KANSAS CITY, JULY 4

Place and Time of Democratic National Convention.

SELECTED AT COMMITTEE MEETING

Arguments of the Rival Cities—Bryan's Name Received With Cheers —Gorman's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The next Democratic national convention will be held at Kansas City, July 4. This was the decision of the Democratic National Committee, which met at the Hotel Raleigh today to fix the time and place of holding the convention. Milwaukee was the only city which competed for the honor of entertaining the convention, and the poor showing she made when the vote was taken (the result being Kansas City 6, Milwaukee 9) caused general surprise.

The claims of the rival cities as to hotel accommodations and railroad and telegraphic facilities were presented in open session by representatives of each City, and subsequently in the executive session. Governor W. J. Stone, on behalf of Kansas City, and National Committeeman E. C. Wall, on behalf of Milwaukee, explained the financial inducements which the Cities they represented were willing to make. Each offered the committee $20,000, but in addition Kansas City was willing to furnish hotel accommodations for the members of the committee, and the hall, with decorations and music, free of expense to the committee.

One of Milwaukee's strongest arguments was the political effect which the holding of the convention in that City would have upon the German-American voters, who were represented to the committee as wavering in their allegiance to the Republican party.

It seemed to be taken for granted by at least two speakers that Bryan would be renominated and that the Chicago platform in substance would be reaffirmed. Opposition to trusts, expansion and imperialism, together with every mention of Bryan and the Chicago platform, aroused enthusiasm, but during the open session of the committee there was no allusion to the issue of free silver.

Three dates for holding the convention were proposed—May 9 by Mr. Townsend, of Oregon; June 14, by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, and July 4, by Mr. McGraw, of West Virginia. A speech by ex-Senator Gorman on holding to precedent and naming a date later than that for the convention of the party in power had considerable influence in causing Independence Day to be chosen.

After the committee had selected "the Gate City of the West," the Kansas City boomers held a jollification meeting in their rooms at the Raleigh. Ex-Governor Stone addressed the gathering, predicting that those who attended the convention would depart with praises upon their lips for the hospitality they had received and that the nominee of the convention would be victor at the polls in November.

The committee was called to order by Senator Jones, chairman. Every State and Territory was represented, either by the national committeeman or by proxy. There was a vacancy from the District of Columbia, caused by the death of Laurence Gardner. James L. Cornish had been elected to fill this vacancy, but his election was contested, and a committee of three was appointed to report upon the contest.

It was decided to allow each City which is a candidate for the honor of entertaining the convention 30 minutes to present its claims. It was also agreed that speeches in favor of the two rivals, Kansas City and Milwaukee, should be made in rotation.

Claims of the Cities.

James A. Reed, Prosecuting Attorney of Kansas City, made the opening speech. The invitation he presented, he said, came not only from the citizens of Kansas City, but from the unfaltering, triumphant Democracy of Missouri. Kansas City, he said, has 29 miles of railroad, and her telegraph facilities are excellent. Her hotels are more than ample. The hotel rates, he promised, would not be raised.

Mr. Reed was especially fulsome in his eulogy of the convention hall, which he said would seat 25,000 people, and would be given free of charge. He quoted Mr. Bryan as having stated that the hall could hardly be surpassed. The mention of Bryan's name drew the first applause.

Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, presented the claims of the Cream City. He urged the selection of Milwaukee for the great good it would do the Democracy. Where is the battle of the next campaign to be fought, he asked. In the East hope was vain. In the extreme West there was great danger on the issues of expansion. The hope for election of the next Democratic President must come from the Middle West. Eight years ago Milwaukee had asked for the convention, and had said: "We could carry Wisconsin." They were laughed at. Yet Wisconsin was carried for the Democracy. Now, although McKinley carried Wisconsin by 100,000 majority, Mr. Rose promised that the State would this year give her electoral vote for Bryan. The announcement was greeted with great applause. The same element which carried Wisconsin in 1892 was in sympathy with Democrats now, he said.

The hope of success for the democracy this fall lay in the German-American vote. He was not here to say that if Milwaukee did not get the convention the state would go republican. Wisconsin would go democratic anyway. (Applause.) But this much was due the democrats of Wisconsin. He pointed to the fact that one of the influential German newspapers of Wisconsin was now hostile to the administration. With its support, the democrats could and would carry Wisconsin.

"Show to the Germans," said he, "that the democrats are opposed to imperialism and expansion, and they will be with us." (Applause.)

He recalled the furore created by the speech of Representative Lentz, of Ohio, in Milwaukee, last fall. He said it had aroused the Germans, and that now fourfifths of them were opposed to imperialism and McKinleyism.

In the matter of railroads, hotel capacity and telegraph facilities, Mayor Rose said the convention had nothing to gain by going to Kansas City. Besides, Milwaukee has a summer climate far superior to that of her rival. The determination of the convention City should not be a question of personal predilection, but of party welfare.

Representative Cowherd, of Missouri reinforced Mr. Reed's argument in favor of Kansas City. He said:

"I appeal to you as men whose breadth of view is bounded by no City's needs and no man's ambition, as politicians in the better and broader sense, holding in your hands your party's fate, whether it be not better politics to reward a friend than to buy a foe, whether it be not better to recognize past services nobly rendered than to pay in advance upon a promise that will never be performed."

Ex-Governor Peck, of Wisconsin, was the second speaker, in behalf of Milwaukee. He devoted his time to impressing upon the committee the necessity of propitiating the German-Americans who were not friendly disposed toward the Democracy.

David Overmeyer, of Kansas City, made the closing speech for Kansas City. He aroused much enthusiasm by saying that the platform and man were already selected by the Democracy of the whole country.

Representative Lentz, of Ohio, closed for Milwaukee, arguing that upon the German vote the fate of the next election would hinge. The influence of the convention forced out through German channels from Milwaukee could not be overestimated. If the committee failed to win the election next fall, it would be because they lost the opportunity to get the German vote. The committee at 2:10 P. M., took a recess for one hour.

The committee reassembled at 3 o'clock and went into executive session. Ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri, gave the committee some private information as to the amount of money Kansas City would furnish, and E. C. Wall, national committeeman from Wisconsin, made a similar statement of Milwaukee's financial offer.

Kansas City Selected.

Kansas City was selected as the place for holding the next convention. The vote was: Kansas City 60; Milwaukee 9.

The vote upon fixing the date of the convention was: In favor of July 4, 37 votes; June 14, 21 votes; May 9, one vote.

A speech which had a great deal of influence in fixing the date was made by ex-Senator Gorman. He said that four years ago it might have been well to hold the convention earlier, as the party then took a new position, one which drove many of the leaders out of the party or into temporary retirement. The organization then went into new hands, into the hands of able men, but many of whom had not been active in control of party affairs. It took them some time to organize. Now there was a good organization. The party was ready and equipped to enter upon the campaign. The party in power should be allowed to hold its convention, and the indictment of that party could be made as it has been made in times past. Mr. McLean, of Ohio, also favored the latter date.

The committee decided the District of Columbia contest for National Committeeman in favor of James L. Noyes. A subcommittee was named to audit the amounts of the committee. Chairman Jones was authorized to appoint a subcommittee of seven to make arrangements for the convention. It is probable that Messrs Stone, of Virginia, and Johnson, of Kansas, will be members of this committee. The National Committee issued the following call.

"The National Democratic Committee, having met in the city of Washington on the 22d day of February, 1900, has appointed Wednesday, the 4th day of July, as the time chosen and the city of Kansas City, Mo., as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and each Territory, Alaska, Indian Territory and the District of Columbia, shall have six delegates. All Democratic conservative reform citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, and who favor the Republic and oppose the Empire, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention."

The committee at 6:30 P. M., adjourned, to meet at 6:30 P. M., July 3.

Anti-Imperialist Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—An "Eastern conference" of anti-imperialists began here today. The conference is said by its promoters to be another step in the movement to bring the war in the Philippines to an end. The officers of the Philadelphia League are: Honorary President, ex-Senator George F. Edmunds; President, George G. Mercer; Secretary, Samuel Milliken; Treasurer, Asa S. Wing. The programme of the convention includes public meetings, to form plans for more thorough organization, and to affect public opinion. The principal speaker of the occasion will be Hon. Carl Schurz.

Overstreet Renominated.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—Jesse Overstreet, author of the House financial bill, was renominated for congress from the Seventh District by the Republican District Convention this afternoon by acclamation. Sound-money resolutions were adopted. A letter from Overstreet, stating that the Republican party is opposed to trusts, was read.

Where Our Foodstuffs Go.

The department of agriculture has issued a pamphlet on the distribution of the agricultural exports of the United States for the five years 1894 to 1898. The value of the annual average for this period was $683,536,201, or 69.58 of all our domestic exports. Of the annual average, 54.62 per cent went to the United Kingdom, 13.01 per cent to Germany, 6.63 per cent to France, 4.34 per cent to the Netherlands, 3.58 to Belgium, 3.47 to Canada, 2.15 to Italy, 1.47 to Spain, and no other country took as much as 1 per cent. During the five years our agricultural exports increased to Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Japan, Italy, Denmark and British Africa. The gain was largest in the case of the United Kingdom, though it was important in the cases of Germany and France, and the gains to Belgium and Holland were very marked, considering how small those countries are. Of the exports of agricultural products to the North American continent, Canada took an average of $23,000,000 a year, or 47 per cent. The West Indies took a little under $17,000,000 a year, or 34.78 per cent. South America took an average of $11,389,761 per annum, of which Brazil took more than half. Canada, it will be observed, took twice as much as all South America.

Strategy at Last.

New York Times.

It is the first exhibition on the British side, since the war began, of the science of strategy. To maneuver for position and to obtain it is a detail which they have hitherto left entirely to the enemy. They have allowed the Boers to choose their own positions, and to prepare them, and their own performance has been confined to charging these chosen positions directly in front, with their heads down. It is true that General Buller has had his excuses for these tactics, and they may amount to a justification. But so much can hardly be said of the attacks of Lord Methuen and General Gatacre. The correspection with which Lord Roberts has planned this last movement is quite as conspicuous as the celerity with which he has accomplished it. For it is plain that, for the first and only time during the war, a British General has outwitted a Boer General.

Prizefight at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Feb. 22.—"Spider" Kelly was given the decision here tonight over Martin Denny at the end of a 20-round contest. Denny put up a game fight, but was outclassed. Kelly could have put him out any time after the 10th round.

Growth of Sound-Money Sentiment.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When Bryan looks at the Senate vote of 49 to 26 in favor of the gold standard he can gauge the growth of sound-money sentiment since 1896.

Failed to Reach for It.

Chicago Post.

If there was anybody in Montana who didn't get money from Senator Clark, it was evidently because he neglected to hold out his hand.

Poverty's Path.

Rochester Union.

The ambition of Mr. Carnegie to die poor may be realized yet. He has become involved in a law suit.

Exposure of the Fool.

Indianapolis Journal.

According to latest advices, a fool is a man who can't make money by pretending to be wise.

Miss Hattie Bumgarten, of New Milford, Conn., has a novel plan for reforming the saloons. The scheme is to have the best citizens frequent the saloons, not to drink, but to form a social surrounding of a high order.

RETIRING FROM NATAL

BULLER FOLLOWING UP THE RETREATING BOERS.

Ladysmith May Be Reached in a Few Days—Half-Hearted Resistance Expected.

CHEVELEY CAMP, Wednesday.—The steady progress of the relief column is uninterrupted. The Boers Tuesday were forced from their last position south of the Tugela, resulting in the evacuation of Colenso, which was promptly reoccupied by the Dublin Fusiliers and the Thornycroft Horse. A Transvaal flag was captured, as was a handkerchief inscribed with General Botha's name. This is treasured as a great trophy.

The Boers heavily shelled Hlangwana Hill and Colenso Wednesday. The British advance infantry was subjected to a severe musketry fire, but they had excellent cover and the casualties were few. The Boers had the railroad running from Colenso to Bulwan. The British continue to discover large quantities of ammunition. The Boers are well supplied with food, and a quantity of provisions was left behind.

It is believed that further resistance will be half-hearted, and that Ladysmith will be reached in a few days.

—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

WHOOPLA! THIS IS THE FIRST REAL FUN I'VE HAD THIS SEASON.

BULLER IS BLAMED.

For Allowing the Boers to Escape From Natal.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Buller's apparent tardiness and failure to prevent the Boers from slipping around to assist Cronje creates no little comment.

The relief of Ladysmith is now taken to be a matter of course and is likely to be announced before the end of the week, but it is quite within the probabilities that severe fighting will occur previous to the relief, while the detachments to be sent by Buller to reinforce Roberts subsequent to the relief are likely to meet with strenuous resistance in the passes of Drakenburg, in which fairly powerful burgher forces remain. Boer reports say Joubert's nerves are unstrung, and he no longer exercises the chief command.

A dispatch from Sterkspruit, dated Wednesday, says the prominent rebels in this district intend to surrender and Stormberg rebels will shortly lay down their arms.

Great relief has been caused here by the receipt of the news from Paardeberg showing that Roberts is personally superintending the operations. The fact that Boers from Ladysmith have already arrived in the neighborhood of Paardeberg caused some apprehension, but the reinforcements of guns and men are also coming to Roberts, and it is not thought the Transvaalers and Free Staters will be able to transport hurriedly a great number of men and horses.

The war office is still without information in regard to the casualties among the Canadian troops in South Africa, referred to in Premier Laurier's speech, and the officials do not know from what source the lists were issued. The war office deprecates any premature publication, and is inclined to doubt the slim details cabled here from Canada.

A representative of the Associated Press has been informed that an arrangement exists by which the Cape governments notifies the other colonial governments of the casualties in their regiments, as received at Cape Town from the commander-in-chief, thus insuring simultaneous publication in Great Britain and the colonies. The mode evidently was not followed, as Lord Roberts so far has not mentioned the Canadian losses, except in the case of two officers wounded. The Canadian commissioner here and the colonial office are in just as much ignorance and anxiety regarding the truth of the reports as are the many relatives in England of those serving with the Canadian contingent.

Artillery officers received hurried orders today to proceed to South Africa with 50 one-pound Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns.

The Rensberg Casualties.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The additional list of casualties sustained by the British troops during the retreat from Rensberg February 15 shows 14 men were killed and 158 members of the Wiltshire and Worcestershire regiments are missing. The latter fact confirms Boer reports that a number of prisoners had been captured by them.

Buller's Casualties Monday.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Buller reports that his casualties Monday were: Killed, Captain Thornburn, of the Fusiliers; wounded, two officers and 14 men.

SEIZED FLOUR RELEASED.

English Government Buys the Mashona's Cargo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—United States Consul Stowe, at Cape Town, under date of today, cables the State Department as follows:

"Mashona foodstuffs released. Government buys. Consignors send invoices.

"STOWE."

The Mashona was one of the three vessels seized by the British cruisers off the east coast of Africa, laden with foodstuffs which it is supposed were intended for the Boers.

Since Lord Salisbury's declaration some weeks ago to the effect that the government would not sustain the legality of the seizures, the British authorities have been endeavoring to ascertain the names of the owners and the value of the seized goods, with a view to settlement either by release or purchase. A good deal of progress has been made in this direction, and, according to the reports of the State Department, the American owners of the seized goods have expressed satisfaction with the settlements made by the British government.

Naturally foodstuffs have increased very much in value in South Africa since the consignments were made in this country, and the shippers of the goods, where they can establish the fact that they have not parted with their possession, have now the opportunity to realize a large profit. The cargo of the Beatrice, one of the seized vessels, was landed at East London and turned over to the owner for private sale. In case the British government, as indicated by Mr. Stowe's cable, buys the foodstuffs, it is bound by its own rules to pay an advance of 10 per cent on the invoice price of the goods.

A FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Cronje's Stubborn Resistance at Paardeberg.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Daily News has the following dispatch from Modder River, dated Wednesday afternoon, February 21:

"The Boer forces, under General Cronje, are estimated at 8000 men. At 12 o'clock he asked an armistice of 24 hours, which was refused. Later he sent a messenger to say that he would surrender. The British General sent a reply telling him to come into camp. Cronje refused, saying there had been a misunderstanding, and that he would fight to the death.

"The bombardment was then reopened, and our lyddite shells set fire to the Boer wagons. We continued shelling the laager through the night, and in the morning we resumed with Maxims and rifles, principally from the north side.

"Sunday there was much waste of life in attacking, and the same result could have been achieved without it. During Monday night seven Boers made an attempt to break through our lines, but they were captured and their leader was killed. Four were carrying letters. It is believed that there was one other who got through.

"Other prisoners say that General Cronje marched from Magersfontein here without spanning, a distance of 33 miles. Had he succeeded in escaping it would have been one of the finest performances in the annals of war. The Canadians made a gallant charge at the laager but were driven back with loss. General MacDonald and General Knox are slightly wounded."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"General Cronje's request for an armistice was a mere dodge to gain time to make trenches. Lord Kitchener refused, but gave him half an hour to consider whether he would surrender unconditionally or fight to a finish. The Boers, having said that their intention had been misunderstood, and that they would fight to the end, the battle was resumed."

DISPATCHES FROM ROBERTS.

Giving His Attention to Keeping Reinforcements From Cronje.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The war office has received from Lord Roberts the following message, which was delayed in transmission, dated Paardeberg, Wednesday:

"Yesterday afternoon I was satisfied by a careful reconnoissance in force of the enemy's position that I could not assault it without very heavy loss, which I was most anxious to avoid. Accordingly, I decided to bombard him with artillery and turn my attention to the enemy's reinforcements. The result was most satisfactory. The Boers were driven off in all directions, losing a good many killed and wounded, and 50 prisoners, who say they arrived from Ladysmith two days ago by railroad. They also say it was our artillery fire which caused them to abandon the kopje they were occupying. Our loss was two officers, Captain Campbell, of the Ninth Lancers, and Lieutenant Houston, of the artillery, and four men, all slightly wounded."

The war office has issued the following from Lord Roberts:

"Paardeberg, Feb. 22.—Methuen reports from Kimberley that supplies of food and forage are being pushed on as fast as possible. There will be enough coal to start the De Beers mines in 10 days. By this means great misery will be alleviated. Hospital arrangements there are reported perfect. He hopes Prieska and the adjoining country will soon be settled."

The Seizure of the Sabine.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Special dispatches from Washington today purported to give full details of instructions issued by Secretary Hay telling United States Ambassador Choate to make representations to the British government regarding the seizure of the British steamer Sabine, from New York, January 4, with a miscellaneous cargo, which was captured by the British gunboat Thrush and taken to Delagoa bay, to the effect that Great Britain's action is regarded as unnecessary and as "seriously interfering with trade." The Embassy was closed today, owing to Washington's birthday celebration which may explain the statements made to a representative of the Associated Press by the foreign office that no representations of any kind have been made.

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony, Feb. 22.—The British authorities have released the seized steamship Sabine.

Fight to a Finish.

CAPE TOWN, Thursday Morning, Feb. 22.—In reply to General Cronje's request for an armistice of 24 hours to allow him to bury his dead, Lord Kitchener told the Boer commander that he must fight to a finish or surrender unconditionally. General Cronje's position is reported hopeless. The British have occupied Barkly West.

Boer Kopje and Prisoners Taken.

PAARDEBERG, Wednesday, 8:20 P. M.—A Boer kopje has been captured, with 50 prisoners. Cronje's position is unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Times has the following from Paardeberg, dated February 21:

"We have expelled 500 Boers from an isolated kopje about a mile southeast of General Cronje's laager."

Botha's Force Scattered.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—3:37 P. M.—A special dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Wednesday, says:

"Commandant Botha has been attempting to relieve General Cronje. There has been severe fighting. General Botha's force is scattering, with heavy losses."

LETTERS FROM BADEN-POWELL.

Commander at Mafeking Describes the Town's Long Siege.

LONDON.—Extracts from Colonel Baden-Powell's letters to his relatives are published in an illustrated weekly. He writes:

"Here I sit in my bomb-proof bureau, writing these letters. Around me is telephonic communication with each one of my outposts. At each of these outposts a telescope keeps constant watch on the Boer outposts and guns. As soon as it is seen which way their fire is about to be directed, the wire communications are set to work and a bell, with which each defensive quarter is provided, clangs in that part of town where the shell is about to fall; and all in the open at once go to ground like rabbits. Generally speaking, most of us, unless duty takes us out, keep pretty close during the day; but we come out and take the air at night. The Boers usually finish pounding us toward evening, or just send us a few shells before the sun goes down."

One thing Colonel Baden-Powell has not neglected. He has effectually swept Mafeking clear of all suspected traitors. Those who are not outside are closely shut up in particularly strong quarters. He says:

"I have 47 prisoners, including the late station-master at Mafeking, all of whom were rather more than suspected of treasonable correspondence with the enemy."

The paper goes on to say: "One dark night, a few weeks ago, a Kaffir stole away from the outposts of the little beleagured township. With the subtle instinct of those children of the veldt, which has been lost to civilized man, he made his way through the network of encircling trenches and laagers and set his face to the north and Buluwayo. He carried a couple of assegais, a few mealies and a pipe. The latter may have seemed of little importance, but in the stem of that pipe lay the message from the cheerful, confident chief, which, after a journey to Delagoa Bay, gives to us at home those interesting details of the resistance offered by the town to the Boer siege."

He tells how, even at Mafeking, before war came to them, people were ready to underestimate the character of the hostilities likely to ensue, and pooh-poohed the necessity of making any special provision against Boer artillery. But Colonel Baden-Powell was not the man to be swayed by such ostrich-like counsel.

"I have come here to hold this town," he said. Straightway, before any enemy appeared on the horizon, he set about marking out the line of his exterior defense works, and, with that common sense which is the best test of the true soldier, at once directed the construction of ample shell-proof cover against the guns which at that time seemed so chimerical to the people of Mafeking.

"Each one of the outworks," he writes, "all around the town was at once provided with underground shell-proof accommodation for the whole of its garrison. The town itself was divided into three or four sections, each of which had its own arrangements for defense. In each, big mounds of earth have been thrown up, with good interior apartments, all constructed of the handiest material, such as wall supports and roof crossbeams of railway metals, with panelings and roofings of corrugated iron."

He then tells of how he converted the cellars of several houses into safe retreats of a similar kind, and, by means of banking huge mounds of earth immediately overhead, they rendered good service to the garrison and inhabitants on the day when the Boer artillery began to rain shot and shell on the devoted little town.

But the perfect, machine-like system which holds away at Mafeking is perhaps the most interesting fact about the siege. Go into any well-known optician's store and you will find the men hard at work turning out as many glasses as they can make in the shortest possible time, chiefly telescopes of great range, now urgently needed by our troops in South Africa. The inadequacy of our supply at the front has put us to serious disadvantage throughout the theater of war. Not so at Mafeking. Her wily chief, from the earliest moment, saw to that, and he tells us he has them in constant use. In the center of the beleagured town is a big traverse or mound of earth. Inside this mound is the brain of Mafeking Baden-Powell.

Weak Knees in the White House.

Providence Journal, Rep.

"Expediency is ever my motto; not principle." This perversion of a fine maxim of Disraeli might appropriately be framed in Puerto Rican palms and hung over President McKinley's desk in the White House. The American people is forced to witness the humiliating spectacle of its Chief Magistrate turning from what he regards "our plain duty" to 950,000 well-meaning and impoverished Puerto Ricans, disregarding what his Cabinet officers have called "the highest considerations of justice and good faith" and his declaration to his Puerto Rican Commissioner that he would not back down "one inch," and surrendering a principle simply to avoid displeasing narrow partisans.

This disgraceful surrender was not necessary. There were votes enough in the House to treat the Puerto Ricans fairly. Perhaps the Representative from Pennsylvania was afraid the island trade might endanger some of "the infant industries" of his State. "Infant industries," according to Mr. Frick's recent declaration, make $40,000,000 a year in Pennsylvania, enough money to buy up unhappy little Puerto Rico. Perhaps Messrs. Payne, Dalzell and Grosvenor, whose advice about the island carries more weight with the President than his own convictions, bore to the White House reports of how slowly Philadelphia is raising the promised $100,000 for the Republican convention. Whatever they told him, they obtained his consent to a shameful departure from the path of justice and public duty. He said he would not back down one inch from his stand for Puerto Rican free trade. What apology can be made for him?

If William McKinley should go to San Juan or Ponce or Mayaguez and should see the people whose rights he has overridden for the sake of political expediency his conscience would prick him. He has furnished fresh confirmation of the cynic's claim that no one practices as well as he knows or obeys as high a duty as he recognizes.

Dan Rice, the Circus Clown.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Dan Rice, the veteran circus clown, died at Long Branch, N. J., tonight, after a lingering illness, aged 77 years. Mr. Rice had been in ill health for several months. He suffered from Bright's disease, but was able to go out driving until a week ago, when he took to his bed. His real name was Daniel McLaren.

Indemnity Will Be Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—After investigation of the facts connected with the killing of the young American, Pearse, in Honduras about a year ago, the State Department has come to the conclusion that the case is one warranting a formal request for indemnity from the Honduran Government, and Minister Merry will be instructed accordingly.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Do You Know the Risk You Are Taking?

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince you —and you may have a sample bottle for the asking.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for 24 hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the triumphant discovery of the eminent kidney specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hospitals; recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that medical science has ever been able to compound.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney, or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you free, by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and $1 size bottles at drug stores. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root.

THE EAST AND THE WEST

TIMOTHY WOODRUFF AT CHICAGO LEAGUE CLUB BANQUET.

Addresses by President Schurman, General Barnes, of San Francisco, and Others.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—At the clubhouse of the Union League, the annual Washington-day banquet of the club was held, with more than usual success. The annual celebration of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington is the chief event in the year of the Union League Club.

President Eugene Cary, of the club, called the 300 members and guests to order, and introduced Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, President of Cornell University, who had delivered the address of the afternoon in the Auditorium. Dr. Schurman replied to the toast "The Orator of the Day." Murray F. Smith, of Vicksburg, Miss., responded to the toast, "The Old Flag."

Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, of New York, spoke on "The East and the West." Mr. Woodruff was given a rousing welcome by the members of the club. He spoke as follows:

"The expansion of the United States, both to the eastward and to the westward is as natural as has been the expansion of this great City of Chicago. The Nation, like the town or village that does not grow, is the tree that ceases to extend its roots and branches, and, like the tree, when growth ceases, decays and dies. The tide in the affairs of nations is like the tide on the shore of the sea; it ebbs when it ceases to flow. All history teaches that a nation is subject to the same laws of growth, of decay and of retrogression. The bridge of old was a tree felled across a stream. The boat was dug out of a log. Expansion is already declared in the great bridges that span our rivers and in the magnificent cruisers that bear the names of your City and mine.

"Unless all signs fail the great imperial West will be as Republican in 1900 as was the sound-money East in 1896. Our party has stood by every principle it ever enunciated. Defeated in 1892 we reaffirmed in 1896 the great principle of protection to American industries. Largely on that issue was won the victory which placed in the presidential chair its foremost exponent, who, standing by his guns, went down in defeat only to rise again holding aloft the banner of protection. The wage-earners who voted against the Republican party in 1892 had discovered in 1896 that in bringing down upon their heads the roof that protected both them and their employers, they were exposed to the winds of heaven without protection from the cold, while the employer, though also out in the cold, was better prepared to withstand the storms of adversity. We told the Democrats, as together we viewed the spectacle of the fight between the gold and the silver cats on the top of the chimney of the deserted factory, that we would soon put a stop to that scrap when we lighted the fires of McKinley prosperity. If the fire has not quite singed the silver cat to death it certainly has so enveloped him in smoke that he is no longer visible. Silver as an issue has disappeared, except in the silver tones that issue from the wandering son of Nebraska. There are no more 'solid Democrats.' Those who still claim they are, are really 'silver plated.'

"The triumph of gold has wrought the glory of the Nation! Gold is the setting of the gems in Columbia's diadem. Polished and burnished by the attrition of patriotic rivalry in all parts of our common country, its splendor is more refulgent that ever, undimmed by the shadow of a single sectional line. All the 45 gems that constitute the cluster reflect a greater glory; augmented by the Pearl of the Antilles and freshly adorned by the jewels of the Orient! In the new and mighty destiny unfolding before us as a nation, emulating as we must the supreme endeavors of the nations of the world at the time of their greatest power, the perfect glory of the future will only come as we do more for mankind and do it better than all the world has ever done."

Other speakers of the evening were: General W. H. L. Barnes, of San Francisco, who took the theme "Greater America"; John M. Zane, who spoke on "La Fayette"; John M. Zane, who spoke on whose subject was "As Great in War."

LOYAL LEGION BANQUET.

President McKinley Attended and Made a Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President McKinley attended the 18th banquet tonight of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, of the Army, presided. In the course of some remarks the President said:

"I have come to pay my respects to my comrades of the Civil War and my companions and supporters in time of peace. The Union for which you fought has been saved by your valor, heroism and sacrifice and that of your comrades. The Union is stronger, mightier, more powerful and freer than ever before. We are together now, and the national sentiment stands stronger, firmer and higher than it was ever before. There has been within the past two years a reunion of all the people around the holy altar of the country, newly sanctified by common sacrifice. The followers of Grant and Lee have fought under the same colors, and have fallen for the same cause, and let us, comrades of the Loyal Legion, on this, the anniversary of the birth of the Father of His Country, resolve, in the language of Lincoln, to dedicate ourselves anew to the imperishable cause which he advanced so far upon its way and saved the State; as he said at Gettysburg, let us firmly resolve that those who have died have not died in vain; that the cause for which they shed their blood shall never perish from the face of the earth."

Secretary Root responded to the toast "The Army and Navy of 1898-1900."

The Day at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was appropriately celebrated here today. The Executive Departments were closed, as were also many business houses. Patriotic exercises under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution were held at the National Theater and the fifth celebration of the National Society of Children of the American Revolution was held at the Columbia Theater. At the National there was a large and representative audience, including the President and Secretary Hay. The address of the occasion was delivered by Senator Depew. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the president of the Society of Children of the American Revolution, was in charge of the exercises at Columbia Theater. There was music, a salute to the flag, the singing of patriotic hymns, and the presentation of medals to members of the society who volunteered for the Spanish-American War.

In Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was observed generally throughout the island.

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