RHODES AND KEKEWICH.

Cad Feeling Between Them During

LONDON, March 28.—While the 59-odd columns written at the front, appearing during the last two days in the London dailies, have been chiefly devoted to Cronje's surrender and Ladysmith's relief, other events no less interesting have developed in the letters of those not fortunate enough to have been present at the greater

and is causing death daily among the pop-ulation. As you are aware, the military

After taking time to consider his de-cision, the officer commanding sent Mr. Rhodes a letter informing him that the substance of his communication had been forwarded to Lord Roberts by heliograph to Enslin. Lord Roberts' reply, which was communicated in due course, possesses no less historical interest than the consens

was communicated in due course, possesses no less historical interest than the remark-able communication which originated the

longer.'
"Mr. Rhodes was much annoyed at the

which had been made, and I have reason to believe that when Lords Roberts and

Kitchener arived in Kimberley he took are early opportunity of disabusing their

"It is to be regretted that the relations between Mr. Rhodes and Colonel Keke-wich should have been almost from the

wich should have been almost from the beginning of the slege, for reasons which it is impossible to discuss, almost uni-formly unsatusfactory. Colonel Keke-wich treated Mr. Rhodes as a simple civil-ian. On his part, Mr. Rhodes was intol-

erant of military routine, a little too in-clined to express his opinions bluntly and brusquely. Still, the fact remains that

De Beers Company were absolutely essential to the smooth operation of the military staff with the civil population. They were barely on speaking terms when the slege was raised, and their accidental

neeting shortly before General French's arrival gave rise to a most stormy scene

Colonel Kekewich, it appears, told Mr. Rhodes that he had come to see the Gen-eral about arresting the editor of the Dia-mond Fields Advertiser. Mr. Rhodes re-

plied warmly: 'Then you had better ar-rest me, for I agree with every word he

has written, and we ough to go to prison together.' This led to glively passage-at-arms, which ended with Mr. Rhodes ordering Colonel Kekewich to leave the house. Subsequently, Mr. Rhodes explained the reason of the article to Gen-

eral French, who was quite satisfied, and

COST OF HANDLING FREIGHT

Kruttschnitt's Testimony Before In

terstate Commerce Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.- The third

day of the local session of the Interstate Commerce Commission resulted in nothing particular being elicited from the various

witnesses. Several wholesalers testified to the conditions under which their firms

Julius Kruttschnitt, general manager of

the Southern Pacific Company, was the principal witness. Asked by Judge Lovett,

principal witness. Asked by Judge Lovett, of Texas, if there was any difference in the cost of carload and less than carload freight, he said the cost of delivering less than carload freight is much greater. It began immediately with the gathering. Freight was in danger of being broken open. Switching, opening and locking of cars, weighing, checking and clerical work were to be considered whereas most of

cars, weighing, checking and cierical work were to be considered, whereas most of this is avoided in carload lots of freight. Expensive warehouses had to be built for less than carload freight, whereas carload freight is taken from the cars by the consignee. Job lot freight is always cum-

bersome, and is not as compact as carload freight. He said the cost of handling job

lot freight is greatly in excess of the tariff that is made. He said the cost of

outsiana or Texas, owing to the price of

reply to C. A. Parker, attorney

the St. Louis Business Men's League, the witness said that the railroad had con-

questioned as to the operating expenses He showed clearly that the cost of coa

nere was two and three times as much a

Eastern and Northern roads pay, and that

the wages paid on the Coast were higher

Masked men blew up two bridges and burned two tollhouses on the Logansport and Burlington Pike.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price Ec.

this city is greater than

Kekewich's trate suggestions.

mious relations with the head of the

of such a mischievous impression

THE CASE OF QUAY

Senate Decided to Take It Up Today.

WOLCOTT APOLOGIZED TO LODGE

The Spooner Philippine Bill Was Made the Unfinished Business of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 4-Stewart (Sil. Nev.) presented a petition in the Senate from citizens of Cuba, representing \$150.-000,000 capital, "praying Congress to enact a law prohibiting the use of the United States military power to prevent the land-ing of a competing cable from the United

Morgan (Dem. Ala.) called attention to a rule of the Senate that provides that no petition should be offered from citizens no petition should be offered from citizens of a foreign country except through the State Department. He did not object to the petition, because he believed Cuba held such relation to the United States as could be dissolved only by Congress. Spooner (Rep. Wis.) said the rule was founded in good sense, and he believed the petition ought to come through the State Department. The chair held that the petition could not be received if objections tition could not be received if objections were made. Stewart urged that the peti-tion did not come within the rule, as the ns, having no other alternative, ap-

Cubans, having no other alternative, appealed to Congress. The petition finally was read and ordered printed.

At the conclusion of the morning business, the chair laid before the Senate the resolution declaring Quay was not entitled to a seat in the Senate from Pennsylvania, that the question might be brought to a direct issue. Chandler (Rep. M. M. chairman of the committee on N. H.), chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, moved to strike out the word "not" in the resolution. Speaking to this motion, Burrows (Rep. Mich.) said he would be glad to proceed with the case today, but a very important matter involving the seat of a Senator was rivlieges and elections, and attender privileges and elections, and attendance in the committee-room of members was necessary. "I ask, therefore," said Bur-rows, "that the present order be contin-ued until next Tuesday. We can then proceed with it, I hope, without interstewart protested that the case of Quay

had already been too long delayed, and urged that there be a vote upon it. Chandler, replying to the remarks of Chandler, replying to the remarks of Burrows, said the committee on privileges and elections, considering the case of Senator Clark, would not operate against the Senate considering the Quay case, as the committee would not sit later than 1 --- h day. He also said the friends o'clock and day. He also said the friends of Quay were ready to have a vote now. Burrows said he and others were not prepared to proceed today. Daniel (Dem. Va.) appealed to the Sen, ate that a time for a vote be fixed. "This is a question of the highest privilege," said he

Wolcott (Rep. Colo.) delivered a speech in which he apologized for his impassioned statements made just at the close of yeserday's session. He disclaimed any in tention of injuring the feelings of any-body, least of all Lodge (Rep. Mass.) Wolcott-declared there was a prevalent belief that the case of Quay was to be squelched. He could scarcely credit such report, but the actions of Senators gave me support to it.

"There is a great state," said Wolcott, "which is not represented here as it is entitled to be. That state has almost as many inhabitants as there are Tagals in many inhabitants as there are Tagals in the Philippines, and yet Senators will hold one of its Senators at the door of this body. It is not a question of the person-ality of Mr. Quay, but one of proper rep-resentation of the State of Pennsylvania. Here we have a Senator, brave, kindly and able, dear to the people of his com-monwealth. He is rightfully entitled to a seat in this body as an appointee of the seat in this body as an appointee of the Governor. This Senator has been sub-jected to more vicious and overwhelming attacks than any man in public life toserved with bonor and distinction for years, shall give him the final stab which

Wolcott then referred to Mr. Quay's work, which he thought had brought him many enemies, especially his service as the National chairman of the publican party. Every man who held the a position was in danger of his repu-ion. He believed that the Senator from Arkansas (Jones), who had served at the head of a political committee, had out of the fire with as little of the of smoke on him as ever a man had. But that might have been, suggested Wolcott, facetiously, because he had little money

'And I am quite satisfied," continue "that if the Senator from Ar kansas is at the head of the committee this year, he will come out absolutely un-

In conclusion, Wolcott appealed to the Senate to proceed with the case without obstruction and vote upon it at an early

Gallinger (Rep. N. H.) said he wanted to repudiate the statements of Wolcott. so far as they concerned him. He had laid nothing in the way of consideration. and would not do so at any time. Bur-rows also said he had no idea of obstructing a vote, and he was desirous that at vote be had. Stewart asked that a vote be taken one week from next day, but Gallinger objected. The Quay case then went over until tomorrow should speak on the resolution at that

At this juncture, Lodge made a few re marks, and the incident closed pleas-antly. Referring to the incident of yes-terday, Lodge said no explanation from Wolcott was necessary to assure him that he (Wolcott) had made no personal re-flection upon him in his remarks of yesterday.

At Carter'z request, the Alaska code Morgan made an effort to have a day

et for the consideration of the Nicaragu canal bill, but Mason (Rep. Ill.) obj saying that he favored the canal bill, but he did not want the time determined until the fate of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was known. He did not believe ecple generally would want the under the terms of the treaty. This ob ection served to prevent the granting of

Morgan's request. Consideration of the Alaska bill was proceeded with on the basis of Hans brough's an endment for the exclusion o alien miners from the mines of Alaski In this connection, Hansbrough had letter read from an American miner complaining of the mining regulations of the Canadian Government as unjust and oppressive. The waiter said that he had addressed a letter to Secretary Hay de-nouncing the Canadian retroactive law as "highway robbery."

oner bill, at 2 o'clock, was made the unfinished business, and was ther temporarily laid aside to permit continuance of the consideration of the Alaska Berry (Dcm. Ark.) suggested ar

emendment providing for the opening to mining and prospecting of the 60 feet of land along the Behring Sea coast re-served under law for a roadway.' Pending action, a brief executive ses-sion was held. The Senate then, in 45 minutes, passed 51 pension bilis, pensions of 556 a month being granted to the widows of Rear-Admirals Calhoun and Mende, of Commodere Inch and of Colonel Lister.

Mexican View of Tariff Muddle MEXICO CITY, April 4.-The Mexican

lerald says:
"The old-fashioned Mexican Liberals the have planed their political faith on the United States as the great exemplar

of democratic and popular institutions, will suffer in the conflict with the Clerical party and mossback Conservatives, if the United States falls to do ample justice to Puerto Rico and Cuba. Mexican Liberais have suffered much for freedom, and their proudest boast has been that they were copying the example of the great Republic of Washington. If they find the United States becoming imperious and tyrannical, yielding to sordid temptations, they will have no answer to make to the taunts of the Clerical and make to the taunts of the Clerical and Spanish organs here, which hold the United States up as a recreant to all its grand traditions"

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Republicans Carried the State, Elect ing Gregory Governor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5 .- The Re publicans carried the state in the annua election today, William Gregory, of North Kingstown, being elected Governor over Nathan W. Littlefield, of Pawtucket, his Nathan W. Littlefield, of Pawtucket, his Democratic opponent, by about \$300 plurality. The Democrats succeeded in not only polling a heavy vote, but in cutting down the Republican plurality of last year by over 1000. The General Assembly will stard on a joint vote, \$2 Republicans and 16 Democrats, a Democratic loss of three, and George P. Wetmore, Republican, will probably be returned to the United States Senate.

The Kansas City Election. KANSAS CITY, April 4.-Full returns of RANSAS CITI, April 4.—Full returns of the election in this city give James A. Reed, Democrat, for Mayor, a majority of 2137 over P. S. Brown, Jr., Republican, supported by the present Administration. The Democrats elected their entire ticket, with the exception of five members of the lower house, by pluralities of 55 to 1007.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.-Complete returns from the municipal election in this city give Mayor David S. Rose, Democrat plurality over H. J. Baumgartner, R. publican, of 2374. Two years ago Rose's plurality was 7767. The new Board of Aldermen is made up of 21 Democrats, 19 Republicans and 2 Populists. The Board of Supervisors is largely Republican.

SOUND-MONEY LEAGUE.

Majority of the Committee Is in Pa

vor of Continuing Work. NEW YORK, April 4—A majority of the executive committee of the Sound Money League is in favor of continuing the league and taking part in the Nation-al campaign, in case the Democratic plat-form contains a free-silver plank. It was the wish of J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, and until re-cently the president of the league, to close up the organization and to have the bal-ance in the treasury, amounting to some-thing over \$10,000, devoted to the continuance of publishing sound-money argu-ments in a paper, the Conservative, pub-lished by him in Nebraska.

The other members of the executive committee of the league were not in sym-cathy with Mr. Morton, either with his pathy with Mr. Morton, either with his idea of closing the league or his plan for disposing of the treasury balance, and these differences of opinion are, it is said, responsible for Mr. Morton's decision to refuse re-election as president of the league. He was succeeded last week as president by Mr. Cowen, president of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Aside from Mr. Morton, the members of the executive committee believe it is yet too early to give up the machinery which was created during the active work

which was created during the active work of the league. If the Kansas City conven-tion nominates Bryan on the Chicago platform, it will, the committee argues, be necessary to have an effective organisation to counteract the efforts of the free-silver people, in order to prevent the latter from making decided progress.

A. Barton Hepburn, a member of the executive committee of the league, said:

"The Sound Money League is not to be

dissolved. The election which is about to take place involves the election of 12 United States Senators, most of whom, if not all, are in states which might be very easily carried by the Populists of Democrats. Two of them Senators will represent Nebraska are West Virginia represent Nebraska, one West Virginia and one Mortana. The Sound Money League has work before it trying to prethe sound-money cause. There is a great field for effort in the South, in the states which have gone so heavily into cotton

"In fact, the league may do hard worl in distributing sound-money literature in these states in which the progress of the manufacturing industries and the subsi dence of the race issue give an openi through which they may be captured

Telegraphic Brevities.

Winners at Oakland were: Homage Candlelight, Tuthill, Prestome, Alamon

Charles H. Pepper, who was recently proffered the position of secretary to the Philippine Commission, has declined the

It is intimated in Washington diplomatic circles that the stories of friction between Russia and Japan were invented by Eng-land to distract attention from South

At the end of the first round at the trap-shoot at Queens, N. Y., 102 marksmen had clean scores of four birds each, and at the end of the second round 62 had killed eight birds straight.

Hiram S. Utley, the inventor of many provements in artificial marble, is dead his home in Chicago. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and was born in Manchester, Vt., August 18, 1844.

Yu Yuen Toy, said to be an ex-officio member of the Chinese Legation at Wash-ington, had three of his trunks seized by San Francisco customs officers. ed 1700 silk handkerchiefs, valued

Judge Brown, of the United States Dis-trict Court at New York, refused a war-rant of removal in the case of Captain Carter's contractors, B. D. Green and the Gaynors. He ordered the discharge of

A test is to be made by the Treasury Department in the case of Archibald D. Buchanan, arrested by Government of-ficers on the charge of having in his posession plates and counterfeit stamps of

Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor who obtained from the Spanish Gov ernment of Havana a \$12,000,000 contrac for sewering and paving, has received a letter from Governor-General Wood, in-forming him that his plans are disap-

roved and rejected. The State Department announces that Minister Merry has succeeded in averting war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While Costa Rica is still preparing for defense, she is not making any hostile movements against Nicaragua. The Phil-

adelphia will be kept on the west coast and the Detroit on the east coast. Commissioner-General Peck has sug-gested to Secretary Hay the advisability of excluding the American dependencies from participation in the American ex-bibit at the Paris expessions or some to hibit at the Paris exposition, owing to the prospective delay in the installation of exhibits from the islands, and in the case of Hawaii and the Philippines inti-mates that fear of the bubonic plague may cause the French government uneasiness.

A Cruel Joke. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

That was a cruel, cruel practical joke of Secretary Gage when he appropriately selected the portrait of Thomas A. Benton, the original gold-standard man and high priest to Andrew Jackson, to decrate those new 2 per cent bonds. There is a limit to "rephing it to" even for those is a limit to "rubbing it in" even for thos touching appeals to the memory of Andrew Jackson and Thomas Jefferson, who had about as much in common with modern Democracy as Billy Mason has with George Washington.

VENTILATED IN CONGRESS

KENTUCKY SITUATION BROUGHT UP IN THE HOUSE.

Wordy War Between the Republican and Democratic Members From the Blue Grass State.

WASHINGTON, April 4.-There was at exciting scene in the House today, as the climax of a discussion of the Kentucky situation, when Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, and Pugh, a Kentucky Republi can, faced each other from opposite sides of the main aisle and indulged in a wordy duel. Pugh charged Wheeler with mis-representing certain facts. He was labor ing under great excitement. Wheeler showed admirable temper, and, though quick to resent the fancied insuit, awaited the explanation of Pugh, in which he dis-claimed any intention of imputing to him personally a desire to distort the facts. Throughout the debate, which was precipitated by a speech of Boreing, the other Republican member from Kentucky, there was an air of suppressed excitement. It, was the first time the subject had been

sached in the House, and much interest was manifested. Without preliminary business, the House resumed consideration of the bili to estab-lish a territorial government in Hawaii. McDowell (Dem. O.), member of the com-mittee on territories, was the first speaker. while McDowell was speaking, the clerk of the Senaie appeared and announced the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill, with "sundry amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested." The bill was immediately referred, under

McDowell, one of the original opponents of the annexation of Hawaii, inveighed gainst the labor conditions in the islands and the influence of corporations there. He approved some of the features of the bill, but was severe in his condemnation of the 10th section, which he said continued

n force the labor contracts made with mported Chinese and Japanese, De Armond (Dem. Mo.) believed the bill would allow all the Chinese and Japanese in the Island free entry into the United States. He also denounced that section of the bill which extended the Constitution to the islands as far as applicable. He took the ground that the Constitution was there of its own vigor; if not, Congress, by enactment, could not extend it there. Boreing (Rep. Ky.) aroused general in-terest by discussing the Kentucky situa-tion. Holding the light of civilization before the world as the United States was doing, were we, he asked, willing to see the torch of liberty extinguished at the birthpiace of Abraham Lincoln and the birthpiace of Abraham Lincon and the home of Henry Ciay? It was with no spirit of acrimony, he said, that he re-ferred to the situation in Kentucky. So far as the Goebel election law of that state was concerned, he said, the people of Kentucky would be glad to exchange places with Puerto Rico or Hawaii. They places with Puerto Rico or Hawaii. They were not asking for Federal interference. they were asking simply for a fair elec-tion law. In conclusion, he gave notice to the country that if it was necessary to get rid of the Goebel law, he would ask for the passage of a Federal election law. Boreing's speech drew the fire of Wheel-

r (Dem. Ky.), who replied in a flery peech. He had sincerely hoped, he said speech. He had sincerely hoped, he said, that the Kentucky situation would not be brought to the attention of Congress. He admitted that the situation was huting to every Kentuckian, but he had hoped that it would not be ventilated here. Proceeding, he sulogized the Goe-bel election law, which had been declared Constitutional by the highest court of the state. To that decision, he said, it was the duty of every law-abiding citizen to bow. He would not contend that the domhow. He would not contend that the dom-inant party had not taken advantage of its power in districting the giate. It had done so, following the tactics of the domi-nant party in most of the states. In conclusion Wheeler assured the members who had growded about during the ex-"Mr. Rhodes was much annoyed at the citement and the packed gaileries that there would be no bloodshed in Kentucky. "But," said he, "the Goebel law is there to stay. It will remain as a permathere to stay. It will remain as a permathere to stay.

nent and enduring monument to the knightly son of Kentucky who was strick-en down by a concealed and cowardly as-Pugh (Rep. Ky.) hotly interjected the declaration that the contest that had been waged on party lines in the Kentucky Leg-islature was a disgrace to the common wealth and a disgrace to Wheeler as a citizen thereof. Wheeler retorted that he would rather be disgraced by taking his to be identified with the men who took the life of Governor Goebel. Amid de-risive laughter on the Democratic side, Pugh, livid with excitement, asserted that Goebel's bitterest enemies had been members of the Democratic party, and he in timated broadly that among those the assassin might be found. Wheeler, in a kindlier tone, said he did not believe that the Republican party of Kentucky was responsible for the assassination. Then, in a solemn voice, he declared that he did believe that there were some Republicans who were responsible, and the law of Kentucky, he said, like the poisonous shirt of Nessus, would "stick to them un-til it consumes their very bones, or we

cute them to their conviction. The Democrats gave Wheeler a round of applause when he concluded. Lacey (Rep. Ia.) replied briefly to Wheeler, denouncing the Gorbei law as a subversion of the Constitution and necessarily productive of the anarchy that

reigned in Kentucky.

The debate drifted back to the bill under consideration. Hamilton (Rep. Mich.) made an able defense of the features of the bill that had been criticised. He co gratulated the House especially upon the elimination of the property qualifications for voters, which was in the original bill.

COEUR D'ALENE HEARING. Conclusion of Manager Burbridge'

Testimony. WASHINGTON, April 4.—The cross-ex-amination of Frederick Burbridge, man-ager of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine, was continued in the Coeur d'Alene investigation today. There wer frequent animated controversies between members of the committee. One of these curred over the authority of Mr. Cros occurred over the authority of Mr. Cros-thwaite, one of the private counsel, to ap-pear. He denied that he represented the Bunker Hill mine or General Merriam, and said he was retained and paid by Governor Steunenberg. Representatives Hay and Dick also Joined issue over the that is was being curtailed to the preju-dice of those making the charges, while Mr. Dick insisted that some limitation was

essential in order to get through.

During Mr. Burbridge's testimony, he stated that he was not a United States citizen at the time he became manager of the mine, but was admitted to citizen-ship the following year. When questioned as to whether the Standard Oll Company had any interest in the Bunker Hill : the witness said he had been informe the president of the Bunker Hill Com-pany that the Standard Oil Company had no interest in the mill. Burbridge com-pleted his evidence late in the day, and, several other witnesses, was

Wanted for a Kansas City Murder. Wanted for a Kansas City Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—William
O'Neil is in the City Prison, awaiting
the arrival of an officer from Kansas
City with extradition papers. He was
arrested in Manila and brought here on
the Sheridan on the suspicion that he
is James Redmond, who murdered Miss
Emma Schumacher in Kansas City over
two years are while robbing her bluse. two years ago while robbing her house. The man was arrested in Manila for im-personating a Sergeant of artillery, and

CONVENTION HALL BURNED

was identified by Lieutenant Cobb and others as the Kansas City murderer. He said that he saw W. G. Llewellyn, the soldier who murdered Policemen Clifford and Griffiths in Denver, August 12 last, while he was in Seattle waiting for the Garonne to sail. At the time of the Kansas City murder he claims to have been in Rossland, R. C. KANSAS CITY'S AUDITORIUM LAID IN BUINS.

The Structure, Which Was to Hold the Democratic National Convention, Will Be Rebuilt.

KANSAS CITY, April 4.—Convention Hall. Kansas City's pride, wherein the Democratic National Convention was to have been held July 4, was hald in ruins in less than 30 minutes' time this after-moon from fire that started from an unknown source at I o'clock. The fire burned with such fury that it was evident almost from the start that the structure was doomed, and the firemen soon turned their attention to saving surrounding property. oped in the letters of those not fortunate enough to have been present at the greater occasions.

The troubles between Cecii Rhodes and Colonel Kekewich are not fully told. It appears that the relations between the "Empire Maker" and the Colonel commanding at Kimberley reached such a pass that Mr. Rhodes ordered the army officer out of the house. The dispute is told in detail by the Kimberley correspondent of the Daliy Telegraph, who writes:

"When Mr. Rhodes saw the danger to which the town and its inhabitants were exposed, he concluded that the time had arrived for the facts in the case to be placed on record. Accordingly, the Mayor and a few leading citizens in consultation with him drew up the following representation, which was duly forwarded to Colonel Kekewich, accompanied by the request that he would transmit it by hellograph to the higher military authorities:

"Kimberley, Feb. 16.—On behalf of the inhabitants of this town, we respectfully desire to be informed whether there is an intention on your part to make an important effort for our relief. Your troops A stiff breeze was blowing and before the fire was subdued the Second Presbyterian Church, one of the finest edifices in the city, the church parsonage, the Lathrop public school, a two-story building, all estuated across the way on Central street, and a half block of three-story flat build-ings on Twelfth street were rendered total losses. Several residences were damaged to a greater or less degree, and for a time it was feared that several blocks of buildings in the residence district to go. The aggregate loss is \$400,000, a

tioned as follows:	
Convention Ha'l\$25,000	Ins. \$155,600
hurch 5\.000	
Par-onage 15.000 School 2.001	20,700
Williamson Block 6°, 0) Miscellaneous 5.000	45,000
MATCHIAN B.OO	

desire to be informed whether there is an intention on your part to make an immediate effort for our relief. Your troops have been for more than two months within a distance of little over 20 miles from Kimberley, and if the Spyfontein Hills are too strong for them, there is an easy approach over a level flat. This town, with a population of over 45,000 people, has been besieged for 120 days, and a large portion of the inhabitants have been enduring great hardships. Scurvy is rampant among the natives; children, owing to the lack of food, are dying in great numbers, and Plans are on foot to rebuild Convention Hall immediately and make it ready for the convention in July. While the fire was still in progress, members of the Commercial Club, through whose efforts the hall was conceived and built, mingled in the crowds of spectators and began soliciting funds for a new structure. This evening, \$25,000 had been subscribed, and Secretary E. M. Clendenning, of the club. called a mass meeting of citizens for to-morrow night to devise ways and means of raising an additional \$50,000. The Hall Association has \$10,000 in the bank, and will have the \$155,000 insurance for immethe natives; children, owing to the lack of food, are dying in great numbers, and dysentery and typhoid are very prevalent. The chief foods of the whites have been bread and horse flesh for a long time past, and of the blacks meal and malt only. These hardships, we think you will agree, have been borne patiently and without complaint by the people. During the last few days the enemy have brought into action from a position within three miles of us a six-inch gun, throwing a 190-pound shell, which is setting fire to our buildings and is causing death daily among the popwill have the \$155,000 insurance for immediate use, the insurance companies having spontaneously agreed to waive the 60 days' limit and make payment on demand. The Kansas City Lumber Company, which furnished four-fifths of the lumber for the old building, has agreed to duplicate its order at once at the rate in existence two years ago, and the Minneapolis firm that furnished the steel girders for the immense roof has been telegraphed to duplicate its order.

The fire started as near as can be ulation. As you are aware, the military guns here are totally inadequate to cope with this new gun. The only weapon which gives any hope is one of local manufacture. Under these circumstances, as representing this community, we feel that we are justified in asking whether you have any immediate intention of instructing your troops to advance to our relief. We understand large reinforcements have recently arrived in Cape Town, and we feel sure that your men at Modder River have, at the outside, 10,000 Boers opposed to them. You must be the judge as to what number of British would be required to deal with this body of men, but it is absolutely necessary that relief should be afforded to this place."

"After taking time to consider his decision, the officer commanding sent Mr. Brodes a letter to female and the sent and the military sent mr.

The fire started, as near as can be sarned, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, just above the boiler-room in the northeast corner of the building on the alley where some plumbers had been at work. There was no fire in the furnace, and the suppo-sition is that the blaze started from a sition is that the blaze started from a spirit lamp or by one of the plumbers crossing an electric light wire. A still alarm was first turned in. By the time the first engine arrived, 10 minutes laser, the whole building was a mass of flames. The entire structure, covering half a block each way on Fifteenth and Central streets, was a furnace of fire before a second alarm could be sounded, and in less than half an hour the roof, upheld by massive steel girders that spaned its 200 feet of breadth, fell with a crash that sent showers of burning embers in every di-rection and drove the firemen across the street. The brick Corinthian columns lin-ing the building along the facades on Thirteenth and Central streets, tottered a few minutes and fell outward and the

correspondence:

"I beg to represent to the Mayor and Mr. Rhodes, as strongly as you possibly can, the disastrous and humiliating effect of surrender after so prolonged and giorious a defense. Many days cannot possibly clapse before Kimberiey will be relieved, as we commence active operations demorrow. Future military operations depend in a large measure on your maintaining your position a very short time longer." hall was a complete wreck.

A strong wind carried the flames to the
Becond Presbyterian Church, on the opposite side of Thirteenth street and Central, site side of Thirteenth street and Central, and in 40 minutes that structure, occupying a haif block in length, was in ruins. The pursonage adjoining and next the Lathrop School, which was partially destroyed in the cyclone of 1888, and which had been set aside for the use of the newspaper correspondents during the coming convention, were ettacked simultaneously, and soon nothing but their wails were left standing. Fortunately, the school children had not returned to their rooms after the noon hour, and all were after the

rooms after the noon hour, and all were gotten to places of safety.

Next the flames caught the Williamson Flats, across the alley from the hall, on the north side of Tweifth street, and these were guitted. The flats occupied a half block, and were brick and three stories in height. Flying embers started blazes on a height. Flying embers started blazes on a dozen different residences within a radius of two blocks, and fanned by a stiff breeze and aided by a low water pressure, threat-ened a general conflagration. The fire proved one of the quickest and most dan-

Convention Hall had been classed by travelers as one of the largest and most perfectly constructed auditoriums in the world. The building was erected in 1898, at a cost of \$235,000, which was raised entirely by public subscriptions. It occu-pted a piece of ground 314x200 feet in ex-tent, was two stories high and built of native stone, cream brick and terra cotta The first story was of the Renaissance style of architecture and the second story in Peristyle form, with groups and col-umns. The building was of bridge construction, without a column, the roof be ing supported by great steel girders. Its general seating arrangement was modeled somewhat upon the plan of the Metropol-itan Opera-House, of New York. The floor space was divided into arena,

arena balcony, balcony and roof garden, boxes skirting the arena and the arena balcony. The total scatting capacity was nearly 20,000, and with standing room, the building was capable of holding more than 22,000 people. The arena alone seated 400. The building had no stairway, the upp The arena alone seated 4000 seating being reached by means of in clined plants. Separate exits were used for the balconies and roof garden, and it is estimated that the hall could be emp-

tied at the rate of 5000 per minute.

Practically nothing remains intact of
Convention Hall save the Thirteenthstreet one-story wall and the foundation.

The straggling side walls will have to be

committee Waiting on Kansas City WASHINGTON, April 4—Senator Jones, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, says the committee will take no action until he has further information concerning what Kansas City proposes to do. If it is true, as reported, that the hall is to be rebuilt, there will be no necessity for making other arrange ments. Senator Jones says that if the right way, there is no reason we cannot rebuild the hall by July 4. son why they

A FRENCH DUEL.

Count of Lubersne and Michael Eph

PARIS, April 4.-It is reported that the first of the series of duels arising the Count of Lubersac's letter to I Robert Rothschild took place this after noon between Michael Ephriussi and the Count of Lubersac on the Island of Grande Jatte, in the River Seine, near Niully. At the fourth, onslaught, the aBron was wounded in the breast, the Count's sword striking a rib. The Count received a slight scratch in the neck. M. Ephriussi's seconds were M. Tavernierne and M. Blestgana. The Count, it is lerne and M. Blestgana. The Count, it is said, found difficulty in securing seconds, owing to the question of arbitration which the Count's previous seconds thought necessary, and he was obliged to ask the assistance of two noncommissioned officers belonging to his old regiment. They are gend'armes and wear the military medal for valor.

The duel took place in the rustic dancing hall which was the scene of the no-

ing hall which was the scene of the no-torious encounter between Marquis de

MANY HOMES MADE HAPPY. **PERUNA'S**

MR. AND MRS. KINSEY, OF ELK, MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Margaret Kinsey, Elk, Genessee County, Mich., writes to Dr. Hartman as I am well and think I will need no more medicine. I feel so well, and all my old complaints are gone, which were many. I often did not know which way to turn. No one knew what I suffered. For 49 years I suffered, but now I am cured, for which I thank Dr. Hartman for his advice and good treatment. I keep Peruna se all the time, and shall never be without it

"My husband had a cough for nine years. He took Peruna and it helped him. He looks quite young. He works hard every day and is getting fat. He takes Peruna three times a day. You don't know how thankful I feel toward you; I never think of you but to thank you, and will do all I can for you."

Congressman J. H. Bankhead, of Ala- tarrh cure, I know of nothing better."

bama, one of the



House of Representatives, letter written from Washington, from Washington, D. C., gives his inwords: "Your Peruna is one of the best medicines

I ever tried, and no without your re-

m o s t influential is a radical specific for caxarrb. It is members of the Peruna, which has stood a half-century House of Repre-test. It has cured thousands of cases of catarrh. Ninety times in a hundred, those who have been cured of catarrh by Peruna thought they have some other disease." great catarrh to reach the nucous membranes, and this remedy, Peruna, is exactly what Peruna does. Peruna in the following operates at the fountain head. Peruna

Mores and the Jewish Captain Meyer, in which the latter fell an easy victim Quite a crowd had got wind of the meet ing and was assembled in the grounds. The Count attacked vigorously from the outset, and the combatants parted at the finish without the customary handshak-ing. The Count left the scene in a landau and was greeted with cries of "Abas les Jeuifs!" and "Vive l'armee!"

HAS NO JURISDICTION.

Department of Justice Defines Limits of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Solicitor-General Richards, of the Department of Justice, has filed a brief in the Supreme Court which fixes the attitude of this Govcourt which fixes the attitude of this Government on the question whether the Constitution extends to the new possessions of the United States. The Department of Justice says it does not, without act of Congress.

The case is that of Ramon Baez, a na-

tive born inhabitant of Puerto Rico, who applies for leave to file a petition for writs of habeas corpus and certorari to ent under judgment of the United States Provisional Court of Puerto Rico, senencing him to two months' imprisonment for illegal voting at a municipal election held under the military order. The prayer s that the writ of habeas corpus be diected to Samuel C. Bothwell, of the Provisional Court at Humacoa, uerto Rico, commanding him to produce Baez before the Supreme Court, and that the writ of certiorari Issue to the Provis-ional Court of Puerto Reco, commanding it to forward to the court a transcript of its proceedings in this case. After re-viewing the case the Solicitor-General

nakes the following argument: "Is this military court and its trooper Marshal within the territorial jurisdiction of this court? Both are in Puerto Rico. United States, Congress has yet taken no teps toward organizing the territory or applying the Constitution and the law the Uniter States. The island has been acquired under the power conferred by the Constitutional Government of the Union n making war and making treaties. The ultimate disposition and government territory thus acquired rests with C gress, under the power granted it—'to dis-pose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United (Article 4, section 3.) States.

"Congress has not yet acted. The President is, therefore, still in control, acting through the War Department. The occupation is a military occupation. The the military power. Everything is pro-visional and temporary. The Department of Justice of the United States is not in peration in Puerto Rico. The court has o jurisdiction of the case presented."

PUERTO RICAN CONTRACT LABOR. Man Ordered Deported Released by Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, April 5. - Secretary age today passed on the case of Jorge etained at Ellis Island, N. Y., and or- of him."

The remedy to cure catarrh must be able produces nermal, clean and vigorous mu-cous membranes. Catarrh cannot remain in the system if Peruna is used according

There is but a single medicine which

Address The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on arkable remedy. As a tonic and a ca- tarrh,

> violated the contract labor laws. In his telegram to the Commissioner of Immigration, at New York, Secretary Gage mys:
> "You will allow Jorge Cruz to land, the

department reserving the right to deport him at any time within one year, and to bring suit for \$10,000 penalty against the person or corporation assisting, encourag-ing or soliciting him to come under con-It appears that Cruz came out the knewledge that he was in viola-tion of the law, if he be here in violation of the law. It further appears that he was brought here to make a most case and not in good faith as a contract labor-er. This being an isolated case, public interests are not affected by allowing him to land, subject to future deportation. islation now pending in Congress may change the present status. The Depart-ment prefers to test the question by bring-ing suit to recover penalty imposed by the law upon the person who brought Cruz into this country under contract. The matter will be referred to the Department of Justice, with a request to take such action in this direction as the case may justify."

A VANDERBILT DEAL.

New Trunk Line System Between Chiengo and the East.

NEW YORK, April 4.- The World says: A new \$30,000,000 trunk line system be-tween Chicago, New York and Boston, with an annual earning of nearly \$100,000,000 net. completed by the transfer of the Bennington & Rutland Rail-way to Percival W. Clement, president of the Rutland Railroad. Mr. Clement, there were present at the meeting, while the deal was agreed to, H. G. Smith, treasurer of the Rutiand, and J. G. McCullough and F. B. Jennings, representing the Trenor L. Park estate, which had a majority of the stock transferred.

The deal means that President Clement, working in harmony with the Vanderbilt interests, has completed a freight line be-tween this city and Chicago, having a greater water and shorter rail haul than any of its competitors. It will be, in fact, the differential line of the New York Central road between New York and the West. The fixed charges are less than \$400,000 an-qually. It is estimated that the capacity will be about 500) tons per day.

Freight leaving Chicago for New York Boston will be taken by Rutland transit boats (formerly Ogdensburg Transportation Co.) to Ogdensburg, thence by rail to use's Point over the Rutland-Canadian Railroad, now being completed, thence to Rutland, Vt., over the Champlain division of the Rutland Railroad, and thence to Troy over the Bennington & Rutland Railway. From there to New York it will be sent over the New York Central.

Very characteristic is the epitaph which Ruskin put on his father's tomb at Shir-ley, near Croyden, Eng.: "He was an entirely honest merchant, and his memory is to all who keep it dear and helpful. His son, whom he loved to Cruz, a native of Puerto Rico, who was and taught to speak the truth, says this

What You Most Need in Spring

Is complete renovation of every part of your system by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is the one and only Spring Medicine which sweeps away winter's debris just as spring showers cleanse and purify the earth; makes the corrupt blood fresh, bright and lively, radically and constitutionally cures catarrh. invigorates the kidneys and liver, creates a good appetite, braces up the stomach, and in short gives new brain, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Possesses the peculiar qualities-peculiar to itself-which accomplish these good things for all who take it. An unlimited list of wonderful cures proves its merit. Get a bottle TODAY.