private secretary to General S. B. Curtis. This position took him to Washington. The following spring, the civil war having broken out, young Stanton could not resist the temptation to go to the front, so he enlisted as a private in the Columbia volunteers.

He served with distinction and was honorably discharged July 15, 1861. Returning to Iowa he was elected to the general assembly, serving until 1862, when he again yielded to the warlike spirit, and raising a company of volunteers he went to the front as captain of his men. He rendered notable service in numerous engagements in the closing years of the war and he was rewarded by promotion to the position of additional paymaster. He took part in the Vicksburg campaign and then attracted attention that led to still further recognition and, in 1864, he was sent to New Orleans as chief paymaster. In 1865 he was ordered to the Army of the Potomac at Washington City. Upon the fall of Richmond General Stanton was closed by the secretary of war to take part in that city with the rank of lieutenant colonel. While at Richmond he was entrusted with the duties of chief paymaster and was also appointed by the department commander to be auditor of public accounts for the state of Virginia and to superintend the collection of taxes and payment of the expenses of the state under reconstruction act. In 1871 he was a member of the board to adjust Kansas claims. In the latter part of 1871 General Stanton was ordered to San Francisco and from there to Arizona, in 1872 he was ordered to the Department of the Plateau and was stationed at Cheyenne. After notable frontier service General Stanton, in 1875, went with General Crook on the Black Hills expedition, later becoming chief of staff for the secretary of war in his movement against the Indians. As a scout General Stanton made a bright record. He took part in the engagement with Crazy Horse on Powder river, Montana, March 17, in May was sent by General Sheridan to report to General Carr and subsequently to General Merritt for hard duty and took part in the movements to prevent the Cheyennes from joining Sitting Bull, joined General Crook

CROKER AND HIS SORE LEG

Tammany's Boss Talks Freely of His Fractured Member, But Eschews Other Topics.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Jan. 23.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Boss Croker looked ill and wore his hobble on the right side of the Atlantic. I referred to the fact that he had a sore leg, but he said that he had rather have his leg than his bones than to have renounced his religious tenets.

Women Applaud Roberts. He concluded with an eloquent peroration in which he said he had never been conscious of a shameful act and if he were sent forth with such a stigma, he would be a disgraced man. Strange to say, the applause he won was from women. But while they appeared to be his only partisans, other women manifested their bitter hostility by hissing him at every opportunity.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Cooler; Westerly Winds.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Temp., Deg., Wind. Rows show temperature and wind conditions for various hours.

On Goose Creek, Montana, in August and took command of scouting columns against Sitting Bull; participated in battle of Slim Buttes, September 10, and several minor engagements; went with column under General Crook in November and December against the Cheyenne chief Bull Knife's band, in February, 1877, went to Crow Agency, Mont., to pay scouts (Crow Indians) engaged in the Sioux campaign; in May, 1877, was ordered to Salt Lake City for station; was with the troops under General John E. Smith to prevent the threatened outbreak of the Panhandle war, Fort Hall, Idaho, in 1878; in November, 1879, went to pay the column operating against the Utes, after the Thornburg massacre; in December, 1879, was ordered to Omaha as chief paymaster Department of the Plateau; in August, 1880, was detailed as major of the 1st Cavalry, to adjust affairs of the United States; in 1885 was again ordered to Salt Lake City to take station; in 1886 was detailed by General Crook for special duty in the field in connection with the movement to prevent an outbreak of the Uncompahgre and White River tribes, and to establish Fort Duchesne; in September, 1888, was ordered to duty at headquarters division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., was ordered to Omaha, May, 1889, as paymaster, Department of the Plateau and paid the troops in the field operating against the hostile Sioux in the Wounded Knee campaign, 1890 and 1891.

General Stanton's appointment to the position of paymaster general of the United States army, was made in 1855, when he was ordered to Omaha, May, 1855, as paymaster, Department of the Plateau and paid the troops in the field operating against the hostile Sioux in the Wounded Knee campaign, 1890 and 1891.

Thrilling Experience. One of the most thrilling incidents in the career of General Stanton took place at Richmond near the close of the civil war. The general had been sent to Richmond in 1865 to receive the money for the army, accompanied by an armed escort who remained with him until the general had deposited the money at army headquarters. General Stanton was tired and exhausted from hard work and loss of sleep. He went to a hotel known as the Ford house, where he was looking for the night. On returning to his room on the second floor after having been to the dining room for supper General Stanton observed the scabbard of a dagger on a mantelpiece in his apartments. He was reasonably certain that the scabbard was General Stanton's, and he went to the dining room for supper, and he was somewhat puzzled to account for it, but he preferred rest to worry, so he soon fell asleep.

About 2 o'clock in the morning a man attempted to enter General Stanton's room. This attempt gave General Stanton a start, and he seized his pistol from under his pillow and fired several shots. He heard a tumult of voices on the outside. He knew then that a gang had planned an attack on him. He continued to shoot. As a result of that skirmish the man in the room fled, and the others away. On the person of the dead man was found the dagger which fitted the empty scabbard that had puzzled the general. It was learned subsequently that the dead man was the leader of a robbery band which had followed General Stanton to Richmond. The man in the room would take the government funds to his bedroom. The position of an army paymaster is most exacting. He must take charge of government money and give no excuse for its loss. If he is knocked down and beaten and the government funds are taken from him, he cannot plead that circumstance as a reason for not producing the money. Nothing but a prompt accounting of the money will satisfy Uncle Sam. To the credit of General Stanton it is said that there was never a 1-cent discrepancy in his cash accounts. Knowing all this, General Stanton preferred to go to the front and fight, making the payment an incidental matter. Army ethics do not require a paymaster to fight, but General Stanton fought it.

Death of Stanton's Death at Capital. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—News was received in this city tonight of the death of General T. H. Stanton, formerly paymaster general of the army in Omaha, who died at his home in Omaha. He was known as the "Fighting Paymaster" because of his insistence on a place in the line during the Indian outbreak. He had been ill a long time.

SMALLPOX IN THE TERRITORY. Traveling Salesmen Escape to Independence, Kan.—Railroads Refuse to Sell Tickets. INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Jan. 23.—Several traveling salesmen who got caught in the Indian Territory smallpox quarantine have escaped to Independence and made their way to their homes in different parts of the state. There are several cases of the disease in the territory.

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ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 23.—Owing to the publication of a statement that 1,000 cases of smallpox exist here, the mayor and president of the Board of Health today issued a statement to the state at large, declaring that while several houses in Arkansas City have been quarantined, because of suspicion, there is not a single case of smallpox in the city.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Postoffice inspectors have reported to the department that owing to prevalence of smallpox in Oklahoma the office at Remus and Avoca should be closed and the mail from certain points be fumigated. The marine hospital acquired and the offices will be closed for thirty days, or such time as is deemed necessary. The mail west of Weatherford will be fumigated. Arrangements have been made to have the mail for Remus sent to the office at Mand and that for Avoca to Fort Union. The marine hospital subject has received no information on the subject other than that supplied by the Postoffice department.

Rubin Knocks Out Kapps. TROY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Gus Rubin of Akron knocked out Fred Knops of Albany tonight in the first fall of the first round.

BIG COAL COMBINE

Control of Thousands of Acres of Valuable Land in Western Wyoming.

FIVE BIG COMPANIES ARE IN THE DEAL

Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line Are Among Those Interested.

SIXTY MILES OF RAILROAD TO BE BUILT

Proposed Line to Traverse Tract of Country Fifty Miles Square.

MANY COAL MINES WILL BE OPENED UP

Rates and Prices Will Be Regulated and a Pool Will Control a Large Portion of the Western Market.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—A combine looking to the control of thousands of acres of valuable coal lands in western Wyoming and the output of the mines there is said to be in process of formation at this time. Five big companies, the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway & Navigation company and the Diamondville and Kemmerer Coal companies are in the deal, which proposes to construct a line of railroad south from the Diamondville and Kemmerer coal mine in the north, a distance of sixty miles, to the Aspen coal mines of the Union Pacific on that road.

The new line will traverse a tract of land fifty miles square, which is underlain with an excellent quality of bituminous coal and which will be controlled by the combination. A large quantity of mines are to be opened along this line of road, the product going to market via the Union Pacific on the south and the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway & Navigation road on the north. Rates and prices will be so regulated that the big pool will have a monopoly on the coal from western Wyoming, which at present supplies almost the entire demand from Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and some parts of California. The operations of the concern will give employment to thousands of men.

CHEYENNE STRIKE IS OVER

Union Pacific Shopmen, After Being Out a Month, Go Back at a Compromise.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—The strike of the Union Pacific shopmen at this place ended today, when the company granted the boiler-makers and machinists an increase from 32½ cents to 34 cents per hour. The men went on strike for 35 cents and were out a month, finally agreeing to return to work after the company had promised to adjust the scale of wages and treat with a committee from the strikers. The increase will date from January 1, 1900.

PRAY FOR THE POLITICIANS

Churches of Frankfort Unite in Special Service—Take Three Weeks to End Contests.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 23.—It will be approximately three weeks before the gubernatorial contest boards will be able to make their report to the legislature and a choice thereon can be taken by that body. Chairman Hickman of the Goodell-Taylor Contest Board announced today that it had been determined to allow each side four days longer for the presentation of evidence. At least two days will be taken up by arguments and Mr. Hickman said the board would require at least one week in the future to make the evidence and prepare its report. Governor Bradley, for the contest, asked for more time and the democratic attorneys gave him two days out of their four. The churches of Frankfort united in a prayer service, asking that all trouble from the political situation might be averted and that all danger of bloodshed be avoided. Three services were held in the Episcopal church, one in the morning, a second in the evening and a third at night. All, particularly the last, were largely attended. Louisville and its election troubles were the sole topic of the evidence presented to the Contest Board today.

At the night session John B. Baskin, an attorney of Louisville, testified in the same strain as many others who have preceded him on the republican side. He said the presence of the militia in their army had a beneficial effect upon the situation and deterred nobody from going to the polls. Colonel C. C. Mengel, commander of the troops that were gathered in the army, told of the manner in which the troops were handled on election day. Major John B. Hurst, whose evidence was unfinished at the time of adjournment, gave evidence similar to that of Mr. Baskin. The board's meet tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

BRYAN SNUBS TWO FILIPINOS

Nebraska Refuses to Meet Dr. Levenson and His Protégés—Dines with Keiser.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—W. J. Bryan took breakfast at the Hoffman house this morning with a number of free silver and single tax leaders. Subsequently he received the newspaper reporters. When asked if he made a harmony speech at the Belmont dinner last night Mr. Bryan answered: "I don't know if I used the word harmony or not, but I always speak in such a harmonious strain that no one can object, unless he disagrees on the issue. As a matter of fact, I talked very little on politics." Bryan declined to discuss the letter of Robert B. Roosevelt and others, protesting against his entertainment as the guest of the Democratic club.

About noon Dr. Levenson of Brooklyn, an anti-imperialist, called with two Filipinos, but Bryan refused to see them. Bryan's callers today were nearly all silverites. The gold democrats held aloof. Tonight Bryan dined at the Democratic club as the guest of President W. J. Keller, with twelve others. The club house was crowded from 5 o'clock. The fact that Bryan was to be a guest of the club caused the seats in the general dining room to be at a premium. Those at the table of honor were John W. Keller, W. J. Bryan, Maurice R. Holahan, ex-Governor Hogg, Judge James O'Gorman, O. H. Belmont, Norman Mack, John F. Carroll, Thomas F. Grady, Bernard J. York, Andrew Freedman, Dr. J. B. Cosby and W. L. Brown.

Eight Starts for Fort Riley. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 23.—The first squadron of the Eighth cavalry arrived here today. The fact that Bryan was to be a guest of the club caused the seats in the general dining room to be at a premium. Those at the table of honor were John W. Keller, W. J. Bryan, Maurice R. Holahan, ex-Governor Hogg, Judge James O'Gorman, O. H. Belmont, Norman Mack, John F. Carroll, Thomas F. Grady, Bernard J. York, Andrew Freedman, Dr. J. B. Cosby and W. L. Brown.

CALL FOR AN EXTRA SESSION

Governor Issues Proclamation for California Legislature to Meet to Elect Senator.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 23.—Governor Henry T. Gage today issued a proclamation calling for an extra session of the legislature to convene January 25. The session is called by the legislature at the time of the senator to succeed Stephen M. White, whose term has expired, and to enact necessary amendments to state laws.

The last legislature failed to elect a successor to Senator White, owing to a prolonged deadlock. The membership is overcast by the secretary of war to take part in that city with the rank of lieutenant colonel. While at Richmond he was entrusted with the duties of chief paymaster and was also appointed by the department commander to be auditor of public accounts for the state of Virginia and to superintend the collection of taxes and payment of the expenses of the state under reconstruction act. In 1871 he was a member of the board to adjust Kansas claims. In the latter part of 1871 General Stanton was ordered to San Francisco and from there to Arizona, in 1872 he was ordered to the Department of the Plateau and was stationed at Cheyenne. After notable frontier service General Stanton, in 1875, went with General Crook on the Black Hills expedition, later becoming chief of staff for the secretary of war in his movement against the Indians. As a scout General Stanton made a bright record. He took part in the engagement with Crazy Horse on Powder river, Montana, March 17, in May was sent by General Sheridan to report to General Carr and subsequently to General Merritt for hard duty and took part in the movements to prevent the Cheyennes from joining Sitting Bull, joined General Crook

Roberts Answers Court Boss. PARIS, Jan. 23.—The *Figaro* publishes this morning a dispatch which Pierre de Rodas, its editor, has sent to Count Castellane, in the course of which he says: "Your denials and threats will change nothing of the facts, which are now notorious in Paris."

Westminster Grace for Baskin. LONDON, Jan. 23.—The dean Westminster Abbey brought out another deplorative for the remains of John Ruskin.

Roberts Given Time to Talk. At the conclusion of Littlefield's speech Taylor renewed his request for an agreement for a vote at 4:30 on Thursday. This was objected to and Roberts was then given one hour and a half in which to present his side of the case.

Case of Pastor Sarns Unsettled. BELLING, Jan. 23.—The case of Pastor Sarns, who turned to his sister, who had married the Boers, continues unsettled. The German foreign office has just wired Pastor Baucus of Homburg that repeated urgent representations to London on the subject remain unanswered and that the German ambassador to Great Britain, Heinrich von Tschammer and Osten, is to repeat his efforts. A dispatch has been sent to the German consul at Cape Town directing him to see the British authorities and ask for the speedy release of the imprisoned missionary.

Compliments for Archbishop Ireland. (Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) ROME, Jan. 23.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Cardinal Secretary of State, in inaugurating the scholastic year pronounced a complete speech on religion and patriotism, warmly eulogizing Archbishop Ireland and desiring fearlessly that he adopted Irish views. The cardinal being a friend of the pope and his probable successor.

Opposed to American Reciprocity. PARIS, Jan. 23.—The commerce committee of the Chamber of Deputies today began hearing the views of those opposed to the reciprocity treaty with the United States. Representatives of iron workers, iron smelters, tubing manufacturers and manufacturers of other articles were heard. They were all opposed to the treaty and demanded its rejection.

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