#### "CRACK PROOF" "SNAG PROOF" BOERS STILL RETIRE

**PURE RUBBER MINING BOOTS** 

# Goodycar Rubber Company

F. H. PEASE, Vice-Pres. and Manager

73 and 75 First St., Portland, Or.



BEAU BRUMMELI BEST FIVE-CENT CIGAR MADE

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Blumauer-Frank Drug. Co. Wholesale

## Furs! Furs! Furs!

Manufacturers of Exclusive Novelties In Fine Furs, ALASKA OUTFITS—In Fur Robes, Fur Overcoats, Caps, Gloves, Moccasins, etc. Highest price paid for raw furs.

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Its purity and high standard will be maintained, because the

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BLUMAUER & HOCH 110 FOURTH ST.

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### St. Charles Hotel

FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS

PORTLAND, OREGON American plan...... \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 European plan...... 50c 75c \$1.00

American and European Plan.

### **PNEUMATIC RUNABOUTS**



Traps, Surreys, Stanhopes and Golfing Wagons. Latest styles, greatest variety, highest quality, sat-

Visitors always welcome. Out-of-town people especially invited.

#### Studebaker

CARRIAGES WAGONS HARNESS

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isfactory prices.

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SPRING STYLES BOYS' HAND-SEWED SHOES TAN CALF LACE TAN CALF BLUCHER VICI KID FOOT FORM LASTS

**YOUTHS' SIZES**—

11 to 2, at \$2.50 BOYS' SIZES-

21 to 51, at \$3.00

### E. C. GODDARD & CO.

Oregonian Building

Prisoners Should Work.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Indus-trial Commission today sent to Congress its report on prison labor. In summing up its conclusions, the commission says all prisoners should be engaged in pro-ductive labor, and that the states should have absolute control of their care. Their employment with the intention of producing revenues, the report says, tends to the greatest competition with free labor, and detracts from the punitive reformatory and disciplinary features of the prisons. detracts from the punitive reformatory and disciplinary features of the prisons. Employment of prisoners on public works has the least tendency to competition with free labor. The commission submits general provisions of law, mainly from the New York statute, and recommends that such part shall be embodied in the laws of the different states as is found possible.

"Boxers" Rilled No One.

"Boxers" Rilled No One.

"Environment of report from Tenn-frein, dated April 22, that a number of native Christians had been massacred by members of the Chinese secret society, known as the "Boxers" attacked a village occupied by a number of Catholics, but over the commendation of the different states as is found possible.

#### You Knew

That day by day, slowly but surely, you are permanently injuring your eyesight by neglecting to provide yourself with suitable glasses, wouldn't you hasten to have them examined? Perhaps you do not require glasses. Perhaps, again, if a pair were carefully adjusted to your sight now it might save you a lifetime of regret. Bet-

WALTER REED

ter see about it today.

Eye Specialist

183 SIXTH STREET

OREGONIAN BUILDING

Fire Loss of \$250,000

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Fire which started on the top floor of J. W. Mc-Calulisiand's Paper Spool Manufactory, at 227 Church street, tonight spread to adjoining property and before the flames had been gotten under control did dam-age to the extent of about \$250,000. John and James Dobson, manufacturers of carpets, sustained a loss of about \$200,000.

"Boxers" Killed No One.

Will Not Be Forced to Fight or Surrender.

WEPENER HAS BEEN RELIEVED.

Bombardment of Dalgety Wrought Great Havoe Among the Stock-Short Rations at Mafeking.

LONDON, April 26, 5 A. M .- It is now apparent that the chances of Lord Rob-erts catching the retreating Boers in a net are very slender. The Boers have net are very siender. The Boers have everywhere retired at the first pressure of the British advance, and the hope that General Rundle would be able to induce them to remain at De Wet's Dorp until they had been forced to fight or surrender has been disappointing.

No attempt was made to pursue the commandoes retiring from Wepener. Everything now depends upon the progress of General French's cavalry brigades, but they are entering a very difficult, hilly

ress of General French's cavalry brigades, but they are entering a very difficult, hilly

and practically unknown country.

The cavalry have already had a long march over heavy and sandy roads, and nothing is known regarding the condition of the horses. In any case, it is now a race between the Federals and the forces of General French and General Hamil-

The slowness of the recent movements of the British Infantry and previous experience of the ability of the Boers to move rapidly, with guns and baggage, over their own country lead to a belief that Lord Roberts' enveloping operations will fail and will have to be repeated further north. At the most he will, perhaps, capture some Boer guns and baggage, and hurry the retreating burghers. Considerable results have been attained in the relief of Wepener and in the clearing of the Southeastern corner of the Free State of Boera, but the Boer army, whatever its strength, has still to be dealt with. The slowness of the recent movements

dealt with.

Besides the casualties among the men, the Boer bombardmen; of Colonel Dalgety's position wrought' great havoc among the cattle and horses. The garrison could have held out for another festingth, but were in no condition to fortnight, but were in no condition to render much assistance in pursuing the

Boers.

There is little news from other quarters. The inhabitants of Mafeking are now on a daily ration of two pounds of soup and two quarts of "skilly."

General Survey of the Field. The news received today has little bear-ing upon the question of the hour. A

dispatch from Durban dated Tuesday, April 24, reports that General Lucas Mey-er is dead, but that the General is known to have been well on the previous day.

A Boer version of the recent British attack at Fourteen Streams says that two Boers were killed and 400 wounded. Little damage, it is added, was done to the camp, though it was vigorously bom-barded.

barded.

The Ladymith district is apparently still only marked by sniping and scouting. A Boer dispatch from Glencoe, Natal, dated Tuesday, April 24, says that four scouts surprised 300 British from Lady-smith April 22, and put the whole body to flight and captured two of them.

The arrival of Mafeking dispatches has renewed the interest and an expectancy as to the fate of its defenders. Lady Sarah Wilson's account of the slaughter of three natives who went out from Mafewhich had been looted by the Boers who, while they were sleeping, were surrounded by burghers and shot without quarter, apparently harshly misrepresented the by the Associated Press from Mafeking says that the natives in question were unauthorized raiders, and that instead of being ruthlessly slaughtered by the Boers while sleeping, they beat back the burgh-ers who were obliged to get reinforcets. The dispatch adds:

"There was no question of surrender. The leader of the natives, a tail, spare man, railied his men to the last and the fight went on from the rising to the sinking of the sun. Those 25 Fingoes, armed with obsolete rifles, fought with grim des-peration. Machine guns and Mausers poured shot and shell into their midst. Until their ammunition was exhausted the natives fought and the Boers killed all but one of them, who, wounded, hid in the reeds and escaped. General Sny-man complained of Colonel Baden-Powell man complained of Colonel Baden-Powell employing barbarians who killed six and wounded numbers of the Boers. Colonel Baden-Powell replied that the raid was unauthorized, and pointed out that a number of natives were destitute because their homes had been burned and cattle stolen by the Boers. He declined to be held responsible for the natives' ac-

"Mafeking may be forgiven if it begins to prefer some attempt at relief rather than empty congratulations for its gallant stand. Though there is only sufficient to keep body and soul together, it will never surrender. It is very weary of it

THE FIGHTING AT DE WET'S DORP. Situation From Boer Standpoint

Saturday-Appeared Confident. DE WET'S DORP, Orange Free State, Saturday, April 21.—When General De-wet's scouts announced Thursday evening Saturday, April 21.—When General Dewet's scouts announced Thursday evening
that General Kelly Kenny and General
Rundle's column was advancing on De
Wet's Dorp, he ordered "up eaddle" and
moved with the Ficksburg command and
General Cronje, Olivier and Wessels to intercept their march. This was Friday
morning. The British occupied the grass
hill at Taljard's farm and Dewet those
immediately southwest of De Wet's Dorp
facing the British. Cronje delayed occupying an important hill, which the British
took at noon.

took at noon.

At 9 o'clock yesterday rifle firing commenced briskly. The British had made trenches and had thrown up schanzes. At 11 o'clock the Free State cannon and Maxim guns opened fire, and the former constantly dropped shells into the British camp. Darkness stopped the fighting until 11 o'clock, when the Bethlehem men on the extreme right heard some British in their immediate vicinity and opened fire. Their immediate vicinity and opened fire. Their commandant stepped out into the darkness and discovered a wounded man and 15 British, who declared they had lost their way while searching for water. At daybreak 13 more British strayed into

In the morning the British started an outflanking movement, sending a large body of horse to the hills couth of De Wet's Dorp. General Dewet immediately dispatched General Wessels with three cannon to head off the British, and the having no cannon, were forced to return to camp.

At the main positions a constant can-nonade was maintained, but there was little rifle fire.

The British camp was observed at sun-The British camp was observed at sun-set to be hastly packing up and was sub-sequently removed behind the hills, the troops in the schanzes firing volley after volley to distract attention from the camp,

which was ecriously damaged by the Free State shells. The prisoners declared the British num-

bered 25,000 men. Lieutenant Losberg, of the artillery, was shot through the head, legs and arms, but continued at the guns, and Field Cornet Englebrecht was killed while standing up and giving orders.

The loss during the two days was three killed and 12 wounded. The British loss is unknown, but where their right flank was driven back today a number of dead were left on the field.

General Welly Woone's left was bestern

General Kelly Kenny's left was beaten back yesterday and his right today. It is expected that he will await reinforce-

FRENCH ENTERS DE WET'S DORP. Six Thousand Boers Avoided His Attack in the Rear.

DE WET'S DORP, Wednesday, April 25, Evening. - General French entered this town today with two cavalry brigades. He left camp at daylight, and found the Boers holding the hills. These were Boers holding the hills. These were shelled, and the Boers retreated. The cavariy pushed around the position of the Boers adove the town, where they were holding General Rundle in check. It is reported that 600 Boers passed through the town last night in order to avoid Gen

WARRENTON, Wednesday night, April 25.—The Boers, having become emboldened, shelled the village and the British trenches. Monday night, Colonel Paget placed several guns on the river bank under cover of the darkness, within 100 yards of the Boer trenches across the river. The horses and carriages were withdrawn beyond range, and at daybreak the British opened a heavy bombardment with shrapnel and lyddite. The Boers were taken completely by surprise, but they replied with five guns, including a 40-pounder, and a heavy rifle fire was opened at the same time. The duel continued many hours, the Boers finally evacuating the position with, it is believed, considerable loss. There were no casualties on the British side. During the evening the guns were safely withdrawn. Duel Lasted Many Hours. evening the guns were safely withdrawn. The sniping today showed that the Boet laager had been removed far back to the

Boers Withdrew Unpursued. LONDON, April 26.-The Times has the following from a special correspondent, dated Mafeting, Basutoland, April 25: "I rode from Jammersburg here, ekirt-ing Wepner, and I met General Bra-bant's advance guard four miles south of Wepener. They report three successful fights Saturday, Sunday and Tuesday, with 22 casualties. The siege was raised, and 5000 of the enemy retired along the Ladybrand road within our eight and un-pursued. Colonel Dalgety's casualties are 33 killed and 122 wounded."

I ers Abandon Wepener. LONDON, April 25.—The War Office has assued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 25, 3:25 P. M.: "The enemy retired from in front of Wepner last night, and this morning fied mortheastward along the Ladybrand road. Their number was between 4000 and 5000."

CAPE TOWN, Thursday, April 26.—The relief of Colonel Dalgety was accomplished by General Brabant. The British Casualties. LONDON, April 25.—The War Office has issued Lord Roberts' list of the casualties prior to the occupation of De Wet's Dorp, showing that Captain Denny, of the Thirteenth Hussars, was killed and that a Captain, two Lieutenants and 22 men were wounded. Captain Prothero, who was wounded at Karreefontein, has since died.

Richter's Farm Burned. BLOEMFONTEIN, April 25.-Richter's farm, near Leeuw Kop, from which, while flying a white flag, the Canadians were fired upon, has been burned as a punishment. Richter is a prisoner

Brabant's Horse Isolated. PARIS, April 26.—A dispatch from Pre-toria says that General Dewet has Bra-bant's Horse isolated and has repulsed two attempts to relieve it, capturing 50 Brit-ishers.

Rundle at De Wet's Dorp. LONDON, April 25.—A dispatch to the Times from De Wet's Dorp, dated Wed-nesday, says General Rundle arrived there

Boers Reoccupy Boshof. LONDON, April 26.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, says the Boers have reoccupied Boshof, the Brit-

THE CHILDREN AND DEWEY Watch Presented by Representatives of 50,000 Donors.

WASHINGTON, April 25.-Admiral Dewey today received a delegation represent-ing 50,000 children in the Northwest, who presented to him, as a token of the represented to him, as a token of the regard and esteem of the donors, a beautiful gold watch and fob. The money was raised entirely by 1 cent subscriptions, the movement being started by Archie Cadzow, of Rosemount, Minn. The names of zow, of Rosemount, Minn. The names of all contributors, together with a story of the enterprise, made up from newspaper clippings and prepared in the form of a beautiful book, accompanied the watch. The watch is 22 karat gold, bearing the monogram, "G. D." in gold enamel on the front of the case, and the Admiral's flag in blue and white enamel on the back. In accepting the gift Admiral Dewester. In accepting the gift, Admiral Dewey

"I value the praise of the children and the affectionate enthusiasm they show me, and I have never been more touched than now. So long as the children love me, I am unassallable, for they are un-erring in their intuitions, and know when

they are loved.

"That 50,000 little ones should make me 50,000 wishes as they bestowed their pennies for this watch, is the proudest triumph of my life. When I hear it tick or see its hands move, I shall say to myself: 'How rich you are; 50,000 innocent, kindly friends are with you,' and my heart will swell with joy and gratitude. I shall wear the waich and feel it a guaranty of happiness and success."

A FATAL LABOR RIOT.

One Man Killed and Another Seriously Wounded.

CHICAGO, April 25.—In a labor riot to-night at Racine and Wellington avenues, night at Racine and Wellington avenues, Peter Miller was shot through the head and killed and six other men were more or less injured. Miller, together with John McGuire, William Pottger, Louis Jacktske and James Gibbons, all of them union printers, waylaid three nonunion men who had taken their places in the Baker-Sawter Printing Company's office, and attacked them. H. C. Baster, the company's superintendent, who was one of the men attacked, opened fire on the assailants, with a revolver. Miller wes

#### OPENED A SCANDAL

Connected With Pneumatic Mail Tube Service.

HOUSE CUTS OUT APPROPRIATION

mproper Use of Stock and Bonds Charged-Large Sum to Official Who Introduced Service.

WASHINGTON, April 25. - The House today put its heel upon the pneumatic mati tube service now in operation in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and if its action shall stand, the whole service will be crushed out. The postoffice com-mittee had recommended an increase of the appropriation for this service from \$225,000 to \$725,000. The proposed increase was attacked by the appropriation committee under the leadership of Moody of Massachusetts, with such vigor and success that in the end the House voted, \$7 to \$50 to strike out the article appropriation. to 50, to strike out the entire appropria-tion from the bill. Moody created a sen-sation in the way in which he assailed the methods of the Pneumatic Tube Com-pany, and made the direct charge that a former member of the House who was a member of the appropriation committee had been a holder of the stock and bonds of the company. He declined to disclose the gentleman's name. He added to the scandal by charging that a block of the stock had been sent as a New Year's gift the company that a block of the stock had been sent as a New Year's gift the company that t to a near relative of another member of Congress, but to the credit of the mem-ber, he said, the dishonoring gift had been returned to the sender by the next mail. Although the tube service was highly commended by other members, these revelations transferred the sentiment of the House, which has several times voted for the tube service, into a decisive majority against its continuation in any form.

Tawney, of Minnesota, offered as an amendment a bill to reclassify railway

mail clerks, but it went out on a point of King Back in Congress William King, who served in the 55th Congress from the State of Utah, was eworn in as a Representative of that state to succeed Brigham H. Roberts, who was denied a seat. Without preliminary business, the House resumed consideration of the post-office appropriation bill. The item appro-

printing \$725,000 for pneumatic tubes, an increase of \$500,000 over the appropriation increase of \$600,000 over the appropriation for the current year, was the subject of two hours' debate under the arrangement previously made.

Little (Ark.) opposed the pneumatic tube system, which he held was unnecessary and of no material benefit in expediting the mails. The charges for the service in New York, he said, were outrageously exorbitant. The Government was paying \$37.000 a mile rental for a six-inch fron pipe, besides the cost of operating

iron pipe, besides the cost of operating Moody (Mass.) also opposed the exten-sion of the tube service. If it was en-tered upon, he said, it would add in the near future millions to the already swo!near future millions to the already swot-ien expenditures of the Postoffice Depart-ment. Using this item as a text, Moody made an urgent plea for retrenchment in public expenditures. Every branch of the public service, he said, was asking for its share of the enormous revenues which were being collected. Proceeding, Moody assailed the whole history of the pneu-matic tube service.

matic tube service. "It is so maiodorous from beginning to end," said he, "that it should die the death of a dog."

"Smoke the rascals out," cried Little, "and we on this side of the House will stay with you."

Exploited a Scandal. Moody said it was not a pleasant thing for him to exploit the scandal which had been uncovered by the postal commission of which he was a member, but he considered it his duty to do so. He declared that ex-Second Assistant Postmaster-General Neilson, under whom the first experiments in the pneumatic tube service were made, when he retired accretice were made, when he retired acservice were made, when he retired accepted from the company \$1000 in cash and \$10,000 in stock for his services here during the succeeding year. What that service could be, Moody sold he could not imag-ine. These facts he said had been brought

out by the commission. John E. Milholland, of New York, he said, was president of the tube company.

Moody's next statement startled the House and created a sensation. The tube pany was its contract with the Govern-

"I regret to say," continued Mr. Moody, deliberately, "that one of the principal holders of these stocks and bonds was a member of this House and a member of the committee of appropriations."

"Give his name," shouted Livingston,

(Ga.). "I will not," replied Moody. Then he made another sensational state-

ment to the effect that a large block of the stock had been sent to a near relative of a prominent member of the House as a New Year's gift. "But I am proud to say," said Moody, "that the return

mail carried back that dishonoring and dishonorable gift."

When the applause that greeted this statement had died out, Moody appealed to the House not to indorse "this sort of a transaction."

ody disclaimed any intention of reflecting on the postoffice committee which he highly commended. He was especially glowing in praise of Loud, chairman of the committee. Moody said he had been ap-pealed to by commercial bodies of Boston to aid in the extension of this service, but he refused to close his eyes to his duty in this matter. He charged that companies in all the large cities of the country were preparing to raid Congress in behalf of further extensions of the

tube service. Roberts (Mass.)' Bingham (Pa.) Cummings (N. Y.), all warmly suported the extensions of the pneumatic tube service, condemning the methods denounced by Moody, but saying that the service was too valuable to large business communities to be dispensed with,

The Service Strangled.

Loud, who closed the debate, said the service should either be strangled or ex-On motion of Moon (Tenn.) the House by 87 to 50 voted to eliminate the entire

paragraph.

When the paragraph relating to rail-way mail service was reached, Tawney (Minn.) offered as a substitute for it his bill for the reclassification of railway mail clerks. It divides the clerks into 10 classes, the highest grade to receive \$1800 per annum, and provide a general system of promotion.

The conference asked for by the Senate on the Foraker resolution was agreed to, and Cooper (Wis.), Cannon (Ill.), and Jones (Va.) appointed conferees.

Tawney made an extended argument in favor of his amendment, which he said was destined to do justice to one of the most deserving classes of Govern. the most deserving classes of Govern-ment employes. Cummings (N. Y.) de-

conference asked for by the Sen

nounced the appropriation adopted yesterday to give extra compensation to the letter-carriers who work over 48 hours a week as part of the scheme of the Post-office Department to evade the 8-hour law and gave notice that he would demand an aye and no vote when the bill was reported to the House. Loud defending the provision in the bill relating to the pay of railway postal clerks, said that it provided an increase of \$600,000, the largest increase in the history of the service. Dalzell (Pa.) who was in the chair, finally ruled the Tawney amendment out

Without completing the hill, the House, at 5:06 P. M., adjourned.

'AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSED. Carries an Appropriation of \$3,000,

000-The Alaska Code. WASHINGTON, April 25.-After a brief debate today the Senate agreed to the conference report of the Hawaiian civil government bill, the provisions relating to the right of franchise and imprisonment for debt having been amended to conform to the ideas of the Senate. The agri-cultural appropriation bill was passed, carrying a little over \$3,000,000. The Alaskan civil government bill was under con-sideration for half an hour, but no progress was made. Platt (Rep. N. Y.) moved into Quay's old seat.

A joint resolution authorizing the exhibit of Government relics at the New York Printing Exposition was adopted. Cullom presented a conference report of the bill to provide a government for that he will again stand for the Senate although others think he will now send some man he can control to the Senate tion to vote, and the elimination of the provision that a person may be imposed. tion to vote, and the elimination of the strings to the detrement of Hanna, who provision that a person may be imprisoned for debt or for nonpayment of sylvanian in the Senate. The anti-Quay taxes.

"If the conference report is adopted." suggested Jones (Dem. Ark.), "the payment of taxes will not be a prerequisite "That's it exactly," replied Cullom, "and

in addition there shall be no imprisonment for debt." Tillman inquired what had been done with the provision requiring the Presi-dent to appoint the officials of the ter-

from among the residents of Ha-Cullom replied that the offices were to be filled by citizens of Hawaii. Tillman thought this provision ought to have been inserted in the Porto Rican bill, "that carpet-baggers" should not be "in-flicted upon those people." Foraker pointed out that under the Porto Rican bill the President, if he saw fit, could ap-point all the officers of Porto Rico from citizens of the island. Platt (Rep. Conn.) protested against requiring the President to appoint officials of the islands from their inhabitants. The conference report

was agreed to without division. Consideration was then begun on the agricultural bill. As reported to the Senate, it carried \$3,959,120. The committee amendment reducing the amount of the appropriation for "printing, illustration, cation, indexing and distribution of ocuments, bulletins and reports" \$196,600 to \$85,000, was withdrawn, strong opposition to it developing from Messrs.
Tiliman, Allen, Berry, Spooner, Cockrell
and others. They agreed that the farmers' bulletins issued by the Agricultural Department were among the most valuapublications of the kind ever gotten.
The committee amendment reducing the amount fixed by the House for the purchase and distribution of seeds from \$170,000 to \$130,000, was abandoned,

Senators Tillman, Kenny, Berry, Stewart and Butler opposing the amendment. Tillman secured the adoption of an nt appropriating \$5000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate to demonstrate whether it is practicable to introduce its culture into the Southern States. He explained that the cotton-planters of the South were nearly all at the mercy of the jute trust, which had a monopoly on supplying the covering of cotton bales. He hoped that a substitute for jute might be found. The bill was

Consideration of the Alaskan civil code bill was then resumed, the pending ques-tion being the amendment relating to the Cape Nome mining claims offered by Hansbrough, who said that, having been convinced his amendment was too radical, he had decided to withdraw it. He then accepted the substitute offered by Carter, with the insertion of a provision that it should apply to the District of Alaska, and not to the entire public domain. Carter accepted the suggestion and modified

contractors who took their pay in stock and bonds. The only asset of the company was its contract with the c versal of pelley of the Government; re-troactive in its operation, and in every way unjust and inequitable. Pettus (Dem. Ala.) entered a protest against the adop-tion of the amendment, and Pettigrew supported it. Stewart declared the whole proposition a trick to change the laws, and said he proposed to find, if possible, "the nigger in the wood-pile." Without further action, the Senate, at

#### o'clock adjourned. THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS. Naval Board of Construction Has

Approved the Plans. WASHINGTON, April 5.-The Naval Board of Construction has finally approved the plans for the three battleships authorized by the last Congress and given instructions to have the specifications prepared at once preliminary to calling for bids from the shipbuilders. The ships will be enlarged Iowas in type, with the same rectangular superstructure and the two turrets, bow and stern, on the main deck. The turret guns will be 12-inch caliber like the Iowa's guns; there will be a tur-ret at each corner of the superstructure carrying two eight-inch guns and 12 sixinch rapid-firers will be disposed along the sides of the central citadel. The ships will make 19 knots' speed and have a dis-placement of about 15,500 tons, making these new ships by far the largest in the United States Navy, and as big as the latest type of British armored cruisers. As the constructors are limited in the draft by our shallow harbors to a little over 25 feet, and as 75 feet represents about the greatest beam consistent with speed, it will be necessary to provide for the weights by giving the ships more length than the lowa class, and they will be almost 440 feet long. The secondary batteries will be made up

largely of 14-pounders. Altogether, the ships will be more than equal to any warships of their size in the world's navies.

Three Ground Under Car Wheels.

PITTSBURG, April 25.-The Southern Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran down a party of three at South Fork, Pa., today, killing Joseph Petargen, a miner, aged 35 years and Mary Poleski, his niece, 5 years old, and fatally injuring Petargen's daughter Lizzle, aged 3 years,

President McKinley in Cleveland. CLEVELAND, O., April 25.—President McKinley arrived here at 10:30 this morning, and was driven at once to the residence of his sister, Mrs. Sarah Duncan. After a visit with his relatives he returned to Canton this afternoon,

its Defeat Accomplished by Rejection of Quay.

HANNA BLAMED BY PENNSYLVANIAN

Quay's Future Course a Subject of Speculation-Effort to Get Money for Alaska Schools.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- One result of the defeat of Quay is the defeat of the shipping bill. Several Republican Senators who are eanestly in favor of Quay have stated that they will inform Senator Hanna on his return that the shipping bill, which is his favorite measure, will not receive their support, and that he need not attempt to bring it up at this session. While it was quite likely that the shipping bill could not pass this session anyway, the determination of these Republi-cans not to allow it even to be brought up, as a punishment to Hanna, who is so ch interested, is an interesting feature

of the vote on Quay. None of the politicians here know what Quay intends to do, but many believe that he will again stand for the Senate, which is without any repres tion at Harrisburg today, is stated to be stronger than ever, and its members say that Pennsylvania shall go unrepresented before it will allow a man like Quay to

continue to have the office. Public Schools for Alaska

An effort will be made to have an ap-propriation of \$100,000 inserted in the sundry civil bill for conducting public schools in Alaska, and a recommendation to this effect has just been made by the Secretary of the Interior, indorsed by the Trensury Department. At first but \$65,000 was asked for, but it is found that the increase in the number of pupils is greater than was contemplated, and that new schools are needed in many points, among them being Skagway, Juneau. Fort Wrangel. Douglas Island and Ketchikan. This provision will have the support of the Oregon and Wash-ington delegations, although the Alaska code provides that a portion of the liquor revenues collected in Alaska shall be expended on the district schools. This provision will not become operative, even should the bill pass, until near the end of the next fiscal year, hence special legisla-

tion is needed now.

Appropriation for Prunes. For scientific investigations seeking to mprove the prune crop and prevent the less of crops through the propagation of unsuccessful varieties in the Pacine North-west, Senator Foster secured an increase in the prune culture item in the agricultural appropriation bill in the Senate today from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Popular Vote for Scantor. It is barely possible that the Senate may give consideration to the joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment for the people, but it will not get further than the consideration stage, in which a num-ber of Senators will make speeches, and then it will go over with the mass of other business that carent be transacted at this cotton bales. He hoped that a substitute determine, because there is never any vota for jute might be found. The bill was been allowed to come up it has been through the courtesy of Senators to give their colleagues an opportunity to address the Senate upon it, but not wth any idea are that there are now about one-third of the Senators in favor of the amendment several of whom were forced into that position on account of the sentiment in their respective states. But it requires two-thirds of the Senate to pass such a resolution, and under the present circumstances it is not expected that this two-thirds can be obtained unless there is al-

most a revulsion in favor of the move

Curious Political Condition. There is a rather curious condition existing politically when no leading Democrat can be found who will say privately that he expects to see Bryan elected, and at the same time many of the leading Republicans are very much alarmed over the situation, and believe that a conserv-ative nomination at Kansas City would mean the defeat of McKinley, or at least a very close fight. These Democrats rec-ognize that Bryan cannot win, and yet they are determined to go ahead and nominate him, because they cannot avoid it, and also because he has made his campaign so thorough that it is not likely that a third of the convention could be se-cured against him. Of course, there is no possibility of defeating McKinley's nomi-nation, although many wise politicians recognize the fact that it is hard to reelect a President on account of the personal dissatisfaction with the candidate and general desire among discontented elements for a change. It is also interest-ing to note that some very shrewd politicians of the Democratic party do not believe that the next House will be Democratic. They expect to make a few gains here and there, basing this hope on the disatisfaction with the Porto Rican bill, and because the vote in several districts in the last election was very close. On the other hand, they point out that, with the Chicago platform and Bryan nomi-nated, a number of districts will be lost in New York and Pennsylvania, a suffi-cient number at least to offset all the cient number at least to offset a gains that will be made elsewhere.

Gold Democrats Win. There were elected in New York last year a number of Democrats because they were running on the platform which did not commit the party to any line of policy on the money question, and the men nom-inated were Gold Democrats. It is be-ileved generally by the silver men who are behind Bryan that the delegations from the Eastern States will not be materially changed from what they were in the Congress when McKinley was elected. At that time only a few of the uncompromising solid Democratic districts sent Democrats to the House of Representatives from New York. The Republicans. owever, fear that the Porto Rican tariff legislation will lose them votes in Indi-ana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Michi-gan, but it is said that the desire of these states to repudiate Bryanism will be very likely to hold nearly all of the Congres-sional districts solid, as the campaign must be made on Bryan and silver if he is nominated. Probably extraordinary claims will be made by both parties, not only on the Presidency, but on Congress, but it may be set down as a fact that for the present at least these claims will be made largely for publication, and not because they voice the confidence of the men