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M'KINLEY AND ROOT.

The Former Goes to New York, the Latter to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—President McKinley and party left Washington today for New York, where the President will attend the annual dinner of the Ohio Society. Secretary of War Root also left Washington today. He goes to Cuba, and will make a tour of the island. The main object of the Secretary's trip is to confer personally with General Wood.

NEW YORK, March 2.—President McKinley and party arrived at Jersey City at 4:30 P. M. They were met at the Pennsylvania Railroad station by Abner McKinley and Miss Mabel McKinley. The party proceeded to the Hotel Manhattan, where they will remain while in this city.

Another Body Recovered.
REDDING, Cal., March 2.—Three men still remain behind the cave-in of the Iron Mountain mine. Experienced miners are of the opinion that it will take several days longer to reach the bodies, and that the imprisoned men must be dead by this time. The men who have been taken out, five in all, are dead.

Print Cloths Advance.
FALL RIVER, Mass., March 2.—An advance of one-eighth of a cent has been made in the price of print cloths.

FACING BOER ARMY

Roberts Moves His Camp to Osfontein.

SIX THOUSAND DUTCH NEAR HIM

The Main Force is Being Concentrated Further North Under Joubert, Where Battle Will Occur.

LONDON, March 2, 4:15 A. M.—Lord Roberts, at Osfontein, six or eight miles east of Paardeberg, faces the re-formed Boer army, from 500 to 900 strong. This may be a merely a corps of observation ready to retire on prepared positions. Doubtless it is receiving accretions from the late besiegers of Ladysmith, and from other points. Whatever the result may be, Lord Roberts has ample troops to cope with it. As a heavy rain is falling on the veldt and the grass is improving, this will be a good thing temporarily for the Boer army.

Lord Roberts has surprised observers by the excellence of his transport during the first advance, and he is likely to do so again, although military men here think he must wait for some days before going much farther. The Boers, presumably, will use this delay for all it is worth, pulling their resources together.

Dr. Leyds gives out the opinion that the British entry of Bloemfontein is daily expected, as Commandants Dewet and Dreyer have been in the vicinity of the advance of Roberts only until the concentration under General Joubert had been accomplished.

No adequate explanation is yet made of the 5,000 reinforcements that are preparing for Lord Roberts. Such explanations as are advanced tentatively suggest either that the Cape Dutch have become more restive or that the Imperial Government has a hint of foreign suggestions as to the future status of the allied republics.

The Admiralty Board has telegraphed to the Cape commander an expression of admiration and thanks on the part of the Lords of the Admiralty to the marines and bluejackets engaged in the war for the "splendid manner in which they have upheld the traditions of the service and have added to its reputation for resourcefulness, courage and devotion."

BRITISH CAMP AT OSFONTEIN.

Supplies Rapidly Arriving, and the Men Ready for Battle.

OSFONTEIN, March 2.—The British camp has been in a heavy rain, and the supplies are rapidly arriving, and the men are in good health, despite the fact that they have been on half rations for a fortnight. Cecil Rhodes has sent a quantity of champagne from Kimberley to be drunk to the health of Lord Roberts.

Lord Roberts has published an order thanking the men for their courage and for the seal and endurance they have displayed amid the hardships of a forced march. He says that their fortitude and general conduct have been worthy of the Queen's soldiers.

A slight skirmish occurred several miles southeast, in which Colonel Remington had a horse, under him, and the Boer forces on our front are believed to be under the joint command of Botha, De Laere and Dewet. They are expected to retreat to the Modder River. The guns that were captured at Paardeberg have been brought here. The rifles captured here, in many cases, Scriptural texts engraved on the barrels, for example, "Lord, when this arm."

It is said that just prior to General Cronje's surrender there was almost a mutiny in camp.

ROBERTS' DISPATCH.

Gives No Indication of His Future Movements.

LONDON, March 2, 2:30 A. M.—Lord Roberts' dispatch to the War Office from Osfontein, under date of March 2, 4:15 P. M., is as follows:

"I have just returned from paying Kimberley a hurried visit. I was much gratified at finding enthusiasm among the Kimberley people regarding the care of the sick and wounded. All the houses have been turned into hospitals, and the men had been made most comfortable. I was struck with the friendly manner in which the wounded Boers and our men were treated together upon the march. It delighted me to see our soldiers sharing their rations and biscuits with the Boer prisoners before they commenced their march for Modder River. Some of the poor fellows were very hungry, after having been half-starved in the laager."

HOW LADYSMITH SUFFERED.

Colonel Rhodes Describes the Privations of the Garrison.

LONDON, March 2.—Colonel Rhodes, the brother of Cecil Rhodes, describing in the Times the entry into Ladysmith of Lord Dundonald and 300 men of the Imperial Light Horse and Natal Carbineers February 28, says:

"It is impossible to depict the enthusiasm of the beleaguered garrison. Cheer upon cheer ran from post to post, and staff officers, civilians and soldiers flocked to greet them. The contrast between the robust troopers of a dozen battles and the pale, emaciated defenders of Ladysmith was great.

"General White and his staff met the troops in the center of the town. He was cheered with heartfelt enthusiasm. He addressed the civilians and thanked them and the garrison for their magnificent support through trials which we alone can realize.

"We could possibly have hung on for six weeks longer, but the privations would have been great, and sickness and the paucity of our ammunition would have limited the number of assaults we would have been able to resist. We started the siege with 12,000 troops, 2000 civilians and 800 natives. Between casualties and sickness 8000 soldiers passed through the hospital. It is impossible to overemphasize the privations of the sick. Since the middle of January, a man once down was practically lost. The reduced ration of the soldiers just suffered for their subsistence. Daily 30 odd horses and mules were slaughtered and were converted into soup and sausages. From January 15 to now there has been over 200 deaths from disease alone.

"The last fortnight saw the majority of the field batteries unhorsed and the guns perched on the hospital. The cavalry and drivers were converted into infantry and sent to the trenches. A line of defense had been constructed with the view of a possible final emergency if the outer works should be carried.

"Since the investment the total casualties were: Killed or died of wounds, 4 officers and 25 men; died of disease, 4

MONEY GOES BACK

Puerto Rican Duties to Be Used for Starving People.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE TO HOUSE

After a Warm Debate With the Democrats, the Republicans Got the Bill Through.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Two hours after the receipt of a special message of the President recommending the immediate passage of a bill to place in his hands the money collected by the Spanish evacuation of the island, to be used for the relief of the Puerto Ricans, had been read to the House today, the House had passed and sent to the Senate a bill to carry out the recommendation.

The message came like a bolt out of a clear sky. They were at first inclined to call it with delight as a reproof of the majority for the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill, Wednesday. The Republican leaders, however, insisted that the bill be carried out the President's recommendations into effect. Cannon asked immediate consideration of it, and this was given. It was only when the debate opened and it had been agreed that 20 minutes should be allowed on a side that, under the lead of Bailey of Texas, the Democrats began lining up against the bill, because it placed no limitations upon the President's discretion in the use of the money. The bill was passed by a vote of 123 to 107, 12 Democrats, 2 Populists and two Silver Republicans voting with the Republicans.

Subsequently the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case, from the fourth Alabama district, which the House twice refused to consider yesterday, was taken up, 135 to 123, and was debated for the remainder of the day.

The Proceedings.

When the message was received recommending that all revenues collected on importations from Puerto Rico since the evacuation of the island by Spain (amounting to over \$2,000,000) should be placed at the disposal of the President for the relief of the island, the Republicans greeted the reading of it with demonstrations of enthusiasm.

"I hope the recommendation will meet with favor on that side of the House," said Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), the minority leader.

"I'll see if it meets with favor on that side of the house," retorted Cannon (Rep. Ill.), sharply. "I'll now ask for unanimous consent for the passage of a bill to carry the recommendation of that message into force."

The suddenness of the request spread consternation on the Democratic side. There was no time for consultation. Richardson stood hesitating a moment. "Better do it at once," said Cannon. "Before your change of mind is announced that he would not object, but wanted to know how much time would be allowed for debate."

Cannon replied that he hoped there would be no debate. The bill contained an exceedingly plain proposition, and needed no debate. He finally suggested 20 minutes on a side. To this Richardson assented, observing:

"I do not suppose gentlemen on the other side can be of one mind longer than 40 minutes (laughter). We agree if it will help you out of the hole."

The bill was then read. It was as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that the sum of \$2,005,455, being the amount of customs revenue received on importations from the United States from Puerto Rico since the evacuation of Puerto Rico by Spain, October 13, 1898, to January 1, 1900, together with any further customs revenue collected on importations from Puerto Rico since January 1, 1900, or that shall hereafter be collected, shall be placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the government and benefit of Puerto Rico until otherwise provided by law. The sum heretofore referred to, already collected and to be collected under existing law, are hereby appropriated for the purposes herein specified out of any money in the treasury collected on products from that island to the United States the duties fixed by the Dingley act, and amounting to \$2,005,455, and will continue to collect under said law until Congress shall otherwise direct. Although I had the power, and having in mind the best interests of the people of the island, used it to modify duties on goods and products entering into Puerto Rico, I did not have the power to remit or modify duties on Puerto Rican products coming into the ports of the United States. In view of the pressing necessity for immediate revenue in Puerto Rico for conducting the government there and for the extension of public education and in view, also, of the provisional legislation just inaugurated by the House of Representatives, and for the purpose of making the principle embodied in that legislation applicable to the immediate past as well as to the immediate future, I recommend that the above sum so collected, and the sums heretofore collected under existing law, shall, without waiting for the enactment of the general legislation now pending, be appropriated for the use and benefit of the island."

"Executive Message, March 2, 1900."

MANAUENSE INVESTIGATION

Engineer Proved to Be Competent, but Guilty of Drunkenness.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The British Consular Court of Inquiry, which investigated the charges of incompetency and drunkenness made against Chief Engineer McDonald, of the transport Manauense, returned judgment today. The court exonerates McDonald of the charge of incompetency, but finds him guilty of drunkenness, and negligence, though not of so gross a character as to warrant the revocation of his license. He is fined the sum of \$20.

The Manauense, which has been released from the Government transport service, sailed for Nainaimo today.

Ratification by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—It has been decided that the failure of the exchange of copies of the Samoa treaty to reach Washington by next Wednesday shall not be permitted to prevent the consummation of the convention. Although the treaty requires the exchange to be effected by the 7th inst., it is now believed the requirements can be fully met by the unique method of a telegraphic exchange.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....	\$29,622,227
Gold reserve.....	\$55,773,796

SMOOTHING IT OVER

Why the House Passed the Puerto Rican Relief Bill.

STANDING OF THE DISSENTERS

Their Constituents Inclined to Help Political Favors Upon Senators and the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Republicans do not seem to be reconciled yet to the Puerto Rican tariff. The action taken by the House today to give the money raised by the tariff at Puerto Rico in the past, and which will be raised until some law is enacted, was clearly for the purpose of counteracting the ill-feeling which has been produced by the vote of the House Wednesday. It may be that in the House of Representatives the Republicans who voted against the tariff will be ostracized, but so far there has been no apparent determination to turn them down in their homes.

Crumpacker of Indiana has jumped into prominence as a possible candidate for Governor of that state on the Republican ticket. Heatwole of Minnesota is already mentioned as the only man who can defeat the popular Lind, who was elected two years ago.

Littlefield has been endorsed in the largest cities of Maine, and he is already slated for the first vacancy that occurs in the Senate from that state.

The protectionists of Massachusetts have not been so successful in figuring prominently, but there is no disposition in his own district to prevent his return to Congress.

Lorimer of Illinois, who has always been regarded as a Chicago politician, is already being spoken of as a man who could lead the Republicans of that state to victory as a candidate for Governor.

These five men were the leaders around whom 50 other Republicans gathered early in the fight, but after the tremendous pressure was brought to bear by the ways and means committee and by those who said they spoke for the Administration, these five, and only one other, were left to vote against what most of the papers called a very unjust bill.

A number of Republican Senators are "sweating blood" just now by reason of letters and telegrams that are coming from their constituents, denouncing the Puerto Rican tariff and asserting that it will do the party incalculable damage if it is enacted into law. Some of those who are trying to get out of it now propose to put in a section referring the whole matter to the President, and allowing him to use his discretion as to whether it shall be levied or not. Unless the Republicans of the Senate can unite on this proposition, it will not go, as the Democrats will vote for it.

Will Depend on the Quay Case.

The Democratic Governor of Delaware is awaiting the action of the Senate in the Quay case, and is ready to appoint a disinterested foreigner to offer an amendment in favor of Quay. It is believed that John Biggs will be selected.

Oregon Senators and Subsidy Bill.

It is generally understood in the Senate that the Oregon Senators do not favor the ship subsidy bill, and that, while McBride voted for it in the committee and will vote for it in the Senate, Simon is opposed to the provisions and is not likely to support it.

Land Patents to Indians.

The bills of Senator McBride and Representative Tongue to grant patents to such Indians of the Siletz reservation as are capable of governing their own affairs were referred to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him to the Indian Commissioner, who reported adversely on them, saying he does not believe it is possible to grant patents to these Indians, but adds that no position will be made to granting patents for the lands of deceased Indians. Accordingly, Representative Tongue has offered an amendment providing that when any Indian on the reservation over 21 becomes the owner of more than 80 acres, the Secretary shall patent all over that amount, reserving the balance for the Indians.

Portland Postoffice Bill.

Mercer, chairman, and Rankin, the lone Democratic member of the committee on public buildings and grounds, have agreed to report the bill for enlarging the Portland postoffice building, and it is expected that the bill will be taken up, and that Representative Moody will make a statement before the committee at its next meeting.

Pacification of the Philippines.

In a three-column paper, Theodore Nye, editor of the Washington Herald, writes from Manila upon the good work that General Otis is doing as Governor-General of the Philippines to bring about the pacification of the islands. The letter is a good campaign document for those who believe in expansion, as it shows what can be done in the way of future trade and how prosperity will come to the islands when peace is restored.

CONGRESSMAN EPES DEAD.

Was Operated Upon Yesterday for Appendicitis.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Congressman Sydney Epes, of Virginia, who was operated upon for appendicitis today, died at Garfield Hospital at 12 o'clock tonight.

(Sydney P. Epes was born in Nottoway County, Va., August 20, 1856. He removed, when 14 years of age, to Kentucky, with his parents, where he received an academic education; returned to Virginia in 1884 and engaged in journalism; edited and published a Democratic newspaper for a number of years; was chairman of the Democratic county committee of Nottoway County, member of the Democratic state central committee, and chairman of the Fourth Congressional district committee; was elected in 1894 a member of the General Assembly to represent the counties of Nottoway and Amelia; was appointed by Governor O'Farrell in 1895 Register of the Land Office to fill an unexpired term, and at the following session of the General Assembly was elected by acclamation for the full term; before the expiration of his term he was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.)

Veragun Abuses the Yankees.
BERLIN, March 2.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes an interview today with the Duke of Veragun, in the course of which the Spanish nobleman abused the "Yankees" because the United States Government had not continued his pension of 20,000 pesetas as a descendant of Columbus. He said: "They do not act like gentlemen."

RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

The Rumor Reaches New York From Brussels.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A Boer report is published from Brussels that the siege of Mafeking has been raised. The news is unconfirmed but is probably true.

GATERS ENCOUNTERED THE BOERS.

STREETS CLOSED BY MARCH 2.—General Gaters made a reconnaissance in force to wards Stormberg today. The Boers opposed him with two guns, and the British artillery pitched some shells into the Boer laagers.

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