

DISCOURAGING NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Curious Despatch Displayed at the London War Office. REVERSES ARE EXPECTED

Severe Criticism of Cabinet and War Office—Ministers Referred to as a Patriarchal Body—Sensational Scenes Expected When Parliament Reassembles—Nothing but Victory in South Africa Can Save the Conservative Party—Firing at Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 11.—The war office announces that the list of British casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday has not yet been received. The following despatch, however, had been received from the Boer camp, Jan. 10, noon, has been received from General Buller:

"A Transvaal telegram gives the enemy's loss at Ladysmith on Saturday as four killed and fifteen wounded, and this after it is admitted they had endured a withering fire from six masked batteries and been defeated at all points.

"Natives here assert that the Boer loss in one commando alone was 150 killed and one wagon loads of wounded. The heaviest loss is said to have been among the Free Staters, who were forced by the Transvaalers into the most dangerous places."

"This curious despatch is all the war office has issued tonight. It makes not the slightest mention of the position or doings of the British. It may be interpreted to mean that Ladysmith is safe, but it is more likely intended to prepare the British public for a terrible list of casualties.

Boer Enthusiasm. London, Jan. 11.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Monday, says: "The Boer successes have been followed by a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm and Boer sympathy in the western part of the Union."

Storm at Home. The blight of British arms in South Africa is overshadowed by the storm which is blowing here over the home government. The Manchester speeches of A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, have loosened such a torrent of criticism from the press and individuals of his own party that were parliament to reassemble today, the house would be a scene of confusion.

AMERICAN FLOUR IS RELEASED

CHOATE'S SUCCESSFUL INTERVIEW WITH SALISBURY. Food Stuffs Are Not Considered Contraband of War Unless Intended for the Enemy—Colonel May Expected to Reply Accepting the Terms.

London, Jan. 10.—The American flour seized off Delagoa Bay has been released. United States Ambassador Choate had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon and received a verbal reply to the representations of the Washington government. The British note on this subject was sent later to the United States embassy.

The foreign office only arrived at a decision today and it was not until after Mr. Choate's interview with the Marquis of Salisbury that a note embodying the provisions was drawn up. Several of the government's advisers "wanted" to make a regulation regarding canned goods, but this was decided to be impracticable. The decision to make flour and grain in transit to the enemy contraband is evidently hedged in by many difficulties of execution, but the foreign office believes that investigation will generally determine whether the grain is really meant for consumption at Lorenzo Marques or in the Transvaal.

Mr. Choate cabled Lord Salisbury's note to the state department at Washington tonight and Colonel May is expected to reply accepting the terms. The latter step was not taken by Mr. Choate, as he had first to receive authority from the state department to do so.

Up to the close of office hours the answer of the British government to Mr. Choate's representations as to the seizure of American flour and other goods had not been received at the state department. Nor has Mr. Choate yet indicated when an answer may be expected and the state department, basing its judgment on the fact that it is still at the ambassador's request, collecting and sifting the information relative to the character of the goods needed for the full presentation of the case, scarcely expects an immediate answer. It would, of course, be gratified at an early response, but the feeling is that anything returned at this moment would be a partial answer, or rather, a communication that is calculated to throw the matter into the argumentative stage.

QUAYITES IN CONTROL. Sweeping Victory in the Philadelphia Primaries—Magistrate Jermon's Name Omitted from the Slate.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—The Republican primary elections in this city last night were followed today by the various conventions, at which delegates to the national and state conventions were chosen and candidates for magistracy, council and school directors were nominated. In a number of wards there were sharp contests for the vacant seats in the upper and lower municipal legislative body, but the interest centered generally in the fight for magistracy honors.

At a late hour last night the Republican leaders at a conference agreed upon the following magistracy slate, with Jermon's name omitted: Frank S. Harrison, Seventh ward; Thomas W. Cunningham, Tenth ward; Henry R. Stratton, Fifteenth ward; Robert Gillespie, Nineteenth ward; W. S. Kochersperger, Twentieth ward; Ambrose I. Pullinger, Twenty-second ward; Fred M. Wagner, Twenty-fifth ward; Frank H. Smith, Twenty-seventh ward; Adam C. Ackerman, Twentieth ward; Thomas W. Stratton, Twentieth ward; James W. Smith, Forty-first ward. All are magistrates at present except Messrs. Wagner and Ackerman.

When the convention assembled today Magistrate Jermon's name was presented by ex-Speaker of the House Harry P. Walters, but the followers of the Quay faction were in control and Jermon received but few votes. The slated candidates were all nominated by large majorities. The following were chosen as national delegates from the five congressional districts in the city:

COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

It Is Now Thoroughly Organized and Uniformly Successful in the Interior—Business Paralyzed. Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 10.—Colombian advances announce that the revolution in that republic is now thoroughly organized and uniformly successful in the interior. All the government resistance is retreating toward the capital, whence come further and persistent reports of the death of President Sarmiento, and of political disputes.

HER MEMORY FAILED. Miss Miller Could Not Identify the Man Who Bought the Silver Bottle-Holder—Molnoux Trial.

New York, Jan. 10.—In the trial of Edward B. Weeks for the murder of Katharine J. Adams, the most important witness today was Miss Emma E. Miller, a clerk in Hartdegen's store, Newark, N. J. She testified that on Dec. 21, 1898, she sold a silver bottle-holder to a man. She identified the holder sent to Cornelius, and which came with Mr. Weeks, as being the one she sold on Dec. 21. The direct examination of Miss Miller was brief, and she was turned over to Mr. Weeks, counsel for the defendant.

Mr. Weeks at once put the witness and the defendant face to face, asking: "Miss Miller, did Mr. Molnoux buy that silver bottle-holder from you?" Molnoux stood up, and the witness looked at him intently for a moment. Then she replied: "No, sir, he did not buy the bottle-holder of me."

On re-direct examination Miss Miller described her previous meeting with Molnoux, when she pronounced him not the purchaser of the bottle-holder. She said that she knew when Molnoux came with Mr. Weeks to see her that if she identified him as the man who had purchased the silver holder, a prosecution against Molnoux for murder would follow. When they called they first saw Mr. Hartdegen. He came to her and told her that Molnoux was coming. The witness came and spoke to her and told her that he was coming.

"So they did not bring Molnoux in, to see you until after his lawyer had seen you?" asked District Attorney Osborne. "Yes."

"And Mr. Weeks knew then ahead of time what you would say when he brought Molnoux in?" The question was objected to, but the witness was permitted to answer and she did so in the affirmative. She said further that Weeks had asked her if she could remember, as being in the same room, that she did not think she could. Then Mr. Weeks brought Molnoux in.

After Molnoux left, did Mr. Weeks come back and talk to you again?" The witness said at first that she could not remember, but said later that he had done so. Recorder Goff asked the witness a few questions. He said: "Do you mean to say that you could not, under any possibility, identify the purchaser of the bottle-holder?" "Yes."

"I don't think I could." At one time she had a vivid idea of how he looked, she said, but she did not think she would attempt to identify him now.

WINDING UP OF THE MANILA CAMPAIGN

REPORT FROM MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN COMMANDERS. Activity of Troops in Keeping the Remnants of Aguinaldo's Army on the Run—Nolan's Squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry Engages the Enemy at Malig—Amigos Are Numerous.

Manila, Jan. 10.—10.50 p. m.—Reports from the movements of the American commanders south of Manila show that General Gates and General Wheaton are at Peres das Marinas and General Schwan at Silang, all awaiting the arrival of provision wagons.

HER MEMORY FAILED. (Continued) The region is full of amigos, who doubtless have been bearing arms which they have hidden. The women and children remain in their homes, and the insurgents, as they fall back, release all prisoners they have captured.

It is asserted on high authority that Archbishop Nozaleda contends in his interviews with Mr. Chapelle, the papal delegate on behalf of the Roman church and the brotherhoods, that the titles to all property held by the church and the brotherhoods in the Philippines should be recognized; that the Roman catholicism should be taught in the primary schools; that the existing religious orders should continue to administer the parishes; that other parishes should be established under the same control, and that the parochial control of cemeteries should continue.

FUNERAL OF DR. M'GLYNN Largely Attended at St. Mary's Church in Newburgh—A Solemn Requiem Mass Celebrated.

Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The funeral of Rev. Edward McGlynn was held today in St. Mary's church, which was crowded to the doors, and many could not obtain admission. The services were exceedingly impressive and were presided over by Archbishop Corrigan, head of the diocese of New York. Occupying seats in the church were all the prominent clergymen of the city, who had been specially invited to attend the service. The city officials were also present by invitation. The chanting of the service for the dead was first in the order of services. Then a solemn requiem mass was celebrated, the choir singing Dreeseher's mass. The musical part of the service was elaborate. There was a choir of twenty-five voices and a large orchestra.

DR. RICHARD T. BURTSELL Spoke for thirty-five minutes in eulogizing the dead priest. He had been Dr. McGlynn's intimate friend for fifty years, having studied for the priesthood with him in the propaganda at Rome. He referred at length to Dr. McGlynn's remarkable mental acquisitions, his having won the doctor's degree in theology and philosophy at the age of 22. After the sermon the service was concluded by singing and the pronouncing of absolution by the archbishop. The choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead Kindly Light."

After the service the remains were viewed by the people and were then deposited in the government, where the coffin was put aboard a train for New York.

MISS MORRISON'S SPEECH The Actress Becomes Eloquent Upon Being Acquitted of the Charge of Murder.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: FAIR AND WARM. General-Secretary Gage's Statement as to National Bank Deposits. Lack of South Africa War News Worries England. The Philippine Situation. American Flour Released at Delagoa Bay.

General-Northeastern Pennsylvania, Finance and Commercial. Local-Proposed License Tax Ordinance. One Day's Work in the Superior Court. Editorial. News and Comment.

Local-No Abatement of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Epidemics. Common Pleas Court Proceedings. Hackers' Bowlers Win the Tourney. Local-West Scranton and Suburban. Round About the County. Local-Live Industrial News.

TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF VICE PRESIDENT Addresses Delivered in the Senate in Commemoration of His Illustrious Career.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Beautiful and impressive tributes were paid by the senate today to the memory of the late Vice-President Hobart. His intimate personal relations with many senators and his close official affiliation with all the prominent men of the republic, his loss to every member of the body, as well as to the country. It was as a commemoration of his illustrious career and of his distinguished public service and of his private character that the senate set apart the session today for the pronouncement of eulogies upon him. Personal friends and associates and party friends and party opponents joined in paying such sincere and eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. Hobart, to his character and public services as have been seldom paid to any public man. Addresses were delivered by Senators Sewall and Keene of New Jersey; Daniel, of Virginia; Depew, of New York; Cockrell, of Missouri; Cullom, of Illinois; Davis, of Minnesota; Morgan, of Alabama; Chandler, of New Hampshire; Lodge, of Massachusetts; Caffery, of Louisiana; and Aldrich, of Nebraska.

Early in the session Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced a resolution of inquiry addressed to the department of state as to the seizure of American flour by the British, which aroused much interest because of its attitude toward Great Britain. It was not acted upon.

Miscellaneous business of minor importance occupied the attention of the house today until 1 o'clock, after which an hour was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Greene, of Nebraska. The house then adjourned until Friday.

Action in the Senate. Washington, Jan. 10.—In the senate today Mr. Hale (Maine) offered a resolution calling upon the department for information as to what had been done regarding the seizure by Great Britain of American products in Delagoa Bay. The resolution declared the property was detained unjustly and without warrant. To this statement that the property was unjustly detained Mr. Platt (Conn.) took exception, believing it ought to be modified.

Mr. Hale said the resolution presented a matter of vital importance and believed Great Britain ought to be informed of the sentiment in this country. On objection by Mr. Lodge, the resolution went over. The resolution is as follows: Whereas, Property of citizens of the United States not contraband of war has been lately seized by the military authorities of Great Britain in Delagoa Bay, South Africa, without good reason for same and contrary to the accepted principles of international law, and while the property is now unjustly detained by the military authorities of Great Britain in disregard of the rights of the owners of the same, therefore, be it Resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby requested to send to the senate all information in possession of the state department relating to said seizure and detention; and also to inform the senate what steps have been taken in requesting the restoration of property taken and detained in Delagoa Bay, and what the department has informed the proper British authorities that if said detention is persisted in, such act will be considered as without warrant and offensive to the government and people of the United States.

EXPLANATION OF NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS

Secretary Gage's Answer to Inquiries Regarding Funds. A MENACE TO INDUSTRIES

The Accumulation of Funds in Treasury Detrimental to the Business of the Country—Prosperity Requires Money in Circulation—A Logical Explanation of the Situation—An Action Worthy of Commendation Rather Than Criticism.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Secretary Gage transmitted his reply to congress today, on the resolution adopted by that body, asking him to give an explanation of the system pursued by the administration in regard to national bank deposits. Before offering the various documents that passed between the secretary of the treasury and the various banks, Mr. Gage gives a comprehensive history of the official course in this branch of finance. He goes over the period of depression before the Spanish war and describes the war revenue act and its effect on our monetary condition. Then the increasing prosperity following the war is dealt upon and the resultant accumulation of funds in the treasury is described.

"This absorption of money from an active use," he says, "into the treasury where it could serve no useful purpose, was a source of apprehension to the public and anxiety to the department."

"When the \$20,000,000 war loan was made national banks were invited to qualify as depositories." The National City bank deposited \$14,000,000 in bonds and the balance paid on this account never exceeded \$14,000,000. The Hancock National bank deposited \$11,000,000 and its balance never exceeded that sum. In conclusion, Secretary Gage sums up his reply to several inquiries of the resolution as follows:

Established Policy. "First—That the reason for utilizing National banks as depositories for public moneys as authorized by law, is that receipts of the treasury were exceeding its expenditures has been to avoid the disturbance to business. The policy thus pursued by me has been the established policy of the government for many years and a departure from it under similar conditions would certainly cause disastrous results.

"Second—The reason for directing the internal revenue receipts into depository banks at this time is, that the revenues are now largely derived from the sale of bonds from month to month, and seem likely to do so for an indefinite time. This condition would be a menace to the business world, as the balance of the treasury would be diverted from the treasury vaults to public depositories, where while secure to the government it would remain available to business men.

"Third—The reason for directing all of the internal revenue receipts to one depository was that it is more convenient to first collect the receipts of numerous offices into one place, and then give the desired distribution from it, than to give numerous instructions to 13 collectors. The most convenient agency to effect such distribution is a bank which is a member of the New York clearing house.

"Fourth—The reason for selecting the National City bank as such distributing agent, was that it was one of two banks which had offered bonds sufficient to cover the amount of the daily deposit. Its bond deposit was \$15,000,000, that of the Hancock National bank, \$13,000,000. The National City bank was, therefore, the one most naturally chosen. Of the sixty-eight banks applying, only the National City bank, the Hancock National bank, the Hanover National bank and three others, applicants for over \$500,000 each are the only ones who have not been supplied the full amount for which they had offered security.

WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, Jan. 10.—Forecast for Thursday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair and colder; Thursday, fair and colder; Thursday, fair and colder; Thursday, fair and colder; Thursday, fair and colder.

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