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SIMON IS BEATEN

The Independents Win a Great Victory.

THEY CARRY PRIMARIES

Control of County Convention in Their Hands.

MACHINE RULE IS TERMINATED

Independents Have 95 Delegates and Regulars 67 Delegates From City and County—Fierce and Exciting Struggle.

THE RESULT.

Delegates to County Convention.

	City.	County.	Total.
Independents	83	12	95
Regulars	53	14	67
Independent majority.			28

The regular (Simon) Republican ticket was badly defeated in the Portland primaries yesterday. The next county convention will have about 95 independent Republican delegates, and the regular Republicans will have about 67. The country precincts, with a total of 26 votes, have not all been heard from, but it is known that the vote in them, between the two factions of the Republican party, is practically a stand-off. In the city, complete returns show that the opposition has 83 votes, and the regular organization 53. The total vote cast was about 10,000, about 75 per cent of the registration.

The victory over the Simon machine is therefore complete and decisive; but it was achieved only after one of the most stubborn and exciting contests in the history of local politics. Every resource of the regular machine was employed to defeat the will of a majority of the party. The entire police force was on deck, and attempted by its presence in various downtown precincts to coerce the voters into casting their ballots for their employers. Firemen left their posts, and the department was placed in the hands of more or less experienced substitutes. Office-holders deserted their desks, and the footfall of any chance visitor who came to the Courthouse or City Hall, expecting to transact official business, reverberated through empty corridors. Paid workers of the machine, with silver dollars and golden eagles jingling in their pockets, thronged the pools at every one of 57 precincts, and toiled arduously under the direction of Councilmen and other public servants who were for the time being bent upon the success of the machine.

The services of the city fire wagons were called into requisition to convey indifferent electors to the voting-places, and the police patrol wagon was ready to respond to any call from members of the department who were laboring at the front. There was withal no great amount of disorder, and very few arrests, inasmuch as the hobo element was working in entire harmony with the police.

Arrayed against the machine was an independent organization of volunteers, who labored without money, and with very little hope of reward. Their sole duty was to bring out the independent vote, and they did it well. It was the great silent vote that won the victory. The battle raged most fiercely around precinct 9, in the Third Ward. It was here that the Simon people concentrated Herculean effort; they mustered a great array of police, and from early morn to dewy eve they remained at their posts, to see that the electors who had sold their votes delivered the goods. A ruction occurred early in the morning over a disreputable Simon poster that the judges had permitted to be placed within the polling-booth. Several indignant citizens protested, and the judges coolly told them that they had rented the place, and they proposed to adorn it in whatever manner seemed to them most fitting. One citizen called upon the Chief of Police, and he promptly directed his bluecoated henchmen to take down the poster. The same thing occurred in several other precincts; in one instance a Simon judge, widely known as "Big Jones," informed a protesting citizen that he considered the posters both useful and ornamental. Other people elsewhere, who voiced their resentment at such methods, met with similar treatment.

The Democratic vote was astonishly light. The total in the whole city will be about 750. There was no opposition to the candidates of the county central committee, and they were elected throughout. So slight, in fact, was the interest in the Democratic cause that even the veterans of the party did not take the trouble to go out and vote. But there is no great mystery about where many Democratic votes went. They were cast for the regular Republican candidates, on the inscrutable theory that the Republican machine would be the easiest kind of opposition for the Democrats at the June election. Democratic shouters about town had been industriously creating a sentiment for Mr. Simon for a long time, but they did him very little good yesterday, as results show.

One of the most interesting contests of the day was waged in precinct No. 2. There ex-Mayor Storey battled single-handed with a very thorough regular organization, and won by a margin of six votes. The machine concentrated a strong force in precinct 4, where suspended Policeman Church and Patrolman Gibson, both looked upon as strong vote-getters, worked hard to bring about the success of the regular ticket. They were met at every turn, however, by determined citizens, and, discovering early in the day that no attempts to influence the voters would avail, they abandoned the fight, and lost the precinct.

A sharp battle was fought in precinct 7, Senator Simon's residence, and he lost. F. P. Mays and John Gill were elected by the independents, and A. L. Mills by the regulars. There are many people who stoutly affirm that Mr. Mills never had the slightest intention of supporting Senator Simon for the United States Senate.

In precinct 15 results were exceedingly close. The Independents succeeded in electing Dr. Andrew C. Smith, while Dr. E. H. Thornton and Charles S. Riely pulled through for the regulars. The velvet voice of W. McCamant will be heard in the convention. He pulled through in precinct 20 by 11 votes. His grand aggregate vote was 50.

In precinct 27 there was a most singular outcome. Two Independents were elected, and the third, A. J. Fanno, tied with Orin Kellogg and Richard Martin, Jr., on the regular ticket. All received 81 votes. They may draw lots, or each may have a third of a vote in the convention. In precinct 32, Dr. O. P. S. Plummer, chairman of the County Central Committee, was among the regular candidates who were sacrificed on the altar of Mr. Simon.

In precinct 35 Joseph Webber enjoyed the unique distinction of being a candidate against himself. As a regular he had 34 votes, and as an Independent he had 37. The Independent candidate was therefore elected. Likewise in precinct 39 W. R. Bishop was on both tickets. As a regular he defeated himself as an Independent by nine votes. And so in precinct 42 Dr. E. G. Clark got 161 votes as an Independent and 59 as a regular. In precinct 47 Mayor Rowe led the fight for the regulars. The regulars were beaten.

There was a big fight in Mount Tabor, outside of the city limits. The regulars were defeated by nearly three to one. In South Mount Tabor they were successful in inverse proportion. Montavilla and Fairview went for the independents, and Gresham for the regulars. Troutdale rolled up a handsome majority for the opposition, and Bridal Veil showed a heavy vote for the regulars.

The precincts which are yet to be heard from outside of the city are Hurlburt, Palmer's Mills and Sylvan, the latter of which is joint. There are missing only five votes in the county. They may be conceded to the regulars.

An analysis of the vote shows that the total number of votes cast was over 16,000 in the city, which is more than McKinley received in Multnomah at the last election. On the east side of the river, in the city limits, the Waterloo of the regulars was most pronounced. They won 16 delegates, against 38 for the opposition. On the West Side, the regulars got 37 delegates, and the independents 45. By wards, the vote shows that each side got an even number of delegates in the First, Fourth and Fifth, the only wards in the city carried by the regulars were the Third and Eighth, granting that one candidate in the latter, who was on both tickets, is a regular. The independents carried the Second, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh. In the country, the regulars carried three precincts and the independents five, with four precincts to hear from. These are probably regular.

A Simon man who was defeated for the convention boasted openly last night that his faction, although having a minority of the delegates, would be able to secure enough proxies, through means best known to themselves, to control the convention. As the delegates who were elected on the independent ticket, however, are all men of character and intelligence, who were elected on an issue, there is no danger that this foriorn hope of the bosses will be of the slightest avail.

HERE ARE THE DELEGATES.

Returns Show a Majority for the Independents.

Following are delegates to the Republican county convention:

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

First Ward.

Precinct 2—W. A. Storey.
Precinct 3—William Hilgers, Amos S. Groce.

Second Ward.

Precinct 4—Frank Kiernan, C. M. Olsen.
Precinct 5—Charles W. Bowie, Hans Oberg, Guy G. Willis.
Precinct 6—W. S. Buchanan, W. H. Carney, J. N. Sutton.
Precinct 7—John Gill, F. P. Mays.
Precinct 8—Herbert Holman, Dan J. Malarkey.

Third Ward.

Precinct 12—Albert J. Capron, William W. Banks.

Fourth Ward.

Precinct 14—Sandford Whiting, C. H. Wheeler.
Precinct 15—Dr. Andrew C. Smith.
Precinct 17—John P. Kavanaugh, Joseph A. Arment, A. B. Gritzmacher, W. H. Warren.
Precinct 18—Sidney C. Catching, Hamar Sutcliffe.

Fifth Ward.

Precinct 24—William T. Muir, James W. Matheson, Charles A. Monell.
Precinct 25—Fabian Byerly, J. D. Leonard, L. S. Ainsworth.

Sixth Ward.

Precinct 27—Dr. C. C. Newcastle, A. L. Smith, A. J. Fanno.*
Precinct 28—George H. Howell, F. E. Watkins, H. E. Lounsbury.
Precinct 29—David F. Dryden.
Precinct 30—Herman H. Jones, B. D. Sigler.
Precinct 32—C. E. Smith, N. H. Bird.

Seventh Ward.

Precinct 33—William M. Gregory.
Precinct 34—A. A. Courtenay, L. Zimmerman.
Precinct 35—Joseph Weber.**

Eighth Ward.

Precinct 36—Alfred N. Willis, Lewis H. Adams.
Precinct 38—A. W. Curry.
Precinct 39—William R. Bishop.**
Precinct 40—T. H. Compton, H. C. Smith.

Ninth Ward.

Precinct 41—Dr. M. A. Flinn, F. S. Dunning, C. M. Kilgore.
Precinct 42—Dr. E. G. Clark**, S. B. Cobb, D. Kellaher, W. L. Boise.
Precinct 43—Dr. J. A. Pettit, M. E. Gruber.
Precinct 46—Frank Barrett, Joseph W. Beveridge, J. M. Lewis.
Precinct 47—John L. Hartman, Charles B. Fields, Adolph Harr.

Tenth Ward.

Precinct 48—H. M. Carlock, J. S. Hutchinson, W. W. Peaslee.
Precinct 50—N. C. Merges, Dr. Curtis Holcomb.
Precinct 51—Dr. H. R. Biersdorf, J. C. Jameson, Robert W. Galloway.
Precinct 52—F. C. Barnes, W. N. Jones, F. Glafke, Jr.

Eleventh Ward.

Precinct 53—William C. Moore, William C. Elliott.
Precinct 54—Thaddeus S. Potter, William R. Stokes.
Precinct 55—H. Van Auken.
Precinct 57—Clare W. Oliver.

**On both tickets.
*Tied with two delegates on regular ticket.

Mount Tabor.

Precinct 59—Frank S. Fields, W. A. Laidlaw, F. W. Prasp, George Bamford.

(Concluded on Second Page.)

HITS SHIP SUBSIDY

Allison's Speech Gives Advocates Much Concern.

MANY SENATORS SHAKY ON BILL

Likely to Be Amended, but There Is Little Doubt About Its Passage—Oleomargarine Bill Would Be Buried Cheerfully.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Senator Allison's speech today against many features of the ship subsidy bill gave the friends of that measure a great deal of concern. It is known that a number of Republican Senators are very shaky on the subject, and feel that they have been forced into a position where they must support the bill as a party measure. The several amendments which Senator Allison suggested are very likely to be adopted, for if they are not, it is hard to see how he, and a number of other Senators from the Northwest, can vote for the measure, after the position the Iowa Senator has taken. Senator Spooner re-enforced Senator Allison, and his denunciation of the bill was received with great glee by the Democrats, as his criticisms of it were much stronger than those of Allison. The advocates of the measure will also be surprised to find that some New England votes will be cast against the bill in the Senate. Some Senators are going to vote for it, because they know it will stand no chance of passing in the House this session, and perhaps not the next, and for that reason it will not enter into the coming campaign to such an extent as if it actually became a law. Notwithstanding the disaffection that is felt, there seems to be little doubt that the bill is going to pass. But if no time had been fixed for taking the vote, there is a possibility that an effort would be made to provide discriminating duties as a substitute for the measure.

Another bill which many Senators would like to sink out of sight is the oleomargarine measure. It was well understood in the House that the dairy interests had forced many members into a position where they had to support the present bill, even against their better judgment. The same is true of the bill in the Senate, and if any possible way can be found to postpone the bill so that it will be defeated in the next session, such action will be taken.

Mitchell Exclusion Bill.

Before it was finally reported, the Mitchell Chinese exclusion bill was amended in many particulars, but not to materially affect the provisions. But as several members of the committee reserved the right to offer amendments and oppose certain sections, there is going to be quite a bitter fight before the bill is adopted. The Pacific Coast members are holding strenuously for all the material points in the bill upon which they agreed, and Eastern men seem to feel that some regard must be paid to China and treaty stipulations.

Corporation in Alaska.

Representative Cushman today introduced a bill authorizing three or four

(Concluded on Third Page.)

AVERAGE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

PRECINCT	Delegates. Regulars.	Delegates. Independents.	Regulars.	Independents.	Majorities, regulars.	Majorities, independents.
1	3	..	133	105	28	...
2	..	1	59	63	...	4
3	..	2	101	123	...	22
4	..	2	123	145	...	12
5	..	3	100	108	...	8
6	..	3	80	98	...	18
7	1	2	110	120	...	10
8	..	2	67	154	...	87
9	3	..	265	87	178	...
10	3	..	155	89	66	...
11	4	..	136	100	36	...
12	..	2	64	124	...	60
13	2	..	64	58	6	...
14	2	..	79	63	16	...
15	2	1	106	106	...	...
16	3	..	121	97	24	...
17	..	4	95	142	...	47
18	..	3	72	75	...	3
19	3	..	93	85	8	...
20	1	..	50	39	11	...
21	2	..	75	61	14	...
22	3	..	110	90	20	...
23	2	..	80	52	28	...
24	..	3	74	124	..	50
25	..	3	75	104	..	29
26	2	..	98	73	25	...
27	..	†3	81	83	...	2
28	..	3	90	117	...	27
29	..	1	17	43	...	26
30	..	2	83	85	...	2
31	2	..	95	60	35	...
32	..	2	49	77	...	28
33	..	1	56	72	...	16
34	..	2	75	94	...	19
35	..	†1	34	37	...	3
36	..	2	38	92	...	54
37	3	..	121	84	37	...
38	1	1	80	87	...	7
39	2	†1	90	80	10	...
40	..	2	48	98	...	50
41	..	3	92	121	...	29
42	..	4	65	166	...	101
43	1	2	102	101	...	1
44	2	..	113	110	3	...
45	3	..	123	100	33	...
46	..	3	90	160	...	70
47	..	3	76	84	...	8
48	..	3	85	110	...	25
49	2	..	62	40	22	...
50	..	2	62	86	...	24
51	..	3	95	110	...	15
52	..	3	62	121	...	59
53	..	2	65	74	...	9
54	..	2	68	74	...	6
55	1	1	73	74	...	1
56	1	..	34	31	3	...
57	..	1	21	34	...	13
Total	53	83	4850	5192	603	945
OUTSIDE THE CITY.						
58	1	..	..	..	...	...
59	..	4	53	126	...	73
60	3	..	98	24	74	...
61	..	2	78	95	...	17
62	..	2	41	101	...	60
63	2	..	66	36	30	...
64	..	2	38	115	...	77
65*	2	..	..	..	...	..
66	3	..	133	51	82	...
67*	1	..	..	..	...	..
68*	..	..	..	..	...	..
69*	2	..	..	..	...	..
70	..	2	..	..	...	..

†Two regulars tie with one independent.
‡On both tickets.
*Missing.

EXILED TO SIBERIA

Disposing of the Students Arrested at Moscow.

FIFTEEN WILL BE SENT THERE

Banishment of the Others to Various Towns and Villages in Russia—What the Students Demand.

LONDON, March 15.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says the Governor of Moscow and Minister of the Interior M. Sipiaguine have strongly urged that the 500 students who were arrested recently in Moscow should be deported to Siberia, but that, owing to the milder counsels of the Minister of Education, only 15 of the students will be sent to Siberia, while the others will be banished to various towns and villages in Russia.

Cabling from Odessa, Sunday, March 9, the correspondent of the Standard says that the arrest yesterday of a group of students bearing red flags led to an attempted rescue, and a riot occurred, during which, it is rumored, a policeman and a rioter were killed. One hundred and sixty arrests have been made, and troops now patrol the city to prevent a recurrence of the disorder.

THE STUDENTS' MOVEMENT.

Willing to Act as Martyrs to the Cause of Liberty.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—Private letters received here referring to the recent Moscow University meeting confirm the view that those of the students who do not participate in the disturbances fro mAmtrican college boy "canerush" motives, that is, those who have conscientious aims, are actuated by political, rather than academic considerations. The number present at the Moscow meeting is given at 518. The departure of about 100, who disapproved of the general policies, was followed by the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

"As the present abnormal situation of the higher educational institution is merely a consequence of the general absence of civil and political rights in Russia, we desire to do away with the illusion that ours is a purely academical struggle, and to inscribe on our banner, 'General Political Demands.' We are convinced that a normal academic life requires a total reform of the while political system on the basis of the recognition of individual liberty. Without such a reform we are convinced that Russia will not make a single step forward, as her best men are periodically torn from society. We demand:

"'First—Personal, corporal liberty (habeas corpus and similar guarantees are meant).

"'Second—Freedom of the press.

"'Third—Freedom of conscience.

"'Fourth—Unrestrained privilege of assembly.

"'Fifth—Responsibility of administrative officials to the courts on the same terms as other citizens.

"'Sixth—Universal, but not compulsory education.

"'Seventh—Equality of nationalities.'

"The list could be extended, but the above will suffice to characterize all the demands. We appeal to all thinking Russians on the ground that it is necessary to call a constituent assembly, since it is evident the present regime is not adapted to the carrying out of this programme."

The police and military arrested all present. At 3 A. M. the students had resolved to stay all night in order to continue the demonstrations on the streets the following morning. The number of arrests in Moscow on the day of the meeting is given by the Student Bulletin, an illegal journal, as 827.

A Moscow student named Konnopasevich committed suicide three days before the meeting. Under what circumstances and where was not stated by the Official Messenger, which published the account of his death.

The politico-academic situation was thus summed up a few days ago by a sympathizer with the students: "It has now come to pass that there can be no universities or higher institutions for the training of the servants of state, without legislation."

It is apparently useless to argue with such persons that while legislation might be a good thing, higher education is also a good thing. They declare that somebody must make protest or there never will be any political progress and that if the untrammelled students do not lead the movement, nobody will. In spite of their political unripeness, the students command the sympathies of wide circles by their courage. They harbor no illusions whatever. They know that they will be crushed and that many will be crushed after them before perceptible agreements are gained. They appear quite willing to fall beneath the wheels of the car of Juggernaut, to use their own phrase, for the sake of happier generations to come.

Willing martyrs to an idea are universally persistent opponents, and it is a matter or regret to those who do not sympathize with the revolutionary and general political tendencies of the students that the government in many ways places weapons in their hands.

One of the most inflammatory circulars that has recently been issued reprinted an alleged secret circular for the Minister of Public Instruction, dated in October, instructing teachers in the intermediate schools to give subjects for literary compositions to politics that would naturally elicit the political tendencies of their charges. A record was to be made of such observations, and a confidential report was to be made to the university, or other higher institution, that the writers might apply to for admission. This circular, it is pointed out, scarcely seems calculated to further that benevolent relationship between teacher and scholar which the Minister of Public Instruction so earnestly asserted to be one of the main objects of his solicitation.

Students report that one Boightman, a student in the Technological Institute, against whom proof of espionage was brought, confessed to the university authorities that he was in the services of the police, with a salary of 60 rubles a month. He was among those present in the People's Theater when the riot occurred there, but was not arrested. He has been expelled from the school. At the command of the curator, the authorities are holding court over the 400 or more students who are suspected of having voted for the strike. Written questions were sent to these students with a demand for a registered reply within 48 hours. Students who failed to answer were to be judged on the reports of spies. The questions are:

"1—Were you present at the meeting?

"2—In what sense did you participate?

"3—What else have you to say?"

The students' secret committee recommended its followers to answer only the first question.

Another question was sent out. It was: "Do you wish to see the university reopened?" Those who answer "no" will subject themselves to the loss of a year.

Among institutions known to have been recently closed are the Riga Polytechnicum, the Odessa University, the School of Road and Bridge Engineers and the local Electrotechnic and Technological Institutes. It is probable that few, if any, of the higher schools are now open.

A MARCH BLIZZARD.

Severe Storm Visits North and South Dakota.

ST. PAUL, March 15.—Blizzard news is contained in dispatches from various points in North and South Dakota. A hard snow storm is reported at Fargo, where last night rain and sleet changed today to heavy snow, delaying trains and breaking down wires. The storm in Western and Northern Dakota is said to be the worst in years, with snow three feet deep on the level. There is no sign of any abatement of the storm at Bismarck, where it has been raging furiously for over 12 hours. All business is practically suspended, and trains are snowbound in that vicinity.

The Northern Pacific west-bound train has been stalled at Dawson, N. D., since last night. The Washburn road north of Bismarck is snowed completely in, and no attempt will be made to send out a train until the storm abates. Reports received from along the line of that road state it is the worst storm of the season.

About Huron, S. D., the storm set in today, and drifts are interfering with the railroads, but farmers hope the mild temperature will save stock.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 15.—Tonight a storm that has raged for 24 hours still prevails, with a temperature of 5 degrees below zero, and the wind blowing 45 miles an hour. The snow is drifting heavily, and all business and railroad traffic is suspended. Trains on the Northern Pacific are snowbound at Mandan and Dawson, after ineffectual efforts all day to get them through the heavy drifts. The storm is the worst that has prevailed in this section for years. Cattle on the prairies are scattered badly, and there may be considerable loss where owners have no shelter.

Winnipeg Is Snowbound.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 15.—The snow storm which began yesterday continued today, and tonight Winnipeg is practically snowbound. It is the worst blizzard ever experienced here, and coming, as it does, after two months of almost Summer-like weather, its effect is severely felt. No trains reached the city up to a late hour tonight. The Great Northern express is stalled near the boundary line; the Northern Pacific train is six hours late, and the Canadian Pacific transcontinental trains are long overdue. The storm is widespread in its area, extending from Regina in the West to Port Arthur in the East. Street-car traffic was entirely suspended tonight.

Medals for Hohenzollern Sailors.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Medals for all the sailors on the Kaiser's yacht Hohenzollern are to be presented to Admiral von Baudissin by the German Kriegerbund, of this city, in commemoration of the yacht's visit. The medals are to be in bronze. On the obverse side, the statues of Germania and Columbia are surrounded by the inscription, "Glory to God, Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

NOT GOOD POLICY

Talk of Cuban Annexation, Says Proctor, Is Not Wise.

WE MUST KEEP OUR PROMISE

If at Some Future Time the Islanders Want to Come In, We Will Decide Whether to Receive Them.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 15.—In a letter to the Free Press, Senator Redfield Proctor denounced as absurd a letter recently published and attributed to him, favoring the annexation of Cuba as the solution of the Cuban problem. The Senator declares that he wrote no such letter, and that it wholly misrepresents his position. He says:

"On my return from Cuba, four years ago, this was all I said about annexation: 'I am not in favor of annexation, not that I would apprehend any trouble from it, but that it is not a wise policy to take in any people of foreign tongue and without any strong elements.'

"If the objection stated in that sentence were removed," said the Senator, "there are other reasons why we cannot now properly advocate annexation. We have promised Cuba independence. Her government is soon to be inaugurated. We must keep our promise strictly and give her a fair opportunity for self-government. So long as she complies with the requirements of the Platt amendment, we have no right to interfere in her affairs. If she succeeds in establishing a stable and well-conducted government and her people are satisfied with it, we have no occasion to interfere. If, at any time in the future, they think it desirable to become a part of this country, they will say so, and then it is for us to decide whether we will receive them into the Union or not. It is plainly for them to say first whether they desire to come. Until they express that wish it does not come with good grace from us, and it is not fair, in view of our promise to them, to talk about annexation. It is neither good morals, good manners, nor good policy. We must first give them the fair chance for self-government we have guaranteed and to bring any pressure to bear upon them or to advocate annexation until they ask for it, is, to say the least, premature, and tends to defeat its purpose."

WILL CONFER WITH PALMA.

Tamayo and Capote Go to New York to Arrange Inauguration Details.

HAVANA, March 15.—Secretary of State Tamayo and Mayor Capote sailed for the United States tonight on the steamer Mexico. They go to consult Tomas Estrada Palma, President-elect of Cuba, with regard to the inauguration of the new government, and Governor-General Wood will probably leave Havana next week.

The Advisor Commercial, in an article on the sugar industry in the islands, says: "Cuba can produce sugar cheaper than any other country, and she will find markets if the government to be established knows how to obtain liberty; offer Cuba's market to the country which gives the most in return. If the United States makes less than 50 per cent reduction in the tariff, the first thing the new government should do is to demand the right to make commercial treaties with other nations."

It is alleged that much cattle-stealing is being done in the island, and that a number of minor officials are implicated in the work of the thieves. Investigations into the stealing of cattle in Matanzas resulted recently in the arrest of the Chief of Police and the administrator of the slaughter-house. The prisoners were subsequently released on bail, and the Mayor of Matanzas reinstated them. Governor-General Wood, however, has forbidden that they be allowed to perform the duties of their offices pending their trial.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.