

A HEATED DEBATE

Anti-Trust Conference Adopts Strong Resolutions.

IT IS A POLITICAL GATHERING

A Solemn Protest Entered Against the Currency Bill Now Pending in the National Congress.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—After a heated debate the resolutions committee of the anti-trust conference decided to report in favor of government ownership of railroads, and for securing them on the payment of the actual value, and without the payment for "watered stock or other fictitious values."

Unanimous action was finally obtained by cutting out the words "franchise values," and inserting instead the phrase "watered stock and other fictitious values."

A PARTISAN GATHERING. Chicago, Feb. 13.—The anti-trust conference today adopted a resolution, presented by Judge Fleming, of Kentucky, by a rising vote. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, that this conference hereby utters its most solemn protest against the currency bill now pending in the senate, and the chairman is instructed to appoint a committee to prepare a memorial to congress against the bill, and present it to both houses of congress."

Immediately after the adoption of this resolution, Amasa Thornton, of New York, notified the presiding officer that he would refuse to deliver the speech for which he was scheduled today.

"I was assured," he said in an interview, "that this was to be a non-partisan gathering. I will not be further more identified with the conference, as I consider that today's action makes it a partisan gathering."

Frank S. Onetta, former attorney general of Ohio, was made permanent chairman.

A GREAT WAR.

It is now evident that the struggle in South Africa is to be one of the great wars of history. At first it was assumed that the British, with a corps of 25,000 men, would be able in a short campaign to overcome the republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Now, with 150,000 troops in the field and with 50,000 more moving toward South Africa, Great Britain, confronted by a series of defeats, admits that the struggle will be a long one and a difficult one. Soldiers all over the world, no matter what their sympathies, are now interested in a contest which they realize is to put to severe test modern methods of warfare.

The British generals in command have succeeded elsewhere and have won great reputations as fighters and strategists. The very flower of the English army, the best troops from the colonies, the veterans from India and Egypt, are striving against the republican armies under General Joubert.

The wonder is that the Boers have been able to thwart the plans of the British commanders and to successfully resist the advance of armies toward their frontier. The inference is that, having made such formidable resistance at the beginning of the war, they will not fail in the course of its progress. They undoubtedly are outnumbered two to one, but they have taken such advantage of strategic positions and the peculiarities of the country that they have inflicted as much injury on the enemy as if they had in line a Boer soldier for every British soldier.

It is to be said for the British armies in the field that only in one case has defeat been followed by rout or demoralization. The soldiers have failed to break the Boer lines. They have been defeated in several engagements, but the soldier accepts defeat as an incident of war. In all the engagements and battles of the campaign so far the British have lost about 9,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

will have great moral and substantial support, and it is to be expected that they will fight to the bitter end.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Flocks of poultry are sometimes unprofitable because the laying hens are compelled to support those that produce nothing. If the young pullets are hatched early in the year and kept in a growing condition they should begin laying in November. But it seems that with many flocks only a few begin laying so early in the winter season.

THE RULING PASSION.

Wife (who has been out shopping all day)—Oh, dear, how tired and hungry I am! Husband—Didn't you have any luncheon in town? Wife—A plate of soup only; I didn't feel that I could afford to have more. Husband—Did you find the hat you wanted? Wife—Oh, yes; it is a perfect dream. John, and it only cost \$28.—Collier's Weekly.

ANOTHER GROCERY BURGLARIZED.

A. Daue's Store on South Commercial Street Entered Monday Night—\$15 Extracted from Till.

From Daily, Feb. 14th.)

The gang of burglars that has been operating in Salem the past month, seems to be possessed of the idea that the grocers of the Capital City are a most prosperous class of business men, and can readily dispense with a part of their fabulous wealth, at any rate, such business houses have been the principal ones visited. Another burglary in a grocery store was perpetrated Monday night and the burglars were not as considerate as on Friday night last, when but a half of loaf of bread was taken from the grocery establishment of Harritt & Lawrence.

Entrance to the building was gained from the rear of the store. The outer window of the shed that is annexed to the rear of the brick building, was forced open, enabling the burglar to unfasten the outer door thereto. This admitted him to the shed or storeroom. By demolishing a window the thief unbolted the door opening into the main store. The till had been forced open and relieved of its contents, consisting of between \$12 and \$15 in change, principally nickels and dimes with a few quarters and a quantity of pennies.

It is generally believed that the several burglaries that have been perpetrated in this city this winter, have been in every instance the work of local characters although it has been impossible to gather sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of parties who are suspected of the crimes. Chief of Police Gibson yesterday said that merchants and business men, could materially assist the officers in apprehending and convicting those guilty of these crimes if they would make a practice of constantly keeping in their tills a number of marked coins to the identity of which they could positively testify, which they could, would greatly assist in the detection of the guilty party and who are otherwise liable to go undetected unless they should be actually caught while at work. The suggestion here offered is certainly deserving of consideration inasmuch as the present police force is inadequate to afford the business section of the city proper protection from the operations of this class of criminals.

STORM IN ENGLAND.

London, Feb. 14.—The effects of the blizzard which started today were felt throughout Great Britain. Trains are snowed up in all directions and street-car lines blocked, and telegraph and telephone wires are down. There has been a great number of accidents due to falling chimneys, roof slates and similar causes. Mail vans and people traveling by foot in the country districts are reported missing and several persons have been found frozen to death in exposed places. The streets of London are in fearful condition from snow and sleet, and many pedestrians have sustained fractured limbs from falling on icy pavements. Horses have suffered greatly, many having to be shot, after breaking their legs. Severe gales have swept the coasts.

HELD BY WOOD.

London, Feb. 13.—A private telegram received here says: "The forces commanded by General Wood have moved up from the southward and seized Southampton's drift, which he now holds." The war office has posted a dispatch from Colonel Keokewich, dated February 11th, to the effect that Kimberley was bombarded throughout February 8th. During the morning of February 9th a small infantry engagement, lasting two hours, occurred at Alexanderfontein. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

LOST HUNTERS.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 13.—On Sunday ex-Alderman Richard Kennon, John M. Cordell, a miner, and William Kelly, a fisherman, left Nanaimo to shoot ducks. This morning their boat was found overturned, and the body of William Kelly was recovered. The other bodies have not been recovered.

A MURDERER HELD

Frank Boyce Charged with Two Crimes at Walla Walla.

BLOODY TRAGEDY IN A SALOON

Sensational Developments in the Fair-Craven Will Contest—The Senator's Marriage Proven.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Feb. 13.—Frank Boyce, accused of the murder of his grandfather, B. F. Royce, is held without bail to appear in the superior court, to answer the double charge of murder in the first degree, and arson. Rufus Woods, principal witness for the state, was required to give \$2000 bonds.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Spokane, Feb. 13.—A Spokane Review special, from Grangeville, says: At White Bird, eighteen miles from here, Henry Ray shot and killed Chas. Burlinghoff. The tragedy was the outcome of a saloon row. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Burlinghoff came to his death by a pistol wound, inflicted by Ray in self-defense.

THE FAIR MILLIONS.

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—A sensation was created today by Mrs. Nettie R. Craven, by her testimony in her suit against the estate of the late Senator Fair for \$5000 per month widow's allowance since the death of the senator. Mrs. Craven testified that she and Senator Fair were married by contract, in June, 1892, and that one month later, at the request of her daughter Margaret, Senator Fair and Mrs. Craven were married by Justice of the Peace Simpton, and will be called upon to substantiate Mrs. Craven's statement. This testimony of Mrs. Craven never appeared in any of the great mass of testimony heretofore offered.

A NEW CHIEF.

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—The board of police commissioners tonight elected William J. Sullivan Jr. chief of police of this city, to succeed I. W. Lees, resigned. Mr. Sullivan is private secretary to Mayor Phelan.

THE CLIMATE OF NATAL.

Only Two Seasons, and Summer Lasts from October to March.

Consisting as it does of a series of terraces rising from the coast to the Drakensberg mountains, the highest point of which is two and a quarter miles above sea level, Natal must necessarily have considerable variations in climate. The climate is officially described as "warm, temperate, and subtropical—continental rather than insular." Natal is undoubtedly a healthy colony, and in this respect differs from its neighbor Delagoa bay, where the malarial swamps are contributory to the heavy death rate. The nearest approach to Natal's climatic conditions in Europe may be found in Northern Italy. In both countries there are warm, low-lying valleys, breezy uplands, and high mountain ranges.

There are two distinct seasons in Natal, and only two—summer and winter. Spring and autumn are practically non-existent. Summer lasts from October to March. During this period the sun rises at 5 o'clock and sets at 7. In midwinter it rises at 7 o'clock and sets at 5. Twilight, such as we know it in this country, does not exist. Summer is the rainy season in Natal, and naturally the most unhealthy. At Durban the rainfall is forty inches per annum, and at Pietermaritzburg it is thirty-eight inches, while the average number of days on which rain falls in the year is 117 in Pietermaritzburg and 125 in Durban. The average rainfall during each summer month is about five inches.

The heat on the coast is moist and clammy, and very trying during December and January; the average temperature at Durban for the year is 69 1/2 degrees, with extremes of 42 degrees and 88 degrees, respectively. The farther inland you go from the coast the cooler it gets, and at Maritzburg the heat of summer becomes dry, the average yearly temperature being 64 degrees. The heat of summer in the uplands—that is, from Maritzburg to the Berg—is relieved by frequent severe thunderstorms and hailstorms, the latter of which do much damage. Another climatic drawback, more unpleasant than serious, in Northern Natal, is a hot, parching wind, which blows from the north, sometimes for days at a time, generally followed, however, by a thunder-storm and a cool southwest wind. The nights during summer in the uplands of Natal are usually cool, though the heat of the day is scorching, and in Ladysmith one may be oppressed with heat and yet see the snow-crowned Berg in the near distance.

It may be asserted, without any doubt whatever, that Natal's climate is a healthy one, the death rate in Durban being 16.71 per 1,000 per annum last year, as compared with 14.5 in Pietermaritzburg. The chief maladies during the hot weather are enteric fever, dysentery, and diarrhea—death from the two latter frequently being caused by drinking contaminated water and eating quantities of unripe peaches and other fruit. If the military authorities exercise careful supervision as to the water and fruit supply, and precautions are taken against sunstroke, the mortality among our troops in Natal due to disease ought to be very small.—London Pall Mall Gazette.

TAKE IT IF THEY FANCY IT.

Wealthy Women Think Nothing of Taking Hotel Souvenirs.

One of the heaviest items of expense at big New York hotels is breakage. Under this head is included stealage, too. The more fashionable the hotel

more stealage goes on—not by the help, but by the guests, says the New York World.

Women of wealth have no hesitation in appropriating articles they admire, never stopping to consider that they are the property of the house. The managers have learned by experience to take it as a matter of necessity that guests will carry off pieces of china or silver that strike their fancy whenever they get a chance.

They don't call this stealing. It is collecting souvenirs. Perhaps it would astonish many of these collectors to know the harsh names hotel proprietors give their conduct.

Haviland china is used and the havoc wrought is great. The Waldorf-Astoria is the only large hotel in the city that uses a dishwashing machine, and in this way they have cut down the force of dishwashers from fifty to twenty hands. Much of the breakage is done, not by the machine, but by the waiters.

Sherry estimates his breakage at \$5000 a year in the restaurant and the same in the catering department.

Even at the exclusive resort of the fashionable world eternal vigilance is required to keep silver and small pieces of china from being carried away by appreciative guests. College boys are the most untiring souvenir collectors and find Sherry spoons decorative for their rooms.

At a banquet recently given at Sherry's a young man took a large silver pitcher and wrapping it up in his napkin, deposited it in his lap.

The head waiter has a set speech for such occasions. He goes up to the offender and says, smiling: "I think this is a little too heavy for you to carry home with you. You had better leave it and we will send it around in the morning."

At the Holland house, Royal Worcester is used exclusively and one of the requisites for waiters is extreme care. With all the precautions possible Mr. Baumann figures the yearly breakage at \$12,000.

The loss of this hotel in small silver amounts to \$2000 per annum. Much of this amount is in after dinner coffee spoons. They are very fascinating.

At the Imperial the breakage is given at \$10,000 a year. Of the dishes and glassware half is broken by cold and hot water. There is no fine imposed upon the waiter when he is unfortunate enough to break anything. The small silver cream pitchers used at the Imperial catch the fancy of those afflicted with the collection mania.

The Hoffman house has a breakage bill of \$400 per month. All dishes there Mr. Cadden, the proprietor, states, are washed by hand and 320 person handle the crockery and glass.

The less expensive restaurants suffer but little from stealing. It is the fashionable hotels that have that problem to deal with.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

The Island of Juan Fernandez, upon which Alexander Selkirk was exiled for a time, and whose adventures formed the basis for "Robinson Crusoe," or rather a prototype of Robinson Crusoe, existed under the name of Alexander Selkirk. That Defoe knew Selkirk's story there can be no doubt, for he closely kept to the facts of Selkirk's existence on the Island of Juan Fernandez. Even the story of Crusoe's man Friday has a foundation of truth, for Selkirk rescued a stray Indian from death. This man had been separated from a party who had landed on the island, and, being lost in the woods, was left behind and would have died had not Selkirk discovered him. Friday's death did not occur in such a dramatic manner as Defoe described it, however, for Selkirk's retainer was drowned while fishing. Barran as the place seemed to Selkirk, it contains many flourishing spots. The fruit trees which he planted have reproduced themselves, and peaches, quinces, pears and grapes are in abundance. A man who had a stock farm on the island for some reason abandoned the undertaking several years ago, and turned his live stock loose. Cattle, sheep, goats and pigs are now found in a wild state, so that the colonists are likely to have some good sport. The sea swarms with codfish, which should provide occupation for anglers. The settlers are likely to be abundantly supplied with meat, fish and fruit. The island, which is in the Pacific ocean, has been occupied by a few German and Chilean families, numbering about fifteen persons in all. It is now proposed by the Chilean government to turn the island into a colony of about 150 hardy Chileans, which will form the nucleus of the settlement, which it is proposed to christen "Crusoe's Island." The cottage which Selkirk built, and which Defoe describes, still exists as a broken-down shanty.

LIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS.

"How long will it take your handwriting expert to prove that this was written by that person?" asked one lawyer.

"It may depend," said the other, who is disposed to be cynical.

"On what?" "On whether he is testifying by the day or by the job."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Parvenu—But I'm sorry we don't belong to one of them old families.

Mr. Parvenu—Never mind, Maria. We'll found a family, and we'll found it on rocks.—Brooklyn Life.

"Do you put much dependence on figures of speech?"

"No, sir," answered Senator Sorghum, earnestly. "Anybody who wants to talk figures to me in an election has got to put 'em in writing, so he can't change his mind quite so easy."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Wiggins, remarked the minister, "we wish you would let your daughter join the choir."

"Oh, I couldn't think of it," was the reply. "Minnie has such a sweet disposition and I don't want a spoil her."—Ohio State Journal.

A PORTLAND AGENCY.

Portland, Feb. 14.—It is announced that the Illinois Central will establish an agency in Portland for the purpose of handling the cotton shipments to the Orient.

MACRUM CAN TALK

Tells Why He Refused to Remain Longer at His Post.

OFFICIAL LETTERS READ BY CENSOR

He Complains That Secretary Hay Has Kept Silent When Discrediting Reports Were Circulated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A statement was given out tonight, by Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul to Pretoria. He says:

"I could not remain in Pretoria, sacrificing my own self-respect and that of the people of Pretoria, while the government at home continued to leave me in the position of the British consul and not the American consul. I had the humiliation, as the representative of the American government, of looking on their envelopes bearing the official seal of the American government, opened and officially sealed with a sticker, notifying me that the contents had been read by the censor at Durban."

Speaking of his removal as United States consul, he said:

"Secretary Hay has been a silent or conniving partner to the discrediting reports of my official acts. When I accepted my post as consul I knew nothing of any secret alliances between America and Great Britain. There is not one soul who can point to a single official act of mine which departed from the strictest neutrality."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In the house today, Wheeler, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution which, after reciting some charges made by Macrum, former consul to Pretoria, in his statement issued last night, reads:

"Resolved by the house that the secretary of state is directed to inform the house of representatives if the said Charles E. Macrum, as consul of the American government, informed the state department that his official mail had been opened and read by the British censor at Durban, and if so, what steps, if any, have been taken to obtain an explanation and apology from the British government."

"Section 2—He is further directed to inform the house of representatives what truth there is in the charge that a secret alliance exists between the republic of the United States and the empire of Great Britain."

The speaker referred the resolutions to the foreign affairs committee.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—"War with England should be the policy of this government," said Governor Andrew D. Lee, of South Dakota. "If the facts set forth in ex-consul Macrum's open letter, issued to the American people are found to be correct."

"This action of the British authorities at Durban in tampering with mail matter addressed to Mr. Macrum is damnable," the governor continued, "and an outrage against the rights of neutral powers. If the facts as stated in that letter are true, the American government instantly should call Great Britain to severe account. That may mean another war on our hands. I know, but is preferable to national dishonor. The spectacle of an American citizen, be he in private or public life, having to sit idly by and see his mail opened by an official of a foreign power, is too humiliating for my blood to stand."

Washington, Feb. 15.—While the state department officials were averse today to discussing the published statement of ex-consul Macrum, it was authoritatively stated that a search of the records failed to show that Macrum had ever reported to the department that his official mail was being regularly tampered with by the British authorities. It was said that he did in a general way report that both the official and private mail intended for American citizens did not reach him punctually, and asked that a protest be made on account of this rather arbitrary proceeding on the part of the postal authorities.

The department investigated the matter and learned that no unnecessary delay existed and does not credit the statement that any correspondence, official or otherwise, was opened, inspected and delayed by the British authorities.

FROM THE ORIENT.

Bubonic Plague in Manila Has Claimed Its Victims.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—The steamer Coptic arrived from the Orient, via Honolulu, today. She reports that from February 2d to February 8th four cases of the bubonic plague occurred at Honolulu, and of these three died.

Old newspapers torn in small pieces and wet in water softened by the addition of a little ammonia are excellent to wash lamp chimneys.

SCIENCE IN NEWSPAPERS.

(N. Y. Sun.)

A writer in the Chicago Standard, a Baptist publication, complains that science, as dishied up for consumption by newspaper readers, is usually "about the most grotesque and amusing reading in the world." As an illustration, he selects the story of the project, seriously discussed in England twenty-five years ago, of digging a canal to admit the waters of the Atlantic into the Sahara desert and thus create a vast inland sea, with ports at Timbuctoo and other commercial centres. His demolition of this idea is "most grotesque." He marshals a great array of mathematical computations to determine the evaporation from the surface of the proposed Sahara sea, and draws the conclusion that it would take twenty rivers as large as the Missis-

issippi to maintain a navigable depth of water in it. "To build a canal," he remarks, "large enough to carry such a volume of water would be something of a task."

A scientific man should become familiar with the facts bearing on the question before he wrote a line and could then dispose of the matter in a few words. He would simply say that no canal, even if it were as large as a hundred Mississippi, could create the inland sea for the reason, known for years, that the mean elevation of the desert is about 1,500 feet above sea level, and that depressions below sea level exist only in a few small areas along the northern border and in the Fayum region of the Nile. The pump seems to be the only practical means, at present, for introducing Atlantic waters into the Sahara.

As a matter of fact, there never was a time when so much useful and interesting scientific information was spread before the public, day after day, as is spread nowadays, and the main agent in disseminating this knowledge, so far as the great mass of readers is concerned, is the newspaper. For several reasons, it is much easier now than formerly for the daily newspaper to make accurate reports of scientific matters. The workers in scientific fields, for example, have largely outlived the old prejudice against popularizing the results of their labors. Many of them are engaged by newspapers to write popular accounts of discoveries they have made or summaries of work done in their fields of investigation. Reports of the best papers read at scientific meetings are often prepared in advance for general reading and supplied to newspapers that wish to print them.

The most interesting and valuable features of science come to public notice through the newspapers and are read by hundreds of thousands who could never see the scientific reports.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR IS TO BE ENJOINED.

Proceedings Commenced by the Democratic Pretender—The Legislature Is Still Divided.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 14.—Governor Beckham's suit to compel Governor Taylor to surrender the office of governor to him was filed this afternoon. Judge Price has prepared a petition, which will be in the nature of an injunction and quo warranto proceedings.

The petition in the suit holds that W. S. Taylor is not governor of the state, and that, with an armed force, he holds possession of the executive building. It alleges that he is drawing money without authority of law from the state treasury, pardoning convicts and doing other things that are detrimental to the welfare of the state. The petition asks that the court enjoin him from exercising any duties as chief executive, and from assuming any control whatever over the legislature. The application for the injunction will be made Friday before Judge Cantrill, at Georgetown.

A committee of the democratic members of the legislature, which came from Louisville for the purpose of investigating the conditions here and determining whether it is safe for the democratic members to venture within the precincts of Frankfort, returned to Louisville tonight. The members of the committee declined to hold any conversation with Adjutant-General Collier or Governor Taylor, and made Custodian Thompson of the executive building a go-between. They first sent word to Governor Taylor that, before the democratic members could think of returning to Frankfort, the soldiers must be sent away. No objection, they said, could be raised to a small number of body guard to Governor Taylor personally. As for the legislature, it needed no protection.

Governor Taylor replied through the medium of Custodian Thompson, that the request of committee could not be complied with, but promised that the legislature should not be molested in any way. The members of the committee said that, in their opinion, the meetings would continue in Louisville at least for the present. Several of them expressed a personal willingness to return to Frankfort.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15.—Following the lead of Governor Taylor, who yesterday brought suit for an injunction against Governor Beckham claiming to be governor of Kentucky, and General Jno. B. Castleman, claiming to be adjutant general of Kentucky, Lieutenant Governor John Marshall this afternoon filed a suit for injunction against Governor Beckham and against Lillard H. Carter, president pro tem of the senate, now meeting in this city. The suit is similar in its general averments to that of Governor Taylor.

Frankfort, Feb. 15.—The clash between the democratic and republican branches of the state government was emphasized tonight, by threpsion officials releasing John Seals, a Louisville convict on a pardon issued by Governor Beckham. Deputy Warden Punch was acting warden tonight, and when the pardon papers were presented to him, he ordered Seals released, and the latter left the city tonight. Douglas Hays, recently pardoned by Governor Taylor, is still in confinement, the prison officials refusing to recognize Taylor as governor.

REMEMBER THE MAINE.

Havana, Feb. 15.—The second anniversary of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, in this harbor, was suitably observed here today. Several hundred Americans went out to the wreck of the Maine, over which the United States flag was flying at half mast.

TWO VESSELS WRECKED.

Bordeaux, France, Feb. 15.—The French steamer Ernestine was wrecked at Pamyra. Thirteen of the crew lost their lives. The French schooner Notre Dame de Des Dunes, is ashore at Lacouere. Four of her crew are lost.

In escaping from a fire creep or crawl along the room with your face close to the floor.