

THE FRONTIER

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BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The tobacco trust is said to have designs on the cigar business. Commodore William H. Harris, U. S. N., retired, died at Boston. J. Z. Leiter has sailed for Egypt, where he will spend the winter.

Congressman Neville of the Sixth Nebraska is dying of lung trouble. The corn doctors' league desires to be added to the army roll on full rations. At Goldboro, N. C., former Governor Curtis H. Brogden is dead at the age of 85.

Andrew Carnegie has promised \$200,000 for a new library building at Seattle, Wash. The supreme court of South Dakota has held the law making vaccination compulsory valid.

Carter H. Harrison likes the job of mayor of Chicago. He announces his desire for a third term. The senate confirmed the nomination of Frederick Ritman of Ohio to be auditor of the war department.

Henry C. Payne gives it out that he will not enter the cabinet, as only the attorney general will resign.

The receipts from customs duties in Sweden during the year 1900 were \$15,000,000, a decrease of \$700,000.

Miss Helen Gould is said to have gone into the mining business in partnership with M. Mankuss, of Colorado.

Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador to Germany, has been elected a member of the Berlin Academy of Science.

At Cody, Wyo., John Drinkoorn, a wealthy ranchman, was killed, and his companion, named Toby Corss, fatally injured in a runaway.

Nord & Swanson, Kiron, Ia., have purchased a large ranch in Oklahoma and will engage heavily in the stock business in that country.

J. T. Avery of Forrest, Ill., for fifteen years a conductor on the Wabash railroad, fell over in his chair at Chicago, and after a few gasps died.

John H. Casens, a prominent farmer, feeder and shipper at Batt's Creek, Ia., reports fewer cattle on feed for the midwinter and spring months than usual.

Captain Edmund Shaw died at his home near Ely, Mo., and the same afternoon his wife died. Captain Shaw was 94 and his wife 87 years of age. Their death was due to old age.

Andrew Kiozolsky, the oldest citizen of Washington county, and the only one having the distinction of having lived in three centuries, died at his home near Dubois, Pa., aged 103.

President Feltner of the New York tax department has announced that the tax rate for 1901 will be higher by 20 points than it was last year. For the present year the budget will be \$7,000,000 greater than it was for 1900.

The London Times, through its St. Petersburg correspondent, confirms the reports regarding trouble among the students of the University of St. Petersburg of Kiev. At Kiev 450 were expelled. They will be sent into the army as private soldiers.

A large colony has been formed at St. Joseph, Mo., to locate in the new country in the Indian Territory soon to be thrown open to settlement. The leader of the colony is John Bender, a well known resident. The colony will remain as close together in the Kiowa country as possible, and much of the work will be done on the cooperative plan.

Hen. Stephen M. Hollis, a retired banker and once one of the wealthiest men in Bond county, came to a dramatic end in the old Hollis home in Greenville, Ill. At the beginning of the new century he shot himself with a revolver. It is said, in the reception hall in sight of his daughter, Adele, whom he had just escorted home from a New Year's gathering. He had been drinking heavily for several years and had recently taken the cure and severed his connection with the state bank of Hollis & Son, of which he was vice president.

The number of smallpox cases in Kansas City, Mo., exceeds 100, a majority of the sufferers being white.

The builder's trial trip of the battleship Illinois will take place February 15, off Cape Henry. All of the armor plate except that for the turrets is on the ship.

On account of the prevalence of smallpox the St. Joseph, Mo., Board of Health has ordered a general vaccination.

W. B. Gilreath of Grand River, Ia., reports: "Fat cattle are very plentiful and hogs will be light for the next sixty days."

The South Dakota supreme court decided that a Board of Education has power to exclude from school a pupil who has not been vaccinated.

Present hog prices are the highest since the middle of last October, with the top 65 cents higher than a year ago, and \$1.40 higher than two years ago.

Lawrence Y. Sherman will be speaker of the Illinois legislature without prejudice to any senatorial candidate.

John C. Sims, secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, died in Philadelphia. He had been ill for several months.

John T. Williams, of Philadelphia, editor of the Keystone, a jewelry trade paper, committed suicide in New York.

The new editor of the London Daily News is Rudolph C. Lehmann, the famous university rowing coach, who came to America a few years ago especially to coach the Harvard crew.

Harlan Turner, who recently moved from Mt. Sterling, Ky., and purchased a farm near Butler, Mo., for \$30,000, was found dead in bed.

At Hutchinson, Kan., Rev. Dietrich Gaeedert, who has been a leader of the Mennonites of Reno and Harvey counties for the past twenty-six years, died.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS

Senate Will Probably Dispose of Army Reorganization Bill Early This Week.

APPROPRIATION BILLS WILL FOLLOW

River and Harbor Bill Will Be Debated Further in the House, but It Is Forecasted That It Will Pass by Declaring Majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The army reorganization bill will continue to engage the attention of the senate, at least during the first days of the week. The opinion is quite generally expressed among senators that the bill will be acted upon by the middle of the week, and even the critics of the measure join in this prediction. Many phases of the question involved in the army bill remain to be considered and the general understanding is that there will be not a little discussion before the bill can be disposed of. The speech of Senator Platt of Connecticut last Friday in defense of the bill on general principles will call for replies, and there are also special features which will require more or less attention. Among these are Senator Daniel's amendment concerning the appointment of volunteers to offices in the regular army; the question of the disposition of officers who have held staff positions and the provision for the enlistment of Filipinos in the American army. The disposal of all these questions undoubtedly will fill the first two or three days of the week.

Senator Allison intends to call up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills when the army bill is acted upon, but whether this or other appropriation bills to follow it shall occupy the exclusive attention of the senate so long as they are on the calendar is a question which has not yet been absolutely determined. The present indications are, however, that the appropriation bills will be considered in advance of any other measures whenever they are before the senate.

When there are no appropriation bills to be taken up the ship subsidy bill will be discussed. There are still numerous speeches to be made upon this measure, and already there is talk of night sessions for its consideration when it is taken up.

There is little in the legislative bill to arouse discussion, but there is a possibility that senators hostile to the subsidy bill may use the appropriation bill for the purpose of delay.

Next Saturday will be devoted to eulogies in memory of the late Senator Gear.

A program of miscellaneous matter will occupy the attention of the house during the coming week. The river and harbor bill, which consumes one and possibly two days. Although the bill was criticized severely during the debate last week it is in no danger of failure. Most of the attacks came from members who were disappointed in what the bill grants to their localities and the actual opponents of the measure will be overwhelmed when the final vote is reached. The District of Columbia committee which, under the rules, would be entitled to a hearing tomorrow, will demand a day later in the week if it gives way to the river and harbor bill. After the latter bill is disposed of the bill to revise and codify the postal laws will be taken up under a special order. It will be followed by the District of Columbia appropriation bill and the latter in turn by the postoffice appropriation bill if there is any remaining time.

GENERAL GRANT HOPEFUL.

American Commander Believes His District Fairly Pacified.

MANILA, Jan. 14.—General Grant, who is endeavoring to quell the latest insurrection in his district, and who is possibly commanding his scouts at the eastern end, reported today that he had encountered a number of bands south of Bulloc mountain, all of whom retreated up the hills. He says that 100 of the enemy, who were well entrenched, made considerable resistance, but were ultimately driven from their positions. Four bodies of insurgents were found. The American casualties were a sergeant and one private of Troop A, Philippine cavalry, wounded.

In the opinion of General Grant, his district is now fairly pacified, with the exception of the locality south of Bulloc mountain, and the province of Pampanga is ready for civil government. It is expected Pampanga will be the first province in which civil government will be applied.

Lieutenant Frank D. Baldwin yesterday destroyed an insurgent arsenal in the Patusang district, seizing a quantity of arms and ammunition, together with a printing press and other material.

Joint Note Signed.

PEKIN, Jan. 14.—The joint note of the powers has finally been signed by the Chinese peace commissioners. Prince Ching signed yesterday and Li Hung Chang, who is better signed today, it is understood that the majority from which Li Hung Chang is suffering is Bright's disease. He was feeling worse yesterday, and therefore postponed the affixing of his signature, but Prince Ching was hopeful that he would be able to sign today, which proved to be the case.

New Bids for Army Blankets.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Bids were recently opened by the army officers of the quartermaster's department in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco for 50,000 blankets for the army. The lowest bid received was that of George Campbell of Philadelphia, who formerly held a similar contract with the government and whose business was recently placed in the hands of a receiver. It is alleged that one of the causes of his failure in business was the rejection by the government of blankets delivered under a former contract.

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BOERS CUT THE WIRES.

A Battering Fight That Was Maintained for Six Hours.

PRETORIA, Jan. 14.—Last night the Boers cut the wires between Irene and Oifantsfontein stations. Early this morning 800 Boers, under Commandant Beyer, invested Kaalfontein station. A hot rifle fire and shell fire with two field pieces and a Maxim was maintained for six hours. An armored train and reinforcements were sent from Pretoria, but before they had arrived upon the scene the garrison had driven off the Boers, who retired unmolested with a transport train half a mile long.

The Boers blew up the line beyond Kaalfontein, compelling the mail train to return here. It is supposed their object was to obtain supplies, a great quantity of which is stored at Kaalfontein. The British had no casualties.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The War office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"PRETORIA, Jan. 14.—About 1,400 Boers crossed the line, attacking both Zuurfontein and Kaalfontein stations, but were driven off. They are being pursued by a cavalry brigade."

Lord Kitchener reports also several skirmishes at different points with trifling British losses and adds:

"Three agents of the peace commissioners were taken as prisoners to Dewet's laager near Lindley on January 10. One, who was a British subject, was flogged and then shot. The other two, burghers, were flogged by Dewet's orders."

CAN'T COMPETE WITH AMERICA.

Small Methods to Circumvent Transatlantic Competitors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In compliance with special instructions from the State department, Consul General Mason at Berlin has submitted a report setting forth the restrictions placed upon the publication of advertisements for certain American products by trade journals in Germany.

The movement, states the consul general, dates back to 1896, when the growing competition of American bicycles began to alarm the German makers to a considerable extent. It was at first attempted to secure an advance in the rate of duty on American wheels, but failing in this, the association of German manufacturers adopted the plan of boycotting, so far as possible, advertisements of American wheels and bicycle parts in the trade papers of the country. These trade journals were given to understand that they were to choose between the patronage of German bicycle makers and their foreign competitors, especially those of America. Under this pressure most, if not all, of the German bicycle publications refused to accept American advertisements and still maintain their restriction.

Mr. Carter, a member of the committee on military affairs, moved that the amendment be laid on the table. The motion prevailed, 32 to 19.

Mr. Pettigrew's amendment providing that one-third of the appointments to commissioned rank in the regular army should be made from the officers of the volunteer army—the amendment which was under discussion when the senate adjourned last evening—was defeated—38 to 6.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) moved to strike out the provision that increase the number of corporals in any troop of cavalry to eight and the number of privates to seventy-six. He said he did not believe the president should have discretionary power to regulate the size of the army.

Mr. Daniel (Va.) offered an amendment providing that volunteer officers may be designated for examination and those who establish their fitness may be appointed to the grade of captain in the regular army as well as to the grade of first and second lieutenants as provided for by the senate committee's amendment. Mr. Daniel said he felt it was due the volunteer officers that they should have proper opportunity for advancement in the army. The amendment was adopted, 24 to 22.

In response to a question by Mr. Berry (Ark.) Mr. Platt said he feared the pending bill did not confer upon the president the authority to increase the army from 58,000 to 100,000 at any time. That power, he thought, ought to be conferred upon the president.

Continuing, Mr. Platt said he was astonished at the fear expressed by some senators that the president would not exercise such an authority with due regard to the country's interest. There need be no fear that the United States would ever have a president who would abuse the power conferred upon him. He urged that the power to increase the army be left in the hands of the president, who ought to be regarded as a conscientious, able and patriotic man.

"If we could eliminate politics and arguments for political effect from this chamber for a single day," he declared, "I believe it would be the unanimous sentiment that there should be some flexibility in the army."

Replying to Mr. Platt, Mr. Bacon said he thought the country had fallen upon an evil day when a senator could rise in this chamber and express views which he regarded as dangerous to the liberties of the people and productive of one-man power, and it was an evil day truly when the senator reflected the attitude of the dominant party.

Chandler Badly Hated.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 11.—Judge Henry E. Burnham of Manchester won the nomination of the republican members of the legislature for United States senator over William E. Chandler and other candidates.

Burnham won on the first ballot. Chandler received 47 votes; Burnham, 198; Congressman Salloway, 23; Henry B. Quinby, 22, and H. W. Blair, 1.

Another Nebraska Judge.

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Pat is Well Advised.

OMAHA, Jan. 9.—Over 5,000 descriptions of Pat Crowe and his supposed pals, with the \$50,000 reward offered for arrest and conviction of kidnapers, are being mailed to chiefs of police all over the country from the city of New York down to the place where the "chief" comes in at night to get his mail after plowing corn or cutting ice all day.

Neville Slightly Better.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Congressman Neville was reported a trifle better this afternoon, although there is still the gravest fears that he cannot recover. Speaker Henderson said that he had sent his secretary to ascertain the congressman's condition and from reports received had doubts as to the recovery of the representative from the Sixth Nebraska district.

After Big Endeavorment Fund.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.—At the meeting of the board of trustees of the Chautauqua assembly tonight the old officers were re-elected and reports on the last year's work were submitted. It was decided to make an effort to raise a quarter of a million dollars, the endowment fund started by Miss Helen Gould with a gift of \$25,000. It was also voted to erect a memorial at the assembly grounds to the late Lewis Miller, one of the founders.

Increase in Moral Force.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The house committee on naval affairs today practically completed the naval appropriation bill but it will not be in shape to make public until tomorrow or Saturday. The question of the increase of the navy which usually entails the largest contest was easily settled this year by the acceptance of the recommendation of the secretary of the navy for two battleships and two cruisers.

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BURLEIGH BILL PASSES

Senate Adopts the Measure Just as It Came From the House.

PROVISION FOR THE VOLUNTEER

Vigorous Attack on Proposed Discretionary Power of President to Regulate Size of Army—Bacon, Platt and Others Have Something to Say.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—In the senate today a vigorous attack was made upon that portion of the army bill which confers upon the president discretionary power to increase the strength of the army to the maximum fixed by the bill. Mr. Bacon of Georgia began the attack, and Mr. Platt of Connecticut, replying, maintained that discretionary power ought to be conferred upon the president, and expressed astonishment that anybody should entertain a fear that the power would ever be abused.

Mr. Bacon declared that he would rather see his party condemned to universal and never-ending banishment from political power than to see such authority placed in the hands of the president. An amendment opening the way to the appointment of volunteer officers to grades as high as that of captain in the regular establishment was adopted.

Just before adjournment Mr. Carter of Montana called up the bill appropriating the representatives of the United States among the several states. Without debate it was passed precisely as it came from the house. It now goes to the president for his signature.

Consideration was resumed in the senate of the army reorganization bill. Mr. Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, withdrew the committee amendment, providing for the retirement of officers on the active list of the army. Senator Teller then also withdrew an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) formally offered the amendment of which he had given notice, providing that no further military force shall be used in the Philippines except such as may be necessary to keep order in places in the peaceable possession of the United States, etc.

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WILSON SIDES WITH THE COW

He Addresses Senate Committee in Support of the Oleomargarine Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary Wilson made an argument before the senate committee on agriculture today in support of the Grouse oleomargarine bill. He said the measure was intended to protect the farmer and the public at large and should become a law. Speaking of the consumption of butter and of oleomargarine, Mr. Wilson said that the amount of butter disposed of annually is about eighteen pounds per capita and of oleomargarine something over one pound, and he said in response to Judge Springer that he considered this dangerous competition. He was of opinion that there was danger in the imitation of butter by the use of coloring matter and thought that in time the use of improved methods would result in driving renovated butter out of existence. The secretary said he did not accept the opinion that the regulation of oleomargarine business would injure the beef cattle business, and said that farmers will find it profitable to keep and fatten their own bees. Incidentally, he expressed the opinion that farmers of the south would get far more in the way of returns by raising cattle and crops necessary to that end than they would out of the sale of a few thousand barrels of cottonseed oil to the oleomargarine makers.

He said that more than half the substance used in Washington for butter is oleomargarine and that to make certainty of getting the real article he had butter for his own table shipped direct from a creamery in Iowa.

Consumption's Lessening Fatality.

Deaths from consumption in Philadelphia are estimated to be one-third less than they were fifty years ago. The health authorities say the improvement is due to their continuous battle against the disease.

Briefest Biography.

The shortest biography in the new congressional directory is that of Representative Allen Langdon McDermott of Jersey City, N. J. It takes up only three and a half lines.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

BOER FORCES ARE ACTIVE.

Attack the British Along the Line of Lorenzo Marquez Railroad.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—General Kitchener sends news of a serious simultaneous attack on the night of January 7 by the republicans on the British positions between points sixty miles apart, along the line of the Pretoria & Lourenzo Marquez railway. The losses on both sides were heavy. According to reports the Boers were beaten off after prolonged fighting.

Following is the text of the dispatch from General Kitchener: