The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1899. VOLUME XLIII—NO. 101

A BOER ROUT.

Modder River So Proved Though Enemy Had Believed Position Impregnable After Seven Weeks' Entrenchment.

Through All That Awful Day British Were Exposed to Searching Cross Fire From Boers Hidden Beyond Reach of Bayonets.

Terrific Hail of Methuen's Artillery Forced Flight Under Cover of Darkness and British Crossed at Daybreak—Report of Full Retreat on Bloemfontein.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 5.—Mr. Julian Ralph describing in the Daily Mail the battle at Modder River says:

"I can testify that the British never once saw the enemy; yet they were no able to raise hand or foot without being riddled.

"Despite all this, however, the day belonged to the artillery. The infantry never advanced two paces during the day of hell. The shells of our guns were accurately placed in the enemy's trenches and broke the hearts of the Boers; for after dark they all retreated."

London, Dec. 5.—The special correspondent of the Daily News with General Methuen, telegraphing from Modder River on the day after the battle says: "I hear that the Boers are in full retreat to Blomfontein.

London, Dec. 5.—The correspondent of the Associated Press with General Lord Methuen's column, telegraphing from Modder River last Thursday, says:

"The Waterloo of the campaign has been fought and won. The battle was conducted with unprecedented stubbornness on both sides. There was one continuous roar like the explosion of countless fire crackers. There was no flinching on either side and not a moment's pause.

"For five hours the British batteries poured tons of shrapnel, grape and shells into the Boer positions. Lord Methuen had 22 guns and each fired an average of 200 rounds.

"The Boers had an almost equal number of guns, which it is reported, were mostly served by French and German artillerists.

"It is believed that the Boers had occupied the position seven weeks before, and had spent the interval in fortifying it and rendering it, as they considered, impregnable. They did not seem to fear to expend their ammunition; and their guns were well and smartly handled.

"Owing to the bend in the river on the right, the Boers had an opportunity of cross-firing on the British attack. A Boer Hotchkiss was directed with marvellous accuracy against a British Maxim, killing the sergeant in charge, wounding another officer and disabling the gun. This occurred quite at the beginning of the engagement.

"When the Boer fire was silenced in one direction it was immediately reopened in another.

"Owing to the terrific fire nobody on the plain was out of range. Stretcher bearers found it impossible to go forward in the few cases they were called upon to attend, and the wounded were compelled if possible to crawl out of the lines.

"No quarter seems to have been given on either side. The British assert that amidst the bullets the ambulance wagons displayed their flags prominently to no advantage. These were repeatedly driven back and compelled to take refuge out of sight.

"It is alleged that the Boers used dumdum bullets and made special targets of the horses on the plain in the hope of hitting the riders.

"While the Argyle Highlanders were pushing across the river they were fired upon from a house and several fell. Thereupon the Highlanders stormed the house and although the Boers hoisted a white flag, no attention was paid to it, and all the Boers were shot.

"It is reported that Gen. Cronje with his contingent retreated toward Langenberg at four o'clock in the afternoon. Others followed in the direction of Jacobsdal and the main body of the Boers retired with the guns about eight in the evening.

"On the following morning at daybreak the British fired a few shells into the village. Getting no response, a patrol of cavalry crossed the river, and found the enemy's camp deserted. Dead Boers and many who were dying were to be seen everywhere in the entrenchments as well as numerous new graves. Several buildings were in smoking ruins.

"Some of the Boer prisoners say that Gen. Cronje was in supreme command. He had to whip his men to prevent them from deserting and despite this, many threw down their rifles and fled."

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

London, Dec. 4.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following despatch, dated Wednesday, November 29, morning, from its correspondent at Modder River camp:

"The severest engagement our column has yet had, and probably the severest in the whole campaign, was fought yesterday on the banks of the Modder river. The battle was waged fiercely for nearly fourteen hours.

"The enemy occupied a strong entrenched position, their front extending five miles along the bank of the stream. They were well supplied with artillery and fought desperately.

"Our force consisted of the Second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, the First battalion of the Scots Guards, the Third battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the First battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Second battalion of the Yorkshire Light Infantry (the King's Own), a part of the First battalion of the Royal North Lancashire Regiment, the Ninth Lancers, the Mounted Infantry, three battalions of Field Artillery and the First battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's). The latter reinforcement was from Gen. Wauchope's brigade, and arrived just in time for the fight.

"The battle started at daybreak, our guns shelling the Boers. The enemy replied with artillery, Hotchkiss and Maxims, and the artillery duel lasted some hours. Then there was a brief lull in the enemy's operations, of which the General immediately took advantage.

"Our infantry advanced across the plain towards the river in two brigades. The Guards, on the right, were met by an awful hail of bullets from the enemy's sharpshooters posted close to the river on the opposite bank. Our troops had no cover whatever, and were simply mowed down. It seemed impossible to live through the terrible fire, but the brave fellows did not retreat an inch.

"The Boer fire was horribly accurate, and they must have numbered at least 10,000. The Scots Guards advanced 600 yards before they were fired on. Then they had to lie down to escape the deadly fusilade, which lasted without intermission throughout the day.

"The Highlanders made several attempts to force a passage of the river, but they were exposed to such a murderous enfilading fire that they had to retire after they had suffered terribly. Subsequently a party of the Guards got over and held their own for hours against a vastly superior force.

"The general opinion of the staff is that there has never been such a sustained fire in the annals of the British army as that which our troops had to face yesterday. Our men fell in dozens while trying to rush the bridge.

"Among the many heroic deeds, one of the most conspicuous was that of Lieut.-Col. Codrington of the Coldstream Guards, Capt. Selpin of the Queensland contingent and a dozen members of the Coldstream Guards, who jumped into the river and swam nearly to the other side in the face of a heavy fire. They were forced to retire, however, and joining hands swam back, two of their number being nearly drowned in the return.

"The British guns kept up a heavy fire all day and fearful havoc was wrought in the Boer position, the enemy being forced to fly from their entrenchments.

"Night put an end to the terrible bloodshed. The infantry brigade was dreadfully cut up.

"The Boers retreated at night, taking their guns with them, and we are now occupying their position. The enemy's loss was tremendous."

TRIBUTE TO THE SOLIDIERS.

The Times says editorially: "The battle afforded splendid proof of the unsurpassed qualities of the British soldier, but while victories won solely by the exercise of these qualities are indeed magnificent, they are not war. They fill us with pride, but with pride not unmingled with regret at the persistent perversity of circumstances which apparently prevents us obtaining equal or greater results by processes savoring little of that military science of which we hear so much."

BUSINESS MEN IN KOOTENAY.

Excursionists Depart From Robson and To-day Are Viewing the Wealth of Boundary.

Robson, Dec. 6.—The business men's excursion, under the auspices of the C. P. R. and personally directed by Allan Cameron, A. G. A., arrived at Robson this evening at 9:30. To-morrow will accomplish the object of the trip—a ride over the new Columbia & Western railway to points in the Boundary country.

There are just 69 from Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and in the morning the Coast members will be joined by the business men of Kootenay towns.

The first snow of the season was encountered a few miles west of Revelstoke, and it is snowing still, but all are having a good time.

E. J. Coyle, the T.G.P.A., left the party at Halcyon Springs to return to the Coast, and Capt. J. W. Troup, commodore of the C. P. R. lake fleet, is in charge, with Mr. Cameron and Mr. Sykes, for the water trip. Although the party is a big one, the C. P. R. are equal to the emergency, and made all comfortable.

THE FRENCH PLOTTERS.

Police Officers Reveal in Court the Plans of the Conspirators.

Paris, Dec. 6.—In the senate sitting as a high court to-day several police officers testified that an understanding existed between the anti-Semites and the Nationalist an Social leaders. Supt. Puybaraud deposed that a committee for a federation of the various leagues had been proposed.

During the presentation of this testimony M. Guerin and other prisoners frequently interrupted with vehement protests. M. Popbaraud, however, maintained that his evidence was correct, adding that at one meeting the question of a triumvirate had even been discussed. M. Deroulede, he said, was to have been one of this triumvirate, but he considered it inexpedient to mention the names of the other two. This testimony evoked violent exclamations from the prisoners and their counsel, and the court thereupon adjourned.

Consul Quits In Fright.

Explanation of American Representative's Eccentric Departure from Pretoria.

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 6.—The Washington correspondent of the Sun says: "The state department to-day heard some things about Mr. Atterbury, who has been designated by Consul Macrum to take care of American and British interest in the Transvaal until Mr. A. S. Hay reaches Pretoria, that adds to the embarrassment of the government in securing consular representation there. Briefly, it is charged that Mr. Atterbury is not the proper person to represent the United States. The department will make its inquiries to the allegations, and if they are confirmed, it is likely that he will not be permitted to serve until Mr. Hay gets there. Meanwhile the department is looking around for a suitable man, an American citizen who is near enough to the Transvaal to get there quickly, but all those who have been suggested are too far away. From all the department can learn there is not an American citizen at Pretoria who is in all respects fitted to perform consular duties there.

"Permission for Macrum to leave has already been given. The department came to the conclusion that his frequent appeals to be withdrawn, despite the refusals of the department, showed that his usefulness as a representative of the United States has been seriously impaired and that his presence in Pretoria officially was of no benefit to this government or to Great Britain, with the care of whose subjects he was charged."

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says: "The only plausible explanation of Macrum's actions is that he is frightened out of his wits. His conduct is in sharp contrast to that of the British consul who represented the United States in Spain last year and particularly to that of the heroic Ramsden, whose instrumentality in securing the surrender of Santiago was of incalculable advantage, and whose death was due to his devotion to duty.

A LETTER FROM MACRUM.

East Liverpool, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Letters received from Chas. E. Macrum, United States consul at Pretoria, who has resigned his position, are of interest in view of the recent despatches from Washington. He tells of his experience in the Transvaal as representative during the war, of the interests of the subjects of Great Britain in the South African republic. Letters from his wife also give a graphic picture of the condition of affairs in Kruger's capital.

Consul Macrum writes: "We are in the midst of it. The shooting has commenced. Gen. Cronje has taken the railroad at Mafeking, blown up some trains and taken some prisoners, ammunition, etc. The Boers want to make a good fight of it and will be a mighty hard lot to beat.

"The British who have not been granted permits to stay here have been ordered away by Wednesday, and the Lord help those who are not gone at that time. I suppose they will all go on time. The government has provided for their transportation if unable to pay.

"We will be cared for, so you need not worry. The government is more friendly to me now than before, even since I took over the British interests."

Mrs. Macrum writes: "You thought it was terrible during the Spanish-American war. Well, you know nothing about it. I cannot describe affairs here. Every citizen between the ages of ten and sixty has gone to the front, and now there is nothing for these women in the South African Republic to do but to sit and watch developments. On the Beer side there will be no backing down. There is a great deal of distress, especially in Johannesburg.

"We are not at all anxious as to our own safety. Although we may have great hardships, none can tell how how great, yet we intend to stay right here and see it out, unless ordered out, which is not probable.

"Americans are getting fair treatment as far as we can learn. Mr. Macrum has been given charge of British interests, but as they have almost all gone, I hope it will not add much to his work, as he has not a minute to himself now.

"I can tell you there are lots of sad homes in the Transvaal at present. It makes me turn faint to think of the future and what it may have in store for them. Just now it seems as though both sides meant to fight to the bitter end."

BOERS SHELL

Hottest Battery of the Siege Progressing at Ladysmith and Several of the British Guns Shattered.

Kimberley Horsemen Find Boer Pickets Asleep and Successfully Storm Position With Loss of Their Gallant Commander.

Methuen Still Awaits Guns and Ammunition While Enemy Move for Flank Attack—Large Body Prepare to Check Gatacre's Advance.

By Associated Press.

Ladysmith, Saturday, Dec. 2.—The hottest bombardment of the siege took place Thursday. The Boers got a new big gun in position on Lombard's kop, completely commanding the town, and shelled our camp that day and yesterday, planting shells with great accuracy in the camp of the Gordon Highlanders and Manchester Regiment, where there were many narrow escapes. To-day the enemy resumed the bombardment, doing some very effective shooting. Several of our guns have been shattered by the Boers' big gun.

London, Dec. 7, 4:30 a. m.—Ladysmith has established heliograph communication with Frere, and it is reported that all was well up to Sunday.

A despatch from the Boer laager by way of Lorenzo Marques, dated Thursday, November 30, confirms the report that the commandos have been closing in upon Ladysmith and mounting big guns in new positions. According to the same advices, a heavy cannonade has been maintained, and a general assault had been ordered for Thursday morning, but was countermanded at the last moment.

London, Dec. 7.—A despatch from Frere camp, dated December 5, says: "The Boers are firing into Ladysmith. It is rumored that 6,000 Free State troops have left Ladysmith, entertaining the gravest fears as to the safety of their own country."

METHUEN AT THE HALT.

Modder River despatches say that the Boers are encamped amid the hills half way to Kimberley, but it is also added that a large body of the enemy has gone in the direction of Jacobsdal. It is possible therefore that Lord Methuen may endeavor to clear his right flank as far as Jacobsdal before continuing his advance. He is still waiting at Modder River for guns and ammunition.

SORTIE AT KIMBERLEY.

The sortie from Kimberley on November 25 appears to have been much more serious than had been supposed. Details are now arriving of a reconnaissance in force by mounted troops under Colonel Scott Turner, at dawn, in the direction of a ridge near Carter's Farm, where the Boers were strongly entrenched. Finding the Boer pickets asleep, Colonel Scott Turner proceeded along the ridge under cover and rushed the Boer redoubts, at 5:25 a. m., in the face of a hail of bullets. The Boers hoisted a white flag and fired at the British under its protection before surrendering.

Owing possibly to the exhaustion of their ammunition the British were unable to follow up the attack and seize a large Boer laager about three hundred yards ahead, especially as Boer reinforcements were seen approaching and the enemy was keeping up a heavy fire from the shelter of the thick bush.

During the sorties an armored train reconnoitered north and south while a considerable force of British with field guns and Maxims advanced toward Spytfontein, holding the Boers in check in that direction. Ten guns were engaged simultaneously, and, viewed from the conning tower an artillery duel seemed proceeding in every direction except towards Kenilworth, the fusilade being terrible at 8 o'clock.

Having no force sufficient to hold the position he had stormed, Major Scott-Turner began to gradually retire his men. He had a horse shot under him and a bullet went through the fleshy part of his shoulder. Several men had terrible wounds. It is alleged that the Boers used Martinis and explosive bullets and that they frequently fired at the ambulance wagons. The British captured twenty of the enemy.

There appears to be some doubt as to whether this was the reconnaissance in which according to the announcement of the war office, Major Scott-Turner was killed, or whether that officer met his fate in a subsequent sortie.

London, Dec. 6.—The war office has received a list of casualties during a sortie from Kimberley on November 28, as follows:

Killed—Major Scott-Turner, of the Black Watch; Lt. Wright, of the Kimberley Light Brigade, and twenty noncommissioned officers and men.

Wounded—Capt. Walleck, Lt. Clifford and Lt. Watson and twenty-eight noncommissioned officers and men.

WORK FOR GATACRE.

Queenstown, Cape Colony, Saturday, Dec. 2.—The Boers have become very active in the country around Stormberg Junction to which Gen. Gatacre will make his next move. The telegraph lines have been cut in various places and communication with Steynsburg, Dordrecht and Mariasburg have been severed. It is believed that the Boers have occupied Steynsburg. Firing has been heard in the direction of Stormberg probably between Gen. Gatacre's guard and the Boer command.

London, Dec. 6.—Advices from Putter's Kraal, the headquarters of Gen. Gatacre's division, dated December 2, says: "The Boers entered Dordrecht this morning." This is probably Gen. Rohler's force of 1,500 men from Stormberg.

JOUBERT IS ILL.

Pretoria, Dec. 2, via Lorenzo Marques, Monday, Dec. 4.—Gen. Joubert is indisposed and has arrived at Volksrust, across the Transvaal border not far from Charlestown, in the extreme north of Natal, for medical treatment. A despatch to the head laager, where Gen. Schalkburgher is in supreme command during the absence of Joubert, announces that a council of war was held on December 2 with reference to assaulting Ladysmith. The state attorney has arrived at the camp to advise the Boer commanders.

BULLER ON BOER LOSSES.

London, Dec. 6.—The war office has received the following from Gen. Buller:

Pietermaritzburg, Dec. 5.—It is very difficult to make any statement regarding the enemy's loss. For instance, at Belmont, 81 of their dead are accounted for. The enemy gave 15 as the number killed.

There is every reason to believe the enemy's loss in the fight at Ladysmith on November 8 was over 800 killed and wounded.

Information from trustworthy Boer sources shows that in Hildyard's fight, on November 23, the enemy lost 30 killed and 100 wounded.

It is impossible to say how far these numbers are correct, but it is evident the enemy does not admit a tenth of the loss suffered.

Intercepted despatches from Joubert show that even official despatches contain decidedly inaccurate information.

PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

London, Dec. 6.—It is reported from Capetown that the Transvaal government still refuses to acknowledge the right to interfere by the United States on behalf of the British prisoners at Pretoria.

Comfortable wood and iron houses have been erected at Waterfall, a few miles from Pretoria, for the rank and file of the British prisoners.

SHELLS FLY AT MAFEKING.

Pretoria, Dec. 2.—Despatches from the west report that there was a heavy artillery duel at Mafeking during the morning of December 2.

FOREIGN OFFICERS FOR BOERS.

Lisbon, Dec. 6.—Two Russian colonels, a French general and a French colonel, who have been engaged by Dr. Leyds to assist in the defence of Pretoria, left to-day for Lorenzo Marquez. They were escorted to the steamer by the secretary of the French legation here.

Pretoria, Dec. 2.—Count Deville le Blois, a colonel in the French army, has joined the Transvaal forces as an authorized military attache.

PANIC AT A MATINEE.

Explosion in a Vitagraph Machine Sets Gallery Draperies on Fire.

Buffalo, Dec. 5.—A bundle of films that were being used in a vitagraph machine at the Court Street theatre exploded during the matinee performance this afternoon. The operator was badly burned and a panic ensued. A young lady who was singing on the stage ran behind the scenery screaming at the top of her voice and the audience made a rush for the doors. Fortunately a couple of policemen were at hand and they succeeded in stopping the rush long enough to prevent any one being badly hurt. The draperies in the upper gallery caught fire as did also a number of seats, and the gallery had to be flooded with water before the fire was extinguished.

ILLINOIS SENATOR FOR BOERS.

Offers Resolution of Hope for Success of South African Republic.

Washington, Dec. 6.—In the senate today Mr. Mason of Illinois offered the following resolution, which he asked be allowed to lie upon the table until he should call it up:

"Whereas, from the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other people to free themselves from European dominion;

"Therefore resolved, by the senate of the United States that we watch with deep abiding interest the heroic battle of the South African Republic against cruelty and oppression and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty."

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Made from Grape Cream of Tartar, and Absolutely Pure

Highest award, Chicago World's Fair.
Highest tests by U. S. Gov't Chemists.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Imitation baking powders are mostly made from alum. They may cost less per pound, but their use is at the cost of health.

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

Desperate Encounter Following Filipino Assault on Little American Garrison.

Manila, Dec. 6.—Lt.-Col. Parker of the 45th infantry, commanded at Vigan, province of South Ilocos, when that place was attacked by insurgents on Monday, December 4 (not last night as previously announced). The American force consisted of company B of the 33rd regiment and 150 sick men, many of whom shared in the repulse of the first attack, which was made at four o'clock in the morning and lasted until eight o'clock.

The Filipinos, who were estimated to number about 800 and were commanded by Gen. Mimo, came from the outskirts of the town to the fort. The fighting was from house to house and almost hand to hand. The Americans captured 84 rifles and several prisoners. Col. Parker praised the bravery of the sick soldiers. Every man who was able to stand handled a rifle during the attack.

BANK PRESIDENT SENTENCED.

Two Years' Imprisonment for Man of Seventy-Seven for Making False Return.

Montreal, Dec. 6—(Special)—There was a painful scene in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day when Wm. Weir, president of the Bank Ville Marie, convicted of sending a false statement of the bank's position to the government, came up for sentence, and was given two years.

Weir read a statement asking the mercy of the court and saying the suspension of the bank was a mystery, saying that owing to old age he was unable to attend properly to the affairs of the bank. The poor old prisoner, who is very deaf, did not hear the sentence, and when told of it he burst into tears and was unable to leave the court room for some time.

SAUCY COUNSEL PUNISHED.

Suspended For Three Months for Insulting Remarks to French Senate.

Paris, Dec. 5.—In the senate sitting as a high court to-day, chief of detectives Hennon on whose report the prosecution of the conspiracy cases is mainly based, testified in support of his allegations. He was frequently interrupted by counsel for the prisoners who asked questions to some of which Hennion refused to answer which evoked protests. Counsel even demanded that the court refuse to admit police reports as evidence, whereupon the court deliberated secretly and rejected the demand, at the same time sentencing one of the counsel to three months suspension for remarks insulting to the court.

SPANIARDS IN LOST ISLES.

Madrid, Dec. 6.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, Premier Silvela announced that as a result of representations of the government of Spain the United States government had instructed its authorities in Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico to recognize the nationality of Spaniards in those places.

NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS.

St. Johns, Nfld., Dec. 5.—Sir James Winter, the premier, will replace Mr. Morine, the dismissed minister of fisheries, by Mr. Goodridge, member for Twillingate. It is understood that the premier will face the legislature next month and endeavor to get through the session without defeat. Thus far the opposition factions show no signs of uniting.

HALIFAX PAPERS SOLD.

Halifax, Dec. 6.—The Morning Chronicle, the Evening Echo and the weekly Nova Scotian, newspapers belonging to the late Charles Annand, were sold by the sheriff to-day to close the estate. The entire group of papers were sold to Ald. E. Faulkner, representing a Halifax capitalist, B. C. Pearson, for $16,500.

A MANITOBA FIRE.

Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—Fire broke out in Parkin & Moore's general store at Hartney last night. The stock is almost a total loss. Insurance $4,000. The building was owned by S. H. Dickson. The total loss by the fire will range from $9,000 to $10,000.

Party Claims In Manitoba

Small Majority Best Hope of Either Side From To-day's Polling.

Liberal Organizer Arrested for Bribery on Behalf Premier Greenway.

Special to the Colonist.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—The Manitoba general elections take place to-morrow. The Conservatives confidently expect to carry a majority of the seats. They count on carrying Avondale, Beautiful Plains, Carlton, Cypress, Deloraine, Emerson, Lansdowne, Morden, Morris, Mountain, Norfolk, North Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Rockwood, Russell, St. Andrews, St. Boniface, Saskatchewan, Springfield, Turtle Mountain, Winnipeg North, Winnipeg South. This would mean the carrying of 24 seats out of 40, and include the defeat of Premier Greenway and two ministers. The Liberals make about equal claims.

The campaign has been one of the bitterest ever fought in the city. This afternoon J. Obed Smith, Liberal organizer, was arrested at the instance of a half-breed named Gabiel, who charges that Smith gave him a railway ticket and $5 to go to Crystal City to vote for Premier Greenway. It is understood other charges will be made against Smith tomorrow. He was released on bail.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Auditor-General Again to the Front—Scout Charlie Ross Given Trip to Africa—A Presentation.

From our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—The auditor-general declines to sanction the sustenance allowance to wives of the Canadian contingent on the ground that the amount should be the same as provided by the Imperial regulations. The only difference between the two rates is a cent a day.

D. Matheson, late superintendent of the money order branch, now superannuated, has been presented with a handsome testimonial by his former colleagues.

Charlie Ross, the Northwest scout, has been given transportation to South Africa. He will join the Canadian troops.

ANOTHER BRITISH ISLAND.

Proposed Sale by Ecuador Subject of Inquiry in U. S. Senate.

Washington, Dec. 6.—In the senate today Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts offered and secured the adoption of a motion requesting the President if not incompatible with his public interests to inform the senate as to the proposed sale of the Gallapagos islands by Ecuador to Great Britain, and to communicate any such information concerning the proposed sale as might be in possession of the government.

THE CHASE OF AGUINALDO.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Gen. Otis cables the war department that he had no word from Gen. Young for a week. This is taken to indicate that Gen. Young is continuing his hot pursuit of Aguinaldo and probably is in a country where he regards it unsafe to use couriers. The despatch is as follows:

"Gen. Young, with three companies of infantry and nine troops of cavalry not heard from since 29th ultimo. He was then about 20 miles south of Vigan."

A Physician is not always at hand. Guard yourself against sudden coughs and colds by keeping a bottle of Pain-Killer in the house. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.