FIGHT ON UNIONISM

Arbitration Conference Ends Without Result.

OPPOSING SIDES REMAIN FIRM

Miners, However, Withdraw Their Threat to Strike April 1, Pending Further Discussion of the Dispute.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Mineworkers and mineowners of the anthracite fields debated their differences for four hours today, in a conference arranged by the conciliation committee of the National Civic Federation, but the meeting was without result, save that the workers agreed not to strike April 1, as decided at the Shamokin convention. There is to be further friendly discussion between the two interests, and Senator Hanna, as chairman of the industrial department of the federation, was empowered to call another conference at any favorable time within the next 30 days.

The workers asked for an increase in pay, a shortening of the working day to eight hours, and the adoption of a scale for the entire district. The operators declined to grant the demands as to time and pay, and refused to permit the complete unionizing of their properties. The operators offered to meet employes with grievances at any time, but insisted that there be no distinction between union and non-union men. They also asserted that present market conditions do not warrant any increase in wages or a decrease in working time.

Senator Hanna, Oscar C. Straus and Frank Duncan, a sub-committee named by the conciliators, arranged for the conference. The operators present were: W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of the Erie Railroad; George F. Baer, of the Reading Railroad, and Robert Oliphant, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, while the spokesmen for the miners were: John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers, and District Presidents Nichols, John Fahey and Thomas Duffy.

The labor leaders contended that the men were not given satisfactory pay, and that there were inequalities in the present wage system, which should be remedied by the adoption of a uniform scale. They also held that the working day should be shortened. The operators contended that the higher pay and shorter day demanded would represent a wage increase of 23 per cent, which commercial conditions do not warrant.

The presidents of the coal companies outlined three propositions, and said that under no circumstances would they recede. Those propositions were as follows:

"First—There should be no distinction between union and non-union men.

"Second—The officials of the companies would meet committees consisting of employes to discuss and adjust all grievances. The members of the committees must be persons in the employ of the companies, but the matter of their appointment would not be inquired into, either as to their religion, politics or membership in labor organizations.

"Third—The coal must be prepared to meet the market requirements, and the output of the mines must be maintained at their productive capacity, and in no way interfered with."

The presidents also made the point that the ultimatum of the union to strike April 1 did not give proper time for a discussion of the differences existing, and seemed like a threat held over them. President Mitchell and his associates said they were highly desirous of improving the condition of their fellow-workmen by peaceful means, and, while there was any prospect of accomplishing this purpose by such means, they were prepared to withhold the strike order. Mr. Mitchell agreed to withdraw the order temporarily, to give opportunity for the second conference, which Senator Hanna is to call.

When Senator Hanna came from the conference room he said: "The miners' representatives have pledged themselves to withdraw the threat of a partial strike on April 1. Both sides are to take time to consider the representations made today, and in 30 days the committee is to meet and hear the results of this deliberation. An agreement seems likely."

Colorado Miners' Convention.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 27.—The convention of the United Mineworkers of America of the Fifteenth District, which embraces Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, this afternoon concluded a three days' session filled with hard work. It was the largest convention of coal miners ever held west of the Mississippi River. Several decisive measures were decided upon, among them being a plan for a co-operative coal mine, an insurance feature for union members, and legal measures looking to the enforcement of the bi-monthly pay-day law.

Agree to a Ten-Hour Day.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 27.—The bituminous coal miners and operators today agreed to continue the scale another year. It calls for a 60-cent pick mining rate and a 10-hour day. The 10-hour day is one of the important features, as it practically eliminates the eight-hour day from the anthracite field. The settlement, it is said, has the approval of the National officials.

Furnacemen's Demand.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 27.—The Furnacemen's Union will meet here tomorrow to arrange a date on which to make a demand on the blast-furnace operators for an eight-hour day, instead of 12 hours. The operators are said to be favorable to granting their demand.

Wages Voluntarily Raised.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—The stationary engineers of the American Steel Hoop Company were notified today of a voluntary advance of 10 per cent in wages and a bonus on the tonnage to go into effect at once.

FORTY BUILDINGS BURNED

Bad Fire in a Village in Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 27.—Fire today in the village of Peckville, eight miles from here, destroyed 40 buildings, with much of their contents. The loss is $80,000. Thirty of the buildings were insured. Fifty families are left homeless and are being cared for by the neighbors.

Railway Repair Plant Burns.

CHIHUAHUA, Tex., March 27.—The roundhouse, carpenter shops and entire plant of the Chihuahua & Pacific Railroad Company has been destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown. The loss is estimated at $100,000. All the engines, with the exception of two, were destroyed.

Paper Box Plant Destroyed.

KANSAS CITY, March 28.—Fire early this morning completely destroyed the building at the foot of Delaware street on the river front, occupied by the National Paper Box Company, entailing a loss estimated by firemen and others at $100,000.

Fire in Chicago Factory.

CHICAGO, March 27.—For the second time within 60 days fire attacked the plant of the Potter Wall Paper Company, at 408-410 Illinois street, and entailed a loss of $100,000. In the previous fire the stock was damaged to the extent of $90,000. Manager Stuart Waring said he believed both fires were of incendiary origin.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE OFF

Los Angeles Club Gives Up Fitzsimmons in Disgust.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 27.—The Century Athletic Club today withdrew its forfeit money posted in San Francisco, and finally declared negotiations off for bringing Jeffries and Fitzsimmons together in Los Angeles. No word has been received from the Cornishman since the club agreed to accept his terms, and the possibility of his fighting the champion here is no longer considered.

Prizefight Under Another Name.

DENVER, March 27.—Owing to the decision of the Fire and Police Board not to permit any fighting at the Coliseum in this city, arrangements are being made to have Kid Broad and Jack McClelland, who were to have fought at the Coliseum tomorrow night, meet in the arena of the Denver Athletic Club next Tuesday night. The board has no objections to boxing contests under the auspices of the Denver Athletic Club, but draws the line against "professionals fighting under professional conditions."

Gans Knocks Out Bennett.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 27.—Joe Gans knocked out Jack Bennett, of McKeesport, Pa., tonight in the fifth round. Bennett, who had much the better of it in weight, put up what looked to be a pretty fight while it lasted, although it could be plainly seen that Gans outgeneraled him. The end came in a mix-up when the fifth round was about half over.

Ryan and O'Brien Matched.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—The Southern Athletic Club announces that it has matched Tommy Ryan and Jack O'Brien for a contest at Louisville, Derby night, May 3, for the middle-weight championship.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Winners at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The brilliant riding of Jockey Lee Jackson was one of the features of the racing at Oakland today. The clever lightweight rode four winners, three of them being favorites. He took the opening event on Dorian, a 15-to-1 shot, from the stable of Green Morris, and was first on Marshal Neil, The Giver and Rubus. The San Rafael handicap resulted in a surprise. Sister Jeanie, at 8 to 1, well ridden by Winslette, won from Joe Frey, the favorite. The Giver, winner of the mile event, was bid up from $1000 to $2000 by W. H. King, but Charles Boots retained him. MacGyle fell at the start in the last race, but Ransch was not injured. Manager Price, of the new California Jockey Club, has accepted the position of presiding judge at the Latonia meeting, which opens in May. Today's summary:

Six furlongs, selling—Dorian won, Saul of Tarsus second, King Dellis third; time, 1:15.

Four furlongs, selling—Guida won, Oro Viva second, Donami third; time, 0:49¾.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Marshal Neil won, Frank Woods second, Morengo third; time, 1:48¾.

One mile, selling—The Giver won, Rio Shannon second, Impromptu third; time, 1:41.

Six furlongs, San Rafael handicap—Sister Jeanie won, Joe Frey second, Sharp Bird third; time, 1:13⅘.

Seven furlongs, selling—Rubus won, Diomed second, Antolee third; time, 1:26.

Races at Bennings.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Bennings summary:

Five and a half furlongs—Alpaca won, Gold Fox second, Locket third; time, 1:09 3-5.

Half mile—Flamboyant won, Baron Knight second, Mystic Belle third; time, 0:52.

Six furlongs—Essen won, Meistersinger second, Carroll D. third; time, 1:16 4-5.

Seven furlongs—Brisk won, Fonsoluca second, Little Lois third; time, 1:29 3-5.

Six and a half furlongs—Bastile won, King Barley Corn second, Ringleader third; time, 1:23 4-5.

Mile and 40 yards—Water Alone won, Inkling second, Woodchuck third; time, 1:50.

Races at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—Summary:

Six furlongs, selling—Travers won, Maxille second, Florrie S. third; time, 1:18.

Seven furlongs, selling—Brewer Schoor won, Lizzie A. second, Birdie Stone third; time, 1:32.

Third race, five furlongs—Little Jack Horner won, Zirl second, Crescent City third; time, 1:03⅘.

Capitol Hotel stakes, $500 added, four furlongs—Mallory won, Breakspur second, Pearl Mendal third; time, 0:49 3-5.

Seven furlongs, selling—Henglet won, B. G. Fox second, Small Jack third; time, 1:27.

Seven furlongs, selling—Plead won, Ida Penzance second, Henry of Franstamar third; time, 1:30⅘.

Nasturtium's Chances.

NEW YORK, March 27.—"If you were to ask my opinion of Nasturtium's chances of winning the English Derby, I would say it do not believe he has one in 10,000."

This was W. C. Whitney's reply to a query about his $50,000 colt's physical condition, says the World.

"I have not decided on any action at present," he said, when asked if he had decided to withdraw the entry. "The race is too far off to say just what I will do. My last letter from Mr. Huggins stated that Nasturtium was slowly improving in health. That was some time ago. Mr. Huggins is not much of a letter writer. He is a much better trainer.

"The colt, I believe, has been exercising lately, but nothing fast or long has been asked of him. From all I have heard, he was quite ill and wasted away considerably. The interval of time is so short before the race—about two months—that I hardly believe he will be able to start. It will take all that time, it seems to me, to get his health back again."

Asked if he is in favor of the "no recall" system, Mr. Whitney said:

"Yes, I am. The old style of starting horses was injurious. Rushing a horse away from the post at top speed and then pulling him up suddenly was more harmful to him than the race would have been worth. All this is obviated under the new system. The horse runs as fast as he is capable and the best horse invariably wins."

Coronation Sports.

NEW YORK, March 27.—G. C. Lea, founder of the National Sporting Club of London, and W. A. Gavin, chairman of the directorate, who, as a committee, arrived here March 8 to secure professional and amateur athletic talent to compete with European athletes in London during coronation week, have sailed for home.

"The following pugilists have signed contracts with us," said Mr. Gavin: "Gus Ruhlin, Kid McCoy, George Gardner, Tommy Ryan, Tom Sharkey, Joe Walcott, Frank Erne, Harry Harris and Johnny Gorman, and negotiations are under way to secure Harvey Parker, the wrestler. We have to leave for home sooner than we expected, as we have entire charge of the coronation tournaments, and we must be back to judge the talent which has been procured on the Continent and in the Orient by other agents.

"The matches that have been so far arranged between professional pugilists are those between Joe Walcott and Tommy West, Harry Harris and Andrew Tokell, English bantam-weight, and Johnny Gorman against Dido Plumb."

RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PROVISION FOR DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATION.

Presidential Message Recommends That Appropriations Be Made for Salaries of Ministers.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The President today sent to Congress the following message recommending provision for diplomatic and consular representation in Cuba:

"To the Congress of the United States: I commend to the Congress timely consideration of measures for maintaining diplomatic and consular representatives in Cuba and for carrying out the provisions of the act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, approved March 2, 1901, reading as follows: 'Provided, further, That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled, "For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," the President is hereby authorized to leave the government and control of the Island of Cuba to its people, so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof, or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

"'First—That the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain, by colonization or for military or naval purposes, or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

"'Second—That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.

"'Third—That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba, imposed by the treaty of Paris, of the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

"'Fourth—That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

"'Fifth—That the Government of Cuba will execute and, as far as necessary, extend the plans already devised, or other plans to be actually agreed upon for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the Southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

"'Sixth—That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

"'Seventh—That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling and naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

"'Eighth—That by way of further assurances the Government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.'

"The people of Cuba having framed a constitution embracing the foregoing requirements and having elected a President, who is soon to take office, the time is near for the fulfillment of the pledge of the United States to leave the government and control of the Island of Cuba to its people. I am advised by the Secretary of War that it is now expected that the installation of the Government of Cuba and the termination of the military occupation of the island by the United States will take place on the 20th of May, next.

"It is necessary and appropriate that the establishment of international relations with the Government of Cuba should coincide with its inauguration as well as to provide a channel for the conduct of diplomatic relations with the new state, so as to open the path for the immediate negotiation of conventional agreements to carry out the provisions of the act above quoted. It is also advisable that consular representation be established without delay at the principal Cuban ports, in order that commerce with the island may be conducted with due regard to the formalities prescribed by the revenue and navigation statutes of the United States, and that American citizenship in Cuba may have the customary local resorts open to them for their business needs and, the case arising, for the protection of their rights.

"I therefore recommend that provision be forthwith made and the salaries appropriated to be immediately available for, (a) Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba, $10,000; (b) Secretary of the Legation, $3000; (2) Second Secretary of the Legation, $1500; (d) Consul-General at Havana, 5000; (e) Consul at Cienfuegos, $3000; at Santiago de Cuba, $3000. I do not recommend the present restoration of the consulates formerly maintained at Baracoa, Cardenas, Mantanzas, Nuevitas, Sagua de Lagrande and San Juan de Los Remedios. The commercial interests at those ports heretofore have not been large. The consular fees collected there during the fiscal year 1897-98 aggregated $52,000. It is believed that the actual needs of the six officers named can be efficiently subserved by agents under the three principal consular officers until events may show the necessity of erecting a full consulate at any point. The commercial and political ends in the Island of Cuba, while under the Spanish crown, afford little basis for estimating the local development of intercourse with this country under the influence of the new relations which have been created by the achievement of Cuban independence, and which are to be broadened and strengthened in every proper way by conventional pacts with the Cubans and by wise and beneficent legislation aiming to stimulate the commerce between the two countries, if the great task we accepted in 1898 is to be fittingly accomplished. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, Washington, March 27, 1902."

WANT TO BE CONSULS.

Many Americans Anxious to Go to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It is the present understanding that Gonzales de Quesada, ex-Cuban Commissioner, will be the first Minister for Cuba to the United States.

There are no less than 200 applications on file for the Cuban Consulates already, and the sending of the President's message on the subject is expected vastly to increase this number. The President has not yet indicated the person he will name as United States Minister to Cuba, but in view of the fact that this official must negotiate the treaties with the new republic, it is expected that the choice will fall upon some one not altogether lacking in diplomatic experience. The choice will certainly not fall on an Army or Naval officer in the present state of mind of the Executive.

Preliminary steps have already been taken by the United States Government to locate the naval and coaling stations which, by the terms of the Platt amendment, are to be ceded by treaty to the United States. Rear-Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Equipment Bureau of the Navy Department, has given special attention to this subject and for the last two weeks has been cruising in West Indian waters, particularly directing his attention to Cuban ports. He has arrived at Guantanamo, and it is believed that here will be located the principal, if not the only United States naval station in Cuba. The harbor is capable of easy defense against an enemy, and the health conditions are better than in Santiago. There is also more anchorage room.

The Cubans do not want a naval station at Havana proper, and the United States Government is willing to defer to the Cuban national pride in this matter. But one of the coaling stations—without defenses and so entirely different from a naval station—will be located at Havana harbor, probably just across the bay from Havana, and connecting by rail with the principal railway system.

Wants Maine Wreck Raised.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—General Wood has brought to the attention of the War Department, through the medium of a formal letter, the propriety of making some arrangement for raising the wreck of the Maine from the ooze and mud in which she lies imbedded in Havana harbor. It is stated by him that not only are there sentimental reasons for this, owing to the fact that, according to common belief, the remains of 40 or 50 American sailors lie within the sunken hulk, but this heavy steel structure is also a menace and obstruction to navigation in the harbor of Havana, and it is our duty to the Cubans to remove it.

The expense attached to the undertaking is very heavy, the bids ranging anywhere from $400,000 to $700,000. Several tentative arrangements were made with enterprising contractors who wished to use the material of the wrecked ship to make souvenirs, but they have all failed, and Secretary Root, upon securing a more detailed statement of the facts from General Wood, will submit the question to Congress, probably without recommendation as to whether the Maine shall be raised.

BOATLOAD OF REBELS.

Captured by a Colombian Gunboat and Towed to Panama.

PANAMA, March 27.—Great excitement was aroused this evening by the arrival of the government gunboat Chucuito towing a schooner filled with men wearing red bands on their hats, the insignia of the revolutionists. The Chucuito met and captured the steamer off Capira. She is laden with salt and ammunition for the revolutionary General Lugo, who is operating in the vicinity of Capira. Among the prisoners on board the schooner were two officers who were captured at Agua Dulce. Both officers were wounded. The correspondence captured with the steamer is said to be of much value to the government.

The revolutionary General Herrera and his staff are reported to be on their way to Chiriqui on the gunboat Padilla.

THE VENEZUELAN WAR.

Success of the Revolution Looked Upon as Problematical.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, March 27.—The Venezuelan revolution, according to advices received here yesterday, has not realized what it promised last week. The government forces have reoccupied Port Lamar and Juan Griego, on the Island of Margarita, and still hold Carupano, Cumana and Barcelona, all in the State of Bermudese. A force of 1000 revolutionists, under Domingo Monogas, which has been besieging Barcelona, has retreated before the government forces.

General Riera, with 1200 men, is still in the State of Falcon, trying to effect a junction with General Montilla's revolutionary forces, estimated to number 500 men.

The town of Barquisimeto, in the State of Lara, continues to be menaced by the revolutionists.

President Castro appreciates the real danger of the situation, and manifests astonishing activity and intelligence. The immediate success of the revolution is looked upon here as being problematical.

The revolutionary steamer Bolivar was reported March 21 as being at the mouth of the Orinoco. March 22 she was said to be at Guiria, and March 23 it was rumored that she was at Trinidad.

The Venezuelan authorities continue to make arrests throughout the republic.

Further Venezuelan advices received today announced that San Antonio, in the State of Bolivar, and Maturin, in the State of Bermudese, were in the hands of the revolutionary forces, and that 2000 revolutionists, under General Monages, Penalosa and Rolando, had united in an advance and were menacing Cumana and Barcelona.

The situation of General Riera, in the State of Falcon, is said to have become perilous.

MOVE AGAINST GERMANY

Articles of Import That Will Be Excluded Have Been Listed.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—While no policy has been defined as to the course this Government will pursue in meeting the new exclusion law of the Germans, all the measures that appear to be practicable probably will be adopted. The matter so far is only in the preliminary stage, but today it progressed so far that facts and figures bearing on the trade and the articles of import from Germany which may be available for imposition of similar restrictions are now ready for submission to the President and his advisors.

The Department of Agriculture has been gathering these facts, and a list of articles found to be treated with borax or other preservatives, against which is laid the charge that they are injurious, has been completed, and the question of policy will be given serious consideration very shortly. The articles that first will be considered along this line are sausages, wines, beers and delicatessan. A large per cent of these, among other things, have been found to contain preservatives such as might cause them to be barred on the same theory as that adopted by the Germans. The United States has been excluding for some time articles containing salicylic acid and another acid clearly proved to be injurious, but the enforcement of these conclusions undoubtedly will be made even more rigorous. The German view of the deleteriousness of borax will be accepted and used for making their exclusions, and other regulations in all probability will be adopted barring stuffs treated with other preservatives.

Whatever restrictions on articles are decided upon, it is likely that Germany will not be specifically referred to, though the articles selected will be such as to affect mostly the exports from Germany.

Another Job for Powderly.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Commissioner-General of Immigration Powderly, whose term of office expires soon, will, it is said, be tendered some other position in the Government service. A number of Mr. Powderly's friends have talked with the President in his behalf and pleaded extenuating circumstances in many of the matters of which he has been criticised.

Fire Follows Political Conference.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 27.—Fire today destroyed nearly a block of the business portion of Mesa City, 18 miles from here. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The fire started in the People's Store, where there had been a political conference, and was probably caused by a cigar stump.

RHODES' BURIAL PLACE

WILL BE ON KOPJE NEAR WHERE WILSON MADE HIS LAST STAND.

Date of Interment Is Doubtful, as a Special Road Must Be Built From Buluwayo.

LONDON, March 28.—In a dispatch from Cape Town, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Cecil Rhodes, when he last visited Matoppo Hills, selected the spot where he desired to be interred, and gave instructions to an architect concerning the memorial to be erected. The place of interment is beneath a natural cairn of giant boulders, on a kopje adjoining that on which Major Wilson's little force made its last stand. The memorial to be erected will be a prominent feature of the striking landscape. The date of interment is doubtful, owing to the necessity of the construction of a special carriage road from Buluwayo. At present there is nothing more than a bridle path. Work on this road has already commenced, but its completion will require one month.

Continuing, the correspondent says that a death mask of the face has been successfully taken. The features, which were distorted as a result of his malady, resumed their reposeful dignity in death. After the autopsy, which revealed an extensive aneurism of the heart, the remains were placed in a coffin and conveyed at 4 o'clock this morning to Grootenschuur. The body has since been placed in a shell. It was found impossible to embalm it, owing to the operations necessitated by the attacks of dropsy. The body will lie in the hall at Grootenschuur until next Monday, in order to enable the public to view it. It will be brought to Cape Town next Tuesday.

The executors of Cecil Rhodes are Lord Rosebery, Earl Gray, Alfred Beit, a director of the British Chartered South Africa Company; Mr. Mitchell, B. A. Hawksley, counsel for the British Chartered South Africa Company, and Dr. Jameson. The original will of Mr. Rhodes is in London, and will be published shortly.

STATE FUNERAL FOR RHODES.

Preparations at Cape Town—Body to Lie in State.

CAPE TOWN, March 27.—The preparations for the state funeral of Cecil Rhodes, which will take place here April 2, are already in progress. Flags are half-masted everywhere. The body will lie in state for several days in the Parliament House previous to the funeral.

Those who attended the sick bed say Mr. Rhodes continually sorrowed over the fact that he left so much unaccomplished. "So little done; so much to do" was an expression which he used more than once.

During Mr. Rhodes' illness all kinds of novel means were utilized to counteract the trying heat. Boxes of ice were let into the roof at the seaside cottage, at Muizenberg, where he died yesterday; punkash were continually kept in motion and extra windows were cut in the walls.

Means Chamberlain's Downfall.

PARIS March 27.—Lord Rosebery arrived in Paris this morning from London. The Patrie says he made the following statement to a reporter:

"Mr. Chamberlin was only an instrument in the hands of Mr. Rhodes. Now that the latter has disappeared, what will become of the member from Birmingham? England has had enough of a policy based solely on force, which created enmity in Europe and cast us adrift, and caused thousands of our sons to perish. A ministerial crisis in England now would not be surprising. Possibly because of the coronation, King Edward will prevent this by ending the war and directing English policy into new channels, more in conformity with justice and the rights of peoples."

Tone of Kaffir Stocks Firmer.

LONDON, March 27.—The Rhodesian section of the colonial exhibition at the Royal Exchange has been draped in black. Numerous expressions of regret and condolence have been contributed by members of the Stock Exchange and others interested in South Africa. After a slight hesitation at the opening of the Stock Exchange the tone of Kaffirs was distinctly firmer, showing that Mr. Rhodes' death had been discounted.

Rhodes' Political Testament.

NEW YORK, March 27.—There is a report, says the World's London correspondent, that Cecil Rhodes left a political testament dealing with the war and the future of South Africa, but that owing to its severe criticisms of the imperial government, its publication will be delayed. Mr. Rhodes' idea is reported to have thrown on the shoulders of the imperial authorities the responsibility for the tragic failure of the war policy.

Mourning at Kimberley.

KIMBERLEY, Cape Colony, March 27.—Probably no other place in the world shows more general and more sincere signs of mourning for Mr. Rhodes than the "Diamond City," as Kimberley is termed. The stores are closed, the flags are half-masted, the offices of the De Beers Company are draped in black and all the mines are closed. Arrangements have been made for a memorial service March 30, and a special delegation of citizens of Kimberley will attend the funeral at Cape Town.

What Kruger Said.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express telegraphs, says a London dispatch to the Herald, that upon the news of Cecil Rhodes' death being conveyed to him, Paul Kruger said:

"The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

ENGLISHMEN AND LEYDS.

An Interview, It Is Said, Is About to Take Place at Paris.

PARIS, March 28.—The Figaro this morning says it has strong reason to believe that an interview is about to take place between Lord Rosebery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Duke of Devonshire and other Liberal leaders, who are now in Paris, and Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Transvaal. The Figaro says Dr. Leyds reached Paris from Brussels last night.

Boers at Kroonstadt.

KROONSTADT, Orange River Colony, Tuesday, March 25.—The members of the Transvaal Government, headed by Acting President Schalkburger, arrived here Sunday. On Monday morning one of the Boer delegates was escorted through the British lines, blindfolded, on horseback and under a white flag, to meet President Steyn. The delegate has not yet returned. The other members of the party are quartered in a private house, where they are allowed considerable liberty. They probably will remain here several days.

Feeling Against Buller.

NEW YORK, March 27.—General Buller has exhausted the patience of his most loyal friends, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Comment among military men and in the press runs heavily against him for reverting to the Spionkop affair in his correspondence with Balfour. Henry Norman has managed to bring out so many lively controversies in Parliament that the old stagers are solemnly discussing whether experienced journalists with a fatal instinct for news ought to be eligible to election to the House.

Anxiety of Boer Delegates.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Reports from Brussels and The Hague continue to reveal the anxiety of the Boer delegates to have it understood that peace cannot be made without their knowledge and consent, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The dispatches are contradictory, but, bellicose as are the declarations attributed to Dr. Leyds, it may be safely assumed that Mr. Kruger has known about Schalkburger's intentions for several months, and that he has sanctioned the direct appeal to Steyn and Dewet.

The Dutch Ministers at The Hague unmistakably are hopeful that peace will be made. They are reported to have warned Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds that better terms could be made before than after the coronation, but there is no method of confirming this rumor.

Quarter of a Century in the Courts.

CHICAGO, March 27.—After having been in the courts of Cook County since 1877, the affairs of the Republic Life Insurance Company, in the hands of receiver nearly 25 years, have been ordered wound up by Judge Tuley. The final report of the Equitable Trust Company, receiver, has been filed, showing that the assets amount to $44,725 37. When a receiver was appointed there were claims against the company for nearly $1,200,000, and its assets were about $300,000. There were over 2200 claimants, and the creditors so far have received about 30 cents on the dollar. Samuel Ward was appointed receiver at first and he was succeeded by the Equitable Trust Company.

Ordered Discharge of Boy Murderer.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Justice Anderson, in the District Criminal Court, today directed the jury in the case of Hezekiah Coates, a 12-year-old colored boy, charged with the murder of Carrie Corbin, aged 8 years, last December, to return a verdict of not guilty. The boy was thereupon released. The court pointed out that the law presumes that a child between the ages of 7 and 14 years has not the intent to commit crime, and as the Government had not even attempted to overcome such presumption, the defendant was entitled to be discharged.

Dowieites Quarantined.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Discovery of smallpox in the building at 1254-58 Michigan avenue, occupied by John Alexander Dowie as a college, chapel, hotel and publication office of Leaves of Healing, resulted in 173 Dowieites being quarantined there today. Even if no new cases of the disease develop, these followers of Dowie and nearly a score of servants employed in the place will not be allowed to leave it for 20 days. Three policemen guard the entrances and exits of the building, for merly the Hotel Norwood, and doors and windows on the ground floor have been barred and locked to prevent any one leaving the building.

Badly Hurt in a Prizefight.

PEORIA, Ill., March 27.—Clarence Forbes was badly injured here tonight while in the ring with Jack Ryan, of Cleveland, at the Riverside Athletic Club. In the ninth round he made a vicious right swing and Ryan ducked very low. In coming up, his head struck Forbes and the latter fell to the floor in great pain. Referee Lynch called it an accident and awarded Forbes the decision. James Springs, the "Montana Kid," won from "Mysterious" Cal Harris, of Chicago, in five rounds.

Coal Trust Economizes.

MASSILLON, O., March 27.—The Massillon Coal Mining Company, the combine which recently obtained control of practically all the Massilon district mines, has announced that five of the mines are to be shut down April 1. About 700 men are employed in these mines. The shutdown is one of the first measures of economizing by the trust.

Race Not Abandoned.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Fears that the Paris-Vienna automobile race will be abandoned are evidently unfounded, as no intimation has been made here to that effect, says a Paris dispatch to the Herald. Preparations for the race are being continued.

Illinois Republican Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—The Republican State Central Committee decided today to hold the state convention at Springfield, May 8.

DOCTORS ENDORSE SWAMP-ROOT

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney, Liver or Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Oregonian May Have a Sample Bottle, Sent Free by Mail.

East Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1901.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen—While it has never been my habit or inclination to recommend remedies the ingredients of which are not all known to me, it seems as if I should make an exception in the case of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. My experience, so far as I have tested it in my practice, forces me to the conclusion that it is a remedy of the greatest value in all kidney, liver, bladder and other inflammatory conditions of the genito-urinary tract. I now take pleasure in prescribing Swamp-Root in all such cases with a feeling of assurance that my patients will derive great benefit from its use. I shall continue to prescribe it in other cases in my practice with the expectation of good results. Very truly yours,

A. J. Halle M.D.

(A. J. Halle, M. D.)

Gentlemen—I have prescribed that wonderful remedy for kidney complaint, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, with most beneficial effect, and know of many cures by its use. These patients had kidney trouble, as diagnosed by other physicians, and treated without benefit. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root effected a cure. I am a liberal man, and accept a specific wherever I find it, in an accepted school or out of it. For desperate cases of kidney complaint under treatment with unsatisfactory results, I turn to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root with most flattering results. I shall continue to prescribe it, and from personal observation state that Swamp-Root has great curative properties. Truly yours,

(L. Barstow Irish, M. D.)
276 9th st., Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

L. Barstow Irish M.D.

Sept. 24, 1901.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and $1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Avoid Substitutes!

An honest dealer will sell an honest remedy when it is called for by a customer, will use honest drugs and chemicals in compounding prescriptions, and can be safely trusted as a family druggist.

A dishonest dealer who will try to sell a customer some cheap substitute of his own when a standard remedy is asked for, will not hesitate to use impure and injurious drugs and chemicals in compounding his prescriptions.

We caution our patrons to guard against cheap, so-called cough medicine that is offered at a low price by dealers. Insist on getting the OLD RELIABLE

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

which has been the standard for over fifty years. It has cured thousands of cases of coughs, colds, grip, asthma and influenza.

"THE ONE THAT CURES."

It will cure you if you will try it.

Large bottles 25c.—at all druggists. See that the "Bull's Head" is on the package.

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