KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

VOL. VI. KLAMATH FALLS, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON, APRIL 3, 1902. NO. 52.

CHAPTER XXII.

Night has quite closed in, a night exceptionally wild and violent, when once more the sound of wheels upon the gravel without catches Vera's ear.

Perhaps she had been listening for it—is even in a measure prepared for it, but even if so, this does not prevent the sudden agitated change that overspreads her face as she hears it. Her pulses quicken unpleasantly and she half rises to her feet.

An hour, two hours, pass, and she is in her room dressing for dinner, when a servant brings her a note.

"I have to thank you for the kind invitation which Griselda gave me. Business matters have compelled me to come here again—for the last time—to-night; to trespass, for the last time, upon your hospitality. I beg you will not let my presence disturb you; my stay will be so short that I dare to hope you will not mark the coming or going."

A quick wave of color dyes Vera's face; she lays the letter with studied slowness upon the table near.

"My compliments to Mr. Dysart, and I hope he will dine with me to-night," she says, calmly, but with an unconscious touch of hauteur. How does he dare to treat her like this, to persist in believing—or rather, to pretend to believe—that his presence is so distasteful to her? What is he to her, one way or the other, that she should care whether he was in her house or out of it?

At dinner, however, she will have an opportunity of widening his knowledge somewhat. It will be the simplest thing to let him see how utterly unimportant an item he is in the scheme of her existence. There is a brilliant light in her eyes as she turns to receive the woman who has now come back with an answer to her message to Dysart.

There is a timidity in the woman's air that warns her.

"Mr. Dysart's compliments and thanks, madame, but he has already dined in town."

"Fasten this bracelet," says Vera, holding out her arm. She is aware that the woman is watching her, curiously if nervously, and she so moves that the sudden pallor of her face, the sole thing that shows her indignation, shall not betray her. "That will do; you can go," she says after awhile. She sweeps down stairs almost in the servant's footsteps, and into the green drawing room, a smaller apartment than the usual reception rooms, and now looking delicately cozy beneath the touches of lamps and firelight, and with the perfume of many flowers hanging around it.

The wind, the thunder, the lightning, still rage, but the rain has ceased, and in the murky heavens above, a pale, sickly moon is striving feebly to break a way through the dense clouds. Suddenly the door is thrown open by an agitated hand, and the woman who had attended her upstairs comes hurriedly, without ceremony, into the room.

"Oh, madame, I thought you would like to know—that you should be told—" she stops, frightened by the expression on Vera's face.

"Well?" says Vera, going a step nearer to her.

"There is a ship in great distress, madame—somewhere out there," pointing vaguely in the direction of the ocean, "upon the rocks, they say! There is scarcely any hope——"

"But the life-boat?" cried Vera, sharply, forgetting everything now but the awful thought of death—and death so near—out there upon those cruel rocks, with the boiling, murderous waves leaping to receive their prey.

"Yes, madame, but that accident yesterday—you will remember it?—they say it has disabled six of the men, and it is almost certain death to go at all, and the hands being short, there must be volunteers, and who will risk their lives——" the townbred girl stops short with a quiver, and covers her face with her hands.

"Volunteers! Where is Mr. Dysart?" cries Vera, suddenly, with prophetic instinct. "Speak, girl!" turning fiercely on her maid.

"Gone down to the beach, madame, to see what can be done."

"Gone!" says Vera, slowly, as if dazed, and then again, "gone!" A little convulsive shiver runs through her—it is the final breaking up of any lingering deceits, any last illusions, that she may still have clung to.

"Order the carriage," she says, after a minute or two, during which mistress and maid have remained silent. This sudden waking up has been so far a shock that it has killed all immediate nervousness. She feels chilled, calmed, strengthened.

The moon has in a measure conquered the clouds, and now shines out with a pale, watery luster, that rather adds to than takes from the weird wildness of the night. The thunder still rattles overhead, and vivid flashes light the blackness. Here and there, as the carriage passes by the outskirts of the wood, these intermittent bursts of light show where a tree has been felled, or the road ripped up, or a small bridge carried bodily away by the force of the swollen current underneath.

All through the deadly crashing of the storm a booming sound may be heard at long intervals. Half maddened by it, and by that other greater fear, Vera lies back in the carriage, pressing her fingers now to her ears, now to her throbbing brow, that feels as if it were bursting.

Arrived at the entrance to the village, a drive of about a mile from Greycourt, she stops the carriage, and opening the door springs to the ground. A sudden gust of wind passing by almost dashes her to the earth, but by a superhuman effort she defies it, and half blinded by the flashing lightning, and bewildered by the raging storm, she turns aside, and runs panting, struggling, down a side pathway that she knows leads to the beach below.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The wild scene that meets her sight strikes terror to her heart. The mad roaring of the waves that, mountains high, rush impetuously inland to dash themselves to pieces against the granite rocks; the cries of the women; the hoarse calls of the men; the flaming, restless torches that fling a weird light upon the picture; all serve to unnerve her.

And now a shout from the beach! A dark object being dragged forward, a valiant cheer, perhaps meant to reach those miserable souls hovering on death's brink, and so give courage to their failing hearts; it is the life-boat, and now——

A tall figure has suddenly become prominent; he seems to tower above all those around him. He is evidently addressing them with passionate words, and now he springs into the boat, and with renewed eloquence seems to compel those present to follow him. His voice, in its vehemence, rises even above the storm. Not that the stricken girl crouching within the shelter of her rock needs that testimony to know that it is he whom her soul loveth.

Vera staggers to her feet and stares blindly into the semi-darkness. A hearty cry goes up from those crowded together on the beach. The mists have cleared away from the moon, and she can see as well as those eager watchers that the five black spots that were upon the rigging are no longer there.

They have been successful, then, so far. They have taken those five half-dead creatures into the blessed lifeboat. Surely, if the rescuers could go through such a sea in safety, they can return.

A blessed relief comes to her, so sharply, so unpreparedly, that she almost gives way beneath it. The good ship, indeed, is gone! Where the black, indistinct mass stood a minute since, now all is bare—there is but sea and sky, and the memory of it! But the lifeboat still lives.

Every onward dash of the tempestuous waves drives the lifeboat the more surely into shelter, until at last it touches ground. A hundred eager hands are stretched out to prevent the returning wave from carrying it backward, some of the men, more adventurous than the rest, rush into the surging tide up to their waists and seize the boat and drag it forcibly into safety.

Dysart, springing to land, helps out the rescued men, now exhausted by fear and exposure—one of them, indeed, has fainted—but there are kindly arms open to receive them and kindly voices to bid them welcome—and to praise the God of sea and land for their delivery from death this night.

With a hurried wave of the hand he turns abruptly away from the cheering crowd and the dancing torchlights, and makes his way through the heavy darkness toward the small pathway that will lead to the road above. Stumbling, uncertain, and feeling altogether exhausted, he nevertheless finds it, and puts out his hand to grope for the rock that he knows stands at the right side of it, where the beach commences.

"Good heavens, what is this? He starts violently, and then his fingers fasten with almost convulsive energy over the small cold hand that has been thrust into his. A sharp little cry breaks through the darkness, and then the cold hand is hurriedly withdrawn, and two arms are thrown round him, and cling to him with passionate vehemence.

"It is you—you! And you are safe! Oh, Sexton! Oh, thank heaven, thank heaven!"

Whose voice is it? Not Vera's? Vera! and yet the clinging arms are warm, living, and genuine; the sobbing voice is real; a small disheveled head is very close to him—very! What has happened? Has he gone mad?

He is ghastly pale, white as the death from which he has but just now so narrowly escaped, and across his right temple there is a slight streak of blood, still wet. This adds to his pallor. Vera, seeing it, shudders violently, and involuntarily, almost unconsciously, lifts her hand, and presses her handkerchief to the wound.

"Speak!" says he, and now the word is a command. It rings sharply. There is a very anguish of doubt in his tone, and his eyes, burning into hers, are so full of desperate question, that they utterly unnerve her.

The strain of the past terrible hours has been too severe, and now she sinks beneath it. She bursts into tears.

"Oh, yes, yes, yes!" she cries, giving him thus vaguely the answer he requires.

In a moment his arms are round her, crushing her against his heart. To him those incoherent words are full of sweetest meaning. Yes, she loves him. Who shall tell the joy this knowledge brings him—joy that is almost pain?

"Darling, darling!" whispers he, softly. And then after a little while, "I am too happy. I do not know what to say. I cannot speak." And then again, "May I kiss you?"

He does not wait for permission, but presses his lips to hers—dear lips, that kiss him back again, with honest, heartfelt gladness.

(The end.)

The British marquis working before the mast has turned up in St. Helena on a sailing vessel plying between England and Australia, according to the St. Helena Guardian. It is the Marquis of Graham, eldest son and heir of the Duke of Montrose, 21 years of age. He wants to find out all about the merchant marine and to earn a master's certificate.

Japanese Clocks.

Japan imports American springs and manufactures clocks so cheaply that only the very lowest grades can be imported.

Live only for to-day and you ruin tomorrow.—Simmons.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form, Which Is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

The indications are for an early adjournment of congress.

Cecil Rhodes, "the uncrowned king of South Africa," is dead.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, is on her way home.

There may be some difficulty in the United States getting a coaling station in Cuba.

A passenger train struck a buggy in the suburbs of Pueblo, killing its three occupants.

Another mounted force of 2,000 men is being raised in Canada for service in South Africa.

Two masked men held up an Emporia, Kan., hotel, but were unable to break into the safe.

The president is receiving dozens of applications for the governorship of the Danish West Indies, should those islands be sold to the United States.

A force of Laguna rebels has surrendered.

Cuba will be turned over to the Cubans May 20.

There have been 40 cholera cases and 30 deaths at Manila.

A St. Joseph, Mo., man is under arrest for having 13 wives.

Emperor William's new yacht, the Meteor, will be ready to cross the ocean in a few days.

Two men, charged with grand larceny, sawed their way out of a Montana jail and escaped.

President-elect Palma, of Cuba, is confident that the career of the new republic will be successful.

Judge W. Van Devanter, of Chicago, has been prominently mentioned as a successor to Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock.

The senate is working on the oleomargarine bill.

An Alabama negro was lynched for the assault of a little white girl.

An agent of the Southern China rebels has arrived in this country to buy arms.

Governor General Wood, of Cuba, is being talked of as a successor to General Miles.

An ex-premier of Japan says his country is not going to have any trouble with Russia.

A Kansas postoffice robber has been captured on the Pacific coast after a chase of over 5,000 miles.

The mineworkers association of Pennsylvania has issued an ultimatum, and if it is not accepted by the mine owners a repetition of the 1900 strike will occur in the anthracite region.

A man has been arrested in Wisconsin for burglary who confesses that he is an anarchist and that he tied the handkerchief over the hand of Czolgosz just prior to the shooting of McKinley.

Cholera has broken out at Manila.

A coal miners' strike in Virginia and West Virginia is probable.

A hardware trust has been formed with a capital of $30,000,000.

A combine is being formed in New York which, if completed, will control the entire nickel output of the world.

The new Chinese exclusion bill contains a clause which will prevent China from participating in the St. Louis fair.

The Canadian Pacific freight sheds at Winnipeg were burned, together with all freight records for the past 22 years. Loss, $150,000.

The senate passed the war revenue repeal bill.

The house has passed the rivers and harbors bill.

President Roosevelt will retire Gen. Miles in the near future.

The bill for the protection of the president has passed the senate.

The anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania have demanded an eight hour day.

Another delay in the ratification of the Danish treaty by the Danish government has been brought about by the opposition.

Large holdings in the Rock Island have been purchased by the Harriman interests and now that road will not be extended to the coast.

An inventory of Collis P. Huntington's estate shows it to be worth about $29,000,000.

William J. Bryan celebrated his 42d birthday by moving onto his farm near Lincoln, Neb.

Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, is in London and expects to make ascensions during the coronation season.

Parisians are discussing a plan of erecting wireless telegraph systems in that city to take the place of telephones.

J. A. Alexander, a rich and respected merchant of Casa, Ark., turns out to be James Huddleston, an escaped convict from Texas.

CECIL RHODES DEAD

Passed Away Peacefully at His Home Near Cape Town.

Cape Town, March 27.—Cecil Rhodes died peacefully at 5:57 P. M. yesterday. He slept in the afternoon, but his breath became difficult and his strength perceptibly diminished until he passed away. Mr. Rhodes was conscious until 5:55 P. M., when he muttered a few words and sank quietly. The immediate cause of his death was two successive attacks of heart failure.

Mr. Rhodes' last words were the names of his brother and some of the others present, which were meant to be good-byes.

The body will be taken to Grootesschuur, the residence of the deceased, near Cape Town, on a special train today. There it will probably lie in state for a day or two, and the public will be admitted to view the remains. It has not yet been determined where he will be buried. It was the wish of Mr. Rhodes to be interred at Matoppo Hills, Rhodesia. Certain of his friends will proceed to Matoppo Hills to determine whether it is practicable to carry out this wish.

The government has decided to give Mr. Rhodes a public funeral. His remains will be brought here from Grootesschuur for the burial service, which will be held in the cathedral. The body will be then taken back to Grootesschuur, and eventually will be interred at Matoppo Hill.

Cecil Rhodes' Career.

Cecil John Rhodes, the English colonial statesman, whose ambitions and ability won for him the title of the Napoleon of Africa, was born at Bishop's Strotford, Hertfordshire, England, July 5, 1853. His grandfather was a well-to-do dairyman in the Islington suburb of London. His father, Rev. Francis William Rhodes, was for many years vicar of St. Michael's church in the parish of Bishop's Strotford. Cecil, the third son, a weakly youth, received his early education at the local grammar school, one of King Edward VI's foundation, as did his numerous brothers, one of whom died in the heart of Africa and others did honor to the rolls of the English army. A term or two at Oriel college, Oxford, followed, and then physicians ordered him to the Cape.

He landed with moderate means and took to diamond mining, ultimately consolidating all the mining interests and controlling the diamond supply of Africa. The warm African climate had made a mountain of energy of a weakly English youth. Cape politics soon attracted him. He entered the colonial parliament as a member for Barkly West and later took office in the ministry of Sir Thomas Scanlon. On the fall of Sir Gordon Spriggs' ministry, July 17, 1890, he became premier of the colony.

In 1891 he visited England, and while there donated $50,000 to the Irish Home Rule fund. In September, 1893, he took the field against Lobengule'a, the warlike king of Matabeleland, with a flying squadron of 600 troopers.

When the Anglo-Boer war broke out, Mr. Rhodes was at Kimberley, where he remained during the siege, placing himself at the head of a regiment of guards that he organized and maintained. On the relief of the city, he hurried to London and met Mr. Chamberlain, but the subject or result of the conference was never announced. His health being bad, he returned recently to the Cape in the hope that the South African air would benefit him, but his condition steadily grew worse.

FOR ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Chief of Agricultural Department will Visit Portland.

St. Louis, March 28.—The work on the world's fair has progressed so far that it is possible for a casual visitor to make out roughly the main features of the picture which is to be painted on the site with buildings, lagoons, trees and avenues. Saturday plans and specifications will be ready for the machinery building. The estimated cost of the building is $660,000.

The department of works has prepared plans for changes which shall convert the St. Louis Athletic Club on the world's fair site into a temporary hospital. The large increase in the number of men employed on the site makes some provision for emergency aid to the injured necessary.

F. J. Hart, architect of the Arkansas world's fair building, has arrived in St. Louis to make final survey and preparations for the erection of the building.

C. F. Taylor, chief of the department of agriculture and acting chief of the department of horticulture of the world's fair, and Charles M. Reeves, secretary of the joint committee on legislation and state and territorial exhibits, have left on a Western tour of exploitation, to last about three weeks. They will meet the governors of New Mexico, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, as well as the members of the business organizations of the capitals of those states; also the leading citizens of several other cities, including San Francisco, Portland and Tacoma.

New British Army Rifle.

London, March 28.—The war office has approved the new rifles and they will probably soon be issued to the whole British army. The new arm is 19 ounces lighter and its barrel is 5 inches shorter, but it has the same range as the rifle now in use. It has the Mauser breech mechanism, but an improved bolt action. It is provided with a windgauge and a foresight. It will hold 10 rounds of ammunition in the magazine.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

The creamery plant at Junction City will soon be in operation.

A party of about 20 immigrants arrived in Yamhill county a few days ago from Tennessee.

A commercial club has been organized at Freewater to further the interests of that city.

The Golconda mine, in the Cracker creek district, seven miles west of Sumpter, has been sold for $250,000.

The business men of Salem, now that a flax mill is assured, are working for the establishment of a linen mill.

Preparations are being made to receive a 10 stamp mill and complete equipment at the Maybelle mine, in the Granite district.

The Grant county delegates to the Republican congressional convention are for Williamson. They are not committed for governor.

The noted Roaring Gimlet mine, in the Gold Hill district, has caused another sensation in the nature of a rich strike. The mine was purchased last week by Indiana men for $10,000, and since its purchase the new owners have struck a big pocket ledge on the main vein, and removed a pan of nearly pure gold, or about $18,000.

The Prohibitionists of Washington county will hold their convention April 5. It is the intention to place a full county ticket in the field. Democratic primaries were held in Umatilla county March 25 and the county convention in Pendleton March 29. The vote at the primaries was very light, there being no contest over the election. A full county ticket was named.

The Columbia River Development Company, of Arlington, has filed articles of incorporation. Capital, $500,000.

The settlers rates given by the railroads are bringing many new arrivals from the East daily, who are buying homes in various parts of the state.

The Baker City & Snake River railroad, with headquarters at Baker City, has filed articles of incorporation. Its object is to build a railroad from Baker City northeasterly to the mouth of Squaw creek, on the Snake river. Capital stock, $2,500,000.

Republican county conventions and primaries were held in a number of counties Saturday. In the Second congressional district the fight between Moody and Williamson was the chief issue. Results seem to have left the contest in as great doubt as ever. Moody appears to have the best of it in Baker county, and Williamson in Union. Wheeler and Gilliam are for Williamson and Sherman for Moody. Columbia county is said to be mostly for the Wasco county man. Clatsop will go for the man from Crook. For governor, Geer has carried a number of counties, and Furnish is in favor in Eastern Oregon. In many of the more important counties, however, the delegations are noncommittal.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 63½@64c; bluestem, 66c; Valley, 64@65c.

Barley—Feed, $20@21.; brewing, $21@21.50 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, $1.15@1.22½; gray, $1.10@1.20.

Flour—Best grades, $2.80@3.40 per barrel; graham, $2.50@2.80.

Millstuffs—Bran, $18 per ton; middlings, $20; shorts, $20; chop, $16.50.

Hay—Timothy, $12@13; clover, $7.50@8; Oregon wild hay, $5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, $1.10@1.30 per cental; ordinary, 70@80c per cental, growers' prices; sweets, $2.25@2.50 per cental.

Butter—Creamery, 25@30c; dairy, 18@22½c; store, 13@15c.

Eggs—14c for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13½c; Young America, 14@15c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $4.00@5.00; hens, $5.00@6.50 per dozen, 11@12½c per pound; springs 11@11½c per pound $3@4½ per dozen; ducks, $5@6 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@13c, dressed, 14@16c per pound; geese, $6½@7 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 5¾c; dressed, 6½@7c per pound.

Veal—8@8½ for small; 7@7½ for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3¾@4c; steers, 4@4½c; dressed, 6½@7½c per pound.

Hops—12@13c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 13@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@12½c; mohair, 21@21½c per pound.

About 32,000,000 tons of water roll over the cliff at Niagara every hour.

It takes the constant labor of 60,000 people to make matches for the world.

From a twenty-year-old mulberry tree 218 pounds of leaves can be plucked yearly for feeding silkworms.

Hop growing has so greatly increased n the United States that last year 240,000 pickers were employed to strip 72,000,000 hop vines.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT BILL.

Measure Follows That of Cooper, Favored by Judge Taft.

Washington, March 27.—The Republican members of the house committee on insular affairs are rapidly perfecting the bill providing a civil form of government for the Philippines. In the main the measure as perfected follows that introduced by Chairman Cooper and favored by Judge Taft.

In its present form the bill provides for the institution of civil government in the Philippines when the governments all certify to the president that a state of permanent peace has been secured. Thereafter a census is to be held and the islands divided into districts. A legislative assembly is created, consisting of two houses. The upper house is to some extent a continuance of the Philippine commission. The lower house of Philippine assemblymen is to be elected by the people.

Today's session of the senate committee was devoted to a consideration of that portion of the Philippine government bill which refers to the land held by the religious orders. The proposition was not formally disposed of, but members of the committee generally expressed the opinion that the provision would be allowed to stand practically as it was after the committee concluded its work today. The only material amendments made today related to the payment for the land. One of these provided that the bonds to be issued to secure the means for the purchase of the lands by the government from the friars shall be made payable in gold or its equivalent in Philippine currency, and another that they shall draw interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, instead of 4 per cent, as originally provided. It was stated in the course of the meeting that the lands would not cost to exceed $7,000,000.

GENERAL OTIS RETIRES.

Unusual Tribute Paid to the Old Soldier by the War Department.

Washington, March 27.—Major General E. S. Otis closed his active career in the army today by reason of age, and will go into retirement. He will be succeeded in command of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago by Major General MacArthur.

The war department paid an unusual tribute to General Otis in issuing a general order reciting the distinguished services of the officer, not only through the civil war, but in his management at Manila. In conclusion Secretary Root says: "General Otis goes into his retirement with a consciousness of duty well done during 40 years of continuous and exceptionally meritorious service, which entitles him to the gratitude and best wishes of his countrymen."

Detective Is Missieg.

Wellington, Kan., March 27.—A detective named Ferguson, who has been working on the murder case of Montgomery, the Santa Fe Railroad detective, has been missing for several days, and is believed to have been dealt with at the hands of the gang that killed Montgomery. Montgomery was killed at his home last fall at Winfield, while prosecuting a case for the railroad. Ferguson recently was instrumental in the arrest of two men charged with Montgomery's death.

Cecil Rhodes' Condition.

Cape Town, March 27.—Cecil Rhodes experienced a very bad heart attack yesterday afternoon, from which he did not rally as he has done from previous attacks of this nature. At midnight he was weaker than at any time during his illness. Oxygen has been administered daily, and he is frequently tapped for dropsy. His friends enterain little hope for his recovery.

To Study American Methods.

Berlin, March 26.—At a conference of cotton experts held at the Colonial office today it was resolved to dispatch a commission to the United States to study the cultivation of cotton, with the view of the establishment of experimental stations in German East Africa on American lines.

Government Orders Steamer Libeled.

Washington, March 27.—Attorney General Knox today telegraphed instructions to the United States attorney at Port Townsend, Wash., to libel the steamer Wilhelmina, whose captain is stated to have brought into port two Chinamen whom he put ashore and assisted to escape the inspection officers.

President's Day at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., March 26.—April 9 has been set apart as President's day at the exposition. The feature of the day will be the presentation to Major Jenkins by his former chief of the Rough Riders of a beautiful sword from the South Carolinians.

Turkish Troops for Albania.

London, March 27.—"A report has been received from Constantinople," cables a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, "that 40 Turkish battalions have been mobilized for service in Albania, where there is a reign of anarchy."

American Government Sounded.

London, March 27.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial this morning on the statement that France and Russia have sounded the United States with regard to its attitude in regard to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, says it looks as if France and Russia were already reckoning up the chances of the game. The Chronicle asks what might happen if they could reckon on America's friendliness or even neutrality in the far East.

CUBA FOR CUBANS

FULL CONTROL WILL BE GIVEN ON MAY 20.

Secretary Root Has Ordered the Withdrawal of All Troops Except a Small Force of Artillery, which Remains Temporarily—All Treaty Obligations Must be Assumed by the New Government.

Washington, March 27.—Secretary Root has made public his order to General Wood directing him to turn over the government and control of Cuba to its people May 20 next. The order requires the Cuban government to assume all treaty obligations and directs General Wood to continue an artillery force, to avoid leaving the island entirely defenseless, until the Cuban government shall have opportunity to organize its own forces. General Wood also is directed to convene the Cuban congress before May 20. He also is directed to consult with President-elect Palma and substitute such persons as he shall desire for those now holding official positions in Cuba.

The text of the order follows:

"War Department, Washington, March 24, 1902.—Sir: You are authorized to provide for the inauguration on the 20th of May next of the government elected by the people of Cuba, and upon the establishment of said government to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people, pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress entitled, 'an act making appropriation for the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902,' approved March 2, 1901.

"Upon the transfer of government and control to the president and congress so elected you will advise them that such transfer is upon the express understanding and condition that the new government does thereupon and by the acceptance thereof, pursuant to the provisions of the appendix to the constitution of Cuba, adopted by the constitutional convention on the 12th of June, 1901, assume and undertake all and several the obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba by the treaty between the United States of America and her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, signed at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898.

It is the purpose of the United States government forthwith upon the inauguration of the new government of Cuba to terminate the occupancy of the island by the United States and withdraw from that island the military forces now in occupancy thereof, but for the preservation and care of the coast defenses of the island, and to avoid leaving the island entirely defenseless against external attack, you may leave in the coast fortifications such small number of artillerymen as may be necessary, for such reasonable time as may be required to enable the new government to organize and substitute therefor an adequate military force of its own.

"You will convene the congress elected by the people of Cuba in joint session at such reasonable time before the 20th of May as shall be necessary therefor, for the purpose of performing the duties of counting and ratifying the electorial vote for president and vice president under the 5th article of the Cuban constitution. At the same time you will publish and certify to the people of Cuba the instrument adopted as the constitution of Cuba by the constitutional convention on the 21st day of Febuary, 1901, together with the appendix added thereto and forming a part thereof, adopted by the said convention on the 12th day of June, 1901. It is the understanding of the government of the United States that the government of the island will pass to the new president and congress of Cuba as a governing concern, all the laws promulgated by the government of occupation continuing in force and effect, and all the judicial and subordinate executive and administrative officials continuing in the lawful discharge of their present functions until changed by the constitutional officer of the new government. At the same moment the responsibility of the United States for the collection and expenditure of revenues and for the proper performance of duty by the officers and employes of the insular government will end and the responsibility of the new government of Cuba will, therefore, commence.

"In order to avoid any embarrassment to the new president which might arise from his assuming executive responsibilities with subordinates whom he does not know, or in whom he has no confidence, and to avoid any occasion for sweeping changes in the civil service personnel immediately after the inauguration of the new government, approval is given to the course which you have already proposed of consulting the president-elect and submitting before the 20th of May, wherever he shall so desire, for the persons now holding official positions such persons as he may designate.

"I desire that you communicate the contents of this letter to Mr. Palma, the president-elect, and ascertain whether the course above described accords with his views and wishes. Very respectfully,

"ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War."

Intent of Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

St. Petersburg, March 27.—According to advices received here from Port Arthur, it is believed there that the real intent of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is to compel Russia to evacuate Manchuria. The Japanese have already established a Japanese-Chinese bank to compete with the Russia-Chinese bank, and a Japanese institution has secured concessions to explore for gold in Manchuria.