AGAINST THE CANAL

Senate Declines to Consider the Nicaragua Bill.

PHILIPPINES HAVE RIGHT OF WAY

Effort to Dislodge the Spooner Measure With the Alaskan Code Bill Also Failed.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—An effort was made in the Senate today by Morgan (Dem. Ala.) to displace the present unfinished business, the Spooner Philippine bill, by the substitution in its stead of the Nicaragua Canal bill. While Morgan's motion failed, 15 to 33, the Philippine measure had a narrow escape from being displaced by the Alaskan civil code bill, on motion of Carter (Rep. Mont.), the motion being defeated on a roll-call, 22 to 24. The feature of the day's proceedings was an exhaustive discussion of the Quay case by Burrows (Rep. Mich.).

The Routine Report.

Jones (Dem. Ark.), chairman of the Democratic National Committee, opened the session with a sharp retort to a charge made against him in the House yesterday by Dolliver (Rep. Ia.). He read from the record a quotation from the speech of Dolliver, delivered in the House yesterday on the Puerto Rican bill, as follows:

"I accuse the chairman of the Democratic National Committee of being in the same conspiracy, if you will permit me to speak. I hold in my hand a proposed amendment offered by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, to the bill now becoming a law, to give the proceeds of the Puerto Rican customs to the people of Puerto Rico, an amendment which, if it had been passed, would have given to the American Sugar Refining Company $1,800,000 which they have already paid in cash into the treasury of the United States on sugar imports from Puerto Rico."

"As a rule I pay no attention to aspersions of this character," said Jones, "but it may be possible that some honest man may have been misled or might misjudge what has been done by me. When the Puerto Rican bill was presented in the Senate, I offered an amendment proposing to refund the duties that had been collected from the people of Puerto Rico to the people who had paid the duties. I did that from the conviction that the Government of the United States had no right to levy any tariff duties upon products coming from Puerto Rico, and if we had no such right it was common honesty that we should give the money back to the people from whom we had taken it.

"I had never looked to see who had paid these revenues nor where this money would go. I am not in the confidence of the sugar trust. They have not come to me to complain of that duty by which they paid $1,800,000. I did not know that such was the fact. Men who are more familiar with the doings of the sugar trust, of course, know more about that than I, that they had paid a million and a half of this money into the treasury of the United States. I know nothing of it. What I understood the facts to be was that protests were made when these duties were levied, and that the case was pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, and I believe that when the Supreme Court decides this question it will decide that the money shall be paid back to the men who paid it. I believe in doing justice, no matter who is involved. I believe in giving the devil his dues, and if we have no right under the laws to levy this tax, and the sugar trust has paid a part of it and the money is due to them, it ought to be refunded.

"I have no fear of being misjudged by any member of this body. I do not believe any motive of this kind has ever been attributed to me by a man who has a sense of justice and a desire to be fair and just to his fellowmen. I offered this amendment in the course of the debate here. It was stated that a large part of the money that had been paid was paid by the sugar trust and the tobacco trust. I withdrew the amendment. No vote was ever taken on it. After discussion, I made up my mind that the proper thing to do was to leave the matter to be settled by the courts; that having gone to the length we had, it was better to let the courts say whether or not this thing should be done. There is nothing more, I think, that anybody can justly censure me with."

Morgan asked unanimous consent that the Nicaragua Canal bill be made the order of business for 2 o'clock, April 3, but Lodge (Rep. Mass.), in charge of the Spooner Philippine bill, objected.

"I shall feel bound," said Morgan, "to antagonize the Senator's bill with the Nicaragua Canal bill."

Burrows (Rep. Mich.) then addressed the Senate on the resolution relative to seating M. S. Quay as a Senator from Pennsylvania. Burrows said that as a member of the committee on privileges and elections called upon two years ago to consider the case of Henry W. Corbett, appointed as a Senator by the Governor of Oregon, he "was forced to the conclusion that the power of appointment in that case was not lodged with the executive, and a majority of the committee so reported." The Senate sustained that report by a vote of 50 to 19.

"Since that time," said he, "I have seen nothing to cause me to reverse my judgment; further examination has served rather to strengthen and confirm it. The material facts in this case are the same as they were in that. The Constitution is the same. The precedents are the same. The only change is in the name of the party seeking admission to the Senate. Then it was ex-Senator Corbett; now it is ex-Senator Quay. A change of parties certainly ought not to produce a change of convictions."

Burrows carefully reviewed the Quay case from its incipiency, and stated the question at issue. After reviewing at great length the precedents, Burrows cited the roll-call on the Corbett case, showing that Penrose (Rep. Pa.) voted against Corbett, and Quay himself was paired against him. In conclusion he said:

"And let me say to the Senators, that no sooner shall you have established the doctrine contended for by the minority than there will be a popular uprising in this country which no power can resist or suppress, to take from State Legislatures and Governors all power to appoint Senators, and lodge it with the people."

The unfinished business, the Spooner bill, being before the Senate, Morgan moved to proceed to the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill, which would have displaced the Spooner bill as the unfinished business. The motion was lost, 15 to 33, as follows:

AYES.

Bacon	Daniel	Jones, Nev.
Bate	Foster	Money
Berry	Harris	Perkins
Clay	Heitfeld	Taliaferro
Culberson	Jones, Ark.	West

NOES.

Allison	Hansbrough	Platt, N. Y.
Baker	Hawley	Quarles
Bard	Kean	Ross
Carter	Lodge	Scott
Cullom	McComas	Sewell
Davis	McCumber	Shoup
Deboe	McMillan	Stewart
Depew	Martin	Teller
Fairbanks	Nelson	Thurston
Foraker	Pettigrew	Tillman
Gallinger	Platt, Conn	Warren

Carter then asked the Senate to proceed with the Alaskan civil code bill, but the motion was defeated, 22 to 24, as follows:

AYES.

Bacon	Daniel	Perkins
Bard	Fairbanks	Scott
Bate	Foster	Shoup
Berry	Hansbrough	Taliaferro
Carter	Harris	Vest
Clay	Heitfeld	Warren
Cockrell	Martin	
Culberson	Money	

NOES.

Allison	Hawley	Pettigrew
Cullom	Jones, Nev.	Platt, Conn.
Davis	Kean	Platt, N. Y.
Deboe	Lodge	Quarles
Depew	McComas	Ross
Foraker	McCumber	Sewell
Frye	McMillan	Stewart
Gallinger	Nelson	Teller

The senior Senator from South Dakota, unable on account of Morgan's objection to get his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers before the Senate, then addressed the Senate, as if the resolution were under consideration. The Senator maintained his resolution ought to be adopted. If it were not, it would be the first time in history that the Senate had failed to stand by a Nation struggling for liberty. It was well understood, in his opinion, that the present Administration was favorable to the cause of Great Britain. Even if Mr. Hay had no verbal understanding with Great Britain, and the Senator believed he had, so long as McKinley occupied the White House, nothing would be done for the struggling South African Republics. The reason was that the United States, he said, was engaged in the same business as Great Britain. While England was robbing the Boers, we were robbing the Filipinos.

After an executive session, the Senate, at 4:50 P. M., adjourned until Saturday.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Republican Senators Will Try to Force It Through.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The definite intention of the Republican Senators to seek to have the shipping subsidy bill passed at the present session was announced in the Senate committee on commerce today. It is the purpose to have the bill given the place of "unfinished business" when the Quay resolution and the Philippine bill are disposed of. No announcement was made that the Republican caucus committee on order of business had given its sanction to the plan, but such is understood to be the case.

The Democratic members of the committee expressed surprise at the announced decision, saying that they had understood that all parties were to unite for a final adjournment in June, and they feared this result could not be secured if the shipping bill was to be taken up with the view to its passage. They indicated unalterable opposition to the bill, and expressed the opinion that prolonged debate would follow any effort to pass it. Some of them said they believed it would be good politics for the Democrats to allow the bill to become a law, but that this would not be permissible without at least sufficient discussion to explain the effect of the measure. Hanna and Frye stood out strongly for the bill, Hanna declaring that to postpone consideration until after the election, merely because of its possible effect in the campaign, would be cowardice. Some of the Democrats indicated a desire for a more deliberate consideration of the Philippine bill, as a consequence of the intention, to take up the shipping measure.

SITUATION IN PUERTO RICO

Former Good Feeling Between Natives and Americans Lessening.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, April 4.—At no time since the hurricane of August 8 last has the condition of the poor of Puerto Rico been as bad as it is today. About 95 per cent of the island may be placed in the peon class, which is made up of a mixture of all races. In the other 5 per cent are included the well-to-do, educated people, such as merchants, planters and professional men and their families.

This better class is able to pass through such times as are now prevailing without actual physical suffering, but their business affairs are at a standstill, and have been for a long time, and this deprives the majority of the large laboring class of a means of livelihood. This large body of laboring people furnishes the very cheap and effective labor which is needed for agriculture and other work, but at all times they have been in an under-fed and poorly-nourished condition.

Their hardships have been greatly added to by the scarcity of fruit since the hurricane, and it is consequently increased in price. Salt fish, rice and beans have been imported free of duty since the hurricane, but little of the benefit derived from this has gone to peons, and now, when there is a prospect of 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff being placed on these articles, the price has been greatly advanced. Merchants hesitate to import large stocks because of the prospect of free trade, and the present scarcity is also a cause for the advance in prices. Rice has gone up from 5 and 6 centavos a pound to 8 and 9, beans from 6 to 12, and, at one time, a few days ago, to 15 centavos a pound, while salt fish has advanced from 6 to about 10 centavos.

No one who understands the situation here will deny that much of the former good feeling between Puerto Ricans and Americans has been lost. Besides, Americans are fewer in number in Puerto Rico today than at any time since shortly after the troops first landed, and those departing have left a long list of defunct companies, bankrupt business, wrecked schemes and anxious creditors, who, in some cases, hold choice collections of worthless notes and checks. Not only are Americans leaving the island, but large numbers of Puerto Ricans have gone to Venezuela, to Santo Domingo and to Cuba. Three days ago more than 300 natives sailed for Cuba to obtain employment there, and at least 1000 sailed from this port alone during the last three months.

Much livestock is also being shipped to Cuba. The greatest loss to Puerto Rico in this respect is in the large cargoes of magnificent cattle, which it will take years to replace.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Memphis and Tanforan.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 12.—The results of the races were:

Four and a half furlongs, selling—South Breeze won, Odnor second, Frank Johnson third; time, 0:57¾.

Six furlongs—Alice Turner won, Grayless second, Larkspur third; time, 1:16¼.

One mile—The Lady won, Florizar second, Thrive third; time, 1:44¾.

Half mile, the Ardelle Stakes—Lady Schorr won, The Mecca second, Miss Bennett third; time, 0:50½.

Mile and an eighth—Ben Chance won, Russell R. second, Bonnie Ione third; time, 1:58½.

Six furlongs—The Rush won, Miss Mae Day second, Triaditza third; time, 1:15½.

Races at Tanforan.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The weather was fine at Tanforan Park and the track was heavy. The results were:

Four and a half furlongs, 2-year-olds—Homage won, Ada N. second, Bavassa third; time, 0:57¾.

Six furlongs, selling—High Hoe won, St. Casimir second, Mortgage third; time, 1:16¾.

Six furlongs—Formero won, Sardine second, Cormorant third; time, 1:15½.

Mile and a quarter, selling—My Gypsy won, Sardonine second, Prestome third; time, 2:14.

One mile, selling—Silvertone won, Castake second, Captive third; time, 1:46.

One mile—Maydine won, Urchin second, Bathos third; time, 1:48¾.

Jeffries and McCoy Matched.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Jim Jeffries and Kid McCoy were today matched to meet in a 25-round boxing bout July 30, before the club offering the largest purse. Charlie White will be the referee.

Russia's Demands on Corea.

YOKOHAMA, April 12.—Advices from Seoul, capital of Corea, announce that Russia has presented to the Corean Government renewed demands referring to Masampo.

ISLAND DEPOSITORIES

QUESTION BROUGHT UP PHILIPPINE MATTER IN THE HOUSE.

Debate on a Resolution Providing for the Election of Senators by Popular Vote.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The House today, after a spirited debate, adopted the resolution reported from the insular affairs committee to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate depositories in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines for the deposit of Government funds. By the terms of the resolution, it applies to Cuba only so long as the island shall be occupied by the United States. An amendment to include the Philippines in this provision as to Cuba, offered, as was stated, to emphasize the desire of the opposition not to retain the islands, was defeated by a party vote.

A Senate bill which will permit the dependent mothers of soldiers or sailors of the Spanish war, even though they married Confederate soldiers, to receive the benefit of the general pension law, was passed.

The remainder of the day was devoted to debate upon a resolution from the committee on the election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress for a Constitutional amendment empowering the Legislatures of states to decide whether the United States Senators shall be elected by the Legislature or directly by the people.

A substitute resolution was offered by the minority of the committee, which differed from the majority resolutions in giving the states no option, but providing that in all states the people should vote directly for United States Senators.

The Proceedings.

Cooper (Rep. Wis.), chairman of the committee on insular affairs, at the outset called up the resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate banks in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines as Government depositories.

Jones (Dem. Va.) offered an amendment which provided that the act should apply to the Philippines and Cuba only so long as they should be occupied by the United States. The provision relative to Cuba was a committee amendment.

Cooper, opening the debate, said that for some inexplicable reason the bill had been called the Standard Oil bill. After patient investigation he had failed to find one fact to support such a slur. The reasoning, he said, seemed to be about like this: Mr. Sibley came from Pennsylvania; coal oil was found there; the Standard Oil Company handled oil; ergo, this is a Standard Oil bill. Cooper explained the necessity for Government depositories in our insular possessions. Disbursing officers of the Government could deposit only in Government depositories. If they deposited elsewhere they were guilty of technical embezzlement. The designation of depositories, he said, was necessary for the protection and security of Government funds.

Brewer (Dem. Ala.) said he supported the Jones amendment in order to emphasize in every possible way his aversion to the retention of the Philippines. He said he had rather see a Republican who opposed the retention of the islands than a Democrat who favored holding them. He charged that the situation in the Philippines was persistently misrepresented by the War Department. The insurrection was not over. Only last week the Filipinos had attacked an outpost within five miles of Manila. "We hold them only within the range of our guns," wrote an officer in a letter to him. Peace would not come, he said, in a generation if we hold on. He was in favor of turning the islands over to the inhabitants at the earliest possible moment.

Cox (Dem. Tenn.) criticised the bill because it did not require depositories to deposit United States Government bonds for security for Government funds.

Jones said if Cooper had inquired further he would have discovered a better reason why this bill was called the Standard Oil bill. He recalled the letter written by Mr. Hepburn, of the National City Bank, of New York, to Secretary Gage asking for just such a privilege as this bill bestowed, because some of the bank's directors had contributed financially to the election of Mr. McKinley in 1896. The National City Bank, he wrote, was owned by the Standard Oil Company.

Fitzgerald (Dem. Mass.) offered an amendment requiring designated depositories to pay 2 per cent per annum on deposits. It was lost.

Gaines (Dem. Tenn.) and DeArmond (Dem. Mo.) opposed the bill. The latter said there was neither propriety nor excuse for designating the depositories in Cuba. It was another straw which indicated a purpose to get hold of everything in Cuba that was worth having.

Cooper, in closing the debate, said there was practically no money for the banks in being designated as Government depositories, because the moneys deposited would remain but a short time. There was perhaps some advertisement in it for the banks; that was all. The relief was desired by the disbursing officers of the Government.

Jones' amendment was lost, 121 to 135. The bill was passed, 133 to 120.

Loudenslager (Rep. N. J.) called up the Senate bill to repeal section 4716 of the revised statutes, so far as it relates to the dependent parents of soldiers or sailors of the Spanish war. The purpose was to permit the dependent mothers of soldiers of the Spanish war to be pensioned, even if their husbands had been Confederate soldiers.

"Why not repeal section 4716," asked Gibson (Rep. Tenn.), "and let Confederate soldiers who afterward served in the Union army be pensioned?"

"No, no," called out Williams (Dem. Miss.), "we don't want to pension deserters from the Confederate army."

The bill was passed.

The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was agreed to.

Corliss (Rep. Mich.) called up the joint resolution providing for a Constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people where the Legislatures of the states so elect.

Clark (Dem. Mo.) offered as a substitute a resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct vote in all the states.

Corliss said the Legislatures of 33 states had declared for the election of Senators directly by popular vote. He thought there should be some change in the method of electing Senators, and believed the citizens of every state should determine how and by what method their Senators should be elected. During his remarks, Corliss displayed a carton on the subject which attracted a large group of members about it. Brosius (Rep. Pa.) called for order.

ON THE BRYAN-Y DEEP. —New York Tribune.

Dewey—Kansas City Harbor appears to be heavily mined.

Corliss responded: "Why does the gentleman from Pennsylvania object? Does he think it reflects upon his state?" (Laughter.)

"No, no," replied Brosius.

Powers (Rep. Vt.) favored the election of Senators directly by the people, so as to get rid of the scandals that had attended so many Senatorial elections. All the states, he added, should elect by popular vote.

After some further remarks by Zeigler (Dem. Pa.), Small (Dem. N. C.), Lloyd (Dem. Mo.), Ridgely (Pop. Kan.), Sulzer (Dem. N. Y.), McDowell (Dem. O.), Jones (Dem. Va.), and Ryan (Dem. Pa.) in favor of the substitute resolution, the House, at 5:20 P. M., adjourned.

REPEAL OF STAMP TAXES.

Bill Introduced in the House by Tawney of Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In view of Secretary Gage's statement of the growing surplus, importance attaches to a bill introduced in the House today by Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, a member of the ways and means committee, to repeal the following provisions of the war revenue act, to take effect July 1, 1900:

"Broker's note or memorandum of sale of any goods, 10 cents; conveyance deeds, etc., when the consideration or value exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents, and for each additional $500 or fractional part thereof in excess of $500, 50 cents; lease, agreement, etc., for a period of one year, 25 cents; exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, 50 cents; for a period exceeding three years, $1; mortgage or pledge, etc., exceeding $1000 and not exceeding $1500, 25 cents, and on each $500 in excess of $1500, 25 cents; power of attorney or proxy, etc., 10 cents; power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, etc., 20 cents; protests, etc., 20 cents."

Tawney says that the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the provisions to be repealed by the bill only furnish $324,924, but that they are very onerous and vexatious, and should be repealed.

WILL PUSH ALASKA BILL.

Philippine Measure May Be Attached to Military Supply Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—An agreement was reached after the Senate adjourned today, by which the Alaskan bill is to be considered. Lodge, in charge of the Philippine bill, will ask that it be laid aside informally, and if no objection is made, Lodge will move the consideration of the Alaskan bill. After it is passed, the Philippine bill will be made the unfinished business again. Senator Carter has made the suggestion, and it is looked upon with favor by Lodge, to make the Philippine bill a part of the military appropriation bill. If this is done, it need not be again made the unfinished business.

Coeur d'Alene Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The morning session of the Coeur d'Alene investigation was very brief, owing to the absence of witnesses, and the argument went over until this afternoon. At the afternoon session, Connor Mallot, a representative of the Spokane Spokesman-Review, who was at Wardner at the time of the trouble, described the march of several hundred armed and masked men on the Bunker Hill mine, the seizing of a large quantity of dynamite, the explosion in the mill, and the many exciting events on that occasion. The testimony corroborated previous witnesses on this subject, but was more vivid and circumstantial on some points.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The conferees of the two Houses today reached an agreement on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. As agreed upon, the bill carried an appropriation of $24,173,152. Most of the Senate additions were retained, including that for the continuance of the Court of Private Land Claims for two years more. The Senate amendments looking to the continuance of the hydrographic office also were left in the bill, but the provision for a branch office at Manila was stricken out.

President Gompers' Argument.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, made an extended argument before the House committee on labor today in support of the proposed eight-hour law.

STORIES OF THE BOER WAR

DEADLINESS OF RIFLE FIRE FROM THE TRENCHES.

Grewsome Scenes on the Veldt—Clever Dutch Defensive Works—A Brave Subaltern.

LONDON, April 3.—As an example of the deadliness of rifle fire from behind entrenchments at short ranges, a Standard correspondent writing from Osfontein, March 7, of the siege of General Cronje, says:

"Colonel Hannay made an extraordinary charge with mounted infantry, riding his men at a gallop right up to the Boer trenches, but all were disabled or killed before they got within 50 yards. Colonel Hannay was himself killed."

During the Paardeberg battle, the same correspondent relates, a party of Kitchener's horse rode up to an Osfontein farmhouse. A man in khaki told the cavalrymen that British troops with guns occupied the kopjes near by. "The men off-saddled," the correspondent says, "and were resting, when suddenly the cry arose that the Boers were on them. The house was surrounded by the enemy, who fired into the horses, stampeding them. Lieutenant Watermeyer, who had run for his horse, was in the act of mounting when a Boer came around the corner of the house and fired point blank at him. The bullet struck his arm and grazed along his left shoulder. He let fall the reins, raised his rifle and shot the Boer dead. His horse having bolted, he crossed the farmyard and gained the garden, and thence, leaping the wall, escaped across the plain. Forty-three officers and men were killed, wounded or taken prisoners by the enemy."

Incongruities of War.

H. F. Prevost Battersby thus moralizes in the Morning Post on the incongruities of war, under date of Osfontein, March 6:

"Art and war. Who has the temerity still to speak of them together, which not even by their contrasts can be compared? Beneath me, behind a red-brown ant hill, a figure in khaki is lying with his cheek against his rifle, his eye along the sights. There is a lump of iron stone 900 yards in front of him on the lower slope of the kopje, and under it is a man whom he is trying to kill. He knows nothing of the man but that he wears a gray felt hat and has a pretty style of shooting, for the ant hill has been struck three times. The man knows probably even less of him. They move, in ordinary circumstances, 7000 miles apart; have not an interest nor even a quarrel in common. One lives in Chelsea, the other on the veldt. Each has, perhaps, his share of the virtues, makes a good woman happy, and does his duty by the state. With less space between them and no supply of cartridges, they might be the best of friends. Now each desires only the other's end.

"With a little more right allowance in that last shot for wind, the man on the kopje would be lying quiet among the stones, and none would know where he lay nor what had befallen him but the vultures, who turned his face upward next morning to pick out his eyes.

"But that is the inevitable incongruity of war, the effect of enmity without its existence; 'wrath bringeth the punishments of the sword,' said the writer of Job, but the punishment of the sword does not always bring wrath. Men can be made to slay each other without that inducement.

"Lying not far beyond that figure in khaki is a black patch. The gray-green scrub almost conceals it, all but two queer dark wisps like the talons of a bird clenched and turned upward. They are the hands of a man. Beneath them, looking upward also, is a face of a Kaffir. One knows it to be a face by its position, but the shrapnel which passed through it has made a mass of black and red with no human resemblance. The figure in khaki holds his nose when the wind passes his way over it. There is a little heap of potatoes beside the swollen body which it was gathering when war came by. That also is an inevitable incongruity; the doom of the peaceful. One accepts it with the other. War is this sort of thing, blind, senseless, indiscriminate. It is, also, after a fashion, worse than that.

"There is out there, spread over the thorns of a mimosa, what was once a man. No one who sees it as he passes looks at it again. The smear of yellow on what is left there speaks of lyddite. That may seem to the novice the worst side of war. It is not, really. The mind hugs it unwillingly, perhaps, and shudders. Memory cannot drop it by the way. It lends a horror to one's dreams. But in war it was merely a gruesome incident, a common one, possibly, but an incident always.

"The atmosphere is very different. One breathes it here, where the bullets are flying over, though the crack of the rifles, with their strange, soft cry, and the bitter reek of the dead is mixed with dust and the faint scent of flowers mixed, too, it may be, with the memory of that long, shallow trench beyond the camp, where the brown-kneed Highlanders lie in their gay hose and kilts beside the stiff, still figures in khaki. It is in that air that art sounds so strange a note that it seems but an echo from another world. That is no figure of speech. To think steadfastly here of an art, of the soul of an art, is to effect a transformation in personality no less astonishing than that Robert Louis Stevenson conceived for Dr. Jekyll.

"The change really is incredible; it is impossible to describe. One must live here first in this bare, empty land with life grown suddenly cheap, and death always about one, with friends buried at night that shared one's biscuit in the morning's battle, and remembered again with an intolerable smart, with destruction and victory only in one's thoughts, and the ruin and foulness of an army round one—it is in that one must be steeped to realize how far one has come; so far, so far that vision and thought and beauty seem left behind one in another world."

Boers Digging Trenches.

Bennett Burleigh, writing to the Daily Telegraph under date of March 6, says:

"Our friend, the wily Boer, is at his own congenial game along our front. Every kopje and defensive position he is industriously fortifying. I have ridden out and seen him digging trenches, building stone walls, erecting sandbag redoubts, mounting cannon and preparing to receive us in the direction he hopes we shall advance.

"For such a country, he has made choice of the strongest possible lines. The 18 miles he is intrenching southward from the Modder skip from range to range of low, strong kopjes. North of the Modder, upon other hills, he has detachments watching us, and guns in emplacements upon table-topped hills. His right rests upon a large, flat hill, his center and left among nests of conical kopjes, where he can hide his men and conceal his cannon. Yesterday (March 5) I watched the Boers at work for hours. Nearly every morning there are outpost affairs between our cavalry and them. Today a few guns were fired by either side, and the crackling of musketry went on for hours. The ranges were long and, consequently, little damage resulted.

"Some 10 days ago a smart thing was done by a subaltern in Roberts' Horse that deserves more than passing record. A body of Boers hastening to Cronje's relief were met and turned back by French's energetic cavalry. The enemy in their flight passed by several low kopjes where Roberts' Horse had pickets. One of these 'slated' them from a 600-yard range. A young officer, nearer 2000 than 600 yards from the Boers, seeing there was no chance of the enemy coming his way, took it upon himself to ride out with a thin squadron to within 300 yards of the retreating Boers. There he dismounted his men and began firing rapidly into the enemy, emptying half a hundred saddles. The Boers halted, resumed the fire, picked up most of their wounded and put them into wagons; but the officer stood his ground, and the enemy trekked, leaving him victor. Of such soldiers are good leaders made.

"There is said to be symptoms of horse sickness about, but I take it so far, hunger is its worst form and that, with overwork, has dotted the veldt with the carcases of animals, poisoned the air of old camps and brought hither ominous swarms of vultures. I fear the amicable Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would despair of us and itself were its representatives here, they would have so much that is impossible to attempt to put right. It is suggestive of a more than healthy appetite to see horses wildly browsing upon African heather and scrub, or plunging for the straw casing of old bottles and hamper stuffing.

FIGHTING IN NATAL.

Boer Attack on the British Lines Stubbornly Resisted.

LONDON, April 12.—A special dispatch from Eland's Laagte, dated yesterday, says:

"Fighting was renewed beyond Eland's Laagte this afternoon. The Boers steadily advanced upon the British positions. There was a continuous rifle fire and the Boer big guns were in action. The British replied effectively, and after two hours' fighting the Boers were checked."

Eland's Laagte and Wepener still monopolize attention. At both places a series of indecisive actions are occurring. The Boer report of the fighting April 10 at Eland's Laagte avers that the advance on the British camp was made with the loss of only three mules and two horses, while the British losses, says the same report, must have been heavy. The bombardment lasted all day.

Nothing has been learned regarding the rumor of Colonel Baden-Powell's death, nor is there anything tending to show how long the general advance toward Pretoria will be delayed. In the absence of exciting developments, public interest centers more upon the personality of the new commanders, and in the supposition as to who the next General will be to be sent home.

The announcement of the reoccupation of Smithfield by the burghers, just received, is no news, as the small British force at that place withdrew thence after the Reddersburg affair.

It now appears that General Brabant himself is at Allwal North, and that only a portion of his column is at Wepener.

BOERS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

Their Leaders Unable to Hold Them Together Inactive.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 11.—According to information received here, the Boer activity eastward of the railroad and in proximity to the border, is largely due to the fact that Presidents Kruger and Steyn have found they are unable to keep their forces together in inactivity, the burghers declaring they are unwilling to remain with their commandos, unless actively employed, as they are convinced the British game is a waiting one. It is believed the Boer movement was originally designed to oblige Lord Roberts to weaken his force at Bloemfontein, in order to protect the railroad, when the Boers would have attempted to recapture the capital. But the burghers are evidently ignorant of the enormous forces Lord Roberts has at his disposal.

Advices from Caree Siding say the Boers are busily entrenching their position east of Brandfort, running parallel with the railroad, while strongly holding the Waterval Drift waterworks.

Fighting at Bult Fontein.

PRETORIA, April 11.—Advices from Wepener, where the British force is surrounded, say the battle continues favorable to the Federals. About 1500 British troops are said to be there.

Heavy cannonading was heard this morning in the direction of Bult Fontein, situated midway between Winburg and Bushof, in the Orange Free State, and north of Brandfort.

Advices from Boer headquarters in Natal say that after a heavy bombardment the British are retiring in the direction of Ladysmith, and the Federals are going to their old positions.

Substitutes and Leaves of Absence.

PRETORIA, April 11.—The Free State Gazette publishes orders to the effect that no person commandered for active service has the right to send a substitute, without the consent of the Landrost. In reference to leaves of absence, the Gazette says that 10 per cent of each command will be relieved by ballot for periods of 12 days. This is intended to meet the wishes of burghers desiring to plant crops.

Peace Commission Goes to Milan.

NAPLES, April 12.—The Transvaal commissioners, accompanied by Dr. Muller and Herr von Booschoten, started this morning for Milan.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Indications Are for a Harmonious Convention.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The indications are that the Republican state meeting, in this city, next week, will be brief and harmonious. At the headquarters of the Republican state committee, in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, it is said there probably will be no work for a committee on contested seats. Nearly all the delegates to the convention have been elected, and there are no contests to be decided by the convention. There was a report that the delegation from Troy, controlled by ex-Governor Black, might meet oppposition, but Mr. Black informs his friends in this city that there will be no opposition.

The resolutions to be adopted by the state convention will be passed upon by the state committee at its meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel Monday evening. It is already settled that Senator Platt, Senator Depew, Governor Roosevelt and Chairman O'Dell, of the state committee, will be elected the delegates-at-large to the National convention. Senator Elsberg, who is to be temporary chairman of the convention, and Congressman Sherman, who is to be permanent chairman, are under instructions, it is understood, to prepare short and pithy speeches. With all the work well outlined in advance, it is said the convention will have only one short session.

The Presidential electors will be chosen by the convention as reported by the districts, and the convention will ratify the choice of members of the new state committee elected by the district delegates.

Japanese Refused a Landing.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Thirty-three of the 219 Japanese steerage passengers who arrived on the steamer Belgian King, a few days ago, have been refused a landing by the immigation officials, but have appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, pending a reply from Washington, will be held here. The principal reason for their rejection by the officials is the discovery of evidence that the Japanese came here as contract laborers.

Four People Drowned.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., April 12.—Two men, Peter Larsen and Joseph Madsen, and women were drowned at the entrance to the outer harbor yesterday. They were under the influence of liquor and the boat was seen to overturn.

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

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE

EMPLOYES OF TWO SOUTHERN RAILWAYS ORDERED OUT.

Trouble Grew Out of the Refusal of Officials of the Companies to Consider Grievances.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1.—The threatening trouble of the telegraphers and other station employes of the Southern Railway and Alabama Great Southern Railway, which has been pending for several months, came to a head here today, when President Powell, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, called on the telegraphers to quit work.

The trouble commenced last Fall, when the telegraphers of each division appointed a committee to go before the division superintendents and ask a settlement of certain grievances. Hearings, they say, were refused them, and an appeal was made to General Superintendent Harrett, at Washington, and later to Vice-President and General Manager Cannon. The officers of the order state that no satisfaction was received from these officers, and the grievances were finally taken to President Speyer, whose secretary said the president was too ill to consider the matter at this time.

President Powell says the committeemen selected to represent the men have been dismissed to the number of more than 20, and that dozens of members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers have been discharged because of their membership. He says the last communication to the officials of the company contained an offer to arbitrate the differences. Railroad officials say the strike has caused them no inconvenience and has not interfered with traffic. In a statement which President Powell has issued he says:

"The strike was inaugurated for the following purposes:

"To secure reinstatement of its members who were discharged by the Southern Railway; for the right to be heard through committees in the adjustment of individual grievances; for a set of rules and rates of pay to govern train dispatchers, telegraphers, agents and other station employes in their employment, discipline, etc.; 12 consecutive hours' work per day, where one or two telegraphers are employed, including one hour for dinner; 10 consecutive hours, including meal hour, in all relay dispatchers' offices and offices where more than two dispatchers are employed; eight consecutive hours for train dispatchers; pay for overtime; to abolish the practice of compelling agents to load cotton and the performance of other manual labor; a minimum wage scale of $45 and $50 per month for operators and $120 for dispatchers; fair and equitable rules regarding promotion."

After New York Governorship.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Press says: 'Justice George C. Barrett, according to the belief of prominent politicians of both parties, will be the Democratic nominee for Governor this fall. This information comes from best official sources, and the Justice's friends say he probably will not preside in court again this Summer.

Justice Barrett sailed for Europe Wednesday. He will visit Richard Croker at Wantage before the return of the Tammany chieftain to this country, and, as he has been recognized for many years as one of Mr. Croker's closest friends, many questions of politics will be discussed.

Left to Cooper Union.

NEW YORK, April 12.—When John Holstead, a well-known tea merchant, died last May, he bequeathed sums of money to numerous public institutions, and the residue of the estate to Cooper Union. It was supposed that this residue would amount to $35,000. An inventory of the estate, however, shows that Cooper Union will receive $300,000.

Payne on Dewey's Candidacy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Republican National Committeeman Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, who is in the city, predicts the nomination of McKinley at Philadelphia by acclamation, and is confident of his re-election. When asked what he thought of Dewey's candidacy, he said: "I think that is too bad. I think this expresses it."

No Writ for Dreyer.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Judge Dunne today refused a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Banker E. S. Dreyer, under state prison sentence for the embezzlement of $316,000 of West Park Board funds, and committed him to the custody of the Sheriff.

Headache
Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by
Hood's Pills
The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

VIN MARIANI
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THE EVIDENCE submitted clearly proves that the medical profession as well as all who have used Vin Mariani pronounce it unequaled, absolutely reliable and safe. Can be taken with perfect confidence whenever a tonic restorative is required.
All Druggists'. Refuse Substitutes.

Tutt's Pills
Cure All
Liver Ills.
Perfect Health.
Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce
A Vigorous Body.
For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure
TUTT'S Liver PILLS

THISTLES AND DANDRUFF.
An Interesting Parallel and a Valuable Deduction Therefrom.
Cutting down thistles no more relieves the land of thistles than does scouring the scalp cure dandruff. In each case permanent relief can only come from eradicating permanently the cause. A germ that plows up the scalp in searching for the hair root, where it saps the vitality, causes dandruff, falling hair, and baldness. If you kill that germ, you'll have no dandruff, but a luxuriant suit of hair. Newbro's Herpicide is the only hair preparation in the world that cures dandruff, falling hair and baldness by killing the germ. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."