SPOKE TO THE POINT

Senator Simon's Words on Mitchell and Quay.

STATEMENT OF THE OREGON CASE

How It Differed From That of Any Other Governor's Appointment Presented in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Simon, in his speech in reply to Senator Carter, discussed the Quay case at some length. His views were listened to with a great deal of interest, by the lawyers of the Senate. This is what he said upon that feature of the subject:

"Mr. President, in addition to this statement, which I felt in duty bound to make in justice to Mr. Corbett, I shall now submit a few observations concerning the right of Mr. Quay to a seat in the Senate upon the appointment of Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania. I take it for granted that the facts of this case are so well understood that a statement of them is unnecessary. The Constitution provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislatures thereof, for six years. The Senate is a body which represents the states, and the equality of the states, whether large or small, is maintained by allotting to each equal representation. As vacancies were liable to occur during the recess of the Legislatures of the states, in order to secure continuous, full and equal representation to all of them, it became necessary for the Constitution to make provision for filling vacancies, otherwise a state or states might be deprived of its representation in whole or in part during such recess, when interests of vital importance to the states and the highest moment to the National Government demanded the presence of a full quota of Senators.

"To provide for such contingency, the framers of the Constitution formulated this clause: 'If vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.' This clause was intended solely to preserve the representation of the states by providing a method for filling vacancies occurring in the Senatorial office during the recess of their Legislatures by temporary appointments of the Executives of the states.

"I can readily agree with those who argue for the seating of Mr. Quay that the thought uppermost in the minds of the convention was the method to be devised for filling vacancies which were liable to occur during the interim between the sessions of the Legislatures as a means of preserving representation among the states, and that for the purposes of the case vacancies were treated as given facts, and how to fill them and by whom when the Legislatures of the states were not in session, so that the particular states affected by such vacancies should not be deprived of any part of their representation, was the question which engaged the attention of the convention, and while there is force in the argument of those opposed to this contention, I should, if this was an original question and free from its otherwise quasi judicial determination by the Senate, agree with the contention that in framing this clause the convention was not aiming to specify the particular cases which constituted a vacancy, but to provide a method for filling all vacancies, however occurring, between sessions of the Legislature, to the end that full and equal representation should be preserved to each state.

"A distinguished member of this body, in an earlier discussion of the subject, said: 'The Constitution abhors a vacancy in the Senate as much as Nature abhors a vacuum.' The effect of vacancies in office, if long continued, is to impair the powers and retard the operation of government. They produce, so to speak, a hiatus which disturbs the orderly administration of public affairs unless speedily filled. They are regarded by law-givers as an evil so injurious to the body politic that all governments provide in their constitutions or laws methods for promptly filling them. Nor is it of any consequence how the vacancies occur, whether by resignation, official delinquency, or otherwise, the evils resulting from them are just the same, and are only to be averted by promptly providing them with an incumbent.

What Constitution Contemplates.

"The framers of the Constitution well understood that vacancies could not exist in the Senate for any length of time without impairing the right of representation and entailing its consequent evils before the states and Nation. Hence when the convention came to frame the clause under consideration, the cardinal idea in their minds was, not how vacancies might occur, but how they should provide a method for filling them during a recess of the Legislature, and by whom such vacancies should be filled, so that no state should be deprived for any considerable length of time of its full and equal representation in the Senate. As the Senators were chosen by the Legislatures of the states, they provided, if the Senatorial office became vacant when the Legislature was not in session, that the Governor might fill it by temporary appointment until its next session. In this way and by this construction, full and equal representation is secured continuously to the states, which is manifestly the chief object of this clause. Although I have always entertained this view of the clause of the Constitution under discussion, and, therefore, believed that Mr. Corbett was clearly entitled to a seat as a member of the Senate under the appointment of the Governor of Oregon, I find that this view is not in harmony with the construction given this clause of the Constitution by the Senate.

"As was shown by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, who argued in favor of the resolution now under consideration, during a period of 75 years the Senate has never admitted the appointee of a Governor when the Legislature has had an opportunity to elect and failed to do so. Omitting consideration of the earlier cases and coming down to the cases still fresh in our recollection, we find that in the Mantle case the Senate expressly declared that where a Legislature of a state has had an opportunity to elect and failed to do so, in consequence of which a vacancy exists, the Governor is not authorized to fill it by a temporary appointment. In the Corbett case, the Senate by a more decisive vote carried the principle still further, and held that where a Legislature failed to organize and by reason thereof had no opportunity to elect a Senator, in consequence of which a vacancy occurred, there was no such material difference in the facts of the two cases that a like principle should not govern them, and declined to recognize the appointment of the Governor and refused to seat Mr. Corbett. In the Corbett case, not only was the Legislature not in session when the vacancy happened, but the Legislature had not been able to organize, and therefore was unable to perform its constitutional duty.

Quay's Case Weaker Than Corbett's.

"Mr. Quay's case is not nearly so strong upon its facts as either the Mantle case or the Corbett case, as the vacancy in his case occurred during the session of the Legislature, and for a long period after the vacancy occurred this Legislature was in session, endeavoring to elect a Senator. If in the Corbett case, where the Legislature had never organized, and of course could not be, and was not, in session when the vacancy occurred, the appointment of the Governor would not be recognized by the Senate, how, then, in the Quay case, where the Legislature was in session when the vacancy occurred, and the constitution of that state requires the Governor to convene the Legislature for the purpose of filling any vacancy existing in its representation in the Senate, can it be consistently contended that the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania should be respected and Mr. Quay given his seat, when Mr. Corbett, upon a much stronger case, only two years before that time, was denied a seat?

"Mr. Quay was a member of this body when the Corbett case was under discussion, and he evidently concluded that the Governor had no right to appoint a Senator in that case. An examination of the record in the Corbett case discloses the fact that when the vote was taken upon the question of seating Mr. Corbett, Mr. Quay was paired in opposition thereto. If the unbroken line of precedents during a period of 75 years is now to be cast aside and Mr. Quay is to be given a seat in this body, how will it be possible for the Senate to atone for the great wrong done Mr. Corbett, in which wrong Mr. Quay was an active participant? Or, is it true, as contended for by some of the supporters of Mr. Quay, that in the consideration of future cases involving the question of the right of a Governor to appoint to a vacant seat in the Senate, each case is to be determined upon the personality of the appointee?

"It seems to me upon every principle of justice Mr. Quay ought to be estopped from claiming the benefit of the rule of construction invoked by Mr. Corbett, which would now secure to him (Mr. Quay) a seat in the Senate upon a less meritorious state of facts, when he did not see his way clear to sustain the rule by voting for Mr. Corbett's admission."

Senator Hoar Interrupts.

In the beginning of his second reply to Carter, Senator Simon was interrupted by Senator Hoar, who asked a question, which came about in this way. Senator Simon began by saying:

"I think a very great wrong was committed when the Senate refused to seat Mr. Corbett, and if I could secure a reversal of that vote by this senate (although it would be impossible for Mr. Corbett thereby to obtain his seat here), I should be content. I cannot allow some of the statements made by my distinguished friend, the Senator from Montana—"

Mr. Hoar—May I ask the Senator one question before he passes from that sentence? Then I understand him to say that but for the precedent in the Corbett case he would be prepared now to affirm the authority of the Governor as exercised in this case?

Mr. Simon—I would.

Mr. Hoar—It is not any previous incident, but that single one.

Mr. Simon—I have always been of the same impression that the Senator from Massachusetts has, that any vacancy, no matter how it existed, might be filled by the Governor's appointment, but I contend that the Senate having determined that question otherwise, it would be wrong now, in view of having refused to seat Mr. Mantle and Mr. Corbett, and in view of the fact that the precedents have been in that direction for 75 years, to now again reverse that rule and seat Mr. Quay. That is as far as I care to go in answering the question of the Senator from Massachusetts.

What Mitchell Wanted.

Senator Simon made the straight-out charge that the failure to elect a Senator was due to Mitchell and to him alone. He continued:

"Not that Mr. Mitchell was averse to or not inclined to have the House organize; on the contrary, he was desirous of securing an organization of the House; but such organization, if accomplished, must be consistent with and in his interest. The cause of the failure of the House to organize was because of the strife over the election of Speaker and the contest over some proposed radical legislation that the members of the House were almost evenly divided upon, and above all on account of division on the financial question. The membership of the House consisted of Republicans, Silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists. The Republicans were slightly in the majority, but they did not have the necessary two-thirds required by the Constitution to form a quorum. It was claimed that Mr. Mitchell had promised his support to two of the leading candidates for Speaker, one a Gold-Standard Republican and the other a Silver Republican, and both of them insisted upon the fulfillment of the pledge they claimed to have had from him. This was the real cause of the failure of the House to organize, and was what brought about Mr. Mitchell's defeat."

Mitchell's Position in Politics.

Then followed what he had to say of Mitchell's position in politics, to which he added:

"The Silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists, that comprised one-half the membership of the House, all of whom believed in the free coinage of silver, feared that owing to his support of McKinley and, therefore, incidentally of the St. Louis platform, that Mr. Mitchell had abandoned his views upon the silver question, and many of the Gold-Standard Republicans, because of his theretofore well-known views upon the silver question, and of his refusal or failure to give any public expression upon the subject, had no confidence in his conversion to the gold standard, and distrusted the intimations given out by his friends and adherents that Mr. Mitchell would no longer advocate the free coinage of silver, and would stand upon the St. Louis platform and advocate the financial policy of the Republican party if re-elected to the Senate. Neither the advocates of free silver nor the advocates of the gold standard were satisfied, and Mr. Mitchell, seeking to ride two horses, fell between them and was lost. Mr. Mitchell had always had more or less connection and political fellowship with those who opposed the policy of the Republican party, and, on at least one occasion, when elected to the senate, it was made possible only by Democratic votes.

"Because of this friendly relation, it was believed by many Republicans that the claim made by those in opposition to the Republicans that Mr. Mitchell had promised to aid them in securing certain legislation which was desired by them and opposed the policy of the Republican party, was not altogether without merit. At any rate, because of the division of the members of the House over the election of Speaker, division upon the financial question, and fear of the passage of legislation upon which there was great division, the House failed to organize.

"Under the constitution of the state, a quorum of each House consists of two-thirds of the members elected thereto. When the opposition to Mr. Mitchell became convinced that it was his purpose to ignore the promises claimed to have been made to them respecting the election of a Speaker, and in regard to the legislation desired, they concluded that they would delay the organization of the House so as to defer the election of Senator one week. There was no purpose at that time of preventing an organization of the House, simply a desire to gain time in which to enforce compliance with the promises made. The temporary organization of the House was not elected in the interests of Mr. Mitchell, but in opposition to him, and after Mr. Mitchell's friends discovered that they were unable to procure a quorum or even a majority of the members of the House to attend its sessions and do his bidding, they determined, by high-handed and revolutionary methods, to usurp the organization and effect a permanent organization, not in succession to, but in spite of and ignoring the temporary organization that had been lawfully effected. When this course was outlined and adopted it licensed the other members of the House, and they refused to be bound by such revolutionary methods, and refused to co-operate with those members who were willing to do Mr. Mitchell's bidding, and they refused to attend the sessions of the House. This condition continued until feeling between the rival parties became very bitter and intense, and it became apparent that no organization of the House could be effected, and, after wasting several weeks in a vain attempt to arrive at an understanding, the members dispersed and returned to their homes."

Mitchell Never Intended to Retire.

At the close of his second speech, Senator Simon discussed the subject of Mitchell's letter offering to retire from the Senatorial canvass. He said:

"It was at no time intended by Mr. Mitchell in good faith to retire from the Senatorial contest, and when he could succeed in inducing the hold-out Republican members to enter the joint assembly, the letter of withdrawal would have accomplished its purpose and would then be withdrawn. It appears from the letter that a Republican caucus was held at which there were present more than a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature. I beg to disagree with that statement. It is not consistent with the facts. If it were true there would have been no difficulty in bringing about the election of Mr. Mitchell. He would have been elected, because there were votes enough there, according to his claim, to elect him.

"In the first place, the charge was made publicly, and believed to be true, that names were added to the caucus roll without the consent of the parties whose names were appended to the call. The caucus call contained the names of several members who publicly declared that they had not signed the call and had not intended to be bound by it, and their names were upon the call without their consent. Although not personally present, I am assured that at no time were there members enough present in the caucus to have elected Mr. Mitchell Senator, which goes to bear out the assertions that were made by those members who claimed that their names were appended to this call without their consent. It is certain they did not participate in the caucus; did not go into the joint convention, and refrained from having any connection with the movement to bring about a Senatorial election.

"I do not want to take up any more of the time of the Senate in discussing this matter, but I though I ought to say this much in answer to the Senator from Montana."

Senator Simon's Position.

Before the Carter-Simon incident of Tuesday closed, there was some debate by Mr. Hoar and others, and the position of Senator Simon being questioned, he stated his position on appointments by Governors in the following language:

"Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts is correct in his assumption that if I had been a member of the Senate when Senator Corbett appeared here with his credentials from the Governor of Oregon I would have voted to seat him. The Oregon case was a very peculiar case. It is sui generis. There is not another case of its kind on record. Here was a case where the Legislature had failed to organize, and there had been no opportunity for the constitutional authority of the state to fill that vacancy. By what authority can it be contended that the state should be blamed and deprived of its representation in the Senate if its agent fails to perform a duty that is required of it by the Constitution? I think the Oregon case is entirely a different case and a very much stronger case for the seating of a Governor's appointee than any of the other cases that have been submitted to the consideration of the Senate.

"For 75 years, as the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Turley) has shown to the Senate, the Senate has refused to seat the appointee of a Governor when the Legislature had had an opportunity to elect and failed to do so. I should have been bound to follow that precedent, and I should have refused to vote to seat any one other than in the Corbett case, because I should have followed the unbroken line of precedents. The Corbett case stands upon a different footing from any of the others. I do not believe that there should be one law for the North and another for the South. I do not believe that there should be one law for the State of Montana, or the State of Delaware, or the State of Oregon, and another for the State of Pennsylvania. I think the same rule ought to apply to every state, and if the Senate has determined, during this long period of time, that the Constitution ought to be construed in this manner, that the appointee of a Governor shall not be seated if the Legislature has had an opportunity to fill the vacancy, then, whether that contention is right or wrong, it is better to follow that conclusion and to follow that line of decision than to change it now at the solicitation of any one, no matter how anxious we may be to serve him. If we change it now and seat the appointee from Pennsylvania, how long will that rule continue? How soon will there be a change again?

"The reason why I should have voted to seat Senator Corbett is because the Legislature had had no opportunity to elect, and for the further reason that the Legislature was not in session; not only had no opportunity to elect, but had never organized, and had never been in a position where it could conform to the constitutional requirements in electing a Senator."

Double Murder and Lynching.

VALDOSTA, Ga., March 11.—Word was received here tonight of a double murder and lynching near Jennings, Fla. Two white men of the name of Carver were killed by a negro whose name could not be learned. The negro was captured by the Sheriff. A mob quickly gathered, took the murderer away from the officer and swung him up to a tree.

Going to Join Colombian Rebels.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 11.—A General and 15 men have landed here on the way to Colon. They say they are Argentinians, and are going to join the Colombia revolutionists.

Mail advices today from Panama report that the Colombian revolutionary movement continues.

TAKING NATIVE TOWNS

HOW BULAN AND DONSOL WERE OCCUPIED.

Filipinos Had Been Told Great Tales of Yankee Cruelty, and Could Hardly Believe the Truth.

SORSOGON, Luzon, Jan. 21.—Colonel Howe and the four companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment was no sooner established at Sorsogon than General Kobbe gave orders for the occupation of Bulan and Donsol. Bulan is 25 miles south of Sorsogon, and Donsol is 30 miles above it. They are both small coast towns. Companies A and D, of the Forty-seventh, were transported by the Helena to Donsol, and company B was carried by the Nashville to Bulan. When the Helena appeared off Donsol, men and women could be seen leaving the town carrying bundles of household goods with them.

SENATOR JOSEPH SIMON.

The beach trenches were lined with peering faces, and the only flag over the town was Spanish. Donsol appeared as a few zinc-roofed warehouses and some long lines of thatched huts on a low tangle of green jungle on the coast. One company of soldiers was loaded into the Helena's small boats. This action was immediately followed by much activity behind the trenches, whereupon the leaders of this expedition decided upon another course of action. The Helena's launch, with Major Wise and Lieutenant Kobbe on board, ran in for the beach, towing a small rowboat. When close to shore the launch stopped and the rowboat, manned by three Filipinos and carrying a big white flag of truce, landed in front of the trenches. Meantime, the Helena had cleared for action, and the soldiers still on board were sent to cover, and those already in the small boats were waiting just astern in tow of the tug Nunez. The British gunboat Clover had meantime come in from the south and was now lying a few hundred yards from the Helena. It is doubtful if she was recognized from the shore as other than an American ship.

The boat with a flag of truce soon returned to the Helena, and a little later Major Wise announced the result of the parley, saying:

"They want until 3 o'clock this afternoon to decide whether they want to resist us or surrender, but I guess we'll be going ashore right now."

The company in boats started in for the beach, and the Helena prepared to blow the village up in case our men were fired on. When our men landed on the beach not a face was to be seen at the trenches. We formed in company front and then small squads were started through the town. It was absolutely deserted, not a soul being in sight. In the streets were half-pillaged trunks and bundles of household goods, food and clothing.

Finally, on a low hill, about 600 yards behind the town, the enemy were discovered, clustered in and about a small trench and around a last century, muzzle-loading cannon. Meanwhile, Major Wise had gone to the door of the house from which flew the Spanish flag. He knocked on the door and the commander of the Filipino forces in that town, the local President and Civil Governor of the district, all in the person of a brown man in a Filipino uniform, came and let him in.

"Will you haul down that Spanish flag? I want to put this one in its place," said the Major, producing the American flag.

There was no objection to the request, and the Stars and Stripes soon floated over Donsol.

The Helena quickly landed the second company. As Captain Hart and a dozen men were crossing the rice fields between the town and the hill where the enemy were, there was a sudden volley of about 20 bullets from the Filipinos. Most of the bullets sang over Captain Hart's head, or over the village and so out to sea. The enemy were firing high.

They had left us a message in town saying they would give us battle on the heights.

"Send them word that if they do not surrender and bring in their cannon in two hours, I'll have the navy shell their position," answered Major Wise.

The President found a messenger for this reply, and he was on his way to the hilltop when the first volley was fired. Then began the storming of Donsol Heights. We had been told there was but 20 rifles and a small store of ammunition among the insurgents, and, as our soldiers started for the hill we saw the enemy disappearing from their trenches at its top. No one thought they were waiting for us. Our soldiers went laughing, panting and stumbling through the jungle that grew on the hillside and came to the top victorious, for there was no enemy in sight. From beside the old brass cannon there was a good view of the country behind the town, and as we looked the woods began to show our fleet-footed enemy. They peered out at us from behind nearly every clump of trees. We caught sight of them in threes and dozens as they slung through the jungle, apparently waiting to come back into town, but not quite daring to attempt it. From a clump of bushes not 100 yards away we presently flushed two natives. They came forward holding out their bows and arrows and trembling with fear. When Major Wise told them later they would be paid money for carrying water for the American soldiers, these two men asked:

"Is this true, or is it some joke?"

Harsh tales had been told them of what the Americans would do to prisoners, and this promise of work and wages could not be believed without special assurance of its truth and validity.

The Chinese residents of Donsol had not abandoned the town. They hid away in shacks and warehouses, coming out later in the afternoon and taking advantage of such opportunity as the occupation by our soldiers made possible to loot Filipino houses. But this practice was quickly terminated by the American officers.

There was little enough food in this town of Donsol, and back in the hills there is still less. The natives already have begun to come back to the village, bringing their families, and as this continues Major Wise will soon have a community to administer.

Company B and the Nashville met with no resistance at Bulan. The natives did not abandon the town, but instead crowded down to the beach to witness our landing. It seems that about six months ago three Tagalos, with rifles, walked into Bulan and, in the name of the Filipino Government, ordered the townspeople to construct trenches for the defense of the place. This the people did, whereupon the Tagalos went away and that was the first and last time the people of Bulan ever saw any insurgents. Bulan has suffered much from lack of food during the six months of the blockade.

CARICATURES OF THE QUEEN

They Operate to Disadvantage of France—Prudence Advised.

PARIS, March 12, 4:20 A. M.—Le Figaro reproduces today a note of warning uttered by a statesman, whose name is not given, but who is said to know the present state of opinion among the great powers with respect to the attitude of France toward Great Britain, and the powers condemn the recent offensive French caricatures of Queen Victoria and such anti-British demonstrations as took place the other day at Bordeaux. The statesman in question says:

"Queen Victoria, who last year facilitated a settlement of many Anglo-French controversies in Africa, has profoundly modified her ideas during the last few weeks. This fact is known all over Europe, and is undeniable."

He calls upon Frenchmen to be prudent.

Seized Trunk of an Alleged Spy.

HAVRE, March 11.—The police have seized at the office of the American & European Express Company a number of packages, including a large trunk addressed to an American residing in New York, but which are said to belong to the alleged spy, Philip, formerly an official in the French Ministry of Marine, who recently disappeared after being accused of offering to supply to Great Britain, for money, French naval secrets, and also information he pretended to have as to movements of Boer agents in Europe.

German Government Matters.

BERLIN, March 11.—Protests against the meat-inspection bill have been forwarded from the South German and Central German Chambers of Commerce.

The association of manufacturers against special taxation has received 1500 petitions against the department-store tax.

The Bundesrath has reached the government bill fixing a mail-steamer line to South Africa, increasing the subvention to 1,350,000 marks, and also increasing the number of ports touched.

Discouraging to Business Enterprise.

PEKING, March 11.—An imperial edict just issued directs the imprisonment for life of Wu Shih Chiu for assisting the Peking syndicate to get the Ho Nan Railway concession. The British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, has sought in vain to mitigate the sentence. The case is regarded as calling for energetic action, because it is bound to produce a bad effect upon all business between Chinese and foreigners.

Thomas Henry Ismay's Will.

LONDON, March 11.—The will of the late Thomas Henry Ismay, founder of the White Star Line Steamship Company, who died in Liverpool last November, has been probated, showing a personal estate of £1,257,881. Numerous legacies, in all about £25,000, are left to charities, and the remained of the estate to members of the family.

Searching Posen for Conspiracy.

BERLIN, March 11.—At Ghesen and in other towns in the Province of Posen the police have been making house-to-house searches to obtain incriminating evidence in connection with the alleged Polish conspiracy.

Wireless Telegraphy in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, March 12.—King Leopold, before whom Signor Marconi has recently made experiments in wireless telegraphy, promises to introduce the system into the army.

WANT NO AMENDMENT.

British Press Opposes the Proposed Action of United States Senate.

LONDON, March 12.—The Standard, discussing editorially the Hay-Pauncefote convention, says:

"We hope Lord Salisbury will not agree to the amendment of the Senate committee, which would emasculate the convention. We would be no better off than if we tore up the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that is what many pepole in the United States, who have not Mr. McKinley's regard for the sanctity of treaty obligations, would like to see done."

The Morning Post says:

"If the Senate committee's purpose is maintained not only would Great Britain renounce her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer convention, but she would become a party to the extension and establishment of American military power to a foreign state."

BOERS STILL FIGHT.

(Continued from First Page.)

confer Knighthood upon the Sheriffs of the City of London, William Purdie Treloar and Alfred Henry Bevan. "In doing so," the Premier writes, "Her Majesty will not only follow the custom in royal visits to the city, but desires to mark the distinguished war services of the city."

May Move Women and Children.

LONDON, March 11.—The Durban correspondent of the Daily News says:

"On March 1, an order was issued from Pretoria to Field Cornets to make an immediate return of all the women and children in the Johannesburg district, with particulars as to whether each family would possess means of transport in case of sudden removal. The order created a sensation."

No Peace Proposals Through Leyds.

BRUSSELS, March 12.—Dr. Leyds asserts that Presidents Kruger and Steyn have not telegraphed any peace propositions through him. He admits, however, the possibility of such a step on condition that the independence of the Republics is guaranteed in order to avoid further bloodshed.

Four Germans Arrested.

LONDON, March 12.—A special dispatch from Durban says:

"The Portuguese authorities at Lourenco Marques, at the request of Great Britain, have arrested four Germans bound for Pretoria, with arms and letters of introduction from Dr. Leyds."

Within 25 Miles of Bloemfontein.

LONDON, March 12.—The Daily News has the following from Ashvogelkop, dated March 11:

"The march was continued today to this point. No Boers were seen on the way. The British are now only 25 miles from Bloemfontein. One of the Boer prisoners says the siege of Mafeking has been raised."

Vote for Finley for School Director.

MAHAN'S VIEW OF CANAL

ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Forts of Secondary Concern in a Region Like the Caribbean Sea—The Monroe Doctrine.

NEW YORK, March 11.—In a paper on the Monroe Doctrine and our Navy which he has written for the forthcoming issue of Leslie's Weekly, Captain A. T. Mahan says:

"The settlement and growth of our Pacific Coast, the increasing commercial consequence of the Pacific Coast, and the questions arising about China, its future government and its trade, make it necessary to connect our Atlantic and Gulf seaboard with the Pacific by a canal across the Isthmus, establishing thereby consecutive water communication between the two, as well as shortening the access from our Eastern shores to Asia. The Isthmus and its immediate surroundings thus become the greatest of our internal interests. Scarcely secondary to them is the Caribbean Sea, because all sea roads to the Isthmus run through it, and it contains many strong positions, the acquisition of which by a formidable European state would endanger our shipping—mercantile and naval alike—passing between our Atlantic ports and the Pacific by the canal.

"We must remember that other nations, and especially European—because the most active—are interested likewise in using that canal and, for the support of their interests, in gaining positions. To their doing so we oppose the Monroe Doctrine. Therefore, if we intend to make good the affirmations of the latter, we must be prepared to resist, forcibly if need be, any attempt to obtain adjacent territory or ports which may serve as stations for a navy hostile to ourselves. It is natural that European nations should wish such possessions, that Germany, for instance, as has been lately rumored, should wish the Danish Islands, St. Thomas, etc. Her right to buy them is as good in international laws as ours; the Monroe Doctrine depends upon legal rights, not upon the moral right of our indispensable interests, and derives its support from the fact that it is not worth while to incur our enmity, pushed, perhaps, to the extent of war.

"Now, the one provocation for war in a maritime region like the Caribbean, is a navy large enough to be effective. Forts are quite secondary. They are necessary to a navy which needs a local base of operations; but they are useless without it, especially in the Caribbean, because conditions there are so backward as to give no local resources. Positions held there not only must be fortified, but everything to support shipping must be imported, and a steady stream of supply maintained. This can only be done by the Navy keeping the sea open, which, at the same time, secures our other merchant shipping.

"To do these things which is called controlling the sea, the Navy should strictly be superior to any which can be brought against it, but this extreme conclusion is qualified by other circumstances, such as our nearness to the Caribbean Sea, our national power through our great resources, the dangers through which our possible opponents may be exposed in other quarters and from other enemies. We cannot, in the near future, expect to have a Navy nearly as large as that which Great Britain must keep, but it is easily within our means to rival that of France or Germany, the only European states other than Great Britain which might dispute the Monroe Doctrine.

"Reflection upon this condition will influence us as to the size of our own war fleet, and as to the wisdom of cultivating those cordial relations to which Great Britain has invited us, when our interests and institutions advise, and the existence of which would put it out of the power or wish of any other state to quarrel with us about the Monroe Doctrine. It is to the interest of Great Britain that we should take naval charge of the American Isthmus, provided she can feel sure that we will do it effectively, or that our preparations and our deeds will answer to the words of Washington and Monroe."

OPPOSITION TO SBARRETTI.

Cubans Warmly Protest Against His Appointment in Havana.

HAVANA, March 11. — Comparatively few people attended today's meeting to protest against the appointment of Monsignore Sbarretti to the Bishopric of Havana. A committee of four, including General Maximo Gomez, was appointed to visit the Bishop and to inform him respectfully of the wishes of the Cuban people. It was argued that it would be better to take this course on the chance that Monsignore Sbarretti would express a willingness to resign, and thus to save the work of organizing some 40 subcommittees of protest from the various parts of the diocese, as was originally proposed.

A resolution was offered advocating that a protest be sent direct to the Pope, and that nothing further be done until his answer had been received, but this was negatived by a large majority, it being argued that the movement might grow cold were the agitation to be dropped for six weeks, the time it was estimated would be required to get a reply from Rome.

A representative of the popular committee of protest who was present said general manifestations in opposition to the appointment were not to be made in the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara on the day after the landing of Monsignore Sbarretti, but that the letter which General Gomez published in the Havana papers was telegraphed to many towns, and had the effect of deterring the intending demonstrations.

Secretary Root Was Busy.

HAVANA, March 11.—Secretary of War Root was busy all the morning receiving the heads of the various departments of the Government, and conferring with them. General Chaffee returned Admiral Farquhar's call on behalf of Mr. Root.

FOREIGN CATHOLICS IN MEXICO

Get Scant Attention From Natives—May Have French Priests.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 11.—Archbishop Averadi, papal delegate to Mexico, will probably not return here. It is an open secret in ecclesiastic circles that he was profoundly disappointed in his reception here and the scant courtesy shown him. A friend of the distinguished prelate says:

"When the papal delegate arrived it was but natural that the Archbishop of Mexico should offer him hospitality, but he had to seek lodgings with an eminent and friendly physician of this capital. This gave him the first idea of the disposition of the Mexican prelates toward him, who was the direct representative of the holy father, and as time went on he found the disposition prevalent to regard him as an interloper, and a feeling surely not one of loyalty to the pope was manifested. It was his opinion that the clergy here were incapable of organization, and resentful of even the slightest interference, as they regarded it, of the holy father. Hence there grew up in his mind a feeling that what was needed here was the bringing in of a large number of foreign priests, preferably French, who are popular in Mexico.

"Even when Catholic bishops come here on recreation they meet with only the most perfunctory and trivial courtesy on the part of the Mexican prelates."

HOW THE CUVIER WAS SUNK

Unknown Steamer Crashed Into Her and Ignored Cries for Help.

LONDON, March 11.—It is now learned that the British ship Cuvier, commanded by Captain Quinton, which was reported Friday last sunk by an unknown steamer, was run down in the Straits of Dover the morning of the 9th by a steamer whose identity is not known. The three survivors who were landed at Calais, France, shortly after the disaster, say a great hole was torn in the Cuvier, sinking her in less than five minutes. They further state that the 30 men comprising the crew were below at the time, and were unable to reach the decks and man the boats, so quickly did the vessel go down, and that the colliding vessel paid no heed to the cries for assistance shouted to those on board, and steamed away.

The captain and third mate were seen to jump from the bridge as their vessel went down. Two of the survivors clung to a capsized boat until picked up by the Windsor and taken to Calais. It is believed all the other members of the crew of the Cuvier are drowned.

Hoisted American Flag.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The steam whaler Bowhead, now preparing to sail for the Arctic, hoisted the American flag for the first time today. She was built in Norway and purchased in Japan by her present owners. By a special act of Congress the vessel has been granted an American register.

United States Vessels Sail.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia sailed for San Diego today.

The horse transport Siam sailed for Manila, via Hilo.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Or., March 11.—Arrived, at 9:20 A. M., and left up at 10:50, steamer Geo. W. Elder, from San Francisco. Condition of the bar, at 5:45 P. M., rough; wind, northwest; weather, cloudy; large steamer outside at 6 P. M.

San Francisco, March 11.—Sailed—Schooner Volunteer, for Gray's harbor. Arrived—State of California, from Portland; schooner Western Home, from Coos Bay; schooner Reulah, from Willapa harbor; ship Sintram, from Tacoma.

New York, March 11.—Arrived—Staatendam, from Rotterdam; Fuerst Bismarck, from Genoa.

Moville, March 11.—Sailed—Astoria, for New York.

Queerstown, March 11.—Sailed—Campania, from Liverpool for New York.

Bremerhaven—Sailed, March 10—Darmstadt, from New York.

NO MORE RATE CUTTING.

Railroads Have Practically Pooled Between Chicago and the Coast.

NEW YORK, March 11. — The Herald says:

"It is rumored that the great Western railroads have made an agreement to do no more cutting of rates between Chicago and the Western Coast. The agreement, it is reported on excellent authority, practically amounts to an alliance of those railroads for mutual protection against the interstate commerce law.

"According to the Herald's information, at a meeting of the representatives of all the Continental lines which took place here on March 8, an agreement was made that after March 15, there would be absolutely no cutting of rates West of Chicago and to the Pacific Coast.

"It is said that every important line between Chicago and the Pacific Coast, with the exception of the Canadian roads, entered into the compact.

"Neither Cook nor Raymond, nor any tourist companies which hitherto have had special rates, will, it is asserted, receive any advantage under the new arrangement."

Oregon Short Line Baseball.

SALT LAKE, March 11.—The Ogden, Pocatello, Rio Grande and Oregon Short Line baseball teams held a meeting here today and perfected an organization. The name of the league has not been decided upon. A meeting will be held in Ogden next Sunday to select umpires and arrange a schedule of games. It was decided to open the season on April 14, with games at Ogden and Salt Lake. The following officers were elected:

President, J. E. Bluth, of Ogden; secretary and treasurer, Clippinger, of the Short Line team.

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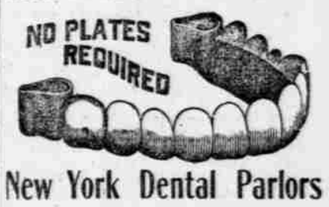

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