

The Evening Times

NUMBER 1415.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1900.

PRICE ONE CENT.

BOERS CLAIM A VICTORY

A Report That the British Have Retired Across the Tugela.

The silence of the War Office causes much speculation in London. It is believed that a battle has been fought and that the British have retired across the Tugela River that morning.

LOURENCO MARQUES, Feb. 9.—A telegram from Lord Roberts at Ladysmith dated Feb. 8, states that the British retired across the Tugela River that morning (Thursday).

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Again the War Office is silent, and again it is surrounded by clouds of rumor and speculation. It is believed that a battle has been fought and that the British have retired across the Tugela River that morning.

The second advance to the relief of Ladysmith is regarded with apprehension, and the English people rather expect each day to hear of another disaster to their army.

That a battle is proceeding, or has been in progress for some time, is regarded as certain. If there were no other indications of this, the departure from Cape Town to the front of the foreign military attaches would almost be proof positive.

SUSPECTED OF TREASON.

Haden-Powell Reports the Arrest of Four Females at Mafeking.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Colonel Haden-Powell sends word from Mafeking by a native runner, who brought out the news in the form of a note, that he had seen four females in the besieged town.

Among them is the former stenographer at Mafeking. All of these women which he holds he says are more than suspected of holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

THE MILITARY ATTACHES.

They Leave Cape Town for the Field of Battle.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 9.—The foreign military attaches will leave for the front today.

CONSUL HAY AT PRETORIA.

The American Representative Granted His Exequatur.

The State Department received a telegram today from Adolph S. Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, saying that the Transvaal Government had granted him his exequatur on Wednesday and that everything was satisfactory.

FIGHT OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

Position of the Boers at Koodoosberg Drift Gradually Changed.

KOODOOSBERG, Feb. 8.—The Boers made a determined attempt today to drive the Highlanders from the hill commanding the drift. The Scottish Highlanders gained the summit of the hill and a detachment of artillery succeeded in silencing the Boers' guns. The fighting continued all day and the Boers quitted the drift during the night.

Estimates of War Expenses.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A supplementary estimate was issued today. It shows that 120,000 men required an expenditure of £13,000,000 in money. Of this sum £3,000,000 was needed for transport services and the purchase of animals, £2,000,000 for provisions, £2,000,000 for pay of the army, £200,000 for munitions, and £10,000 for telegrams.

Arrival of Colonel Williams Remains.

The body of the late Col. Charles F. Williams, United States Marine Corps, who died a few days ago, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, arrived in Washington Wednesday, and was taken from the railroad station to Lee's undertaking establishment. The remains were removed to a vault in Glenwood Cemetery today, preparatory to funeral ceremonies to be arranged upon the arrival of Col. Williams' widow, now en route to the city from San Francisco. Many of Colonel Williams' friends called at the undertaking establishment yesterday. Official orders from the Navy Department concerning the funeral are dependent upon the arrival of Mrs. Williams.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

February 10 tickets go for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all state except Royal Limited.

THE SENATORIAL ENQUIRY.

More Testimony Heard in the Case of Mr. Clark.

A. J. Steele, of Helena, a witness in behalf of Senator W. A. Clark, resumed the stand before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate this morning.

Under his direct examination, which was conducted by former Senator Faulkner yesterday, the witness denied consistently and with great emphasis, the allegations made by White, Rector, and other Daily witnesses. He made a good impression on the committee.

The first question this morning was by Mr. Faulkner:

"Mr. Steele did you ever pay to Mr. Rector any sum of money to watch the grand jury or any member thereof?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever pay anybody in Montana to watch anybody?"

"No, sir."

"The cross-examination of Steele was conducted by Mr. Binyon:

"I did, sir."

"Were you a member of any political committee?"

"No, sir."

"At whose suggestion then did you enter the campaign?"

"Well, I talked it over myself. Mr. Davidson, Mr. Neille and Governor Howe."

"Who employed you?"

"No one employed me."

"Who gave you instructions?"

"Usually I talked matters over with the gentlemen I have named."

The object of this line of examination was to show an agency existing between Steele and Senator Clark.

"What trip did you make away from Helena after the election?"

"I went to Great Falls, in Cascade county, and to White Sulphur Springs."

"Did you see any member of the Legislature?"

"Yes, sir."

"How much money did you carry with you on those trips?"

"Barely enough for my personal expenses."

"Where did you get that money?"

"From Mr. Davidson, of Helena."

"Did you keep any memoranda of your expenditures on those trips?"

"No, sir."

"Who authorized you to hire rooms in Helena, and which you finally did rent in the Powers Block?"

"I do not remember."

"Did you tell Rector what you wanted those rooms for?"

"I think I did."

"What did you tell him?"

"That I wanted a suite of rooms for political headquarters."

"For whom?"

"For Senator Clark's friends."

"Did not Senator Clark have headquarters at the Helena Hotel?"

"No, sir, not at the time that I rented the rooms in the Powers Block."

"Did you have any money in your possession?"

"I think several hundred dollars."

"Did you give Rector any money?"

"Yes, I think about \$25."

"From whom did you get that money?"

"From Mr. Davidson."

"Did you keep a record of the sums you expended?"

"No, sir. When my money ran out I would go and get more from Mr. Davidson."

"How much did you get from Mr. Davidson?"

"About \$1,000."

"Did you get any money from Mr. Wellcome?"

"Yes, I think I got five or six thousand dollars from Mr. Wellcome."

Senator Burrows asked the witness when he got the first money from Wellcome?

"It was after the election of the members of the Legislature, and before the election of United States Senator."

Mr. Binyon questioned the witness concerning his testimony before the grand jury Lewis and Clark county.

He said he had given \$300 to Mr. Gallagher, of Great Falls, a political worker; Mr. Hepburn, "a good fellow who was well known to me," about \$150. He also paid money to George Murphy, L. L. Wright, Jack Welch, and several others for campaign uses.

Mr. Binyon questioned Mr. Steele about his meeting with Judge Gary, from California Falls, at the Montana Central depot, at Helena. His testimony before the grand jury and his testimony in chief before the Senate committee were compared, and discrepancies discovered. Mr. Steele complained that the report of his testimony before the grand jury was inaccurate. The witness had made the same complaint.

Senator Hoar wanted to know whether the witness had seen the alleged report of his testimony. The witness said he had read it in Montana, and had been printed out from the newspapers.

Mr. Steele was followed on the witness stand by State Senator W. E. Tierney, of Townsend, Broadwater county. He was called for the purpose of testifying in rebuttal to certain allegations concerning his financial condition before and after the meeting of the Legislature. He said that he was worth \$40,000 or \$50,000. He told the committee as to how this wealth was invested in banking, placer mines, town sites and ranches. It was maintained by the memorialists that at the time of Mr. Tierney's election to the State Senate he was worth only about \$4,000.

Mr. Tierney explained some of the large deposits in the Townsend bank made by him in the spring of 1888, after the adjournment of the Legislature. He said the money was obtained from the sale of other people's property and the money was deposited by him in the name of the firm of J. D. Darcey & Co., of which he was a member, and which firm had negotiated the sales.

The motion to take a recess until eight o'clock, on a division, was agreed to by a vote of 107 to 15.

Kentolt & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delighted trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach. For schedule, see page 7.

LAST HONORS TO LAWTON

Imposing Military Escort to the Arlington Cemetery.

Solemn Services at the Church of the Covenant, Conducted by Rev. Dr. M. Wooldsey Stryker and Tenets S. Hamlin—The President, Cabinet, Nearly All the Army Officers in the City and the Department of the East, Senators and Representatives, Other Officials, and Hundreds of Prominent Citizens Present—Thousands Along the Route.

The funeral of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton took place this afternoon with all the pomp and display and honor that a grateful nation could bestow upon a brave soldier and a famous general. The ceremonies began at 1:30 o'clock at the Church of the Covenant, where the services of the Presbyterian Church were conducted by Rev. Dr. Tenets S. Hamlin, pastor of the church, and where an eulogy of the dead general was delivered by Rev. M. Wooldsey Stryker, before the largest crowd of people ever gathered in the edifice. The procession started for Arlington at 3 o'clock.

President McKinley and the whole of his Cabinet, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Adj. Gen. Corbin, General Shafter, and all the other general officers in the Department of the East, and scores of officers of lesser rank, occupied pews. The relatives of General Lawton occupied the pews nearest to the pulpit. Admission was by ticket only, and two hours before the time set for the opening of the doors, the streets were crowded for two blocks in each direction. The guard of police at the door, under Major Sylvester and his subordinates, turned away no less than two thousand persons who tried to enter without passes.



Rev. Dr. Stryker.

Inside the church the scene was one of solemn beauty. The floral decorations were magnificent. The fragrance of the flowers reached to the street, and their combinations in lilacs, violets, and roses formed a perfect floral scheme. Here a mound of lilies reached up to the hanging mould. There a bank of red roses, interspersed with delicate forget-me-nots, mingled its perfume with long velvet bouquets near by. Behind the dead officer's casket rose a mountain of fragrant anemones, tinged with hyacinths, their color magnified by the green background of magnificent palms. From all corners swept wide hands of wreaths, which were gathered in the centre and in the dome by strings of foliage. Flags were everywhere to be seen, and those who passed in this beautiful room will retain an impression of it for a long time to come.

It is doubtful if so effective a decoration for a funeral occasion has ever been seen in Washington. Its wreaths and bouquets presented by organizations and private parties, were temporary and artistically arranged by the Government florist George Brown, acting under Col. T. A. Bingham, who had charge of the church and the seating of the guests at the funeral services.

Every phase of Washington life was represented in the congregation. The mingling of the glittering uniforms of the officers with the bright colors of the gowns of the women, the beauty of the flowers touched everywhere with sombre black, made a picture that will survive ever be forgotten by the people present.

The simple rites of the Presbyterian Church constituted the church ceremony. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. M. Wooldsey Stryker, pastor of the church. An eloquent eulogy of the dead soldier was delivered by Rev. Dr. M. Wooldsey Stryker, of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., who reviewed the career of General Lawton from birth and held it up as an example of the true patriotism that any man could possess. He said:

"In some good day," he said, "in conclusion, 'not for glory, please God, when those islands, foundlings no longer shall have been rendered as a majestic dedication to civilization, to regulated freedom, and to the God of these things—a fair Luzon, right where he fell, front to his duty, let the valiant frame of this true patriot rise in immutable bronze, white, understanding us at last, our brown brethren, gazing upon that statue, stature, statue, all in one, shall say: 'He was America,' but he is ours, too—Lawton! He was slain by us ignorantly in unbelief; but he has forgiven.'"

Dr. Stryker spoke for nearly three-quarters of an hour. When he concluded the pallbearers gathered around the casket and carried it down the aisle to the door.

The Pallbearers.

The honorary pallbearers were as follows: Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, representing the Navy; Maj. Gen. Brooks, Brooke, and Shafter, representing the Army; Brig. Gen. Breckinridge, representing the corps to which Gen. Lawton belonged; Senators Hawley and Sewell, representing the Senate; former Gov. Hull of Ohio, Col. Steele, and Mr. J. M. Robinson of Indiana, representing the House of Representatives; Gen. J. M. Wilson, representing the Loyalty Legion; Col. Farnsworth, representing the Grand Army of the Republic; Col. Creighton Webb, U. S. V., representing the officers on Gen. Lawton's staff during the Santiago campaign; Col. M. E. Urell, representing the veterans of the Spanish war and the District National Guard.

The committee to represent the District of Columbia, Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, senior vice commander, Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart, United States Navy; junior vice commander, Brevet Brig. Gen. E. L. Spear, United States volunteers; chaplain, James H. Bradford, United States volunteers; Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Army; Gen. Henry V. Boynton, United States volunteers; Col. George A.

Woodward, United States Army; Col. Addison A. Hosmer, United States volunteers; Capt. Benjamin P. Lambertson, United States Navy; Col. Green Clay Goodloe, United States Marine Corps; Major John S. Loud, United States Army, and Capt. Horace Noble, United States volunteers. Calvin Farnsworth, Commander of the District Guard, the following representatives of the Grand Army acted also as honorary pallbearers: George H. Slaughter, B. F. Chase, J. H. Dawes, T. S. Hopkins, S. E. Faunce, Nathan Bickford, and John McElroy.

The Procession.

While the solemn services in the church were in progress the various divisions of the funeral escort were taking their positions preparatory to the march to Arlington Cemetery.

A squad of mounted police stood in line on N Street, awaiting the signal to advance. Behind them were formed the Third United States Cavalry Band, their shining instruments and gorgeous uniforms resplendent in the afternoon sun. Carriages for the clergy stood behind their horses impatiently straining at the bits.

Next in line was the heavy caisson, draped in the colors of Old Glory, ready to receive the mortal remains of the dead soldier and convey them to their last resting place.

Behind the caisson stood a horse saddled and bridled and led by an orderly. The stirrups were crossed in the seat of the saddle, indicating that the steed of the commander would be rideless.

The caisson containing the honorary pallbearers took position in the line behind the rideless horse of the dead commander. They were Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, representing the Navy; Major Generals Miles, Brooke, and Shafter, representing the Army; Brigadier General Breckinridge, representing the corps to which General Lawton belonged; Senators Hawley and Sewell, representing the Senate; former Governor Hull of Ohio; Col. Steele and Mr. J. M. Robinson of Indiana, representing the House of Representatives; Gen. J. M. Wilson, representing the Loyalty Legion; Colonel Farnsworth, representing the Grand Army of the Republic; Col. Creighton Webb, U. S. V., representing the officers on General Lawton's staff during the Santiago campaign; Col. M. E. Urell, representing the veterans of the Spanish war and the District National Guard.

To right and left, resting in adjacent thoroughfares, were the carriages for the various dignitaries and relatives of the President and Cabinet, and the high officials of the army and navy. The several commands of cavalry and artillery in uniform; the rear of the line extended indefinitely, composed of the carriages of civic societies and private citizens seeking to pay a last tribute of respect to the man whose life was sacrificed in the defense of his country.

At 2 o'clock there was a movement about the church doors, indicating that the services had ended. A few moments later the caisson appeared, carrying the casket down the steps to the sidewalk, in waiting. It was wrapped in a large flag and half hidden with flowers. The bearers placed their burden tenderly on the caisson, and took their places on either side as a guard to the body in its passage to its tomb.

They were Sergeants Robert F. Smothers and John S. Calkins; Troop G, John McKing, Troop B, and P. Ward F. Godwin, Troop H, and Corporal George Dent and Daniel Grayson, Troop H, John R. H. Troop H, all of the Third United States Cavalry.

Rev. Dr. Tenets S. Hamlin and Dr. M. Wooldsey Stryker, both in uniform, entered the caisson at the rear of the caisson. Passing out at the M Street entrance of the church the widow and children of the deceased general entered the caisson in the rear. Here the heavy sign of the caisson was given for the caisson to proceed to the front of the church.

At this moment the Commanding General and staff moved to the right of the line on K Street and Connecticut Avenue.

The caisson moved forward with the funeral cortege to advance. The Third United States Cavalry Band sounded the strains of the funeral march and the procession moved slowly toward Pennsylvania Avenue. As each division of the cortege was uncovered by the advance the various commands of military and the carriages of the civilians passed the church in the following order:

The carriages containing the President and Cabinet and the high officials of the army and navy were given precedence. They were Major General Merritt and staff, composed of Major John A. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General, with Brig. Gen. F. C. E. States, Col. John Weston, Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Capt. Joseph E. Kahn, Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, of the United States Army, acting as special aide. The aides of the staff were Lieut. H. A. J. Weston, Col. Oliver C. Smith, Major William A. Simpson, Major Charles L. McCawley, Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, Capt. Charles G. Trent, and Lieut. Walter H. Turner.

The officers named were the fallen uniforms of their respective ranks, blue and gold predominating, the sword of rank ranking against the sides of their horses.

Next came the Third Squadron of the United States Cavalry, mounted, the blue and gold of their military capes showing a mass of mingled color as they rode slowly past in attention.

Contrasting sharply with this was the blue and red of the artillery, which followed in the rear. Next came Lieut. H. A. J. Weston, U. S. Artillery, Major James M. M. Moscomb, and Siege Battery O, Seventh United States Artillery, commanded by Capt. Francis H. Hardie, dismounted, Capt. Francis H. Hardie, commanding, and preceded by the Third U. S. Cavalry Band. Troops remained in position until after conclusion of the ceremonies.

THE CASE POSTPONED.

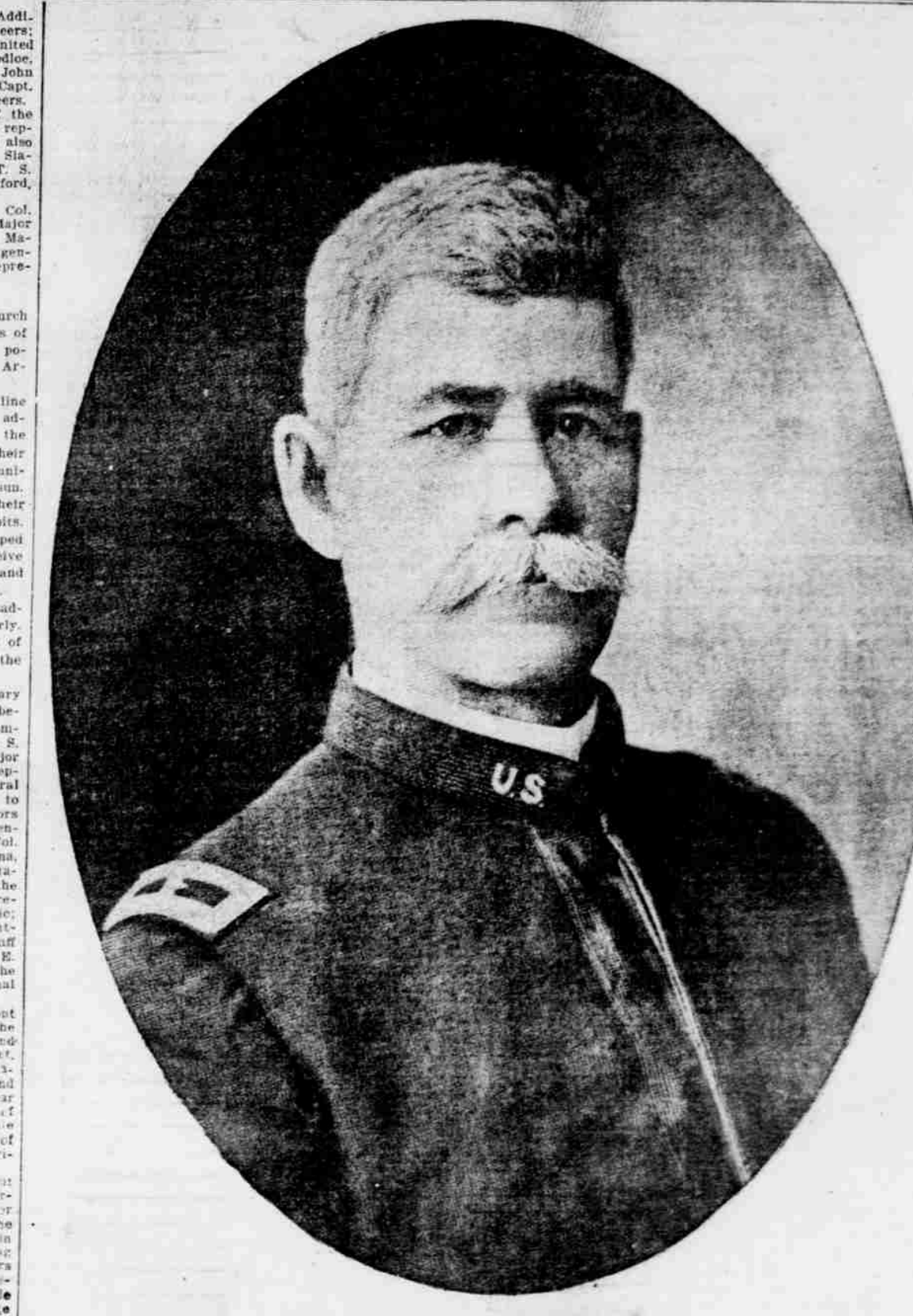
Injunction Proceedings Against Taylor Delayed Until Tuesday.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 9.—Judge Cantrill called the injunction proceedings against Taylor at Georgetown this morning. Taylor was not represented, and requested the case postponed until Tuesday, when he said he believed the gubernatorial fight would be settled.

STOLEN MONEY RETURNED.

Stranger Sequel to the Robbery of the Parris Bank of 60,000 Pounds.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—There was a peculiar sequel to the robbery of the Parris Bank on January 23. On the date mentioned it was announced that notes to the value of £50,000 had been stolen from the bank through the mails. Three days later, at a meeting of the shareholders, the chairman announced that £46,000 had been returned to the bank through the mails.



GENERAL LAWTON.

TAYLOR WILL NOT SIGN.

A Counter-Proposition Calling for a Change in the Agreement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9.—Taylor will not sign the peace agreement framed at Louisville and will hold out to the end. He has produced a counter-proposition that calls for a complete change in the Louisville agreement and undoubtedly will refuse to surrender his office. Taylor, it is declared, never did intend to sign the agreement. It can also be said that a counter-proposition was not only contemplated, but was carefully drawn up by Attorneys W. H. Yost and T. L. Edson.

The petition for an injunction filed in the Federal Court yesterday by former Governor Bradley does not affect the gubernatorial office, only the minor State offices being covered in the petition. However, a petition in behalf of Taylor has been prepared and is held pending the result of the peace conference. This petition will be filed before United States Judge Taft and is signed by Andrew Cowan and John Baskin, who act for Taylor.

A conference of all the Republicans who have wired Taylor to hold the fort has been called by him for tomorrow. Senator Blackburn stated this morning that he knew that Taylor had said he had decided to sign the agreement provided it was changed so as to provide for an election law to be drafted by two Democrats and two Republicans, with Judge Alexander Humphrey as the fifth man, and also to provide for the ratification of each house separately of the election of Gobel and Beckham. If he insists upon this there will be no agreement on the part of the Democrats. They say they accepted about all the suggestions made by the Republicans at the Louisville conference, and they do not intend to budge from the position which both sides unanimously agreed upon.

With a view to carrying out their good faith in the matter of maintaining the situation in statu quo until Monday Judge W. S. Fryer will go to Georgetown tomorrow and on behalf of the Democrats ask Judge Cantrill to grant a postponement of the injunction proceedings against Taylor and Collier until next week.

Former Governor Bradley, in a public statement, denies the charge that the Democrats that the fighting of the Federal petition was base treachery and a violation of the peace agreement.

WARRANTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

An Effort to Compel Attendance of Legislators at London.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9.—A telegram was received from London today stating that warrants had been issued for about Democratic members of the Legislature. When the above despatch was referred to a number of the members who are in Louisville, some of them said that they believed it was merely to frighten certain members who, the Republicans thought, were weakening.

Democratic legislative headquarters will be established in Louisville today. This was virtually acknowledged this morning by persons close to Governor Beckham. The latter refused to confirm the statement, but when asked whether or not he would establish his executive headquarters here he replied: "Wait and see."

"Will you return to Frankfort today?" was asked.

"Not today, at least," was his reply. It is generally understood that so long as the Legislature remains in Louisville Governor Beckham will be here also, in order to make any movement necessary should a quorum be secured by the Democratic Legislature.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, February 10 and 11, good to return until Monday, February 12. All trains except the Congressional Limited.

MOVEMENTS OF AGUIBALDO.

His Escape From Luzon Considered Not Improbable.

The fact that Aguinaldo has not been heard from in some time is responsible for the report that he has escaped from the island of Luzon, and is now in Europe. War Department officials have formulated no theory as to his whereabouts, owing to the absence of any definite information from General Otis on the subject.

It has been several weeks since General Otis referred to Aguinaldo in a report to the Secretary of War. When last heard of definitely he was in the mountains in the northern part of Luzon, trying to make his way to some part of the island.

The pursuit of Aguinaldo's party by American troops necessitated their breaking up into small bands, and later reports indicated that Aguinaldo with a few men had moved to the south. Then all trace of him was lost. Because Cavite Province was the centre of the original activity of the insurgents, and at one time Aguinaldo's home, it was thought he may have gone there to secure new followers.

For several weeks General Schwan has been traversing the Provinces of Cavite and Batangas, but the War Department has not yet received any information pointing to the whereabouts of Aguinaldo. The quiet prevailing in Northern Luzon is believed by the officials to be due to the fact that he may have succeeded in getting to the Philippines.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

No Debate on the Pending Financial Bill.

After routine business today the Financial bill was laid before the Senate, but as no Senator took the floor, Mr. Hoar called for the "question." The Presiding Officer stated of the question to be the amendment reported from the Finance Committee. Mr. Jones said that the Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Butler, was to speak on the bill this morning, but was not in the chamber.

Mr. Jones then proposed an amendment to the bill, which provides for the curbing of silver.

Mr. Chandler announced that he had refrained from pressing the Question to be understood that all the time of the session would be occupied on the Financial bill. However, the Senate was not prepared to go on with that bill he would ask the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. Turley, to proceed with his argument on the Quia case.

Both these matters were informally laid aside. The calendar was taken up, and these bills were passed:

Appropriating \$200,000 for a public building at Des Moines, D. I.

Appropriating \$500 for a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, in December, 1865.

Referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the estate of George W. Lawrence for increasing compensation in the master of the "construction of an iron-clad monitor."

At 1 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, in order to give the Senators an opportunity to attend the funeral of General Lawton.

Flynn's Business Cottage, 8th and K. 15-Cross Office Examination-16.