

FULL OF JOY

Great Britain is Celebrating the News from Africa.

CRONJE RECEIVES DUE HONOR

His Achievement, in Holding in Check Lord Roberts' Army, is Favorably Commented Upon.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—(Wednesday, 4:30 a. m.)—From John O'Grady to Landsend, there has been cheering for the queen, and a universal singing of the national anthem. This mutual congratulation is the Briton's way of celebrating the most cheerful day of the war. Already he is taking stock of the situation, and measuring the future. There is no disposition to overestimate the success. The government entertains no illusion. As announced in the house of commons, 10,000 additional troops will immediately go out, and the effective army will be kept near 200,000. Lord Roberts has done more than to capture 4000 Boers and a few guns. He is within striking distance of one of the Boer capitals, and is master of a large district of the Orange Free State. He has given a shock to Boer confidence, and immeasurably restored the spirit of his own troops. In capturing Cronje he has taken a leader whose presence alone was worth thousands to the Boer cause.

The best opinion here is that the Transvaalers are certain to continue the fight with undiminished valor, but it is not certain about the Free Staters. Lord Roberts has not allowed a corps of descriptive writers with him, to supplement his plain narrative as yet, and therefore some points in doubt. It is not clear whether the 4000 prisoners include those taken in small parties before the capitulation. What has become of the rest of the Boers who held the Magersfontein lines, and where are the big guns? The smallness of Cronje's force causes some wonderment. The morning papers, without exception, comment on the achievement of the Boer leader and his men in holding off, for ten days, a force from six to eight times as large as their own. British opinion is far more generous in victory than in defeat.

Sir Redvers Buller is having a hard time in Natal. It is evident now, after a fortnight's fighting, that he was misled when he was told that there was only a weak rear guard between him and Ladysmith. Apparently some of the hardest fighting of the war took place at the end of last week, as an armistice was agreed upon to allow attendance upon the wounded and the burial of the dead. Both sides must have lost heavily. At any moment, however, the news may come of General Buller's success. Friday will begin the fourth month of the siege of the garrison, which is seemingly in a position where it is unable to do anything to help General Buller.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

London, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch from Colenso, dated Tuesday, February 27th says: "The Boers are endeavoring to outflank us and severe fighting continues."

A TERRIFIC STRUGGLE.

Colenso, Feb. 25.—(Sunday)—In the attempt of Enniskillins on Friday evening, to rush the Boer position on Pieter's hill, the Boer fire was so terrible when the infantry emerged from the cover of the trees, that almost every man in the leading half of the company fell wounded. The advance line of the British reached Donga, in front of the first Boer trench, which was not apparent until they were actually in it. The Boers retired to the crest and then returned on either flank of the Enniskillins, enfilading the captured Donga with a terrible cross-fire. Finding it impossible to advance or to hold the position, the British fell back and entrenched themselves half way up the hill. The Boers maintained a heavy fire.

In the course of the night, the Dublin fusiliers and Connaughts arriving to support the Enniskillins, a determined effort was made to take the Boer positions. This also failed. The heavy fire continued throughout the night. The Enniskillins lost fourteen out of seventeen officers killed and wounded, and about 250 non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded. Today an armistice was agreed upon to enable both sides to collect their dead and wounded. The Boer army having had very heavy losses, but they scout the idea that the British will compel them to raise the siege of Ladysmith.

FOUR THOUSAND.

London, Feb. 27.—6:25 p. m.—It is now announced that Roberts has notified the war office that the number of Boer prisoners approximates 4000, of which about 1500 are citizens of the Orange Free State. The remainder are citizens of the Transvaal.

OFFICERS CAPTURED.

London, Feb. 27.—Twenty-nine Transvaal officers were captured, and eighteen Free State officers were made prisoners. The guns captured from the Transvaal forces were three 75-centimeter Krapps, nine one-pounders and one Maxim gun. From the Free Staters the British captured one 75-centimeter Krapp and one Maxim gun.

ROBERTS REPORT.

London, Feb. 27.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Paardeberg, Feb. 27 (Tuesday 11 a. m.)—At 3 a. m. today a most dashing advance was made by the Canadian reg-

iment and some of the engineers, supported by the First Gordon Highlanders and the Second Shropshires, resulting in our gaining a point some 600 yards nearer the enemy and within about 80 yards of his trenches, where our men entrenched themselves and maintained their positions until morning, a gallant deed worthy of our colonial comrades, and which I am glad to say was attended by a comparatively slight loss.

This apparently clinched matters, for at daylight a letter signed by Cronje, in which he stated that he surrendered unconditionally was brought to our outposts under a flag of truce. In my reply I told Cronje that he must present himself at my camp, and that his forces must come out of their laager after laying down their arms. By 7 a. m. I received Cronje and dispatched a telegram to you announcing the fact. "In the course of conversation Cronje asked for kind treatment at our hands, and also that his wife, grandson, private secretary, adjutant and servants might accompany him wherever he might be sent. I reassured him, and told him his request would be complied with. I informed him that a general officer would be sent with him to Cape Town to ensure his being treated with proper respect en route. He will start this afternoon under charge of Major-General Pretorius, who will hand him over to the General commanding at Cape Town."

"The prisoners, who numbered about 4000, will be formed into commands under our own officers. They will all leave here today, reaching Modder River tomorrow, whence they will be railed to Cape Town in detachments." The above dispatch was read in both the house of lords and the house of commons today. The reference to the Canadians evoked immense and prolonged cheering. Balfour, government leader in the house of commons, said he had no information relative to the Boer guns.

EDUCATORS MEET.

Annual Conference of Leading College Men in Chicago Yesterday.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The annual conference of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association opened in University Hall here today. The department numbers among its members, more than forty presidents and many professors and superintendents of schools and the largest audience which gathered today included some of the most distinguished educators in the country. Superintendent Andrews, of Chicago, delivered the opening address, and after the response by President Downey, President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, was introduced to speak on the "Status of Education at the Close of the Century."

At the afternoon session, State Superintendent Broune, of Olympia, read a paper on "Some Possible Innovations in School Administration," which was followed by a formal discussion of the subject.

REAR-END COLLISION.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER ON A MISSOURI RAILROAD.

Several Persons Killed and a Number Badly Injured—A Crowded Parlor Car Crushed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.—The last St. Louis day express, due to arrive in Kansas City at 5:45 this evening, was delayed by a freight train which stuck in the snow drift two miles south of Independence, Mo., about twelve miles out of Kansas City. The St. Louis local passenger train, running 20 minutes behind the fast express, came on through the blinding snow storm and crashed into the express train ahead, the engineer having failed in the driving snow, to see the danger signal which the fast train had sent back.

The parlor car in the rear of the fast train was literally cut in two. Fire added to the horrors of the wreck, as the furnace of the shattered engine having fallen among the debris of the splintered coach, and soon the whole wreck was ablaze. Two or more persons, it is believed, were burned.

The list of dead and seriously injured, so far as known, is as follows: Mrs. J. G. Schmidlapp, a banker's wife, of Cincinnati, instantly killed; unknown woman, badly consumed in the wreck. The injured are: J. G. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati, will recover; Miss Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, scalded, will lose sight of both eyes; Mrs. J. Balecek, Cincinnati, mother of Mrs. Schmidlapp, badly scalded, eyesight lost, may recover; W. A. Vaughn, Cincinnati, a newspaper reporter, scalded and right arm crushed, amputation necessary; L. F. Sheldon, Sedalia, assistant superintendent of telegraph of the Missouri Pacific, painfully scalded; Brakeman Frank McAfee, St. Louis, badly bruised; Mrs. Elizabeth Peters, Kansas City, scalded; Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, Cincinnati, scalded. All of the injured have been brought to the University hospital in Kansas City.

FOR A TROLLEY LINE.

New York, Feb. 27.—A bill pending in the New York legislature repeals the act forbidding the construction of railroads on the Albany and New York Post road, which is a continuation of Broadway. The bill is said to be in the interest of a syndicate in which John D. Rockefeller, Levi P. Morton and J. P. Morgan are reported to be interested. This syndicate, it is said, proposes to construct trolley-car lines between the more prosperous Hudson River towns, and then connect these lines so as to form a continuous line from New York to Albany.

Agatha—You visit your new neighbor a great deal, don't you?

Amanda—Oh, yes.

Agatha—She is so very brilliant, I hear, I suppose that is the reason you are so taken up with her?

Amanda—Well, er—not exactly. Her cook makes such lovely pancakes.—Indianapolis Sun.

ALL WILL EXPLAIN

Montana Legislators Called Before Senate Committee.

TELL OF THEIR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Their Bank Accounts Are Investigated and They Must Show Where Their Money Came From.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The proceedings of the senate committee on privileges and elections, in the case of Senator Clark of Montana, today dealt with the bank accounts of some of the members of the Montana legislature. One of these accounts was that of Representative Stephen Bywater, of Flathead county, who deposited \$15,000 in the Bank of Montana, at Helena, on the 3d of last March, after the adjournment of the legislature. Bywater was put on the stand. He said that he had brought \$6000 of this sum to Helena with him, and kept it in his trunk all winter, while \$5000 had been received from his brother as purchase money on the sale of mining stock. He declared that he had not received any pay for his vote for Clark for the senate, but said that Whiteside had told him that he could get \$5000 for supporting Clark.

HARRY MILLER NAMED.

Receives Appointment as Consul to Chung King, China.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The president has nominated Henry B. Miller, of Oregon, to be consul at Chung King, China.

(Mr. Miller is one of the best known business men and politicians in the state. In 1887-89 he represented Josephine county in the state senate, and subsequently represented that county in the assembly, and in both houses he was engaged in the manufacture of white pine lumber at Grants Pass. In recent years he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to fruit culture, in which he has been very successful, having large orchards in Southern Oregon. For a while Mr. Miller served as president of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis. He is now president of the horticultural board of the state, and was in one campaign a presidential elector. Though not a lawyer, Mr. Miller is an effective speaker, and in politics and business a very active, energetic man. The position tendered him pays a salary of \$2000 per annum.)

In Greece the man must have seen at least 14 summers, and the woman 12.

LONELINESS OF WASHINGTON

Impression of the Capital on a Stranger Without Social Connections.

Washington, Feb. 17.—A loneliness hangs over and about the national capital for the man or woman who has not passed the social lines. Within the lines there is no other city in the country so full of pleasures. Perhaps it is his knowledge that causes those without to feel the sense of solitude which at times becomes oppressive.

The stranger in the city sees the capitol, the congressional library, the monument, the White House, the department buildings, the Corcoran art gallery, the statues and he has seen all. If he is in a hurry he can do the town in a few days. Then he treads the wide thoroughfares, some of them so wide that he can scarcely shout from one side to the other so as to be heard; in these walks he soon wearies for there is a sameness in all he sees. People come to look alike. These people are from all parts of the country, but if they linger long enough they walk in the same leisurely gait, they have the same stare, here is a striking likeness in their dress, and finally they drift unconsciously into the same manner of speech. This speech is a compound of the dialect of the different parts of the South. The nasal twang is never heard in Washington.

When the stranger sees one shop window he has seen all. They are dressed alike. When he has walked for an hour he has looked at all the stores in the town. Day after day, week after week, month after month, they never change.

Whenever one goes outside of the circumscribed business center there is the appearance of rest and ease. The diversity in architecture is not great. If one house has a striking facade the impression quickly disappears from the mind because of blocks and blocks of other houses which look as if they were planned by an architect with one idea. Everywhere there is the front yard and its iron fence. Somebody has made money in iron fencing Washington. There is no apparent reason for an enclosure anywhere in the city. Where people leave their front doors unlocked as is the custom in Washington the fence would seem to be useless.

When darkness falls upon the city the sense of loneliness is accentuated for the stranger, or the person who lives here and has no social privileges. Except for a few weeks following an inauguration, the corridors of the hotels are as quiet as untenanted rooms. If perchance one finds a chair occupied

THE HAWAIIAN BILL

Senate Has Agreed to Vote on the Measure Today.

QUAY'S CASE DISCUSSED TUESDAY

Turley Calls Attention to Action in the Corbett Case—Precedents Against the Applicant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The senate today agreed to take the final vote on the Hawaiian government bill tomorrow.

THE QUAY CASE.

Washington, Feb. 27.—In a speech in the senate today, on the resolution against seating Quay, Senator Turley said: "Are we to say, in 1898, when Corbett was knocking at the door of the senate, one thing, and in 1900, when Quay is knocking at the doors, another thing?"

SWEPT BY FLAMES.

Newark, New Jersey, Visited by the Fire Fiend.

New York, Feb. 27.—The greatest fire that Newark, New Jersey, ever experienced, swept through the retail dry goods district tonight, destroying scores or more of buildings. The loss is estimated at over \$1,000,000. The fire destroyed W. V. Snyder's department store at Broad and Cedar streets, and its stock, worth \$500,000; the building adjoining occupied by J. M. Mantz and others; T. B. Allen's confectionery store; C. B. Peddie's trunk store; the rear of David Strauss' department store and S. Plautz's dry goods stores; W. T. Rae's jewelry store; P. J. Carrigan's drug store, and a number of small stores, and Bierman's pawn shop. Four firemen were buried under the walls. Captain Walter Harrison and Fireman Thomas Brown were taken out unconscious, and may be fatally injured. The other two firemen were severely injured.

WHERE THE WATER WENT.

L. L. Dayton, of Pittsburg, in talking to a New York Tribune reporter of fires, said: "The effect of fires on certain people, especially women, is very curious. Everyone knows the ancient anecdote about the man who flung the looking-glass from the upper window of a burning house, and then carefully shouldered a feathered dowsing-staff. Personally, from an experience I once had, I have always believed that

the occupant, in most cases, is a man whose manner tell too plainly that he also is a stranger, and a representative of that class shattered, politically, by the civil war.

The hoof beats of a single horse on the asphalt pavements are so clear and distinct as to attract attention. As the sound becomes fainter and is lost the silence deepens. A single person's passing is noticed. He turns the corner, disappears, and ten or fifteen minutes are measured off by the strokes of the clock before another comes.

At night, as the stranger walks about, there are the cold gray columns of the department buildings before which arch lights swing to and fro throwing ghostly shadows on the wall. The White House, standing well back from the wide street, looks like a stack of shrouds. Stop before this structure long enough, and one will see spectres, for the place is full of the memory of strange incidents. What political hopes have here been crushed! What ambitions have here been wrecked!

If the stranger passes to the east and looks through the night toward the capitol, there in the distance, clean cut against the sky, is the great dome. Never a light twinkles from this cap of the halls of congress. The longer one looks at it the more it grows, until one almost fancies it hanging from the stars.

But the Monument is the sight that completes the sense of loneliness. It rises out of the ground as if it had no foundation. There is not a step or a break in the barren hill upon which it stands. The single mountain rising from a plain, the lone tree on a waste of prairie, the white sails of a solitary ship at sea, are not so lonely as this monument at night. It has been said that it is the one thing in Washington which cannot be hid, that, go where one will, it is still in sight. This is nearly true. Whatever there is to be said by way of commendation of this unornamented shaft towering 555 feet; whatever it commemorates, it is the one thing which the stranger, man or woman, inclined to brooding should avoid. By night, especially, is this true. Not because it is less overpowering than great cathedrals and temples, or the stars in their courses, but because it is cold, forbidding, voiceless, weighing heavily upon the earth and upon the heart of the beholder whose loneliness finds in this white sentinel nothing responsive.

story to be true. We were at dinner at my home one night, when the door-bell was rung with such violence as to summon me from the table to the door without waiting for a servant to answer it. An excited and stammering man there informed me that the third story of my house was on fire, and upstairs I went three steps at a time, followed by my entire household. A friend of my wife, who was stopping with us, had carelessly left her window open and the gas burning. On a chair underneath the jet she had piled clothes until they nearly reached the burner, and a breeze brought the light in contact with the pile. While the fire was still confined to the pile of clothing, as the chair was directly in front of the window, it looked from the outside as if the entire room was on fire. Calling for water, I seized the pithier, and by judicious spraying of the flames with its contents succeeded in putting the fire out without the necessity for further assistance. The next room was the nursery, and my wife and her friend, rushing in there in search of water, came upon the tub in which the child had just been given his nightly bath. This they bore in triumph back to the guest room, but by this time I had the fire out, and, as they saw no other place to throw it, I'm blessed if they didn't chuck it over me. Luckily I was too mad to say anything, and could only sputter when that dirty water struck me, otherwise I would have been guilty of language not customarily used in the presence of women. I simply tell you this story as an instance of the paralyzing effect of fires on certain people, for neither of these women could be brought to realization of what they had done for some time."

IT WILL PASS

Puerto Rican Tariff Bill Will Have a Small Majority.

THE DEBATE ENDED YESTERDAY

Crowded Galleries Greeted the Rival Champions, Doolivar and Bailey in the Closing Arguments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The general debate on the Puerto Rico tariff bill closed today in a blaze of glory. The galleries were banked to the doors and every seat on the floor was occupied when the rival champions of the respective sides, Doolivar, of Iowa, and Bailey, of Texas, made the closing arguments. Each spoke for an hour and a half. The speech of Bailey, devoted as it was almost exclusively to the legal phase of the controversy, while it was profound and impressive, did not arouse the unbounded enthusiasm which swept the galleries and floors while Doolivar was speaking. The Iowan was at his best, and his wit, eloquence and sarcasm in turn drew salutes of applause from his republican associates.

THE TORN NOTE.

Lord Campbell, who wrote the lives of the lord chancellors, and Brougham's among the rest, tells a curious story as to his relations with the Times. Brougham, when he was in his prime was the most feared and the least beloved of great men. While he was chancellor some coolness sprang up between him and other leaders of the Whig party, and Mr. Barnes, then the editor of the Times. One day while Brougham was sitting in chancery he received the following letter from Lord Althorp: "Dear Brougham, what I want to see you about is the Times—whether you are to make war on it, or come to terms.—Yours ever, Althorp." Brougham tore up the letter and answered it. A reporter picked up the fragments, pasted them together, and took the restored letter to Mr. Barnes. He, having occasion to ask for some special news that same night, and it being refused him, took for granted that Brougham had decided upon "war." Like Mr. Kruger he resolved to open fire himself at once, so as to carry terror into the camps of the enemy. This he did in a leader which appeared next morning. As it turned out the inference he drew was a false one, and it was the reporter's baseness that started the ball rolling, and so a political battle was fought out on a crime, which was quite a blunder.

A MILITARY BILL.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The house committee on military affairs today acted favorably on the bill, giving a chaplain for each regiment, and giving the adjutant general of the army the rank of major-general. The bill is limited to three subjects, viz: Promotion in line; tenure of staff appointments and the relations between the staff and line, and the organization of the artillery. It is carefully framed to avoid raising the question of the size of the army, which it is understood, congress is not now ready to discuss, and its provisions are made applicable to any army of whatever size congress may determine upon. The provision as to the promotion is that every third promotion to the office of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, shall be by selection, leaving the other two-thirds to be as at present, by seniority. This is designed to afford some slight opportunity for the recognition of exceptional ability and gallantry. Under the present law, which permits promotion only by seniority, the president is prohibited from recognizing meritorious or gallant conduct; the most effective and brilliant service must go unrewarded, and the thoughtful, devoted and ambitious young man is precluded from advancing himself by his own exertion, a hair's breadth beyond the indolent, dull and inefficient man, who is yet able to perform duty to keep from being turned out of the service.

THE FIRST COACHES IN LONDON.

Riding was the only alternative to walking at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, and a lady never rode without six or seven serving men to carry attire suitable to all contingencies, and the means to repair a toilet which might suffer on the journey. To diminish this cost coaches came into use. They were introduced in 1564 by a Dutch coachman of the queen's but we are told "a coach was a strange monster in those days, and the sight of it put both man and horse into amazement; some said it was a great crab-shell brought out of China, and some imagined it to be one of the pagan temples in which the cannibals worshipped the devil." But at length these doubts were cleared and coachmaking became a substantial trade. So rapid was the increase of coaches that in 1601 an act of parliament was passed "to restrain the excessive and superfluous use of coaches within this realm." In spite of this innovation, no method could be devised which made locomotion pleasant through streets which were alternately torrents of dirt finding their way to the Fleet ditch, and thick deposits of black mud, which furnished a ready weapon to any one who wished to express disapprobation. It is difficult for us to picture London without either cabs or omnibuses.—Bishop of London in Cornhill Magazine.

DAWSON CITY'S FIRE BRIGADE.

The Engine Is Drawn by a Team of Intelligent Dogs.

There is here in Dawson City one of the most remarkable fire brigades in the world. The engine is drawn by a team of dogs, and the sight of this team driving through the streets of Dawson City with the fire apparatus behind, is one of the most unique exhibitions in Alaska. The way the horses jump into their places when the alarm sounds in an American engine-house has always been a source of pride to the citizen spectator. The dogs are not a bit less active and intelligent than the horses. The instant the alarm sounds in the firehouse of a Dawson City brigade, the dogs are alert, and when the number of strokes has been given which announces the calling out of the brigade, the clever animals immediately spring into the place where their collars are ready to be snapped into position.

A few seconds later they are dashing through the streets of Dawson City at full tilt, dragging the fire apparatus at their heels, and tearing along in response to the cracking of the whips of the drivers as though they fully realized the importance of their duties. When the brigade turns out the streets of Dawson City are sure to be lined with spectators, for the people never tire of watching their dog team dash through the town. It is about the first thing to which a new arrival is introduced when Dawson's attractions are on exhibition.—Corr. Washington Post.

The fact that the indorsement of Governor Roosevelt for renomination was rendered less significant, because the machine may not enthusiastically support him.

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The only objections to the proposed measure are that there may be favoritism in selections. Impartiality of selection is safeguarded by the provision of the bill, that a promotion shall be made from the list of three officers, selected from the grade from which the promotion is to be made, by a board of superior rank, convened for that purpose and sworn to make the selection according to the merits and fitness of the candidate, as shown by his service records. The sections relating to staff organizations provide for the abolition of the present system of permanent staff appointments, and for the substitution of details, from the line or staff, of periods of four years, unless sooner terminated by the president.

Before the closing speeches were made, Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the appropriations committee and one of the veterans on the republican side, made an exceptionally effective speech in support of the bill. Messrs. Carvack, democrat of Tennessee; Clayton, democrat of Alabama; Kleberg, democrat of Texas; Pearce and De Armond, democrats of Missouri, had also made speeches in opposition to the bill. The republican managers are now confident that, with the modifications agreed upon at the conference last night, the bill will command a narrow majority in the final vote tomorrow.

A PRINCE'S PURCHASE.

Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 27.—The Island of Basilan, in the Philippines, is reported to have been purchased by Prince Poniatowski, of San Francisco, for \$500,000. The Prince, who is president of the Standard Electric Company, is in Pittsburg, buying electrical equipment. Basilan is twenty miles long, lies southeast of Mindanao, and is valuable for its pearl fisheries and hemp trade.

THE SOLDIER DEAD.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—In the morning the work of moving the dead from the transport Hancock will commence. The Hancock brought 505 bodies home, which, with those that have been returned on other transports, make a total of 1136 bodies received from the islands. The bodies will be met at the Presidio wharf by a detachment from Battery O, Third Artillery, which will escort them to the building, where they will await the disposal of relatives.

With August Belmont, Cornelius Vanderbilt and William H. Baldwin, Jr., among the directors of the company, along with numerous other long-headed and resourceful gentlemen, the underground railroad in New York ought to be speedily a great and successful fact.

The house in which John Ruskin was born is still in existence. It is an unpretentious building in a quarter of London now given over to cheap lodging houses.

General Shafter has waited until now to say that the Boers are fighting better than the Spaniards did at Santiago.

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