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We are making a special display of Phaetons this week-two or three springs, cloth, leather or morocco trimming. The greatest variety ever exhibited in the city. We'll fit them with rubber tires and sell them to you at lower prices than any retail dealer can buy Phaetons from any other makers.

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Renders it possible for anyone to play brilliantly on the piano. Come and see it. You will be interested.

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You don't know what perfect sight is until you lose it. Hold on to it as long as you can by taking care of it. Come in and let us examine your eyes, that you may be sure they are

right. You can change your glasses, but not your eyes; therefore take care of those you have.

WALTER REED

133 SIXTH STREET OREGONIAN BUILDING

Strong Force Leaves Kimberley for Griquatown.

OLIVIER ESCAPES FROM FRENCH

News of Roberts' Advance From Bloemfontein is Hourly Expected. Mateking Not Relieved.

LONDON, March 27, 4:15 A. M.-Military observers here, and even those in close affiliation with the War Office, are considerably confused as to what is being done for the succor of Mafeking. Some 00 or 6000 men are engaged with Lord Methuen at Warrenton and Fourteen Streams, and now another column is about leaving Kimberley, if it has not already started for Griquatown, 1% miles westward. Its ostensible purpose is to drive out the Boers. The force is de-scribed as a "strong one," and the expe-dition is "likely to attract much atten-

fontein Sunday as returning from Thabanchu without apparently having headed off Commandant Olivier, with his 15 guns and miles of baggage.

Boer horsemen are in contact with the British outposts from Biggarsberg to Warrenton. General Buller's patrols had a sharp skirmish Sunday at Waschbank. Lord Roberts' infantry has now been quiet for 14 days, and news of an advance s hourly expected at the War Office, Messrs. Wolmars, Fischer and Wessels, the peace envoys from the Federal forces, are due at Napies in a few days. After visiting two or three European capitals, they will go to New York, via Antwerp. It is understood at The Hague that they are invested with large powers, and are prepared to agree to anything looking toward intervention.

The Times prints a statement from Cape Town to the effect that the Boers, after deducting heavy losses, are probably uns-ble now to put more than 30,000 men on

DELAGOA BAY AWARD, Portugal Ready to Meet It Without

Borrowing. LONDON, March 26.-It is learned that Portugal is quite prepared to meet the Delagoa Bay award without borrowing money. Current reports that Great Britain intends lending the Portuguese Government money in exchange for privileges at Delagon Bay and Belra are declared to be correct. The British Government has received no intimation in regard to the award today, and has no information of

its terms or when they will be announced, but it hopes to receive this information during the current week. The same condition of affairs in regard to the award prevails at the American Embassy, where the securities of the claimants are deposited. On all sides it is said the long de-lay in reaching a decision has had the most serious effect upon the principle of The Times declares that the confisca-

tion of the Delagos Bay Railroad must be attributed to the inability of the Portuguese Government to "resist the unscrup-ulous pressure exercised by President Kruger." In support of this proposi-tion, it publishes extracts from the secret correspondence. In a dispatch dated July correspondence. In a dispatch dated July 14, 1888, the Portuguese Minister at The

Government at Pretoria presses as an absolute condition of signing the frontier convention the fixing of December 1 next as the date within which the Porruese company must construct the last alternative being the concession of a tramway to the Transvanl from Lourence

The Times remarks that the pressure prevailed, and the decree, which resulted in a forfeiture of the concession, was

BERNE, March 26.—In semiofficial cir-les it is asserted with reference to the Delagoa Bay arbitration, that there is no foundation for the statement that the question of increasing the sum granted for conceded territory is under consideran. On the contrary, the total amount indemnity to be paid by Portugal was fixed some time ago, and the court of ar-bitration—as cabled yesterday—is now con-cerned solely with the division of the award among those interested.

MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK. England's Work in South Africa Has Only Begun.

LONDON, March 27.-Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post today, warns the public against blinding themselves to the magnitude of the task which has yet to be performed in South Africa. He then refers to the fact that an immense distance has to be traversed, and points out that only the smaller portion of the Free State has yet been touched by the British

"it is quite possible," he says, "that the Boers may be able to prolong the campaign for several months, and the British advance, though it must have a crushing effect, can be carried on only by the persistent exertions of those in the field and of those at home. Another task which does not appear to grow easier on nearer acquaintance is the settlement of the dis-tricts disturbed by rebellion. The pacifica-tion of these must be difficult, owing to their vast extent. Little can be done until Sir Alfred Milner is authorized to announce the government's decision as to how rebels should be treated and how loyal colonists are to be compensated for losses. There should be, of course, no policy of revenge, nor will the government forget that its first duty to liself is to vindicate its au-thority. The sooner these decisions are ed, the sooner will the trouble di-

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch this morning from Cape Town, urges a gener-ous and forgiving policy toward the rebels instead of yielding to the demands of the oyalists for severe treatment. He says:
"The Dutch traitor is less black than the renegade British-born burgher, but both are the results of our own mistakes and of crimes in Africa in former years, Unless actually caught fighting, rebels should be treated with the utmost leniency and

Boers Reoccupy Papkuel. BARKLY WEST, March 28 -- A command of 400 Boers has reoccupied Papkuel, forcing the Boers in the Herbert district to rejoin the Federal flag. Extensive looting is reported in that direction.

enco Marques.—General Joubert has re-turned from Kroonstad. He is full of hope, and may return to Natal shortly.

Jonbert Full of Hope.

PRETORIA, Friday, March 23, via Lour-

ley tomorrow, primarily for Griquatown. Its movements are likely to attract considerable notice."

French at Bloemfontein. BLOEMFONTEIN, March 26.—General French has returned from Thabanchu, having failed to engage the Boers, who are trekking northward.

WRECKED BY ITS CASHIER.

Rutland, Vt., Bank Closed-The De faulter in Jail.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 28. - With its doors closed fast and its cashler, Charles W. Mussey, in jail, a defaulter for \$145,-000, the Merchants National Bank, of this city, formerly one of the strongest institutions in the state, stands tonight on the verge of ruin, unless its stockholders come to its assistance and help with the remaining assets to pay off the \$351,000 due its depositors. Museey confessed his guilt to the entire Board of Directors, having come back from Albany at the solicita-tion of a local detective, who traced him to that city when he falled to appear be-fore his employers late Saturday afternoon. He remained in close detention in the bank all day, practically under arrest in a civil suit brought by the bank for \$50,000, but tonight the United States authorities, after an examination into the bank's af-fairs, formally arrested him on a charge of embezziement and lodged him in the County Jail. It is understood that the Circuit Court has placed his ball to \$100. 000. Coincident with Mussey's confession came the closing of the musical store of H. A. McClure, Jr., the business of which, according to the confession of the cashler, has been supported wholly, or in part, by the funds of the bank.

Mussey's peculations began six years ago, and were so well covered up that the National Bank Examiner was deceived National Bank Examiner was deceived by the cashler up to only a few months ago, the entire decicit being made to appear good through a large number of forged notes which Mussey inserted. Mussey inserted Mussey told the directors today that be lent. McClure \$2000 six months ago, and that the amount was returned. Since then, however, other loans were made, without the knowledge of the directors, until the same became half as much again as the entire capital stock of the bank. Still the Directors remained in the dark and would have remained so if one of their number last week had not heard from an outside source of Mussey's loans to McClure.

source of Mussey's loans to McClure.
The inevitable day arrived last Saturday, when Mussey was called before the board and asked for the bank's assets. Mussey put on a bold face and at once offered to go across the street to the safe deposit vault for the securities. The directors waited an hour for him and then sent for a detective. The cashier went from the bank to his house, where he took a few hundred dollars and left the city. The detectives caught up with him vertex to the hour of previous ded him. yesterday in Albany, and persuaded him to return without extradition papers.

The directors in the meantime had learned of the shortage, but none was ready for Mussey's statement that the ready for Mussey's statement that the total amount was \$145,000. While the directors had already decided to close the bank, none of them was prepared for such a large shortage, and Mussey's statement

a large shortage, and assessys strement was received with consternation.

This forenoon, after Mussey had made his confession, the Directors instituted a suit against him for \$80,000, attaching all his property, which, however, is not extensive. In the meantime, the Bank Examiner arrived and spent the remainder of the day in examining the books. This afternoon sufficient evidence was found to lead to an arrest, and a warrant was issued by the local court. Mussey was taken quietly to the jail, and will be arraigned tomorrow before the United States mmissioner. Late this afternoon, Bank Examiner D. D. Muir was appointed tem

porary receiver of the bank.

The closing of McClure's music store accounted for part of Mussey's abortage. but it is generally admitted here that the store has been run on far less than \$145,000 during the past six years. Many persons found themselves unable to recon-cile Mussey's statement that the money had gone into the business, the volume of Explanations are ooked for within a few days.

ASK FOR ASSIGNEES. Two New Hampshire Banks

Shaky Condition. KEENE, N. H., March 26.-The Bank commissioners for New Hampshire have lied a petition with the Clerk of the Theshire County Supreme Court asking that an assignee be appointed for the San Juan. Keene Guaranty Savings Bank, of this city, and a petition of the same nature for the Keene Five-Cent Savings Bank. The ternal revenue tax imposed by the United finances of both these institutions have States shall be collected in said district been considered uncertain for some time. No stamp taxes imposed by said law and neither bank has received deposits of late, owing to a general belief that they had sustained losses through Western in-vestments. The Keene Five-Cent Savings Bank has paid depositors one dividend of 10 per cent. It owes \$1.49,053. The Keene Guaranty Savings Bank has paid depositors a dividend of 5 per cent. The institution owes \$718,873. The petitions of the "Sec. 2. The amount of all taxes so Commissioners will come up for a hearing at the April term of court.

POLITICS AT SANTIAGO. Cubans Unwilling to Submit to Negro Control.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 26.—A meeting convened by the various political factions last evening, with a view of effecting an agreement on candidates for the approaching elections, broke up in a riot. When the time came for nomi-nating candidates, it became apparent that the colored element was largely predominant, and would absolutely control the meeting. The whites then became personal and a fight was started, which the police had difficulty in suppressing. Ultimately the meeting broke up in disor-der. Today many white Cubans announced their intention of organizing an annexato submit to negro control.

LORD SALISBURY APOLOGIZES the Opening of ex-Consul Mac

rum's Mail at Durban. NEW YORK, March 26.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washing-

ton says; Lord Salisbury has apologized to the United States for the opening by the Brit-ish censor at Durban of mail addressed to ex-Consul Charles E. Macrum, at Pre-toria. The apology will be sent to the House committee on foreign affairs by Secretary of State Hay, when Mr. Mac-rum's case against the State Department is heard.

Train Wreck in Alabama. ATLANTA, Ga., March 26.—The fast mail on the Atlanta & Westport Railroad, which left Atlanta at 5 o'clock for New Orleans, was wrecked between Westpoint and Opelika, Ala. Express Messenger Os-lin was killed and Baggageman Blunt The Expedition From Kimberley. badly injured. An engine carrying several physicians left here for the scene of the wreck. The train at the time of the correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs
Monday, March 26, saying:

"A strong expedition will leave Kimberstill on the road.

No Agreement on Puerto Rican Legislation.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS CAUCUSED

Tariff Men Believe the Free Traders Will Vote For the Bill to be Amended by Foraker,

WASHINGTON, March 26.-The Republican members of the Senate spent two and a helf hours in caucus today in an effort to reach an agreement upon the Puerto Rican legislation now pending in the Senate. The caucus was apparently, however, without material result, the only necomplishment being a decision to pro-ceed with the general bill as it now stands, without separating the tariff feature, and to discharge the harmony committee from further efforts.

During the sitting, the free traders on the one hand and the ironbound tariff men on the other, were quite as obdurate as they had been at the previous meeting. This condition of affairs was made so manifest that Senator Allison, acting as chair-man of the caucus, declared at the close of the meeting that there was no necessity for putting a motion to continue on past lines, as it was very evident that no other urse was practicable.

Senator Foraker was instructed by the caucus to press the Puerto Rican bill as It now stands, the governmental bill in-corporated with the tariff measure, to as speedy a vote as possible. The underspeedy a vote as possible. The under-standing at the time this instruction was given was that Senator Foraker would offer an amendment to the tariff feature of the bill, adding the free list named by the President in an executive order to the exports going from the United States to Puerto Rico duty free, but that the 15 per cent of the Dingley law carried in the House bill upon goods coming from Puerto Rico to the United States would be re-tained.

There are a number of Senators who will oppose the bill even with the amendment recommended. They are, it is stated, Senators Davis, Beverldge, Hoar, Wellington, Mason, Simon, Proctor and Nelson. It was also said that Senator Kyle, who heretofore has acted with the Republicans, and Senator McCumber, of North Dakota. will not vote for the House bill until amended, but it is believed they will vote for the amended proposition. Two Sena-tors named in the list of the eight first given are claimed by friends of the tariff measure as almost sure to vote for the amended bill, leaving no Republicans who will vote finally against the measure. It is claimed that two or three votes will be secured for the tariff measures from the ranks of the opposition parties in the Senate, and that in this way a majority

will be secured.

While there has been a great deal of discussion among Senators as to what the House will do when the amended bill is cent over there, the only result has been a decision that the Senate must act as seems best under the circumstances, and the bill, if it passes, must take its chances in the House.

DAVIS' SUBSTITUTE. Bill Providing for Free Trade

With Puerto Rico. WASHINGTON, March 26.-Senator Dahas introduced a substitute for the Puerto Rican bill which provides for free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico and extends the international revenue laws, with amendments, over the island. The act is declared provisional, and shall not continue longer than two years. The bill in full is as fol

"Section 1. That Puerto Rico is hereby

made an internal revenue district. That the laws of the United States providing for internal revenue taxation and collec-tion, not locally inapplicable, are hereby extended to, and shall remain in force in Puerto Rico, excepting as herein other-wise provided, for the term stated in this act. The President, by and with the conlector of Internal Revenue for the said district, who shall receive an annual sal-ary of \$4000, and whose office shall be at

"Sec. 2. That excepting as herein otherwise provided, 15 per cent of all the in-No stamp taxes imposed by said laws upon written or printed documents shall be collected in said district. The Secre-tary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make all needful reg-

collected, less the necessary expenses of collection, are hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of the President to be expended under his direction for the government of Puerto Rico now existing and hereafter to be established, and for public education, public works and other governmental and public purposes therein. "Sec. 4. Upon tobacco not grown in Puerto Rico, and upon all manufactures thereof, and upon rum or other distilled spirits produced from substances not grown in Puerto Rico, the full tax provided by the internal revenue laws of the United States shall be collected. Upon tobacco grown in Puerto Rico and the man-ufactures thereof, and upon rum and other spirits distilled or made from sugar cane or other agricultural product grown in Puerto Rico, or from the product of such sugar cane or other agricultural product the said tax of 15 per cent shall be im posed, the same as upon other subjects

of internal revenue taxation.
"Sec. 5. That the President, whenever tion party. They say they would prefer "Sec. 5. That the President, whenever the Cuban flag, but they are not willing he shall be satisfied that a local self-government has been established in Puerto Rico adequate to raise and collect taxes by its own legislation, shall have the power from time to time by proclamation to decrease the per centum of taxation or abolish the same.

"Sec. 6. That no duties on imports or exports shall, after the passage of this act, be levied or collected on any articles imported from the United States into Puerto Rico or from Puerto Rico into the United States.

"Sec. 7. This act shall be taken and neld to be provisional in its purposes, and intended to meet a pressing present need for revenue for the Island of Puerto Rico, and shall not continue in force after the first day of March, 1902."

PUERTO RICAN COURTS. Case That Is Expected to Decide Their Constitutionality.

at Guayama October 31. Baez' case is one of 32, but he is the only person actually undergoing punishment for the offense charged, sentence in the other cases having been stayed by agreement pending the appeal in the Baez case.

In his petition Mr. Kenny takes the po-sition that the Provisional Court was without jurisdiction to try the prisoner,

saying:
"He was held to answer for an infa mous crime, and was convicted and is now restrained of his liberty and confined at hard labor, without a presentment or indictment of a grand jury previously re-turned against him. The ordinary civil courts of the territory wherein he was a resident are open and exercising their ordinary jurisdiction, and therein he should have been tried, if at all. He was and is deprived of his liberty without due process of law. He did not enjoy the right to a trial by an impartial jury of the district where the crime was committhe district where the crime was commit-ted. He was tried and convicted of an offense unknown to the law of the land

wherein he was a resident."

All this is held to be in contravention

of the Constitution of the United States, of which the brief says:

"The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land—of that land" which comprehends territories as well as states—territories outlying and newly acquired as well as these of older. newly acquired as well as those of older acquisition and more near approach. The sovereignty of the United States is coextensive with its territory. As broad and long as that territory may be or may become, the Constitution, with its capaclous folds, ever envelops it, and where-soever the Constitution doth prevail the jurisdiction of this court extends to prevent oppression and maintain the guar-antees of personal rights, liberties and immunities against the exercise of despotic

A SUPERIOR PEOPLE. General Wheeler Writes of the Fill-

pinos as He Saw Them. NEW YORK, March 26.-Under the caption "What To Do With the Philippines," General Joseph Wheeler contributes to this week's !ssue of Leslie's Weekly a long article on the situation in the islands as he observed it during his service there.

He says in part: "I believe that the back of the rebellion is the Philippines is broken; there will in the Philippines is broken; there will be little more to do in a military way. There will be some guerrilla warfare, but it will not amount to much. As for Agui-naldo, I do not consider him a patriot. He was fighting for a great prize. Had he won, he would have been a powerful

Emperor, a mighty Dictator.

"As far as possible, I believe that we should establish civil government in the Philippines. I am in favor of a territorial government and I see nothing incongruous in making these various islands into territories. The group should be divided into three or four territories, not only because of the extent of the Islands, but because of the antagonisms existing between the different peoples. Some of these tribes have been our devoted friends, and it would be most unfair not to give them the right of self-government. Many of them are already fit for self-government in local affairs and under territorial governors ap-pointed by the United States they would get along very well. I am sure.

"I consider the Filipinos a very superior people—a people with great possibilities. They are ambitious; many of them have been finely educated in Europe: they are, not to be spoken of in the same breath with the Africans, so far as their possibilities go. They are, too, easily governed and with the fair treatment which they will receive from us we shall have no trouble tion, I have found, but they are sensitive and semi-arid lands of the West.

tion or the remote future of the Philinnes-whether states would be erected here or not in case we annex the islands-I am not yet prepared to speak, but I do think that we owe much to the many citizens of the Islands who are not Filipinos and especially to those Filipinos who have been friendly to us. If our army were to be withdrawn from the islands, the natives who have befriended us would be subjected to all sorts of persecutions, and many of them would meet death, all on unt of their kindness to us."

PLAGUE STAMPED OUT.

Mayor Phelan Says There Is No Danger at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.-Mayor

Phelan has sent the following dispatch to the Mayors of 50 cities in all sections "Eastern papers fust received refer to a sporadic case of bubonic plague in San Francisco. The Board of Health reported such a case March 6, 29 days ago.

then our Chinatown has been thoroughly inspected and disinfected. No other case has appeared. All persons now freely visit the district, as usual. On account of the vigilance and efficiency of our health department and Federal quarantine, there is no future danger. Please give this to your local press as an act of justice to San Francisco, James D.

Given Clean Bill of Health.

PORT TOWNSEND, March %-The ransport Garonne arrived this afternoon, 25 days from Mantia, via Nagasaki and Yokohama, being 18 days from the latter port. She was inspected and ordered to the Diamond Point quarantine station for fumigation. There being no sickness aboard, she will be released tomorrow night. Notwithstanding the fact that bubonic plague existed at Manola, the British Vice-Consuls at ports of call gave the Garonne a clean bill of health.

Plague Spreading at Sydney. SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 26.—The umber of bubonic plague cases officially eported has reached 26. There have been 13 deaths from the disease. Eight thousand persons have been inoculated.

Newfoundland Wants Reciprocity. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 26.-Mr. Bond. the Premier, will appeal to the country at the coming election on the question of reciprocity with the United States, advo-

cating a renewal of the Bond-Blaine convention, negotiated some years ago by him. which provided for reciprocity be tween the two countries. Canada objected, thus preventing the convention taking effect. The Premier considers the present time favorable for a renewal of the measure, and his course will receive large sup-port throughout the country, where reciprocity is very popular.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Judge Hunt today decided that the Morehouse law, passed by the last Legislature, and WASHINGTON, March 28.—Attorney Frederick D. Kenny today filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus and certiorari in the United States Supreme Court, in a case which is expected to decide the Constitutionality of the Provisional Court established by the military authorities of Puerto Rico. The case is that of Ramon Baez, of that island, who is serving a term at hard labor on the charge of voting illegally at the municipal election heid

High-Tariff Republicans Denounce the Newspapers.

TRYING TO CHANGE PUBLIC OPINION

Adopt the Former Tactics of the Democracy-Indorsement of Bryan-Irrigation Hearing.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The Repub Ican Puerto Rican protectionists are very sore against the papers of the country. Upon the papers they blame the almost unanimous public sentiment which is running throughout the country in favor of standing by the President's message of "plain duty." In every nook and corner to the President's message of "plain duty." In every nook and corner to the President's new found determined the particular care. some Republican can be found denounc-ing the newspapers for what they have

been doing. This is the most short-sighted policy that the Republican party or its representatives in Congress have taken in a long while. Heretofore it has been the Democrats that have devoted themselves to a denunciation of the press, declaring it to have been bribed by the money power, the creature of corporations and trusts, and, for that reason, supporting the Republican party, the gold standard and other measures which have been to the advantage of the conservatism and good legislation of the country. The Republicans having abandoned certain posttions of advantage in the matter of free-dom of trade with the new colonies, the Democrats occupy them, and the Republi-cans take up the less advantageous po-sition, so long occupied by the Democrats, of abusing the press of the country and accusing it of creating a public senti-ment against the recent action of the

"Where is the necessity for reforming the Chicago platform?" ask some of the Gold-Standard Democratic press, which four years ago opposed Bryan. These papers are very much opposed to Mc-Kinley now, and are seeking some way out by which they can support a Demo cratic candidate.

The answer to the question is very easy. It is necessary to reform the Chicago platform because it means Bryan. The two are inseparable. The party cannot leave Bryan at this time, because in every primary the fight is being made on him. In the struggle for delegates from the District of Columbia, the various candidates are vying with one another in their declarations of loyalty to Bryan. Each side shouts itself hourse for him. When one faction wants to make a real good point against another faction in Democratic party, it starts the story that they are for Bryan and the opposition is opposing him. The continuing of the Chicago platform is necessary, as the policy of the Democrats this year is to make the indorsement of Bryan stronger.

Situation in Alabama,

The situation in Alabama is growing much more favorable for Morgan. Two of his opponents have already withdrawn in his favor, and the fight is now be-tween Governor Johnston and himself. Johnston represents the anti-expansion and anti-Nicaragua canal element and Morgan is making steady headway.

Irrigation Hearing. Representative Tongue, chairman of the irrigation committee, today commenced and are unwilling to be treated as inferiors. fessor Newell, of the Geological Survey, made a statement in support of the system. The committee intends to make a careful study of the subject. When the various Government officers familiar with irrigation have been heard, the committee will prepare and submit an exhaustive report. Mr. Tongue hardly expects that any general or important irrigation legislation will pass at this season, but hopes so to present the subject as to call it to the attention of Congress. There has been considerable protesting against this irri-

> tional wheat fields that will prove dan-gerous competitors for them. Beveridge and His Speech. Beveridge, of Indiana, is having a hard time regarding the speech which he pre-pared upon the Puerto Rican bill. After he had announced his intention to speak, the Republican managers held him in check, in the hope that a caucus agreement could be reached. At the present time Beveridge is not the most determined against the Puerto Rican tariff in the Sen-ate, but is going to be satisfied with almost any makeshift that is made, and will content himself by delivering his spec

East, who fear that it will open up addi-

against the bill, but voting for what is Convention Contributions Slow.

The slowness with which contributions are made for the Philadelphia convention has given some concern to the Republican managers, who fear that they will not be able to raise any considerable campaign fund this year. There are a number of Republicans who would wel-come this state of affairs, as they believe that large campaign funds are not conducive to a healthful condition of things, and they further believe that if no mistakes had been made an enormous sum would not have been necessary.

A TAGAL DRAMA.

Excited Manila Filipinos and Nearly Caused a Riot.

MANILA, March 28.—During the production of an incendiary play entitled, "For Love of Country," presented in the Tagal language at the Tagal Theater, the natives, under the influence of repeated references to independence, became dis-orderly. Finally, carried away at the eight of the rebel flag on the stage, they cried, "Vive Filipinos" and "Vive Aguinaido."
The police, who were summoned, restored order and arrested the manager of the theater and the author of the play. The latter is the proprietor of a Tagal newspaper, which was recently warned to mod-erate its radical utterances. The American authorities had forbidden the production of the play.

Recruits for Otis.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Arrange-ments have been completed for the de-parture of the transport Sumner from New York next Thursday afternoon. She will carry a large body of officers and about 1100 recruits to fill vacancies in General Otis' forces in the Philippines, as well as a full cargo of stores and sup-

New National Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 25,-A statement has been prepared by the Controller of the Currency showing the number and location of National banks in process of or-ganization under the provisions of the financial bill approved March 14, 1900. These banks number about 400 in all, and, with the exception of 10 or 12, each will have a capital of \$25,000.