ANKENY TO THE FORE

The Dominant Power in Washington Republican Party.

THE WILSON FACTION VERY SORE

King County's Ambiguous Attitude—A Useless Compromise—At Ellensburg.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 8.—The echoes of the remarkable Ellensburg convention have not yet died away. That it has widened the breach between the factions of the Republican party is obvious. And that it has instilled a fierce feeling of resentment and bitter humiliation in the breasts of the still faithful Wilson following is likewise apparent. The Wilson men feel that they were wronged, grossly wronged and outraged. They think the method taken to advertise the fact that their numbers are growing beautifully less as the days pass by and the campaign approaches was unnecessarily brutal. They say that they had offered the olive branch to the dominant opposition, and their terms of surrender were accepted. But having thus entered the compromise bottle, they did not expect it to be corked up after them so promptly and with such offensive hilarity. The bargain was that there should be no fight between the two factions, and that Mr. Neufelder and Mr. Hughes should go hand in hand to the Ellensburg convention and ask to be sent to Philadelphia. It was agreed, too, that straws should be drawn to determine which of the two should stand in case the convention denied the modest demand for two delegates. When this was done, Mr. Neufelder managed to get the long straw, and his fellow candidate cheerfully assumed the second fiddle. The anti-Wilson crowd claims that the lottery business was all a pretense, and that Mr. Hughes agreed beforehand that Mr. Neufelder could take his pick of the straws. Be that as it may, the agreement was that the delegation should secure the nomination of Hughes, if it could, and Neufelder in any event.

When the King County convention met there was a great howl among the rank and file of the Humes following. They manifested an unaccountable disposition to repudiate any private backroom agreement between two gentlemen who assumed to say what the convention should do and how it should do it. The Humes party was heavily in the majority, and it did not relish the Hughes candidacy. There was no personal objection to Mr. Hughes, but there was decided hostility to the political interest he represents. It transpired, however, that Mr. Piles, known to be a stanch friend of Mayor Humes, had been a party to the Hughes-Neufelder deal, and he made an earnest and eloquent appeal to the convention to ratify it. The delegates finally acquiesced, but only after somewhat vigorous protest. They did it out of sheer good nature and good feeling toward Mr. Piles, and because there were no other candidates. Mr. Neufelder was secure anyway, and Mr. Hughes was simply given an opportunity to lead a forlorn hope for his own candidacy. The convention agreed that the Ellensburg delegation should be made up equally from the two factions; but in the process of selection the Wilson faction appears to have used uncommonly bad judgment, for, as it transpired, the composition of the delegates was nearly two to one against them. The delegation was instructed to use all reasonable and honorable endeavor to secure the election, first, of Mr. Neufelder, and, second, of Mr. Hughes. Having by this brilliant coup hopelessly tied the hands of the 62 representatives of its ambiguous decrees, the convention adjourned.

At Ellensburg an interesting situation developed. Mr. Hughes' interests became involved with the Spokane candidate's, Mr. Hopkins. The Wilson faction was so overwhelmingly in the minority that it put forward only these two gentlemen and asked, in the name of fair play to all, that they be elected. King County's claim that it was entitled to two delegates on the ground of population and influence was not very strenuously insisted upon by anybody, and the Wilson people say—and doubtless with truth—that it was not insisted upon at all by the Humes men. The Wilson people, in explaining how the trouble happened, say it was possible for King County to make an alliance with the northwest counties and Spokane, and they worked diligently to that end. For instance, the Post-Intelligencer, in telling why the local manager, Mr. Hughes, was eliminated, says:

The northwestern counties came to Ellensburg divided, but nothing of such a serious nature as to prevent their working in harmony and forming a compact alliance with King County. Had this been done, support could have been procured from Spokane and other counties in the northeastern and central sections of the state, which would have resulted in a solid body of delegates, numbering almost, if not quite, a majority of the convention. A very different course was pursued, however, by a small coterie of the King County delegates, which had arrived on the ground yesterday morning and went to work at once with the evident purpose of engaging in an attack upon the friends of ex-Senator Wilson in the convention and of subordinating the interests of King County to this purpose.

If the Northwestern counties had worked solidly with King, the entire political history of the state would have been reversed. At no time and at no Republican convention have these counties ever agreed among themselves or with King. Here is another cause of grievance:

The name of E. H. Guie was advanced by the King County men who came here Tuesday night for chairman of the convention. The first tentative offers of a combination were apparently made on the basis of Mr. Guie's election as chairman, it being the evident intention of the friends of Mr. Ankeny to organize the convention at all hazards, if possible, and no matter at what cost. . . . To the combination entered into by the friends of Mr. Ankeny on the King County delegation in Mr. Guie's interest came the Walla Walla delegation, that from Whitman and several of the Columbia River counties, making a good showing altogether. No well-organized combination was effected, however, until just about the time of the arrival of the full delegation from King.

Thus we have defined as treachery to King County a successful effort to elect a King County man as chairman of the convention. Mr. Ankeny did organize the convention at no very great hazard to himself, and at the cost of Mr. Hughes' and Mr. Hopkins' aspirations to secure similar honors for themselves. Of course, it was felt by the Hughes people that the Guie candidacy embarrassed and did much to sidetrack him.

The facts are that both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hopkins were confronted at Ellensburg with the determined and invincible purpose of an overwhelming majority to put an end to Mr. Wilson's continued pretensions to party leadership. It has been widely reported and credited throughout Washington that it is the habit of the ex-Senator still to pose before the National Administration as the voice of the Republican party in this state. Just why the party should be so sensitive as to what are the opinions and impressions of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna as to conditions here is not easily explainable, but it is a fact that a large majority of Republicans here are exceedingly anxious to have the situation presented in its true light, both at home and abroad; and that is the reason why they administered so harsh and contemptuous a rebuke to Mr. Wilson through his representatives. That the matter is perfectly understood at Spokane may be judged by the following extract from an interview with Charles Lund, president of the large McKinley Club, in that city:

The gathering at Ellensburg would indicate that while there is no disposition on the part of the Republicans from other sections of the state to ignore Spokane County, yet there is such a strong and determined opposition to John L. Wilson, from certain sections of the state, that this issue overshadowed and outweighed all others. The convention pursued the only course open to it to administer a crushing blow to the aspirations of John L. Wilson as a political factor in state politics. If a representative from Spokane County should have been chosen at all, the recent convention and the delegation sent to the state convention had a right to make that selection. The result can in no sense be taken as a personal affront to Mr. Hopkins, the choice of the Republicans of this county, nor as an affront to the Republican party of the county.

Still another opinion is worth quoting, from C. C. Dalton, a well-known Republican of Pacific County:

If some of the King County delegation were not favorable to two National delegates from King County, that difference was no greater or more disloyal than the efforts of the Wilson wing of the Republican party of King County to defeat Judge Humes for United States Senator at the last Legislature; but King County could have secured two delegates if the Wilson faction had not attempted to carry Spokane.

As a personal friend of Judge Humes and one actively interested in his success, I believe he could have been elected at that time if King County had been united for him.

It will be remembered that the Republican members of the King County delegation at Olympia were instructed for Judge Humes, and the parallel with Ellensburg is exact.

It is altogether too much to say that Wilsonism has been wholly wiped off the political slate by the action of the party at Ellensburg. One swallow—even a very large one—does not make a Summer; and a single defeat, however complete, is not enough to cause the disappearance of the Spokane claimant to the Senatorship. Of course, Mr. Wilson has recently suffered somewhat more than one reverse, beginning with his rout at last year's Legislature; but his fortunes revived—or he thought they did—when he persuaded the Northern Pacific or the Great Northern, or the Standard Oil Company, whichever it was (the Standard Oil story is the latest), to buy a Seattle organ for him. He was mistaken, and the Ellensburg convention has just been at great pains to convince him of his grievous error.

After the turning down of Mr. Wilson, the impressive fact of the late state convention is the growing power and influence of Levi Ankeny, of Walla Walla. Mr. Ankeny now occupies the center of the political stage in Washington. He and his friends are credited by the Wilson faction with being the instruments of their sad misfortunes, and it seems that they have quite correctly apprehended the facts. Mr. Ankeny went to Ellensburg with the solid support of the four southeastern counties, and he had a very strong following throughout other parts of the state, particularly in King and in the southwest. He has for many months had a working understanding with Senator Foster and Judge Humes, and the late events have made it more than ever evident that a perpetuation of this arrangement is to the mutual advantage of all three. He is now the dominant factor in Washington Republican affairs, and, barring any unforeseen contingencies, he is likely to be the most formidable Republican candidate for the Senatorship to succeed Senator Turner.

NO STATUE OF MAUD ADAMS

French Won't Admit It to Exposition Because Personal Exhibit.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Captain A. H. Mattox, press representative of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, said today:

"The $150,000 gold statue of Maud Adams, the actress, typifying 'The American Girl,' will not be exhibited at the Paris Exposition. Miss Adams' statue will not be admitted within the Exposition gates, on the ground that the exhibit is a personal one. Commissioner-General Peck was asked for space for the statue, but I am authorized to say that the only American statue to be shown will be that of La Fayette, the money for which was subscribed by the Government and the children of the public schools."

Word was received that the Exposition grounds and buildings were not nearing completion as rapidly as had been generally believed, and an officer connected with the American Commission says it will be June 1 before the Exposition will be in full swing. The delay is said to be due to the failure of the French to complete the building.

MELTS IRON IN FIVE SECONDS

Experiment of a German Scientist in Edison's Laboratory.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A remarkable experiment was made at the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, at Orange, N. J., where a piece of iron was melted in exactly five seconds. Louis Dreyfus, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, showed Mr. Edison this new process for attaining an enormous degree of heat in an almost incredibly short space of time by the combustion of a certain chemical compound which the inventor keeps a secret. The chemical compound is used in connection with powdered aluminum.

Mr. Dreyfus placed a half-cupful of his chemical in a small crucible and covered it with a small quantity of the powdered aluminum. He then placed an iron wrench about half an inch thick and six inches long in the crucible. Touching a match to the compound, Mr. Dreyfus stepped back and the mixture blazed up furiously. In five seconds the iron wrench had melted.

It is estimated that the heat evolved in the process was 3000 degrees centigrade, hitherto considered impossible to reach. The value of the process is in welding together steel rails and tubing.

THE FLOOD IN TEXAS

CITY OF AUSTIN IS LEFT IN A PERILOUS SITUATION.

Damage to Property in the Valley Is Estimated at $3,000,000—River Has Begun to Fall.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 8.—Fully 20,000 people gathered at the dam and power-house stationed north of this city to witness the ruins of the plant which cost this city $1,750,000 a few years ago. The waters of the Colorado River were still plunging and foaming around the wreck, eating away the big pile of granite, which once formed the dam, as though it was nothing more than chalk. So fierce was the current that great bowlders were carried half a mile from the dam, being rolled over and over by the turbulent tide.

The power-house which succumbed to the terrific wash of the water at 2 o'clock this morning lies a mass of wreckage on the edge of the river, all of the valuable machinery either having been thrown into the river or badly damaged by the falling timbers of the power-house. The wreck of the plant is complete.

The situation in the city tonight is most serious. The wreckage of the plant means that it will take several weeks to secure even a temporary water and light system, if it can be made possible even then. In the meantime, the city will be in bad sanitary condition. All the hotels, private residences, stores and the like are without water, and there is no fire protection. Churches were unable to hold services tonight for want of light, and all public meetings were abandoned. The daily newspapers are handicapped in their publications, being deprived of their electric power.

The river is falling tonight.

Reports from the neighboring country are to the effect that everything is under water. In Williamson County, north of here, railroad bridges and trackage have been laid waste, and all trains have stopped running. Hundreds of head of cattle have been drowned, and miles of fencing torn down and washed away. In Bastrop County, and in the southern portion of this county, similar conditions prevail, everything being under water, and much loss of property is reported. The country tributary to the Colorado River all the way down its course is being inundated, and, while it is believed the worst is over, the loss as estimated tonight will exceed $2,000,000, counting Austin as the largest loser. Fortunately, the list of drowned, according to reports up to tonight, is limited to those reported in the Associated Press dispatches last night, as it seems the only drownings reported were here when the dam broke and caught the victims unawares.

A mass meeting of citizens has been called for tomorrow in order that some steps may be taken to relieve the situation. There were no trains operated on the International & Great Northern Railroad, as much of its track and quite a number of bridges were washed away during the night. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas is also a heavy sufferer from a like cause. Reports from several sections of Central and Southern Texas are to the effect that a large acreage is under water and much damage has been suffered in property and livestock.

DAMAGE OVER WIDE AREA.

Farmers May Yet Replant If They Can Get Seed.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 8.—As a rule, the Texas rivers are now falling, and there is not much danger of a general flood. The crops have been damaged over a wide area, but there is still time for farmers to replant if they can get the seed. Corn has been planted over once, and will have to be planted the third time. The farmers as a rule have not planted much cotton, because the heavy rains have kept them out of the fields. The railroads have lost many small bridges, and it will be a week before traffic resumes its normal condition.

Smithville reports tremendous rains have fallen throughout that section, the main flood in the Colorado from the break in the great Austin dam reaching there this evening. The river was on a 38-foot rise at 7 P. M., and rising one foot an hour. It is estimated that over 5000 acres of growing crops in the bottom lands within five miles of town have been inundated 10 to 15 feet. The loss will reach over $50,000. The stock has been drowned. No deaths have been reported in that section so far from drownings.

Great excitement and uneasiness prevailed last night. Reports of the flood in Little River say it now equals that of last year. The waterworks and power-house have been overflowed. People were warned, and no loss of life is reported.

Brushy, Sangabriel and Little Rivers are all overflowed, causing the entire destruction of crops. The rivers are still rising. Reports from points on other rivers are of damage to crops, but no loss of life.

DAMAGE ON RIO GRANDE BOTTOM.

Corn Crop Totally Destroyed—Railroad Traffic Interrupted.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 8.—A special to the Express from Rio Grande City announces the total destruction of the corn crop in the lower Rio Grande bottom lands. Officials of the International & Great Northern Railroad report that all trains will be running on good time by morning. The Aransas Pass Railroad has resumed its passenger service. Smithville reports the Colorado River at 40 feet and rising. All bottom lands are completely submerged, and great damage has been done to the young crops, and many miles of fence have been washed away. The river is higher than it has been since 1870. The people in the bottoms have moved out to places of safety. Late advices from Webberville are to the effect that the river has fallen seven feet there. All trains at Smithville are arriving late.

Caused a Serious Train Wreck.

LAREDO, Tex., April 8.—The northbound passenger train which left here over the International & Great Northern railway this morning, was wrecked by the spreading of the rails near Twohig, about noon. The entire train, except the engine, went into the ditch. Mail Agent Sobright was seriously injured, and several others seriously hurt. Further details have not been received here.

The Rio Grande has come to a stand at 26 feet, without damage to the bridges here, but the waterworks machinery is submerged, and the crops along the river have been destroyed.

Ready to Flee to the Hills.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 8.—Bastrop reports many families of the town are encamped out under the pavilion at Fireman's Park, while others are ready at a moment's warning to flee to the hills. The water is at a standstill, at a height of over 43 feet. Bastrop is literally hemmed in by water now, and is cut off from the surrounding communities. Damage to crops, lands and stock cannot be estimated, but no lives are reported lost.

Brazos River Falling.

WACO, Tex., April 8.—The Brazos River, which has risen steadily since Wednesday, began to fall slowly at midnight last night, and at an early hour tonight had receded six feet. Information tonight from the tributaries of the Brazos say the rain has ceased, and the river is falling. Reports of washouts on all railroads in the central part of the state continue to come in, and it will be several days before traffic is resumed.

Damage on the Southern Pacific.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 8.—A party of 25 tourists en route to California, and a party of 25 Tyrol immigrants en route to the Hawaiian Islands to work on the sugar plantations, who were caught by the storm on the Southern Pacific Railroad west of Devil's River last Thursday, got back to San Antonio today and were sent around by Fort Worth and the Texas Pacific. The damage to the Southern Pacific is several hundred thousand dollars.

PROBLEM OF THE NEGRO.

Considered by Eminent Speakers at a New York Meeting.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The future of the negro race was the subject of discussion at Carnegie Hall today before the Society of Ethical Culture. Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railroad; Professor Felix Adler and Isaac Fehr and Robert W. Taylor, two graduates of the Tuskegee, Ala., school, were the speakers. All spoke hopefully of the negro's future and found a solution of existing problems in industrial education.

Mr. Baldwin said the principal questions involved in the future of the negro race are the social relations of black and white; the rights of the blacks; the labor, religious and moral training of the blacks; the abuse of the negro, and the sometimes mooted question of how to get rid of the negro as a whole by amalgamation or deportation. All these questions are in the main the question of the general education of the negro.

He held that the fine distinctions between black and white in the South are proper and beyond criticism. Referring to the question of labor, he said it was the only solution of the troubles in the South. A negro and a mule, he acknowledged, are the only combination that can row cotton, and consequently are essential to the welfare of the South. The religious and moral welfare of the black and white in the South could only be secured by industrial education.

Referring to the abuses of the negro, Mr. Baldwin said there was never any complaint of the moral integrity of the negro of the South in relation to the whites before the war. He spoke of 127 lynchings. Latterly, it was not uncommon for negroes to be lynched for crimes other than the only one that could by any possibility justify it. A cure for lynching could be found in two ways, always to give matters of a criminal assault the right of way in the courts, and, secondly, to compel the community in which the lynching occurs to pay a fixed sum to the family of the victim.

"The Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution," he said, "cost a million lives to enact. As many more stand ready to maintain it. The fault is not in the amendment, but the suffrage rights should be equal to the black and white. The negro stands ready for educational or property qualifications if the same qualifications be enforced for white men. It is a general question of education for the whites and blacks."

Mr. Baldwin spoke of the refining influences of schools like the Hampton Institute and Tuskegee School. An institution that would elevate, that would not unfit him for the only path that was open to him, is the only solution to the many problems presented.

Isaac Fisher told of his graduation from Tuskegee and of his call to the Schofield School, of Aiken, S. C. He provoked much laughter by his description of the conditions he found there.

Robert W. Taylor said that when he first wen tto Tuskegee his ambition was to go to Congress and help to enact laws for the benefit of his race. Under the teachings of the school, he soon learned that the salvation of the negro can come through no law but the law of labor.

The hope of the race, as of the South in general, Mr. Taylor found, is in the education of the children. In Alabama, he said, the education of the children in the cities averages $15 a head; to the education of the children in the country districts, 80 cents a head is the allowance. To that miscalculation is due much of the misery and ignorance of the South.

BOERS MORE ACTIVE.

(Continued from First Page.)

bridge, while the sentry was above. A driver of a sanitary cart was offered £200 to carry off the prisoners.

A new tunnel has been discovered in the direction opposite the former one. It had been completed to within five feet of the point for a break.

The Burial of Mareuil.

BOSHOF, Friday, April 6.—The prisoners captured by the British today include many Frenchmen. They present a wet and bedraggled appearance. Lord Methuen has complimented his men on their behavior. Captains Boyle and Williams, of the Yeomanry, and General de Villebois Mareuil were buried today with military honors.

British Pickets Attacked.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Saturday, April 7.—The Boers are reported in force to the south, threatening the railroad, which, however, is strongly protected. British pickets at Springfield, eight miles distant, were attacked today by Boers advancing from the waterworks. Remounts are rapidly arriving. The British are in high spirits, and anxious to advance.

Return of Gatacre's Force.

BETHANIE, Saturday, April 7.—General Gafacre's force has returned here without finding any trace of the ill-fated British column captured by the Reddersburg commando. It is impossible to estimate the British losses, but, as the men fought stubbornly, it is probable that these were large.

Another Steyn Captured.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Saturday, April 7.—Another of Mr. Steyn's brothers was captured near Karee Siding yesterday, and arrived here today.

AN INCIDENT AT KIMBERLEY.

Lord Edmund Talbot Carried Message to Catholic Sisters.

LONDON, March 31.—A pathetic incident of the relief of Kimberley is told in a letter from the Sister Superior of the Nazareth House in the relieved city. She writes:

"We could hardly believe our eyes when we saw troops coming across the veldt. We did not know who they were, but soon learned that they were General French's division. As they were approaching the town the people went out to meet them and to welcome them. Among them were two Christian Brothers. An officer seeing them, inquired if they were priests. They said: 'No, we are Christian Brothers.' 'Oh, indeed,' replied the officer, 'then where is the Nazareth House? I have a message to convey to the Sisters from the Reverend Mother at Cape Town.' The Brothers pointed out the house and he rode up to the gate. We were with the Bishop on the verandah. On seeing the soldier approach, the Bishop asked who those troops in the distance were. The reply was: 'They are General French's, coming to the relief of Kimberley.' 'And who are you?' inquired one of the Sisters. 'I am the son of the late Duke of Norfolk,' was the reply, 'and I am the bearer of a message from your sisters at Cape Town.'

"You can imagine our delight, dear mother. There was Lord Edmund Talbot, covered with dust and quite tired out after his long, most trying march, delivering the message of love and sympathy from our sisters. We offered him a drink of milk and gave his horse a drink. He told us how terribly all had suffered on that memorable march for want of water, so that on drawing near the Modder, the horses became so unmanageable when they saw the water that they plunged into the river, despite the efforts of their riders, and some of them were drowned."

Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable. Carter's Little Liver Pills cure both.

STILL THE QUAY CASE

EFFORT TO GET THE SENATE TO SET A DAY FOR IT.

Various Measures to Take Attention of That Body—Puerto Rican Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Senator Chandler probably will make an effort Monday to get the Senate to agree upon a day for taking a vote on the resolution concerning the seating of Senator Quay. The present indications are that for the present he will fail to secure unanimous consent, and in any event the discussion of the resolution will proceed. Among the Senators who are expected to engage in the discussions are Messrs. Burrows, Quarles and Platt (Conn.), all of whom oppose the seating of Quay. Burrows probably will speak Monday.

The Indian appropriation bill will continue to receive attention until disposed of, but it is not expected to occasion a great deal more debate.

Senator Carter hopes to proceed with the consideration of the Alaskan code bill early in the week, with the hope of securing action at an early day. There are still some differences pertaining to mining rights to be adjusted to this measure, and more or less discussion necessarily will precede their determination. The appropriation bill for the District of Columbia probably will be considered during the week.

Wednesday Senator Lodge will ask the Senate to vote upon the Philippine temporary measure, but he does not expect to accomplish more than to get a day fixed for the vote. There is apparently no disposition to debate this bill to any great extent, but an objection is likely to be entered to a vote at this time.

The Republican Senators are disposed to crowd in all time with the view of securing early adjournment, and to this end will seek early action on appropriation bills and necessary legislation. The Democrats are apparently disposed to fall in with this idea, and they, too, express a desire to get away early in the Summer.

The committee on elections will conclude its work on the case of Senator Clark early this week. Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee, expresses the opinion that only one sitting will be necessary to determine the position of the committee. A portion of the time of the Senate Tuesday will be devoted to eulogies upon the late Representative Richard Bland, of Missouri.

Puerto Rican Bill in the House.

The features of the week in the House will be the closing fight on the Puerto Rican tariff bill. The Republican managers will carry out the programme agreed upon in caucus Wednesday, when a special rule will be presented, which will bring the motion to concur in the Senate amendments to a vote after several hours of debate. Both sides are laboring earnestly to poll their full strength, but the Republicans appear to be confident that the motion will carry by a safe margin. They assert that the Republican opposition will not be over seven votes, the number who voted against the original bill.

The agricultural appropriation bill will consume tomorrow and Tuesday, Friday is private pension day, and Saturday is set apart for addresses on the receipt of the statue of Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana.

AGAINST LANDGRABBING.

Commissioner Hermann's Report on Bill Referred to Him.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Several bills which have been introduced in Congress have been referred to Commissioner Hermann, of the General Land Office, for his judgment as to their merits. One of these provides that exclusive leases for mining purposes may be granted to lands within the territory of the United States which lie below high-water mark. It is proposed to grant leases upon condition that a bond of $5000 be given to insure proper fulfillment of the agreement.

Commissioner Hermann reports adversely on this bill, for the reason that, while Cape Nome is not specifically mentioned in it, the evident intent is to make it apply there. It is held to be contrary to the policy of the United States Government to grant exclusive leases of this character to goldfields, and the proviso in regard to a $5000 bond would operate to exclude poor miners from securing grants.

Another bill upon which adverse report is made provides for leasing public lands in the arid regions for grazing purposes. Adverse report also has been made upon a somewhat similar bill of a more general and far-reaching nature, which provides for leasing any available pubic lands for grazing. The Commissioner says that the courts have held such action to be contrary to the custom of 100 years, which permits the free use of such lands by any one, and says that in his judgment the time has not come to overturn this policy.

For a Pension Court of Appeals.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Efforts are to be made by the Grand Army of the Republic to secure legislation providing for the creation of a pension Court of Appeals, which is to pass finally on applications for pensions rejected by the pension offices and Interior Department. General A. D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, and General Daniel Sickles have the matter in charge, and are in Washington preparing the final draft on the bill, which is to be submitted to the President and to other legal authority before its presentation to Congress. This will be done in a very short time. There are 13,000 cases which have been rejected by the Interior Department, and these, in addition to others that may arise from time to time, will be referred to the new court. General Shaw believes that favorable action can be secured on the measure at the present session of Congress.

FINANCIAL NEWS OF GERMANY

Private Discount Fell—American Railway Stocks Strong.

BERLIN, April 8.—Private discount fell all last week, owing to the large quarterly payments of money which holders hesitate to reinvest. The fall is considered exaggerated, and as endangering gold exports, since the rate is 1⅝ below the Reichsbank, and foreign exchange has approached very near the gold point.

The prevailing tone of the stock market was quiet, influenced by the unfavorable Reichsbank statement of March 31. The market for American railways is decidedly strong. The demand has broadened out beyond Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific, which hitherto had been almost exclusive favorites here. American railway bonds are also in good demand. Domestic irons lost slightly. The arrivals of English coal on the Rhine during the last fortnight have been very heavy, and the Upper Silesian production for the first quarter shows an increase of 31 per cent. The Prussian railway council met Friday and resolved not to abolish the differential freight rates on the export of coal, since the high-water mark of the famine has passed.

The iron trade situation has grown more quiet. At Bochum the Gussetahl Company has purchased the Coalinen-Giueck coal mine for 10,500,000 marks. Germany's consumption of iron last year was 282 pounds per head, or an increase of 50 pounds.

The issues of new stock and bonds for the first quarter of this year were 599,000,000 marks, as against 778,000,000 marks for the corresponding quarter last year. This decrease is said to be due to the absence of state loans.

Negotiations for the formation of a wire syndicate, including all Germany, are said to be nearing completion.

The Howaldt-Swerke Shipbuilding Company, of Kiel, will raise its capital 1,000,000 marks. At Cassel the Trebortochknung Company has declared a dividend of 30 per cent.

The London Stock Market.

LONDON, April 8.—Business on the Stock Exchange, after showing signs of revival early last week, dropped off, and it is not likely that any further activity will be shown until after the Easter holidays. Yesterday was the weakest day of the week, although before the close the tone of the market hardened, especially in Americans, in which the principal business had been done during the week. Although, owing to heavy realizations, prices in many cases were lower on the week, the close showed improvements for the day. Chesapeake & Ohio rose 1⅝ points; Norfolk & Western, preferred, ⅝; Wabash, preferred, ½; Union Pacific ½ and most others from ⅛ to ⅜.

The news from the seat of war in South Africa had the effect of weakening mines, but the final prices were practically unchanged, and Rands were ½ point up at 36⅛.

Money was plentiful. On call, 2½ per cent; fixtures, 3 to 3½; three months' bills, 3⅝ to 3¾.

Insubordination of Mexican Crew.

LONDON, April 9.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Charges of insubordination and pilfering are made against the crew of the foundered British steamer Mexican. After the collision with the Winkfield they appeared to be incapable or unwilling to do their duty. Many rifled the belongings of passengers and treated the passengers themselves with scant consideration. The Cape Times demands their detention and a searching investigation."

Man and Wife Sentenced to Death.

BERLIN, April 8.—Contrary to the popular expectations, the trial of Goencal and his wife, the Hungarians, who in August, 1897, murdered the wealthy widow and daughter of Herr Schulze, the multi-millionaire of this city, was concluded last evening. The accused were sentenced to death.

Punishment Is Too Mild.

BERLIN, April 8.—On the ground that the punishment is too mild for the offense, Emperor William has refused to confirm the sentence to a short imprisonment passed upon Lieutenant Prince Prosper Aronberg, who last year murdered a negro in German Southwest Africa, in circumstances of peculiar atrocity.

Germans on Pan-American Congress.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Berlin papers publish a Washington dispatch with reference to the convening of a second pan-American Congress, and comment upon the proposal in rather unfavorable terms.

LOSS ABOUT $1,500,000.

Little Left of the Big Pittsburg Department Store.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—A thorough inspection today of the Joseph Horne & Co. department store building, where the big fire occurred last night, does not materially change the estimates made at the time of loss and insurance. From the top story of the structure, the stock, valued at $1,000,000, was found to be almost a total loss either by fire or water. The building is damaged to the extent of at least $250,000. Both stock and building were fully insured, estimated at $1,500,000, placed in policies ranging from $5000 to $25,000. Almost every company in the country is represented.

The building is in bad shape, but the firm expects to resume business within 10 or 15 days. It is believed the first three floors can be utilized. The upper floors were gutted, and the floors have fallen in. The vaults were uninjured, and the firm's accounts are intact. The firm employs 900 people, the majority of whom will be utilized during the construction period. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

Piano and Organ Factory Burned.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Fire today partly destroyed the piano and organ factory of the M. S. Schulz Company, corner Morgan and Superior streets, entailing a loss of $50,000, covered by insurance. The cause is thought to have been spontaneous combustion.

Saratoga Opera-House Burned.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 8.—The Sans Souci Opera-House block and the Schaffer building, at Ballston, were burned today. Loss, $150,000.

Destruction of Glucose Works.

CARDINEAL, Ont., April 8.—The glucose works here, which are a portion of the Edwardsburg starch works, were completely destroyed by fire today. Loss, $150,000.

MEXICAN VIEW OF DEWEY.

His Advent Into Politics Wakens Much Interest There.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 8.—Commenting on the changed aspect of American politics, called forth by the candidacy of Admiral Dewey, the Mexican Herald says:

"With the gold standard settled in the United States, Mexico has little practical concern with American politics. The two countries get on very well together in their inland commercial relations, and now that expansion has been found to involve prolonged attacks of territorial and ethnological indigestion, Mexico is not likely to see again the specter of absorption. So far as the Presidential campaign progresses in the Northern Republic, all Mexico will take a top seat in the big continental amphitheater, and watch with interest the campaign, which is likely to be one of the most exciting for many years. No Presidential event in the United States for years has caused more interest here than the entrance of Dewey into the American political arena."

Pattison for Vice-President.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Ex-Governor Pattison was interviewed tonight regarding the story telegraphed from Chicago to the effect that preparations are under way to boom him for the Vice-Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Pattison said that he had never been informed that such a movement was on foot, and added that he did not know even who was back of the proposition. He felt grateful, he said, toward those who had considered him in connection with the nomination. He declined, however, to say whether he would accept if the honor was conferred upon him, on the ground that he could not accept or decline anything that had not been offered to him.

American Plate-Glass Trust.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—The American Plate Mirror Company was chartered at Harrisburg Saturday, with a capital of $50,000,000. This company is composed of well-known plate-glass men, and is looked upon as the beginning of a determined move on the part of the American plate-glass men to wrest the trade in this country for plate mirrors from foreign manufacturers.

Texas Republicans Uninstructed.

PALESTINE, Tex., April 8.—The Republican convention for the Second Congressional district has elected C. W. Burkett and William Sanders delegates to the Philadelphia convention. They go uninstructed.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

QUEEN ATTENDED CHURCH

SHE GREETED THE PEOPLE IN AN AFTERNOON DRIVE.

An Incident Showing Her Kindliness of Heart—A Disorderly Demonstration at Tipperary.

DUBLIN, April 8.—This morning Queen Victoria attended service in the private chapel of the Vice Regal Lodge, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg. Her Majesty selected the hymns sung by the choir, which came from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Archbishop of Dublin preached. Only a portion of the household were present, as the chapel is a tiny building.

This afternoon, although the weather was unfavorable, the Queen took her customary country drive, passing through Cabra, Fing Las, Kilashano, Coppagh and Blanchardstown, and through the beautiful valley of the Tolka. Everywhere she met with an enthusiastic reception. The rain marred the beauty of the drive somewhat, but large crowds awaited Her Majesty's return to Dublin, and heartily cheered her.

Another incident is told of the Queen's kindliness of heart. It appears that, owing to train delays, a party of children arrived yesterday too late for the children's reception. The Queen, hearing of their disappointment through Lady Mayo, had them brought to the gates of the Vice Regal Lodge today and drove slowly through their ranks on her way to the country drive, of course to their keen delight.

The Queen today reiterated expressions of her extreme pleasure at the attendance yesterday of so many children. It is computed that quite 52,000 were present.

A Scene of Disorder.

On the arrival this morning at Tipperary of a train of excursionists from Dublin, a large crowd which had gathered at the railway hotel hooted the excursionists, many of the girls being roughly handled and pelted with mud. Some had their clothes torn and others were struck.

Almost at the same time, a rick of hay, the property of a firm who had given their employes a holiday to go to Dublin, was set on fire, and the rioters prevented any attempt to extinguish the flames. When the military brought the fire hose to the scene they found it had been cut in 20 places.

CONFIDENCE IN GOMEZ.

Cubans Entreat Him Not to Leave the Island.

HAVANA, April 8.—Last night an elaborate demonstration took place in honor of General Maximo Gomez, and in consequence of the adverse attitude adopted by him with respect to the reappearance of the autonomists in the political field. A secondary object of the promoters was to entreat him not to leave Cuba. Several thousands assembled in the Prado, from which point they marched through the principal streets with bands and hundreds of torches to the residence of the Cuban patriot.

Gaston Mora, a prominent member of the National party, who acted as spokesman for the demonstrators, saluted Gomez in the name of all Cuba, and assured him that the Cubans desired him to remain with them until the final stage of independence had been reached.

General Gomez, in his reply, said he was compelled to go away for a short time to look after his private interests, but that he would return to share in the destinies of Cuba.

The executive committee of the National party is circulating in leaflet form an address to General Gomez, asking him not to abandon Cuba in the last stages of the struggle for independence.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, April 8.—Sailed at 7:15 A. M.—Steamer State of California, for San Francisco. Arrived—Barkentine Chehalis, from Kahului. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., rough; wind, north; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco, April 8.—Sailed—Steamers Columbia and Del Norte, for Portland; schooner Lilliebonne, for Gray's Harbor; steamer Arcata, for Coos Bay. Arrived—Schooner Laura May and steamer Fulton, from Gray's Harbor; steamer Empire, from Coos Bay. Sailed April 7—Steamer Rival, for Willapa Harbor. The steamer Reporter, which sailed from here for Cook Inlet, Alaska, returned today with her deck leaking. The first mate, Ole Jansen, fell overboard, and was drowned April 7.

New York, April 8.—Arrived — Island, from Copenhagen.

Southampton, April 8.—Arrived—Bremen, from New York.

Queenstown, April 8.—Sailed—Waesland, for Philadelphia; Campania, for New York.

Georgia Pine Vanishing.

TIFTON, Ga., April 8.—Members of the Georgia Saw Mill Association, representing 300 yellow pine mill plants in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, have decided that after May 10 their mills shall be run on two-thirds time only. This will affect thousands of operatives. It is understood that the limited supply of yellow pine timber is largely the cause of this action, as the association thinks prices should rule higher in view of the small supply. Many of the larger mills have only enough standing timber in sight to last three or four years, while even the most fortunate only report sufficient in sight to run seven or eight years.

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