VOL. XIX .- NO. 9.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# CENSOR IS AT WORK

No News Leaks Out From the Seat of War.

BERTS AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS

British Officials Uneasy Over the Attitude of the American Congress -Mafeking Not Relieved.

LONDON, March 4, 4:10 A. M .- It is evident that a strict censorship is being exercised over the news at the seat of war, the night has not added anything to the scanty dispatches received during the day, most of which referred to matters the recent stirring events. The War Office intimated at midnight that nere is no prospect of news until something definite shall have been done. This is quite in keeping with the complete glience which Lord Roberts has hitherto observed while his plans were in progress of accomplishment, and until he is in actual grip with the Boers, it is probable at the public will hear little or nothing his doings.

### PTITUDE OF AMERICAN CONGRESS. w Phase in the British War Situa

tion. LONDON, March 3.-With the of the British arms, the "borey" of Con-inental interference has passed into se-jusion, and now a new and more curious, and to Americans more interesting, phase comes over the fascinating web of international relations as portrayed through the press. This consists of suppositions regarding the attitude of the American Congress toward Great Britain, the poslity of its recommending intervention, oting sympathy with the Boers, refusing ratify the Nicaragua treaty, and, lastbut chiefly, refusing to consider the anadian contentions in a spirit of friend-

The great public interest in all this is sainly the result of many special cable spatches from English correspondents, ating that the Administration, being serely attacked for alleged friendliness ward Great Britain, and in view of the ng election, might be forced to make der to offset such accusations as that of

To cap this climax comes a strenuo speal in the Times today that Lord uncefote, the British Ambassador at ashington, should be retained, at any te until the election is over.

Inquiries made by the Associated Press eveal the fact that the government's tititude, which is the only one worth any-of state and territorial leagues are the sing at present, must be considered from ing at present, must be considered from we points of view-that of the Foreign office and that of the Colonial Office. ictween these there is a great guif, daily veen Lord Salisbury and Jeseph Cham-For weeks the friction has been growing, until the Colonial Office is almost at log-gerheads, not only with the Foreign Office, but with almost every other de- place for the next national convention partment. To such an extent has this but requiring the sanction, say, of the War Office, is almost certain to fall to go through, owing to Mr. Chamberlain's unwillingness to co-operate with other heads.

It is the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office which may be said to be concerned in the relations with the United States. The former meets all the situa-tions broadly, as it would in dealing with any Continental power. The latter looks at all United States matters through the eye of Canada. Hence between the two departments there are differences of opinand sometimes friction.

Regarding Lord Salisbury's point of lew, the Associated Press is able to say that he is averse to any form of Anglo-American alliance, believing that the Con-stitution of the United States is unsuffed to such a bond. To use the words of one who is in the closest confidence of the Premier, the "politics of the United States ve such an influence on foreign policy I render the duration of supreme power certain that any alliance would kill olf quicker than any one could kill it."

'eels under no obligations to foster ngilsh sentiment in the United s. In fact, for the most part he res in profound ignorance as to the of American public opinion. His as represented by the speaker just ed, is to treat fairly and squarely, thout embroiling himself with any ex-meous matters, nor does he desire to good of the whole empire for e sake of Canada alone. In the case of aken no steps, and at present dees not ontemplate doing anything to prevent ord Pauncefote from retiring April 1. accordance with the age limit of the diplomatic service.

But while Lord Salisbury and the Foreign Office confine themselves to the broad es at stake, and marvel at the acants attributing to them a desire to form American alliance, the Colonial Office des itself with minute considerations, apparently conforms its opinions and lons to meeting, in behalf of Canada, political feeling in the United States ue, Mr. Chamberlain several times has tested against projected agreements in the United States, and has sometimes evailed. At present there pervades the ionial Office an overwhelm ning dread of anada and what not, while there are opes of getting the Alaskan and other isputes settled. The low ebb of this elling is not shared in the slightest by e Foreign Office. Mr. Chamberlain also xhibits almost painful anxiety to keep in ouch with the party in power in Canada, e to the Australian governments askng if they could raise 2500 troops. As here the report said

nt of the Imperial troops being needed ensewhere," and several papers interpreted this to mean that the government feared Suropean hostility. But it is learned that Mr. Chamberlain merely asked for troops, other mentioning nor contemplating any such contingency as conveyed by the er-roneously reported addition to the request. It was originally intended that these troops should come from Canada, perhaps nted by many Britishers from the ted States, who by letters to the Consuls, the War Office and others had vol-unteered, and with these form a body of 600 rough riders for service in South

frica under General Sir Frederick Car-However, swayed by the differes in the Canadian Parliament and reported disinclination of the Canadian emier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to come out dly in favor of sending more troops, Mr. riain has left Canada out in the and has asked Australia to furnish

Another curious view, which seems to be aken by the Colonial Office and the

writers of the press in close touch with that department, is that since Canada has split blood for the cause of Great Brit-ain, Canada's various contentions with the United States must be considered as trans-cendental. In other words, the considerations which formerly influenced Lord Sal-isbury in dealing with Canadian-American matters must now be gacrificed.

Montreal Fairly Quiet. MONTREAL, March 1.-Things are fairly quiet today, but struggles are taking place in different parts of the town. The immense Union Jack which the Star has hoisted to take the place of the one de stroyed by the French-Canadians last night was the cause of some trouble, because a French-Canadian insulted it this

orning and an Englishman knocked him down. There was a general row, and one man was arrested.

It was feared that there would be a renewal of the students' demonstration to-night, and the police and military were ess to quell any disturbe but the night passed without any serious

Repairing the Kimberley Railroad. CAPE TOWN, March 3.-The railroad is not repaired northward from Kimberley to Riverton. The engineers are pushing

the work rapidly.

The Boer prisoners captured at Paardeberg total up 4660 men. About 3000 of them are on their way here. The pressure on the rolling stock is enormous. Sir William McCormack, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, who has been acting as volunteer surgeon with the volunteer army in South Africa, sailed

LONDON, March 3.—The Queen today received the following dispatch from Gen-eral Buller:

"The troops much appreciate your Majesty's kind telegram. Your Majesty cannot know how much your sympathy has helped to inspire them." No News of Mafeking's Relief. LONDON, March 4.—A special dispatch from Brussels announces that Dr. Leyds authorizes an absolute denial of the reauthorizes an absolute denial of port that he had received news that Mafe-

king had been relieved.

# REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Call for the National Convention Issued Yesterday. CHICAGO, March 3 .- The following offi-

cial call for the meeting of the National Republican League was issued today: 'in accordance with a resolution of the executive committee, the 12th convention of the National Republican League is hereby called to meet in the City of St. Paul, Tuesday, July 17, 1900. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. Alternate delegates will be entitled to sents in the convention hall with their respective delegations. The president and secretary

credentials of the delegates from their re-

spective leagues. All delegates should be provided with such credentials. "The business before the convention will veen Lord Salisbury and Joseph Cham-berlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as between their departments. the constitution, consideration of a financial policy for the maintenance of the national organization, election of officers, naming time and gone that any minor detail of business consideration of any matters which may submitted to the Colonial Office by outcan party. "GEORGE STONE, President.

"D. H. STINE, Secretary,"

## THE KENTUCKY CONTESTS.

Cases of the Rival Claimants Argued and Taken Under Advisement. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3 .- After hearing argument by ex-Governor Brad-ley, for the Republicans, and Zach Phelps. for the Democrats, Judge Fields, in the Circuit Court, this afternoon took under advisement the cases to determine the right of the rival claimants to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. An opinion is not expected for several days. When it is announced an appeal will be taken to the State Court of Appeals, which the Democrats claim has final jurisdiction. The Republicans, however, try to bring the case before the United States Supreme Court if the decision is

### against them. Shipping Guns to London

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 2-The shipment of guns and ammunition to London, Ky., is said by the Republican state officials to be only for the purpose of equipping state guard companies in that section, and they pronounce as silly the stories that Governor Taylor and other state officials are preparing to set up a government there in the event the courts decide against them. Governor Taylor says there is no truth in such

For Arrest of Goebel's Murderer. FRANKFORT, Ky., March 3.-The Democratic Senate today passed the bill for the appointment of a committee to hunt down the person or persons who assas-sinated Governor Goebel and appropriating \$100,000 to carry on the work. The bill had previously passed the Houge, and now goes to Governor Beckham for approval. The Republican Senate, sitting in the same hall, took no part in the proceedings.

## FUSION IN KANSAS.

Populists, Democrats and Silver-Republicans Reach An Agreement. TOPEKA, Kan., March 3.-The State Central Committee of the Populist, Dem-ocratic and Silver-Republican organiza-tions were in secret session here tonight until a late hour in an endeavor to agree upon terms under which a complete union of the three parties may be formed for the coming state and national cam-

Shortly before midnight it was agreed that the Populists are to have the Gov-ernor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, At-torney-General, State Superintendent, Congressman-at-Large and one Judge of the Court of Visitation. The Democrats are to have Associate Justice. Secretary of State, Treasurer, Solicitor and one Judge of the Court of Visitation. The Judge of the Court of visitation. The Silver Republicans are to have Insurance Superintendent and one Judge of the Court of Visitation. The electoral ticket is to be divided between the Democrats and Populists equally

## Bryan's Stay in Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 3.—William J. Bryan rested quietly here today. A few intimate friends called during the morning. Mr. Bryan will leave here to-morrow night for Austin, where he will morrow night for Austin, where he will unanimous opposition to it. The only remain two weeks. He will then go to difference is that those who do not agree Nebraska to be present at the state convention March 12.

# An Indian Tragedy.

COVETO, Cal., March 2. — William Henry, a half-breed Indian, today shot and killed Nettle Smith, a young Indian COVETO. woman, and then killed himself. ousy was the cause.

# FAITH IN THE NATION

Capacity of the Government to Solve Problems Before It.

M'KINLEY'S SPEECH IN NEW YORK

Imperialism Not a Part of the Programme-No Interference in Foreign Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 3.- The Ohio Society, of New York, held its 14th annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria today. President McKinley was the guest of honr More than 400 covers were laid. fore the banquet President McKiniey held a reception and shook hands with the

Among those at the President's table were: Governor Roosevelt, Governor Nash, ex-Governor Morton, Mr. Bliss, Senator Mark Hanna, Licutenant-Governor Woodruff, General Swayne, General Corbin, H. Clay Evans, General Thomas H. Hubbard, John Barrett, T. G. Bergen and Julian T. Davies.

The list of speakers on the programme was: President McKinley, Governor Nash, of Ohio; Solicitor-General of the United States John A. Richards; Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff and James H. Hoyt, There were no fixed toasis, the speakers having subjects allotted to them, as they were

Governor Roosevelt was late in arriving at the dinner, and was loudly cheered as he came in at \$:30.

At 3 o'clock, Mrs. McKinley, wife the President, accompanied by Mrs. Abner McKinley and Dr. Rixey, of Washington, took seats in one of the boxes. Mrs. McKinley was loudly applauded and she bowed, the applause being renewed. All the galleries were filled with ladies, many calling on the President's wife.

It was 10:30 o'clock when Mr. Southard, resident of the society, introduced Mr. the President's name there was great cheering. Governor Roosevelt leading. Three cheers were given when Mrs. Mc-Kinley's name was mentioned, the guests rising. Mrs. McKinley arose and bowed. The toast, "The President," was drunk

### The President's Speech.

President McKinley then arose, amid nendous applause. In the course of

his speech he said: "It has been some years since I your guest. Much has happened in the meantime. We have had our blessings and our burdens, and still have both. We will soon have legislative assurance of the continuance of the gold standard, with which we measure our exchange, and we have the open door in the far East. through which to market our products, We are neither in alliance nor antagonism nor entanglements with any foreign power, but on terms of amity and cordiality with all. We buy from all of them and sell to all of them, and our sales exceeded our purchases in the past two years by over \$1,000,000,000. Markets have been increased and mortgages have been reduced. terest has fallen and wages have advanced. The public debt is decreasing. The country is well to do. Its people for the most part are happy and contented. They have good times and are on good

terms with the nations of the world. "There are unfortunately those among us, few in number I am sure, who seem to thrive best under bad times and who, when good times overtake them in United States, feel constrained to us on bad terms with the rest of mankind. With them I can have no sympathy, I would rather give expression to what I believe to be the nobler and almost uni-versal sentiment of my countrymen 'n the wish not only for our peace and prosperity, but for the peace and prosperity of all the nations and peoples of the

peace came an unavoidable war, Happliy the conclusion was quickly reached without a suspicion of unworthy motive of practice or purpose on our part and with fadeless honor to our arms. I cannot forget the quick response of the people to the country's need and the quarter of a million men who freely offered their lives for their country's service. It was an impressive spectacle of National strength. It demonstrated our mighty reserve power and taught us that large standing armies are unnecessary when every man is a 'minute man,' ready to oin the ranks for National defense.

Out of these recent events have come to the United States grave trials and responsibilities. As it was the Nation's war, so are its results the Nation's problem. Its solution rests upon us all. It is too serious to stifle. It is too earnest for repose. No phrase or catch word can cancel the sacred obligation. No use of epithets, no aspersion of motives by those who differ will contribute to that sober judgment so essential to right conclus-ions. No political outcry can abrogate our treaty of peace with Spain or absolve us from its solemn engagements. It is the people's question and will be until its determination is written their enlightened verdict. We choose between manly doing and base desertion. It will never be the latter It must be soberly settled in justice and good conscience and it will be. Righteousness which exalteth a nation must control in its solution.

"No great emergency has arisen in this Nation's history and progress which has not been met by the sovereign people with high capacity, with ample strength and with unflinching fidelity to every honorable obligation. Partisanship hold few of us against solemn public duty. We have this so often demonstrated in the past as to mark unerringly what it will be in the future. sentiment and the Nation's conscience were never stronger or higher than now. There has been a reunion of the people around the holy altar consecrated to entry, newly sanctified by common crifices. The followers of Grant and Lee have fought under the same flag and allen for the same faith. Party lines have loosened and the ties of union have been rooted in the hearts of the American people. Political passion has altogether subsided and patriotism glows with in-extinguishable fervor in every home in the land. The flag has been sustained on distant seas and islands by the men of all parties and sections and creeds and races and nationalities, and its stars are only those of radiant hope to the remote peoples over whom it floats. "There can be no imperialism. Those

who fear are against it. Those who have feith in the Republic are against it, so there is universal abhorrence for it and with us have no confidence in the virtue or capacity or high purpose or good faith of this free people as a civilizing agency. while we believe that the country of free government which the American people have enjoyed has not rendered them faithless and irresolute, but has fitted them for the great task of lifting up and assisting to better conditions those distant McCleary.

peoples who have, through the issue of battle, become our wards. Let us fear not. There is no occasion for faint hearts, no excuse for regrets. Nations do not no excuse for regrets. Nations do not grow in strength and the cause of liberty and law is not advanced by the doing of easy things. The harder the task the greater will be the result, the benefit and the honor. To doubt our power to accom-plish it is to lose faith in the soundness and strength of our popular institutions. The liberators will never become the oppressors. A self-governed people will never permit despotism in any government which they foster and defend.

"Gentlemen, we have the new care and cannot shift it. And breaking up the camp of care and isolation, let us bravely and hopefully and soberly continue the march of faithful service and faiter not until the work is done. It is not possible that 75,000,000 of American freen unable to establish liberty and justice and good government in our new possessions The burden is our opportunity. The opportunity is greater than the burden. May God give us strength to bear the one and wisdom so to embrace the other as to carry to our distant acquisitions the guarantees of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of

President McKinley read his speech. It was greeted with applause throughout. His reference to the maintenance of the gold standard, the open door and the absence of entanglements caused great ap-plause. When President McKinley sat down the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the guests arose and cheered,

Governor Nash, of Ohio, referred to Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, of New York, as a son of Ohio. Mr. Woodruff was very warmly applauded when he arose to speak, and it was some minutes before there was a cessation sufficient to llow him to proceed. Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, came

in almost at the close of the banquet, and was called upon for a speech. In the course of the speech, Mr. Campbell, addressing the President direct, said: "There is one thing I want you to do Mr. President, and I hope you will do it, and that is that you will build the canal from ocean to ocean without asking the consent of any nation on earth."

Callers on the President. President McKinley, after breakfast, received callers at the Manhattan Hotel where he is staying with his wife and party. Those who breakfasted with the esident and Mrs. McKinley were Abner McKinley and wife, Miss Mabel McKinley and Miss Barber, a niece of the President. Among those who called were Governor Nash, of Ohio, ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornellus N. Bliss and Gen-eral Grenville M. Dodge, Shortly before noon President McKinley went driving

with his brother, Abner,
The President received about 20 members of the Ohio Society this afternoon. Subsequently he shook hands cordially with Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Helen He led them to Mrs. McKinley, and the three ladies and the President were together for some time. Others who called on the President were Collector Bidwell and Judge - Advocate - General Kraus and Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, The Ohio Society is the largest of the state societies here, and for a time this city was dominated by Onio men. Mayor Strong was ar. Ohioan, and not many years ago all the big daily newspapers were edited by sons of Ohio. They in-cluded Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune; Colonel W. L. Brown, of the News; John A. Cockerill, of the World; Eaton S. Drone, of the Herald, and John R. Mc-Lean, of the Journal. Several financial kings of Wall street were from Ohio. They were: Calvin Brice, Sam Thomas, John Byrne; also ex-Governor Hoadley is regarded as one of the metropolis' great

### SPOKE ON PHILIPPINE QUESTION Whitelaw Reid and Dr. Schurman

at a Boston Meeting. BOSTON, March 2.-Whitelaw Reid, member of the late Paris Peace Commission, and Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, presi-dent of the first commission to the Philippines, were the guests and the principal speakers at the meeting of the Massa-chusetts Club, in Young's Hotel, this afernoon. Representative Republicans and susiness and professional men to the number of 75 were present.

Mr. Reid spoke of the Paris treaty of peace as an act accomplished, and that must be lived up to. The question now is to deal with the territories acquired under the treaty. He declared that the admission of the mixed races of these islands to full rights of American citizenship is beyond question, and that the impracticable demands of those who are harass-ing the Administration to abandon the islands must not be listened to. Mr. Reld believes the Administration is pursuing the right course, and the present duty, he sald, is to render the Government full

Dr. Schurman spoke at some length upon the subject of "The Philippine Ques-tion From the Filipino Point of View," and outlined in a manner similar to that sed in his report the present system of government which the commission pro nosed for the islands

## MRS. STANFORD ILL.

Said to Be Suffering From Paeumonia.

NEW YORK, March 4.- The Journal and Advertiser says:
"Mrs. Leland Stanford is dangerously ill at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Stanford came to this city from the West two weeks ago, to attend to business affairs. Ten days ago Mrs. Stanford contracted a cold while out driving, and the next day was confined to her room. Physicians were sent for and advised caution, al-though at the time the illness was not thought to be serious. Mrs. Stanford, in spite of remedies, h wever, grew worse. The fact of her illness was telegraphed to her brother, in California, but the daily bulletins were such as to give him the greatest alarm. Mrs. Stanford's condition did not become really serious until two days ago, when the lungs became congested and symptoms of pneumonia devel-

"As soon as these alarming symptom became apparent, the physicians instructed the nurses and Mrs. Stanford's secretary that no one under any circumstances should be permitted to see the patient for nt least four days. In that time it is hoped to discover if the illness has been complicated and is of a grave character, to that relatives may be summoned to the

## JUMPED THE TRACK.

Accident to a Montreal Express-Members of Parliament Injured.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3.-The Montreal Express, on the Canadian Pacific, due here at 7:30 A. M. today, sumped the track between Ponty Pool and Burketon and bounded down a steep embankment, the conches toppling over one another as they neared the bottom of the incline. The train was moving at a rapid speed. On board were a large number of passengers, many being members of Parliament on their way from Ottawa. Among the in-

# IN JOY OVER VICTORY

Voice Their Feelings.

Scenes of Noisy Demonstration at the Armory - England Tonsted in Speech and Song.

The British and Colonial residents of Portland celebrated the recent success of the British arms in South Africa at a smoker at the Armory last night, speeches, music, wine and songs. The most intense enthusiasm prevailed. A large crowd was present, and every member of it was happy. Most of the audience were English, Scottish and Colonial residents, but quite a number of British seamen in the port were scattered through the hall. Everything and everybody was wildly cheered, and every reference to British arms or British leaders in the Transvasl was applauded to the There was no great amount of serious speaking; there was little time for it, the enthusiasm was too great. All the speeches and the musical selections were ontaneous, and they came from the

The Armory hall was handsomely and profusely decorated in the national colors of the United States and Great Britain. union tack was seen on every hand, and by its side were the broad folds of the Star-Spangled Banner. On the stage were seated: James Laidlaw, British Consul; William Macmaster, president of the British Benevolent Society, who acted as chairman of the meeting; Alexan-der H. Kerr, president of St. Andrew's Society; David Henderson, chief of Caledonian Society; Alexander Gavin, chief of Clan Macleay, and several others. These gentlemen were the principal speakers of

The first feature was the national hymn of England, "God Save the Queen," which was sung by the entire audience, stand-ing. John Woods sang "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," and, when heartily encored, sang with fine effect "Beautiful Isle of the Sea." Later in the evening A. M. Wright sang 'The Boys of the Old Brig-ade,' and "Angus MacDonald." During the speech of Consul Laidlaw,

James S. Moon, ex-piper-major of the Forty-Second Scottish Highlanders, en-tered the hall with his bagpipes, playing a national air, and created great enthusiasm. When silence was somewhat re-stored Mr. Moon played "Cock of the The Highland chief was made to march around the hall playing his bagpipe, followed by four young men in Eng-lish and Scottish infantry uniform. There lish and Scottish infantry uniform. There was full orchestral accompaniment to the

longs, with W. H. Kinross as leader. Speaking was not according to any pro-gramme, for anything of the fixed or set order would have marred the spontaneity of proceedings. If the great tide of en-thusiasm demanded music, it was given, and when quieter tones seemed in demand, remarks were made by prominent Britishborn residents and some American-born "The Star-Spangled Banner" was citizens. "The Star-Spangier with the great-sung by the entire audience with the great-terror everybody standing. "Rule Brittannia" could not have been given more feeling-a spirit that had a powerful effect when connected with the royal British and American standards dis played behind the speakers.

President Arouses Enthusiasm. William Macmaster, president of the man, and gave the opening address. could not help but conclude, from the vast gathering, that in a land where patriotism was unquestioned, there was fervent devotion to Britain. British residents had demonstrated their love of motherland in many ways, but the enthusiastic assemblage was a new, stronger and more lasting evidence.

"We have borne with Britain," said Mr. Macmaster, "in the reverses which she has sustained in the early stages of this war, and now that success crowns her armies and that we believe the tide of war has turned in her favor, we consider it our duty to meet and express our joy, and to give our meed of praise to those brave soldiers whose courage and fidelity have never been excelled by British soldiers, who have carried their flag to victory against most skilled and eplendidlyarmed, brave and determined foes (ap-phrase); fees who, in many a hard-fought field, have proven themselves worthy of our steel." (Applause.)

If the man who expressed the belief some months past that the glory of Brit-ain had passed, and her people were sinking to decay, was still heard in the land, the speaker thought he should be finding reason for hiding his head. Mr. Macmaster commented on the great feat of sending such a great force thousands of miles from the home government, operations so distant from base of supplies, and other features of the South African struggle, wherein the British have been recognized in doing difficult work, and everywhere he was applauded to the echo. When he meptioned Lord Roberts' name there was a convulsion in the audience. They yelled and shouted. Then followed Kitchener, whose name received a cordial welcome, and Buller was given the ovation of a victor. "Our soldiers are fighting that our countrymen may enjoy the blessings of freedom in South Africa," brought another volley that rivalled the praise for "Little Bobs." Then came the turn of the Canadians. Every time the valor of the Canadian troops was even hinted at there were cries of "here, here," and wild exclamations of approval. Colonial loyalty everywhere was an equally po thought, and Mr. Macmaser took his with the cries of the great audience almost shaking the Armory roof.

## Praised the Irish.

Mr. Laidlaw was the next speaker. The mention of his name brought forth a great shout of approval, and almost every sen-tence Mr. Laidlaw uttered was given like approval. In the face of this spirit of ardor and good nature, it was almost impossible to keep the trend of expression "If there is anything that can inspire a man." said the speaker, "and put eloquence into his language, it certainly would be such a meeting as I see here tonight. I have never seen a more enthusiastic one, and it is yet early. (Laugher and applicated in the language of the second applications and applications of the second applications and applications.) It is all the more pleasured. ter and applause.) It is all the more pleasant from its spontanelty. I take it, gen-tlement, that it is the result of long months of weary waiting which we have experienced since British territory was invaded, and that now, a reaction having set in. people can contain themselves no longer (Applause.) We have seen the best blood of England and Scotland shed like water. We have seen the Irish fighting for Great

Britain." (Applause.)
Following, Mr. Laidlaw devoted some attention to the statements often made that Irish were not loyal to Great Brit-ain, and said he did not believe a word of it. There were dissatisfied neople in every government, and the loud expres-sions from Irish, did not, in the speaker's injured members of Parliament are: opinion, represent the true majority of Leighton McCarthy, C. E. Klopfer, Jemes Featherstone, L. H. McPherson and W. criticisms were of long ago, and sensible Irish did not dig up ghosts of the past to

fan a spirit of discontent in the presengovernment. He also paid warm tribute to the Canadians especially, and the Aus-tralians and New Zealanders, each expression sending back a great echo from his hearers. While Mr. Laidlaw spoke, James S. Moon, the ex-Piper Major British Residents of Portland Forty-second Highland Black Watch, entered the hall with pforoch sounding a national air. For several moments the new arrival was swamped with cheers, and was then escorted to the front. Then the crowd called for Mr. Laidlaw to finish, which he INTENSE ENTHUSIASM PREVAILED did in the same patriotic tone of his earlier remarks.

### Spoke for Canadians.

The wild spirit of joy engendered by Professor Moon's "Cock o' the North" and other airs, and the march around the hall followed by two Britishers, ciad in the uniform of the Oxford Blues and of the Cherrypeckers, followed by a British sallor, had grown almost beyond control when Dr. Bell was introduced to speak for the Canadians. His words had a ring of s.n. cerity and faith that seemed to from those present all the gratitude felt for the fine work of the Royal Canadians under Lord Roberts. He said he was Canadian-born, American by adoption, but country. His sympathies could not be be stowed upon the two so-called republics when familiar with all the oppressions practiced under their rule in South Africa, and especially Boer antipathy to Anglo-Saxon people from Britain or America. the loyalty of Canada Dr. Bell said there was nothing to be said except unques-tioning affirmation. The statement that French-Canadians were disloyal was disproved by the fact that a French-Cana-dian, now Minister, showed a statesmanship and patriotism that could not be ex-

William R. Mackenzle spoke very briefly, after Mr. Kinross' orchestra had en-livened things up with some catchy music. Mr. Mackenzie devoted most of his time the faithfulness and loyalty of the Cana-dians, and said such meetings as were being held here were also seen through-out the great British Province on the north. While saying, "If there is anybody who ever had any doubt as to the loy-alty of the Canadiane" there came crics of, "Never; never any doubt," Henceforth Britishers, when ranging up their pride regiments for battle, would place with the Scaforths, Gordon Highlanders, llings and Dublin Fusiliers, Royal Canadians. Everything Canadian was cheered as truly as if no sea divided the American Province from the mother

Mr. Hawes also of Canadian birth, emchasized the loyalty of Canada to the British flag. Chairman Macmaster called for T. Brook White for a song, and somebody in the audience took up the name "White," which brought down the house in a great shout for the stout old defender of Lady-

### Federation Accomplished.

Percy Blyth was the next speaker. He spoke deliberately, yet with deep feeling, and his well-rounded sentences each had its applause. Bitter words were heard against the "yelping horde on the Continent of Europe that bayed when they thought the lion serely wounded," and close upon it came the words of pride: "Can we give greater honor than to say that in the blood of those who have fallen the federation of the British Empire has been accomplished? Englands, storm of been accomplished? England's storm of distrest has been a blessing to her." Though losses should multiply, there were thousands of Britishers standing ready to spring to the front before contemplating any abatement of the rightful purpose that instituted the war on the part of

A letter from Alexander H. Kerr, presiexpressing regrets that he was unable to attend the meeting. Mr. Kerr expressed the same words of cheer and joy that the speakers had uttered, and gave a bit of \$5 to aid in defraying expenses of the evening. The chair announced that Brit-ish-born residents would care for this feature, and there was no purpose to call American friends present, who were

## Laudation From an American

Benjamin L Cohen stirred up new fires in one of the best-applauded addresses of the evening. Mr. Cohen spoke as a citizen of the United States whose ancestry went back to Revolutionary times. He addressed the meeting as "Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens of the Anglo-Saxon Race," which took everybody by storm His next sentence, "On this occasion I feel justified in saying 'We are the people,' "
again shook the roof. Mr. Cohen said that no other evidence that blood was thicker than water need be cited than the tween Britain and America, after their two wars with each other. He traced several incidents that evoked joint eninem, particularly in Chinese in early days, and on two occasions in

When Mr. Cohen said, "I say to gentlemen, the heart of every thinking man, the heart of almost every responsible American citizen, is with Great Brit-ain in this fight," enthusiasm began reaching danger points. "The day Great Britain gets her back to the wall, the day some great disaster overtakes her, that day the United States of America will be standing by her side. We know it, all Europe knows it, and all Europe knows that if ever the day comes when England and America are united, we will be able to say to the world, in the language of the immortal Shakespeare, 'Come the four corners of the world against us, we will front them.' '

Mr. Cohen's remarks set such a wave of excitement a-going that there were cries for "The Star-Spangled Banner." body rose to his feet, standing as duti fully at attention as when "God Save the Queen" rang through the hall, and some Britisher jumped to the platform, waving one hand a British flag and in the other the American emblem.

Mr. Lungair sang "Tommy Atkins," and was followed by W. H. Kinross in "Soldiers of the Queen," both of which received splendid recognition.

## Other Speakers.

George Taylor, Jr., spoke for a few moments, and was followed by T. P. London in a vocal solo, "They All Love Jack," which greatly excited the sallors Robert Livingstone took occasion to speak in behalf of the widows' and orphans fund being raised by Britishers every-where. At the close of his remarks he read Kipling's poem on "Bobs" in such fine style that the growing hoarseness of the audience was perceptibly increased by an effort to applaud the popular hero. Toward the close Judge Whalley was Toward the close Judge Whalley was called from the audience and spoke several minutes. He was credited with one of the most eloquent and stirring addresses of the evening. He said he was without detracting in the least from lov of his adopted country. Many historical facts of British progressiveness and free institutions were given. The speaker also read his original poem, written at the time of the defeat at Magersfontein, on "The Wounded Lion." This was the fin-ishing touch, and when the reading was finished there was a long-continued ova-

Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector of Trinity Church, was the last speaker heard during the evening. He called attention to

(Concluded on Ninth Page.)

# THE PURPOSE FAILED

Latest Puerto Rican Bill Does Not Satisfy the Country.

PRINCIPLE INVOLVED UNCHANGED

Colonies Should Be Taught to Help Themselves-Crater Lake Park Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 2.- The message of the President and the action of the House yesterday in appropriating the money collected from Puerto Rico to be used under the direction of the President to rehabilitate the island, has failed in the intention of those who planned it. While the President's opponents approve foling what they can for Puerto Rico, they still hold that the principle involved has not yet been changed in the least, and that the levying of a tariff upon the island is unnecessary, if not unconstitu-

tional. There was too much spread-engleism in responding to the message, and there is also a feeling that it is not best to make our new colonies believe that they are to be supported through the largesse of the Government. Collecting the money from our people for the purpose of spending it among another set will not satisfy the conditions. The idea which prevails generally is that the Puerto Ricans should be given an equal chance with the United States, and if they then fall, it is their fault. The protectionists still hold out, and the beet-sugar and Connecticut to-

bacco will probably carry the day. A rumor is affoat that the committees of the House and Senate will have a tunket to Puerto Rico very soon; but such ction would probably call down still further condemnation.

### Center Lake National Park,

The House committee on public lands today favorably reported Representative Tongue's bill creating the Crater Lake National Park. The bill was reported without amendment, the provision excludng prospectors, which was stricken out the last Congress, being allowed to re-ain. The Secretary of the Interior said that in the case of Rainier Park, in Washington, prospecting was allowed, and as a result fires and other depredations were emmitted and could not be restrained. As the 30 acres embraced in the park are not known to be mineral, this restriction should work no hardship. Mr. Tongue explained the bill to the committee, and a eport is to be made by Representative Moody. Speaker Reed was the principal opponent of the bill in the last Congress, and with him out of the way Mr Tongue opes to have the bill passed at an early

date. Senate Tired of the Quay Case. The Senate has become very tired of the Quay case, and seems determined to get rid of it one way or another. It wou not be strange to see it out of the way next week, as few people want to discuss it, and yet the friends of Quay are pressing bard for action, and keep it before the Senate, displacing other business. The opponents of Quay do not seem so confident as they did a short time ago. The vote in the Senate has certainly dishear-

# ened them, while his friends are gaining

The investigation of the Idaho riots has leveloped only one sallent feature, and that is the desire of certain men to make political capital. Lentz is just deep enough to conduct the prosecution, wants to pose as the friend of the lab man, and the opponent of the United States Army. The whole course of inves-tigation so far has been directed against the Army, and as little attention as pos-sible is given the Populist Governor of Idaho in spite of the fact that it was be who called for the United States troops and that they acted primarily under his direction. It is doubtful whether an atack on the United States Army would be approved by the people, especially as the soldiers, who are being so severely crititook such a prominent part in carrying the

### flag to victory at San Juan. Congress Rushing Business.

It is evident that the Republicans are trying to rush business as they never have before at this period of the long session. It has been the usual custom of the Sen-ate to adjourn at least two days in the week until toward the close of every long day. More than that, the committee on privileges and elections has worked on the Clark case as few commissions have worked, in its anxiety to get everything closed up. The Republicans are very anxious to get the necessary business off their hands, so that they can get out in the campaign. The Democrats seem perfectly willing to delay, and several of the eaders say that as long as the Republicans continue to make campaign material for them, like that on the Puerto Rico bill, they are not going to hasten adjourn

## The Charges Against Corbin.

Pettigrew is fighting Corbin. This in itself means that the sympathy of Congress and of the people who know Petti-grew will shift to the Adjutant-General, and little stock will be taken in the calling up of the old court-martial case against him. Possibly Pettigrew will find a boomerang in this, as he has on the Philippine question, as the court-martial case, which is called for, will show that Corbin was acquitted of the charges, and that the man who preferred them was obliged to resign as Colonel of the regiment, while Corbin was promoted to be Colonel. Of course, Corbin had a pull then, as he has now, and has had ever since; but Pettigrew's raking up of the prevent the astute politician from being promoted from Brigadier to Major-Ger

## Opponents of the Canal at Work.

eral.

Reports are being sent out from some-where to the effect that the new Nicaragua canal commission has found cer-tain obstructions which will make the plan of the first Walker commission impracticable, and consequently there must be a delay in the building of the canal. It is one of the curious things that ever since the Nicaragua canal bill was first proposed, no session has ever passed that some excuse has not been found to post-pone its consideration.

## Assaulted by Strikers,

CHICAGO, March 3.-Two nonunion workmen are being cared for at the County Hospital as the result of brutal assaults made upon them by a mob of strikers at Canal Port, this noon. They are L. S. Gondy and Aaron Myers. Two other nonunion men were assaulted and badis beaten by strikers at Sixtleth street and Kimbark avenue, earlier in the day, and it was only when a woman of the neigh-borhood came to the rescue with a revolver that the strikers were driven away Warrants were sworn out for the arrow of the assailants of Gondy and Myera.