HONOR FOR HEPBURN

Friends Favor Him for Vice-Presidential Candidate.

REWARD FOR WORKING FOR CANAL

Strong Sentiment Among the Pacific Coast Delegation for the Iowa Man—The Clark Case.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—There is quite a strong sentiment among the Pacific Coast delegates in Congress in favor of Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, for Vice-President on the Republican ticket. These men say that such an honor as this would be but a just recognition of the efforts of the Iowa man toward securing a Nicaragua canal. Representatives Tongue and Moody both think Hepburn is entitled to this recognition, and would be glad to see him receive the nomination, believing, further, that he would make a good running mate for McKinley in every way. The Senators are also similarly inclined, while the Washington delegation is practically pledged to Hepburn, their first choice, Bartlett Tripp, having declined to run.

The Emergency Fund.

If the deficiency bill being prepared by the river and harbor committee comes out as contemplated, Oregon will receive its share of recognition. The Columbia River will, of course, get its $10,000 pro rata of the emergency fund, and it is the aim of the delegation, as well as the Washington and Idaho delegations, to secure an appropriation for a survey for a canal and locks around the obstruction at The Dalles. Should the House committee fail to grant authority for the canal and locks survey and estimate of cost, it is expected the Senate will add an amendment to secure it with the view of having the report for use at next Congress.

Alaska Lighthouses.

The Secretary of the Treasury has assured Representative Jones that whether the bill for Alaska lighthouses passes this session or not, an investigation will be made immediately to determine the definite location of the lights, and, inasmuch as Speaker Henderson has promised to let the bill pass the first thing next session, it is thought little delay will result.

Clark Case Not Settled.

It looks as if the Clark case is not settled, by a long way. Clark had the sympathy of the Senate after delivering his speech of resignation, but many Senators believe it was a trick, and that his friends had arranged for his appointment, and consequently there has been quite a reaction. The probabilities are now that the committee on privileges and elections will not recognize the resignation, and will insist on declaring there was no election, which will keep the Clark case before the Senate for some time, and possibly interfere with the programme for an early adjournment.

Senators generally declined to express opinions upon the effect of the appointment. Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, would only say: "I reckon the trick won't work." According to the opinions of Senators McComas, Caffrey and Jones, of Arkansas, if the Senate adopts the resolution of the committee on privileges and elections it will be as though the vacancy had existed all the time, and the Governor would then have no power to appoint. Senator Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate, said that under the present conditions a vacancy existed. He had ordered Mr. Clark's name stricken from the roll on the statement that he had resigned. If Senator Clark presented credentials in due form he would be sworn in, unless objection was made.

Aguinaldo's Letter.

The President today sent to the Senate a letter received from General Otis transmitting a translation of a letter written by Aguinaldo to a friend in Manila warning him to leave that city. Aguinaldo's letter is dated Malolos, January 17, 1900, and is addressed to Senor Bonito Legardo. In it Aguinaldo says: "I beg you to leave Manila, with your family, and to come here to Malolos, but not because I wish to frighten you. I merely wish to warn you for your protection, although it is not yet the day or week."

In his communication of transmittal, General Otis says: "The letter is forwarded to meet still further the absurd charges that the American authorities in Manila inaugurated the war." General Otis also states that this letter is one of a number written by Aguinaldo to his friends in Manila, warning them to leave the city for their safety. He adds that many families left the city in consequence of this warning.

CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting; Also the Boer Envoys.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Cuban postal frauds were discussed at today's Cabinet meeting. The suspension of Postmaster Thompson was a great surprise to the President and to the members of the Cabinet, none of whom believe that he is guilty. It is assumed that General Wood has come to the conclusion that until the matter of these frauds has been thoroughly investigated, it would be best to temporarily suspend all of the officials who are in positions where they might have knowledge, guilty or otherwise, of what was going on. Members of the Cabinet are not inclined to think that there was any widespread conspiracy to defraud, but nevertheless it is the purpose of the Government to sift the matter to the bottom.

The Cabinet also discussed the reception to be accorded the Boer delegation which has just arrived in this country. The decision was to make no unnecessary technical points against the delegates, but to treat them with as much liberality as is possible without a breach of diplomatic proprieties. That if they have any credentials the delegates will be afforded an opportunity to present them to the State Department. It is said there is a precedent for this line of action. But as it is undoubtedly the Administration's belief that this particular delegation does not come in a diplomatic capacity, the problem connected with their reception is considerably simplified, and officials will not be called upon to extend any form of recognition of the independence of the Boer Republics which might be regarded as an interference in the dispute which led to the existing war.

The Church in Mexico.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Right Rev William McLaren, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, who has just returned from a two months' visit in Mexico and New Orleans, talked freely to a Tribune reporter of religious conditions in the Southern Republic and of the race question in the South. The Bishop is looked upon by the Protestant Episcopal Church as an authority on Latin-American ecclesiastic topics, and has been asked by his people to make a visit to Cuba and Porto Rico for a canvass of the church situation in those islands.

The Bishop praised the work of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico. Dipping into the race problem, he declared that the results arising from giving a vote to the colored man in the South are not satisfactory. Taking missions in a broad sense, he expressed the opinion that in any foreign land the effort should be not to build up an American church, but to evolve a Christian church, suitable to local conditions. This idea seemed to be suggested for application in the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico.

RIOTING RESUMED.

Trouble Breaks Out Again Among St. Louis Street Car Men.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—The distinguished feature in the street car situation today was a riot which broke out on the opening of the Grand Avenue line of the St. Louis Transit system, during the progress of which two men were shot.

At nightfall the Transit Company and its 3600 striking employes were no nearer an adjustment of their differences than they were at the same time yesterday.

The officials of the railway company, members of the employes' grievance committee and the President of the Police Board were in session for five hours today in an endeavor to reconcile the differences. No agreement was arrived at, and they will meet again tomorrow afternoon in an effort to accomplish something. The Suburban Company, pursuant to the agreement effected yesterday with its striking employes, ran on full schedule time day and night. This is the first time since the strike began on the road that a night schedule was maintained. Five lines were opened during the day by the Transit Company, all shutting down at dark. Very irregular schedules were maintained on these lines.

The trouble on the Grand Avenue line occurred at Easton avenue about 4 o'clock. Stones and boards piled upon the tracks caused a blockade of half a dozen or more cars. Each car was manned by a crew and six policemen. When the policemen got down to remove the obstructions they were greeted by cries of "scab" from the crowd of strikers and their sympathizers. A volley of stones followed, and in retaliation shots were fired from several of the cars. John Flatley, a striking motorman, had his spine shattered by a bullet, and Joseph Trendall, an onlooker, was shot in the hip. Flatley is seriously hurt. B. B. Campbell, a conductor, is said to have shot both men. A squad of 50 to 75 policemen suppressed the riot.

Thomas King, aged 22, who was in a crowd of men and boys who stoned a Transit Company's repair wagon at Olive and Twentieth streets today, was shot and badly wounded by one of the men on the wagon.

DENVER LABOR CONVENTION.

President McDonald Denounced the Coeur d'Alene Investigation.

DENVER, Colo., May 15.—At the morning session of the Western Federation of Miners, Secretary-Treasurer Maher's report, showing in detail all transactions during the year, was read. The reading occupied two hours. President Boyce appointed committees.

At the morning session of the Western Labor Union, President Daniel McDonald read his annual address and appointed committees. He spoke of the necessity of organization and concerted action on the part of the wage-earners to solve the problems of the day. He said of the Coeur d'Alene investigation at Washington:

"The committee appointed by Congress to investigate this horrible affair has penetrated far enough to establish the truth of all the tales of devilry on the part of the National and state authorities, but as it was organized as a whitewash committee, the general public will never hear the truth, except that which finds its way into the columns of the reform and labor papers. We know that since the affair at Wardner, the rich corporations are more arrogant than ever. They feel that whenever workingmen are disposed to assert their manhood and resist tyranny, a Government stands ready to send hired assassins to coerce them, and, if necessary, to shoot them, or to imprison them for months without lawful arrest or impartial trial. We know this, because it has been tried at Wardner, and the scheme works to a charm. The struggle between labor and capital has begun, and we, the people, the producers of all the wealth, must not shirk the fight. Liberty, fraternity, equality will come when men cease to obey the dictates of those whom chance and fraud have elevated."

At the afternoon session of the Federation, the committee to which had been referred the president's address reported, approving the address, and it was ordered printed. The most important feature of the session was the presentation by Ed Olsen, of Ouray, and the discussion by the members generally, of a resolution looking to the accumulation by the Federation by assessment of a fund with which to purchase mines and establish a co-operation union smelter, the profits of which are to go into the treasury of the organization. The proposition was very favorably received, but was referred to the committee on resolutions, as was also one proposing the establishment of a miners' home.

The session of the Western Labor Union developed the fact that the organization is about to embark upon a campaign of education. In response to a resolution by M. P. Haggerty, a committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of the establishment of a university for the purpose of instructing the sons and daughters of laboring men in political economy. It was also decided to arrange for the dissemination of the writings of distinguished foreign authors on the subject of political economy.

A banquet was given by the local committee to the delegates of the two conventions at the Enterprise restaurant tonight. The most notable speech of the occasion was made by F. C. Robinson, of Spokane, Wash., one of the attorneys of the miners in the Wardner riot case, and also one of the prominent witnesses and attorneys before the Congressional investigation. Mr. Robinson took occasion to score General Merriam. He declared that General Merriam was responsible for all the arbitrary acts of the military regime. He said General Merriam's order for the arrest of the miners of adjoining districts was more dictatorial than any ever before issued. Mr. Robinson said that when General Merriam returned to Denver an effort was made to get him to Washington to explain his course in Idaho, but he declared that he could not go as he had a smelter strike on his hands. This, the speaker claimed, was an evidence that the General wished to re-enact the same military despotism in Colorado as had prevailed in Idaho. Speaking of the Congressional investigation, he claimed that the opponents of the unions took every means possible to prevent the truth being brought out. Many times, he said, efforts were made to secure the testimony of President Boyce, of the Miners' Federation, but the opposition was afraid of him and prevented it.

Dewey at Farragut's Birthplace.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 15.—The final day of Admiral Dewey's tour was spent at Low's Ferry, the birthplace of Farragut. Admiral Dewey formally unveiled the shaft erected to mark the birthplace of the first admiral. Admiral Dewey made an address, in which he paid high tribute to Farragut and recounted his associations with him. Addresses were also made by Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, representing the G. A. R.; Colonel L. D. Lyson and Judge O. P. Temple. Judge Temple presented Admiral Dewey with a handsome miniature of Admiral Farragut, done in ivory. The party returned to the city this afternoon, where the final reception was tendered Admiral Dewey by the Cumberland Club.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

The best Liver Medicine. A Vegetable Cure for Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation.

BULLER OCCUPIES DUNDEE

BOERS RETREAT BEFORE THE NATAL COLUMN.

They Are Making for the Mountain Passes—Arduous March of the British Forces.

LONDON, May 15, 1:56 P. M.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"Dundee, May 15.—We have occupied Dundee. About 2500 of the enemy left yesterday for Glencoe, where they are entrenched. Their wagons also left yesterday by Dejager's Drift and the Dannahauser road. Their Kaffirs said they were going to Laing's Nek. Almost every house in Dundee is completely looted. The navigation colliery is all right. The machinery of the Dundee collers is destroyed. The houses of the town are damaged, but are structurally intact."

A special dispatch from Lourenco Marques says it is reported that a large force of Boers have been captured by the British at Mafeking. Pretoria, it is added, reports on the other hand that Mafeking has fallen.

The War Office today furnished a tardy confirmation of the Associated Press story yesterday, telling of General Buller's moves on the Biggarsberg, in a dispatch from General Buller, as follows:

"Kemp's Farm, May 15.—The following telegrams, sent to Roberts, are now repeated to you. They begin under date of May 12:

"In accordance with instructions to keep the enemy occupied at Biggarsberg on May 11, I concentrated the Third Cavalry brigade of the Second Division, and some corps of artillery at Sunday's River Drift, on the Helpmaaker Road, and directed Colonel Bethuene to advance on Greytown with the Bethuene Mounted Infantry, Umvoti Mounted Rifles and Imperial Light Infantry. On May 12 we moved to Waschbank and Bethuene to Pomeroy, while General Hildyard, from Eland's Laagte, occupied Indoda Mountain on May 13.

"I sent General Hamilton with three battalions up the slope of Withek Hill. The Third Cavalry brigade crowned the hill on each side of the main road, and Bethuene attacked by the Pomeroy road from three sides. The enemy hurriedly abandoned the position, which they had strongly intrenched, and retired to the Nek in front of Helpmaaker, where we hope to dislodge them tomorrow, as many of them have retired. We have gained the summit of the Berg with the loss of only a few men wounded.

"I advance tomorrow on Beith, and Hildyard moves on Wessel's Nek. Our small loss, I think, was certainly due to the excellent troop leading of Generals Hamilton and Lord Dundonald and Colonel Bethuene.

"May 14.—The enemy evacuated Helpmaaker during the night, leaving a rear guard of about a thousand men in front of us. These we have forced back throughout the day under considerable difficulty, as they fired all the grass on top of the Berg as they retreated, and the wind being unfavorable to us, we were scarcely able to see at all. I halted the infantry, who marched very well through the hot smoke, at Telth. The cavalry has not yet reported, but are some miles ahead. We have taken a few prisoners. Our casualties are small.

"Dundonald reported late last night that he had driven the rear guard onto the main body of the enemy near Burslinden, where they occupied in force a strong position with three powerful guns. Major Gough, with a composite regiment, maneuvered to get around their right flank and they retired. Dundonald then halted. He was 25 miles as a crow flies from his previous night's bivouac, and has covered a waterless country, most of the time riding through smoke.

"From prisoners I learn that the enemy numbered over 2000 at Helpmaaker, and being now joined by those who left Van Jonder's Pass, they must total nearly 3000 men. We move on Dundee today."

Hildyard reports the occupation of Wessel's Nek, and is repairing the line. Judging from the above dispatches, the British advance is little more than an arduous march.

The Boers, who were active at first, later appear to have shown the same readiness to retreat which is now marking the movements of the Federals in the Free State.

REVENGE ON TAMMANY.

London Paper Advocates the Ostracism of Dick Croker.

LONDON, May 15.—The Express of today advocates the ostracism of Richard Croker in England in revenge for Tammany's attitude on the Boer War. It says:

"It has not escaped notice in this country that an American welcome to the Boer delegates has been inspired and encouraged by Tammany Hall, which is controlled by the notorious boss, Dick Croker. The records of Tammany are already black enough without the addition of this new infamy. But what makes the action of Tammany peculiarly infamous now is the fact that Croker claims the hospitality of an English domicile, poses as an English country gentleman and runs race horses on the English turf, yet is aiding and encouraging the worst of England's enemies.

"Croker's position is practically on all fours with that of the Duke of Orleans. The Duke has already paid the penalty of having fallen under the ban of social ostracism. If Croker finds that the bracing air of the United States does not invariably suit his constitution, he should secure the calm seclusion of an Italian villa within reach of the Duke of Orleans, whose company he will probably find congenial."

Concentrating on the Vaal.

KROONSTAD, Monday, May 14.—It is reported that the whole of the Boer forces are concentrating on the Vaal, withdrawing from Biggarsberg and the southwestern border.

It is computed that not more than 2000 Free Staters will fight on the Vaal.

Railway communication with this place is expected to open on Thursday. The transport is working smoothly, the troops and horses are receiving full rations. Water is plentiful and the health of the troops is excellent.

From Plumer's Camp.

PLUMER'S CAMP, May 4, via Ootsi, Monday, May 7.—Natives who have arrived here say that the bombardment of Mafeking on May 1 was not heavy. Twelve hundred and eighty refugees from Mafeking have reached here.

Patrols who have returned from the northern borders of the Transvaal say they saw no signs of Boers. All is quiet there.

Boers regularly patrol the neighborhood of Mafeking, but do not seem to be disposed to be aggressive.

Rundle Clears Ladybrand District.

BRAND'S DRIFT, May 13. — General Rundle has completely checkmated the attempt of the Boers to come south again, and the enemy are retiring before the persistent advance of the British. Many have been captured, or are surrendering. There were 150 of these yesterday and today, among them President Steyn's brother. Ladybrand district is clear of Boers. They have evacuated Mequatling's Nek, and are now near Lindley.

The Fighting at Mafeking.

LOURENCO MARQUES, May 15.—Boers Saturday occupied the Kaffir location at Mafeking; they were in turn attacked during the night of Saturday, and Sunday found them surrounded. The Boers lost seven killed and 17 wounded. The British loss is reported to have been heavy.

Portuguese Consul Expelled.

LISBON, May 15.—It is reported here that President Kruger has ordered the Portuguese Consul to leave the Transvaal Republic.

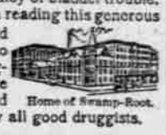
DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



Home of Swamp-Root.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Tie Game Between Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Both sides had numerous chances to win today's game, but the necessary hit failed to materialize. With one man out in the 12th inning, Steinfeldt hit for three bases. Orth then purposely sent Irwin and Crawford, who batted for Peitz, to first on balls. Wood struck out and Barrett's little fly ended the game. Scott had the visitors at his mercy after the fifth, striking out Slagle and Delhanty with a man on second in the 10th, and Chiles and Orth in the 11th, with the third base occupied. Darkness ended the struggle. Attendance, 1200. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Cincinnati....	4	13	4	Philadelphia..	4	14	5

Scott and Peitz; Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Swartwood.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Chicagos were weak with the stick today, but made it four straight from New York, because of Seymour's wildness. Van Haltren pitched the last three innings for New York, the first time he has been in that position for 10 years. Attendance, 900. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Chicago.....	10	7	2	New York.....	8	11	2

Taylor and Nichols; Seymour, Van Haltren and Bowerman. Umpire—O'Day.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 15. — Brooklyn outplayed St. Louis at every point today. Donlin's error let in two runs in the seventh. Attendance, 1630. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
St. Louis.....	2	10	3	Brooklyn.....	5	12	3

Sudhoff and Criger; Dunn and McGuire. Umpire—Hurst.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 15.—The sixth was Pittinger's fatal inning, when a combination of errors and hits gave the game to Pittsburg. Attendance, 2800. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Pittsburg.....	7	9	2	Boston.....	5	7	1

Tannehill and Schriver; Pittinger and W. Clarke. Umpire—Emslie.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	14	5	.737
Brooklyn	12	8	.600
Pittsburg	12	8	.571
Chicago	12	10	.545
Cincinnati	9	10	.474
St. Louis	9	11	.450
New York	6	13	.316
Boston	5	13	.278

The American League.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Milwaukee, 6.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 1; Minneapolis, 4.

At Detroit—Detroit, 9; Chicago, 4.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 12; Kansas City, 11.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Interesting Sport at Churchill Downs Yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—With John Bright, at 5 to 1 in the betting, winning the mile and 50 yards handicap in world's record time, and with Juanetta winning after being backed down from 60 to 1 to 12 to 1, there was a great deal doing at Churchill Downs this afternoon. The results were:

Five and a half furlongs—Merry Day won, May Dine second, Skillman third; time, 1:07.

Seven furlongs—Vain won, Star Chamber second, Dieudonne third; time, 1:27½.

Four and a half furlongs—Trelawney won, Porter B. second, Queen Carnival third; time, 0:55¾.

Mile and 50 yards handicap—John Bright won, Bangle second, Salvarse third; time, 1:42½.

Six furlongs, selling—Juanetta won, Dollie Weithoff second, Headlight II third; time, 1:14¾.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Elkin won, Possum second, Windward third; time, 1:48.

Races at Morris Park.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The heat was intense at Morris Park today, and the crowd was about the smallest of the meeting. The results were:

Six and a half furlongs—Vulcain won, Unmasked second, Imp third; time, 1:21.

Seven furlongs, selling—First Whip won, Brisk second, Bangor third; time, 1:27½.

The Bay Chester, mile—Ilderim won, Contestor second, Herbert third; time, 1:40¾.

The New Rochelle handicap, seven furlongs—Survivor won, Missionary second, His Royal Highness third; time, 1:27¾.

Four and a half furlongs—Malden won, Cherries second, Goddess of Night third; time, 0:54½.

Six furlongs—Firearm won, General Mort Gary second, Lady Uncas third; time, 1:11½.

Races at Lakeside.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The weather was clear and the track fast, at Lakeside today. The results:

Six furlongs, selling—Monicon won, John Grigsby second, Innovator third; time, 1:15¼.

Four and a half furlongs—The Cuban Girl won, Lilly Pantland second, Cinara third; time, 0:55½.

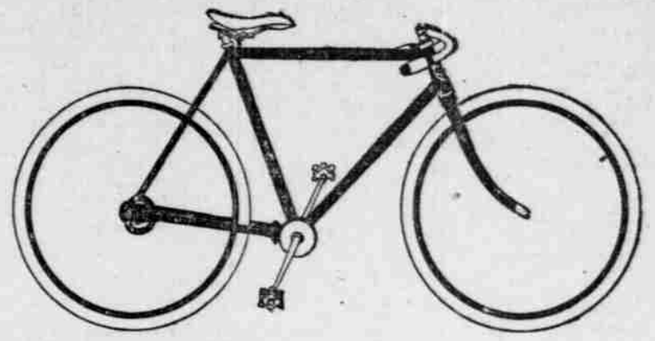
Mile and a sixteenth—Malay won, Eva Rice second, Strangest third; time, 1:48¾.

Five and a half furlongs, selling—St. Cuthbert won, Pauline J. second, Orion third; time, 1:08.

Five and a half furlongs, selling—O'Connell won, Abe Furst second, King Carnival third; time, 1:07½.

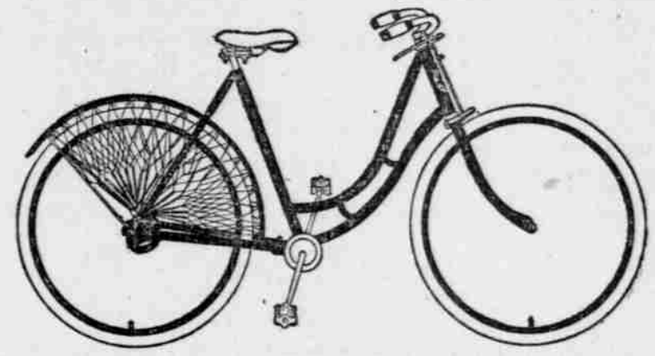
Clearing Sale of '99 Bicycles

An Up-to-Date Chainless Bicycle Standard of the World, for . . . **$50**



COLUMBIA CHAINLESS, MODEL 59 ..... $50.00

With Coaster Brake, $55.00



COLUMBIA CHAINLESS, MODEL 60 ..... $50.00

With Coaster Brake, $55.00

We have a few '98 Model Columbia Chainless, while they last, ladies' or gents', $40.00.
'99 Columbia Chain Wheels, ladies' or gents', $40.00.
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND WHEELS. BICYCLES SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Columbia, Cleveland and Hartford Bicycles

Salesroom, 132 and 134 Sixth Street.

THE BOER PEACE ENVOYS

FISCHER, WOLMARENS AND WESSELS ARE IN NEW YORK.

Welcomed by a Crowd of Sympathizers—Given the Freedom of Hoboken.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The steamship Maasdam, with the peace envoys from the South African Republic, arrived at this port today after a voyage of 12 days from Rotterdam. The envoys—Abraham Fischer, J. A. Wolmarens and C. H. Wessels—were met by a committee which went down the bay to greet them, and later were welcomed by a large body of sympathizers gathered on the pier at Hoboken, where the Maasdam docked. The Mayor of that city extended a welcome to them, and the party then took carriages for the Hotel Manhattan, where the envoys will lodge during their stay in this city.

The ship was sighted off Fire Island early this morning, and the subcommittee appointed to go down the bay embarked on the revenue cutter Hudson and met the Maasdam at quarantine. On the arrival of the ship there were introductions all around, and then ex-Judge Van Hoesen recited the following address of welcome:

"We are a committee of citizens of New York, who sympathize with your country in its struggle for liberty and independence, and who wish to make your visit to the City of New York agreeable to you personally and advantageous to the nation of which you are the representatives. In the near future we will extend more than a formal reception, but on this occasion we simply say, 'Welcome.'"

Mr. Fischer responded to Judge Van Hoesen, saying:

"I thank you most heartily for this welcome which you have just extended to us. The warmth of a welcome does not lie in the length of words used, but in deeds. We believe that the American people will also extend to us a hearty welcome, for ours is a cause that is dear to their hearts. We are fighting for our country. As soon as they come to understand our cause, they will, I believe, echo the welcome you have just given us."

The Maasdam was saluted by harbor shipping on her way up. When the ship arrived at Hoboken, the pier was crowded with men and women waving the Stars and Stripes and the colors of the South African Republics. The three envoys were the first to leave the vessel. As they came down the gangway, a brass band on the pier struck up the Boer National hymn, the crowd on the dock cheered and vessels near by tooted a welcome to the delegates.

Mayor Fagan, of Hoboken, delivered an address of welcome and tendered the visitors the freedom of the city. Chairman Fischer, of the delegation, replied on behalf of the envoys. Then the delegates were escorted to carriages at the end of the pier. There a procession was formed, headed by a band of music. The procession passed through Washington street, past the City Hall to the Barclay-Street ferry, where the envoys were taken in charge by the committee of 100 from New York and the whole party crossed the ferry to New York, where the envoys were escorted to the Hotel Manhattan. Along the route from the Holland-American line dock to the ferry there were crowds who gave an enthusiastic welcome to the envoys of the South African Republics.

The envoys were eager to hear the latest news from the war. When told of the reverses to their arms and the advances made by Lord Roberts, they merely shrugged their shoulders.

"Such news," said Mr. Fischer, "does not disconcert us in the least. We read the dispatches between the lines; besides, what difference does one or a dozen reverses mean to us? We never propose to stop fighting until we have gained what we are fighting for—our independence."

"We cannot say anything which may hinder our cause. We should like to have the Government arbitrate with England, and undoubtedly we shall go to Washington and try to get an audience with President McKinley. If we cannot induce the Government to do what we like, we shall try to arouse the people so that they will compel the Government to recognize us in that way."

Mr. Fischer said their future plans were still undecided, and that they would be largely guided by events as they happened. As it is, the reception committee has received invitations from the Mayors of 50 towns in the United States, and it is probable that they will visit many of these places before sailing again for the continent.

When asked as to the truth of the report that some of the Red Cross men were fighting in the Boer army, Mr. Fischer said:

"Of this I know nothing, though some may have joined our forces when they knew the truth. Some attaches who have gone down there to see us fight, when they saw us fight and knew the reasons for the war, have said to us: 'Give us guns, for we want to fight with you.'"

At the hotel the envoys were received by the executive committee of the citizens' reception committee, Edward Lauterbach, who was among the speakers, caused something of a sensation by bitterly denouncing the Irish race, declaring that they had forgotten in a short time the bitter experiences they had had with England, and Irish regiments were now fighting to aid the Empire. Each of the envoys spoke in reply to the addresses of welcome. Delegate Fischer, in the course of his speech, said:

"We came to seek peace, but not at any price. We do not intend to be murdered out of existence. We ask that you investigate our cause. If you find it wrong, then we will submit to being made practical slaves, and give up our lands. If we are right, then we want you to help us to maintain the things we have won at great sacrifice."

Mr. Fischer read a Pretoria letter announcing that the envoys came here empowered, in the event of all overtures failing, to negotiate for the establishment of an American protectorate over the South African Republics. When asked whether their credentials were broad enough to permit such overtures, Mr. Fischer said:

"We cannot make any statement as to what we may be called upon to do officially. It is not that we cannot play open cards. We have nothing to hide, but we might find ourselves saying things prematurely. You may say, however, that we came here with very large powers."

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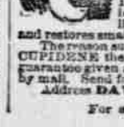

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