The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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DEMANDS

Of Canada as to the Alaskan Boundary

PUT IN THEIR FINAL FORM

Professing Generous Abatement of Former Demands

WITH SUBLIMEST NERVE

They Offer to Swap Uncle Sam Two of His Own Seaports for the Port They Covet.

London, Oct. 24.—The Associated Press is enabled to give authoritatively Canada's final proposition for a permanent settlement of the Alaska dispute. It is very different from her former demands and was delivered to United States Ambassador Choate by the Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, Sir Louis Henry Davis, late the night before the latter sailed, and was dispatched today to Washington by the officials of the United States embassy. It is as follows:

"That the boundary line be arbitrated upon thereby be similar to those imposed by the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, particularly those provisions making fifty years occupancy by either side conclusive evidence of title, occupancy of less than that period to be taken as equity allows under international law.

"That, as a condition precedent to and absolutely preliminary to arbitration, Skaguay and Dyea would be conceded to the United States without further claim if Canada received Pyramid harbor."

In other words, Canada gives up much of the disputed gold country in return for a seaport, but stipulates that she must get the latter before she agrees to arbitrate the boundary line.

The propositions of Sir Louis Henry Davies were made privately and were, apparently the result of an unexpected communication from his government, for Sir James, the previous day, expressed no inkling that he was empowered to make such sweeping proposals. The Canadian statesman, heretofore, has insistently denied the United States' contention that Dyea and Skaguay must first be ceded to the United States before further treating on the subject and his sudden change of front and the concession of two important points are apparently intended as a coup, and Mr. Choate was found, to a certain extent, unprepared. The only reply he could make was that he would inform the authorities at Washington and await their advices, as his instructions did not contemplate such a change of base by Canada.

The Associated Press is reliably informed that Canada's new position was greatly influences by imperial pressure, and it can be stated definitely that Mr. Chamberlain advised the concession of as much as possible, in order to gain a port of entry free from United States control, with the professed reason that commercial advantages would accrue therefrom. But it is said that the ulterior motive is to increase British naval strength by making Pyramid harbor a strong naval station.

Regarding the probable action of the United States in these altered conditions, British official opinion is that the United States, having been granted Dyea and Skaguay, cannot refuse to accept the identical form of arbitration they compelled England to take towards Venezuela. This course is contingent upon the United States' deciding that the old Bering country is more valuable than Pyramid harbor.

Ex-Congressman James H. Lewis, who conferred with Messrs. Davies and Choate regarding the claims of the American miners involved in the disputed territory, opposed giving up Pyramid harbor. He pointed out to Mr. Choate that Canada would have an important depot for store houses and shipping, whence she could seriously undersell the United States and injure her trade in the Orient, and also that Great Britain would secure invaluable strategic advantages.

At the commission's next sitting, Minister Davies strongly opposed the claims, which he reported being considered in conjunction with the boundary dispute, and Mr. Choate upheld this view, though Mr. Lewis has succeeded in securing the assurance that they will be treated in conjunction with Canada's claims for seat construction.

Mr. Lewis said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I am satisfied with the success of my mission. It is now the American miners will now get justice."

Mr. Lewis has been seriously ill but had recovered sufficiently to attend the conference before Minister Davies' departure. He has been honored by the British officials, receiving courtesies in the house of commons from the speaker and attended the opening of the law courts, in company with former President Harrison and Mr. Choate, sailing with Mr. Harrison for home on the American line steamer St. Paul next Saturday.

OLD DEMAND IN NEW WORDS

United States Is Expected to Buy Its Own Property.

Washington, Oct. 24.—It is said at the state department that the proposition as to a permanent Alaskan boundary laid down by Sir Louis Davies is nothing more nor less than a summary of claims heretofore preferred. When the commission was in session last spring and the Canadian proposition was made to settle the boundary question by arbitration, the American commissioners replied with an offer to accept arbitration with the proviso that no point occupied by Americans for a specified term of years should be submitted to the arbitration. In other words, the term was so fixed that by no possibility could the title to Skaguay, Dyea or any other place that the Americans had occupied for a period represented by the discovery of the Klondike gold fields be called into question by the arbitration. This was one of the final proposals rejected by the Canadian commissioners which caused the failure of the joint conference. Since that time there have been several suggestions in the nature of compromises, and included among these was one like this, embodied in Sir Louis Davies' propositions, namely:

"That the United States should confirm the Canadian title to Pyramid Harbor in return for Canadian confirmation of the American title to Skaguay and Dyea. It is not possible to accurately forecast the view that the state department will take of this last proposition, but it may be proper to recall the fact that, in the opinion of the department, Canada has no more claim to Pyramid Harbor than it has to Skaguay and Dyea, and the British government has already been informed of that belief. Therefore, it seems probable that Sir Louis Davies' proposition will not materially advance a permanent settlement of the boundary question, and that the two countries will continue to act for some time to come under the terms of the modus vivendi, recently arranged by Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower.

As to the merits of the last-mooted proposition, it can be stated that at no time since the negotiations have been in progress for an adjustment of the Alaskan boundary line has the United States government given serious consideration to the cession to Canada of a single inch of ground on the shores of the Lynn canal. That position has not been changed in any essential respect, and as Pyramid Harbor is certainly on a branch of the canal, it follows that our government has never had it in contemplation to surrender its possession. There has been some negotiation respecting the allowance to the Canadians of privileges for free transportation of goods over American territory into British territory provided the landing was made at one specified point. An alternative proposition to this has been to lease a port on the Lynn canal to the Canadians, thus affording them the right of free entry of their goods, but it may be pointed out that the very fact of the making of a lease would be a full recognition of the right of the United States to the territory affected by the lease.

Of Mr. Lewis' mission to London, the state department knows nothing officially. He did not appear at the department before his departure to secure any credentials, and so went entirely on his own responsibility.

CLAIMS SEVEN MILES OF SEA

Russia's Novel Contention in Seizure Case to be Arbitrated.

London, Oct. 24.—Russia, it has been learned by the Associated Press, has at last agreed to arbitrate with the United States the claims resulting from the seizure of seals in the Bering sea which have been pending for about eight years. A protocol between the two governments has been drawn up, the final formalities are expected to be concluded next month and the arbitration will probably take the form o fthe Venezuelan court.

Russia's agreement to arbitrate her Bering sea claims is a source of great satisfaction to the United States ambassador to Russia, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, who is stopping in London on his way to St. Petersburg. He said to a representative of the Associated Press: "The relations between the United States and Russia were never more friendly than today. The only diefference existing between the two nations is now sure of settlement on lines similar to the Venezuela arbitration. I return to St. Petersburg on Saturday and the finishing touches will then be put upon the agreement."

Another American diplomat said to a representative of the Associated Press: "The importance of getting Russia to arbitrate these claims is greater than their material amount indicates. Frequent efforts have been made to this end, but Mr. Tower has achieved what others had to give up despairingly. This is practical evidence of the friendliness of Russia and the United States and completely refutes the claims of those who have maintained that we have engendered Europe's hatred by our close relations with England."

Washington, Oct. 24.—These claims originated in the seizure by the Russian authorities, off the coast of Siberia, of three American sealing vessels, and the damages claimed aggregate about $150,000. The vessels were the James Hamilton Lewis, the Cape Horn Pigeon and the C. H. White. In each case the largest item of the claim is on account of the sufferings of the American officers and crew while under arrest. The cases differ from those claims presented by the British sealers which were settled by the Bering sea arbitration, in the fact that while the British vhessels were seized by the American revenue cutters on what the arbitration commission declared to be the high seas, the Russian men-of-war seized these American sealers within seven miles of the Asiatic coast. It is a matter of interest that for the first time the Russian government contends that marine jurisdiction of a country extends at least this distance from the shore line instead of being limited to a marine league, as laid down by the older writers on international law. The league was fixed originally because it represented the extreme distance from shore that a shot could be thrown by one of the old cannon used in coast defense, and the Russians hold that the limit should be extended to correspond to the increased range of modern ordnance.

The protocol through which the arbitration was arranged was prepared in St. Petersburg by United States Minister Tower and the Russian foreign office. It was agreed by the parties that there should be but one arbitrator, and the person selected for that post is Mr. Asser, a celebrated Dutch jurist, who took a prominent part in The Hague conference. The case will be submitted to him just as soon as the papers can be prepared at the state department.

GENERAL CASTRO TAKES CHARGE

Of the Government of Venezuela and Forms a Cabinet.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 24.—General Castro, the insurgent commander, has assumed control of the government and has formed the following cabinet: Minister of the interior, Francisco Castillo; minister of the exterior, Andueza Palacio; minister of finance, Tello Mendoza; minister of war, Ignacio Pulido; commissioner of commerce, Manuel Hernandez Mocha; minister of public works, Victor Rodriguez; minister of instruction, Clemente Urbaneja; governor, Julio Sarria.

Washington, Oct. 24.—A cablegram received at the state department from Minister Loomis, at Caracas, says that the government has been turned over to Castro by the acting president. Castro seems very popular.

Montezuma, Iowa, Oct. 24.—Otto L. Rosman, formerly grand master of the Iowa Oddfellows, and representative to the supreme lodge, died here today of apoplexy.

YULE'S COMMAND GETS LOST IN THE SHUFFLE

His Present Whereabouts Is Best Known to Himself and His Enemy, the Boers.

HE IS MAKING A MASTERLY RETREAT

To the Best of the War Correspondents' Knowledge and Belief, With Intent to Effect a Junction With White, Who Goes Out From Ladysmith to Hold the Boers While Yule Slips Past to Safety.

BETTER NEWS COMES FROM THE WEST

Baden-Powell Heard From Directly, With Details of the Armored-Train Fighting—"All's Well" Is the Word at Mafeking and Kimberley, But With the Boers Closing in—The War a Bigger Job Than Expected--President Steyn Annexes British Soil—The Foe in the East.

London, Oct. 25.—The following dispatch from Sir George Stewart White to the Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, received last evening at 11 o'clock, was posted at the war office soon after widnight:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 24.—9 p. m.—Information received yesterday showed that the Boers had established themselves in considerable numbers in an exceedingly strong position west of the main road leading from Ladysmith to Dundee. I also had information that the Dundee force, formerly commanded by General Symons and, since his wounding, commanded by General Yule, was falling back on Ladysmith by the Helpmakkar road, Beith and the valleys of the Wasch bank and Sunday rivers, and was expected to report at Sunday river valley today. I therefore moved out with a strong column to cover the movement of Yule's column. The enemy was discovered about seven miles out of Ladysmith in a position of great natural strength, west of the road. When he saw that preparations were being made against him, he opened fire with one gun with great accuracy. Our artillery soon got into position and the gun was silenced. Our troops were ordered to occupy a strong ridge, parallel to the enemy's position, but nearer to the road. I confined my efforts to occupying him and hitting him hadl enough to prevent his taking any action against Yule's column. Numbers of the enemy fled to the west and the firing had practically ceased at 2 o'clock."

London, Oct. 25—The war office dispatch seems to realize the worst fears. General Yule has abandoned not only Dundee, but Glencoe, also, and, so far as present news would indicate, he has neither joined General White nor reached Ladysmith. General White's successful action, announced in parliament by Mr. Wyndham, seems to resolve itself into a mere engaging of the attention of the Free State troops while General Yule is slipping southward. It is evident from the official dispatches that both Commandant General Joubert's column on the north and the Orange Free State troops on the west now occupy strong positions and that nothing hinders the Boers from following up General Yule's retirement and getting around Ladysmith from the southeast. Until reinforcements arrive it seems that General White is obliged to concentrate on Ladysmith. It is believed that the government has other dispatches that have not been published.

The secretary of state for war left Mr. Choate's residence immediately at the end of the banquet to General Harrison and proceeded to the war office, where, even after midnight, there was considerable activity, many visitors calling to inquire for information, among them a sister of General Sir Archibald Hunter.

HERE'S A MORE ROSY VIEW

London, Oct. 25.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing at 9:45 p. m. yesterday, says: "General Yule has performed a brilliant strategical movement. By a swift march to the south, leaving Glencoe empty, he has effected a junction of his forces with those of Sir George Stewart White slightly to the north af Ladysmith. The two are now in a position to offer battle. I believe the first attack will be made on the large Free State force which entered Natal by way of the Tintwa Pass, and which has since been harassing Ladysmith. The military authorities decided that by joining their forces the two generals would be better able to cope with one large force at a time than by having two small detachments to oppose simultaneously two big Boer forces. Accordingly, after defeating the Free State troops, they will offer battle to Commandant General Joubert. Only forty miles now separate the two ollier forces. Hence the need for swift and telling action. hTe two sections of the Boer army together outnumber the entire British force by 2 to 1. Hard fighting is certain at a very early date. Our men are confident, and there is much enthusiasm. The fighting today outside Ladysmith was a mere brush. The losses on neither side were significant. It was merly an artillery duel, in which the Boers came off decidedly the worse."

YULE IS A GOOD RETREATER

London, Oct. 25.—Although there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the dispatch from Cape Town to the Daily Mail regarding General Yule's movement, it is curious that General White's telegram to the war office is also dated at 9 p. m. but makes no mention of a joining of forces. When the war office dispatch was issued, just after midnight, the officials announced that nothing more would be communicated until Wednesday morning, so that it is impossible to confirm or deny the news. General Yule had a heavy march Monday over the Stratford slopes and the Zurfontein table, both over 5,000 feet high, and arrived after dusk at Beith, which is half way between Rorke's Drift and Waschbank. He had still a heavy march before him and was hardly expected to join General White at Ladysmith until today. His acts were actuated by sound judgment, since he soon would have been surrounded and in a desperate position. The combined forces at Ladysmith, now amounting to some 12,000 men, will be amply sufficient to act on the defensive.

CAN'T AFFORD MANY SUCH

A few more victories like Glencoe and Elandslaagte, however, woulr leave the British forces without officers. While the Boers have failed to take advantage of their strategic position, owing to the incompetence or haste of their leaders, the British have no cause for congratulations over the results of the Natal operations. They have suffered heavy losses in men and their victories have practically gone for nothing, the whole of Natal being now abandoned to the Boers. It would have been better to have concentrated at Ladysmith in the first instance, but General White and General Symons had to yield to the political exigencies and to the local reluctance to abandon an inch of territory more than was necessary. It is not expected that the wounded left at Dundee will suffer except in being prisoners of war. The news of unrest in Basutoland causes much anxiety. The correspondents who were taken prisoners in the train at Elandslaagte have escaped. They report that they were well treated by the Boers and that in collecting and sedating the wounded, Boers and British seem to have been mutually helpful. At Cape Town it is proposed to raise a Cape irregular force.

London, Oct. 25.—No news has been received in London of fighting at Glencoe beyond the vague reports Saturday and Sunday already cabled, in which statements were made that long-range firing had occurred at Dundee.

The Daily Chronicle, this morning, commenting upon the mysterious reticence in regard to the war office dispatches, says that there is nothing to prove that there has not been fighting at Dundee or Glencoe, which compelled General Yule to retreat.

GENERAL WHITE'S MOVEMENTS

London, Oct. 24.—General White has not "fought his way out of Ladysmith," as published in New York, because he left Ladysmith Saturday morning and captured Elandslaagte, which is 18 miles out; and he has since, apparently, moved towards Waschbank. He expected to unite with General Yule in the neighborhood of Waschbank tonight, so his fight with the Orange Free State troops today must have occurred nearly 25 miles out from Ladysmith, and as it took place on the Ladysmith-Newcastle road, which runs some two miles west and almost parallel with the railroad, he evidently encountered the Free State force which had taken up a position in the Biggarsburg Hills and blocked the road between Ladysmith and Glencoe, also threatening General Yule's flank. The dispersal of the Orange Free State force sensibly improves the British position at Waschbank if General White decides to wait there for General Joubert.

WOLSELEY'S REPORT FOR NATAL

London, Oct. 24.—The parliamentary secretary of the war office, George Wyndham, in the house of commons today announced that Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the forces, summed up the situation in Natal today as follows:

"General Yule has fallen back to effect a junction with Sir Geore Stewart White. He camped yesterday evening about sixteen miles south of Dundee, without seeing anything of the enemy during the march, and it has since been reported that 'All's well on the Waschbank river.' General White fought a successful action with an Orange Free State force today, on the road between Ladysmith and New Castle and should join hands with General Yule this evening. General Yule reports his wounded as doing well. The Boer wounded on our hands are treated just as our own, and I have veery reason to believe the Boers will treat any of our wounded in their hands in a similar manner."

Mr. Wyndham added: "I may remind the house that the Transvaal is a party to the Geneva convention."

Lord Wolseley further says: "I have also received from General Walker, at Cape Town, the following message: 'The last message from Kimberly, October 22, 2 p. m., reports all well.'"

Replying to a question as to what arrangements had been made to employ civilian doctors to assist in the care of the wounded in South Africa, Mr. Wyndham said he was glad to take the opportunity of announcing that Sir William MacCormac, the distinguished president of the Royal College of Surgeons, had intimated his readiness to accompany General Sir Redvers Buller's force and place his great skill and ability at the disposal of the army medical authorities. Mr. Wyndham said: "We have not hesitated to accept this patriotic offer."

ENGLAND A PREY TO FEARS

London, Oct. 24.—Morning: The war office this morning has been attempting to explain the summary of the situation in Natal furnished by the commander-in-chief of the forces, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, to the house of commons yesterday. His statement is now said to have created unnecessary alarm and it is asserted that what the official note called General Yule's "retirement" would be more accurately described as "a change of position for tactical reasons," and that the alarm for the safety of the wounded is not justified. It is further explained tha tthe wounded could not be moved; but the fact that they had to be left to their fate while the British forces made a strategic movement to the rear shows that the suspense of the house at the absence of subsequent news is amply justified and that the heavy fighting on Friday and perhaps Saturday is only a prelude to still sterner work. In some quarters the view is taken that the second attack of the Boers has actually occurred and was so successful that General Yule's withdrawal was imperative and urgent to the extent of compelling him to leave his hospitals in the hands of the Boers, while the more sanguine express the opinion that General Yule, far from retreating, has in reality advanced to meet the attack threatening Glencoe, leaving Dundee behind, safely sheltered from a Boer assault.

In the absence of authentic news there are a number of contradictory rumors afloat, but the most reasonable interpretation the various reports seems to indicate that there was some artillery practice at Glencoe Saturday and Sunday, but no fighting at close quarters. As, however, communication between Glencoe and Ladysmith, which was thought to have been restored by the British victory at Elandslaagte, has again been broken by the destruction of the railway bridge at Waschabank, north of Ladysmith and between Elandslaagte and Glencoe, the difficulties of the British commander-in-chief in Natal, General Sir George Stewart White, in reinforcing Glencoe, have been enormously increased, and until the British forces at Ladysmith and Glencoe are united and the main body of the Boers is broken, the situation must remain disquieting for the British.

SPANISH-LIKE EXPLANATIONS

London, Oct. 24.—The afternoon papers here sharply criticise Lord Wolseley's summary of the Natal situation. They say it has a distinct resemblance to the statements of the Spanish ministry when preparing their countrymen for news of the disaster at Santiago. This, however, is probably an overstrained view. There is no denying, however, the great suspense and anxiety existing, which has been increased by the report in circulation, purporting to emanate from official quarters, to the effect that the Boers have secured the services of 11,000 natives.

The vague and varied estimates of the Boer losses and the absence of anything on the subject are also arousing misbivings as to whether the beaten army suffered proportionately to the disastrous losses of the victors. One of the most disquieting stories comes from Ladysmith. It is to the effect that an Englishman who arrived there from Dundee Sunady evening after escaping through the Boer lines on the previous night, said that the enemy was then shelling the camp and town with heavy guns, while the shells of the British were unable to reach the enemy's batteries. Consequently, the man is said to have added, the camp was shifted a mile or so, in order to be out of the reach of the Boers, who were firing on the magazine in the town.

GOVERNMENT IN DISTRESS

London, Oct. 24—Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, writing to the Conservative candidate for parliament in Bow, makes it perfectly clear that the government asks the support of the electorate at the present juncture on patriotic grounds. He says: "On questions of legislation much might, on a more fitting occasion, be said, but all subjects of merely domestic interest are dwarfed by the stirring events in South Africa. There we find our troops, both British and colonial, from the necessities of the case, divided and isolated and, for the moment, greatly outnumbered, yet resisting with the utmost heroism an unprovoked invasion of the queen's dominions. Our imperial destinies are now being decided in Natal and Cape Colony. Constituencies that are called on at such a crisis to elect representatives in parliament cannot remain idle spectators of a contest, which, though it be waged 6,000 miles away, does most nearly touch us all. They have an exceptional share of the national responsibilities, and, for my part, I cannot doubt that the electors whose suffrages you are asking will feel that their first duty is to strengthen the hands of those to whom, under conditions of peculiar difficulty, has been entrusted the maintenance of the empire."

BIGGER JOB THAN EXPECTED

New York, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the World from London says: "The ministers and their supporters are now realizing that they plunged into the war with reckless haste, and the queen's message, in which she speaks of 'dearly bought victories' and 'dreadful loss of life,' indicate, with a plainness which she has never before permitted herself to indulge under like circumstances, her disapproval of the war. The British forces in Natal have already lost in killed and wounded nearly 500 men in three days' fighting. The squadron of Hussars and the section of mounted infantry which pursued the Boers after the first fight at Glencoe, are still missing. Prolongation of the war beyond British expectation is now regarded as certain.

FROM MAFEKING AND KIMBERLY

London, Oct. 24.—News has at length been received direct from Colonel Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, October 15. It confirms the statement that in the armored-train fight the British had two men killed and fifteen wounded, including Lieutenant Lord Charles Bentinck, of the Ninth Lancers, slightly wounded. The Boer loss was estimated at fifty-three killed and many wounded.

A dispatch from Kurman, dated October 19, via the Orange river, says a despatch rider had furnished details of the fight at Mafeking, October 14. They confirm the Associated Press accounts and show that Colonel Fitzclarence's squadron was nearly outflanked by the Boers. The armored-train was unable to assist the squadron for fear of hitting the British soldiers. Colonel Baden-Powell signalled to Fitzclarence to retire, but the latter replied that he was hampered by his wounded, could not desert them and could not return without reinforcements. Lieutenant Lord Charles Bentinck, of the Ninth Lancers, was then ordered, with a squadron, to disengage Fitzclarence, and the retreat was effected in good order. The efficacy of the armored train was thoroughly proven. The crew did great execution. While the fighting was proceeding outside, the townsmen stood by the defences of the town. Splendid spirit is said to have been shown by every one, even the women shouldering Lee-Metford rifles, which they know how to handle.

Major Baillie had an exciting experience near Mafeking while attempting to convey orders from the base to the front. He had to run the gauntlet of the enemy 250 yards away. A hot fire was opened on him and Baillie's water bottle was shattered. The next moment his horse was shot and fell and Baillie had a narrow escape from capture. He reached the train.

A courteous note has reached Colonel Baden-Powell from General Cronje, the Boer commander, offering facilities for the interchange of wounded prisoners. This indicates that when the Boers fired on the ambulance train which was attempting to pick up the dead they did so by mistake.

The latest advices from Kimberley, under date of October 21, said the Boer attack was still pending and that large Boer forces in the neighborhood had destroyed 18 questions of the railroad line north and south of the town. Many fugitives from neighboring villages have been imprisoned by the Boers. Several ladies, hearing that their husbands had been captured, visited the Boer army and were courteously received. Their intercession for their husbands was successful and the reunited families have arrived at Kimberley. The prisoners report that they were well treated.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated October 20, indicates that the Rhodesians, under Colonel Plumer, at Fort Tuli, on

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BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Wednesday, October 24, 1899

Weather for Wichita Today:
Fair; cooler; westerly winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

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8. Poor Yankee Girl's Fortune

HOTTEST

Kind of a Fight Rages in the W. C. T. U. Convention

PRECEDING THE ADOPTION

Of Resolutions Denouncing the Philippine War

AND ROASTING BY NAME

Griggs, Alger and McKinley for Alleged Shortcomings in Regard to the Anti-Canteen Law.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 24.—The national convention of the W. C. T. U. passed a series of resolutions today, some of which caused hours of discussion. The main fight was over two resolutions, one censuring the general government and the president, Attorney General Griggs and ex-Secretary of War Alger by name for their action on the anti-canteen law, and the other denouncing the war in the Philippines. The opposition to the passage of the resolution denouncing the war was led by Mrs. Mary A. Hunt of Massachusetts, who lost a son in the Philippines, while the pro-resolution forces were led by Mrs. Clara Hoffman of Missouri and Mrs. K. L. Stevenson of Massachusetts. The resolutions were as follows:

"We rejoice that the last year of the nineteenth century witnessed the first international peace congress and hail the fact as a glad omen that during the century upon which we are just entering international arbitration will be the only recognized method for the settlement of international complications.

"We deeply deplore the attitude taken by our nation with respect to the Philippine islands, and since governments can derive their just powers only from the consent of the governed, we protest against the policy which would compel a foreign people to submit to the rule of the United States, and against the war through which the administration is striving to enforce its policy.

"We protest against the manifestly forced and unjust interpretation of the anti-canteen law, as rendered by Attorney General Griggs of the United States, and upheld by ex-Secretary of War Alger. We urge upon the chief executive, William McKinley, of our nation, as commander-in-chief of our army and navy, immediate consideration of the case which will result in such action as shall be in accord with the expressed will of the people and his own high oath of office. We pledge ourselves to renewed efforts through petitions, letters, personal appeals, public meetings and all other just means, for the passage of the Grout bill, which will come before the next congress."

A resolution protesting against the seating of Congressman Roberts of Utah was adopted with cheers. It read as follows:

"We believe that by allowing Brigham H. Roberts of Utah to retain a seat in the national house of representatives, a blow will be struck at every home in our land. We therefore call upon our representatives to see to it that the moral standing of their honorable body shall not be so impeached, and we pledge ourselves to bring all possible force to bear to prevent so great a national disgrace as would be involved in allowing the congressman-elect from Utah to retain a seat in the chief council halls of the nation."

Resolutions were also passed denouncing immoral shows, offensive advertisements, lynching, demanding the ballot for women, and against trusts.

At the election of officers held this morning all the national officers were re-elected. A memorial service in memory of Frances E. Willard was held and attended by an immense audience in addition to the delegates. In the race for the convention of 1900 Indianapolis and Washington, D. C., have the lead. The convention closes tomorrow night.

MAJOR GENERAL BY BREVET

This Is for Funston, While Metcalf Is to be Brevetted Brigadier.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 24.—A special to a local paper says: Brigadier General Funston is to be brevetted major general and Colonel Metcalf is to be brevetted brigadier general by the president shortly on account of gallant and meritorious services of the two Kansas soldiers in the Philippines. The promotions have been recommended by Major General Arthur MacArthur and approved by Major General Elwell S. Otis, commanding the Eighth army corps. The latter recommendation of General MacArthur reads as follows:

"Frederick Funston, brigadier general, United States volunteers, to be major general United States volunteers by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign against the Filipino insurgents from February 4 to July 1; particularly for daring overtaken at the passage of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, while colonel of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers.

"Wilder S. Metcalf, colonel Twentieth Kansas volunteers, to be brigadier general by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign against the Filipino insurgents from February 4 to July 1, during which period he was wounded on two separate occasions."

Grant Gillett Down With Smallpox.

Abilene, Kan., Oct. 24.—Telegrams from Chihuahua, Mexico, say that Grant Gillett, the cattle plunger who fled from Kansas a year ago, after double-mortgaging his stock for over a million dollars, is very ill with what is supposed to be smallpox.

London, Oct. 24.—At the opening of the Newmarket Houghton meeting today a trial plate was won by Tentoria, ridden by L. Reiff. Tarolinda, with Sloan up, finished second.