SIXTEEN PAGES

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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EVEN PRETORIA'S FALL WILL NOT SUFFICE TO END THE WAR

SWAZILAND TO THE EAST

To Be the Last Refuge of the Driven Boers.

WILL GO, STILL FIGHTING

Rumor That the Czar Holds a Sword Over England.

London, April 15.—A special from Pretoria, dated the 13th, says: "Mrs. Kruger, on being interviewed, said that she trusted God would soon stop the merciless bloodshed, but that the republic would be vigorously defended even if Pretoria were finally taken. She added that she had in the field thirty-three grandsons, two of whom were killed, four sons, six sons-in-law and numerous other relatives."

It appears from every indication that the Boers are preparing, in the event of Pretoria being captured, to make a last stand along a line reaching from Leidenberg along the mountains into Swaziland. A traveler recently arrived at Bloemfontein says that the Boers are energetically working to persuade the Swazis that the British cause is lost and are seeking to ingratiate themselves, hoping to secure a footing in Swaziland peacefully, or to seize hold of the country if necessary.

THE GENERAL SITUATION

London, April 15 (5 a. m.)—There has been the usual Saturday's absence of news, both from the war office and other sources of information. The situation, in its chief points, is apparently unchanged. Natives report at Kimberley that Colonel Douglas engaged the Boers near Swartzkop on Wednesday and succeeded in driving them back. The British casualties were slight. Elandslangte last evening reported that there had been no traces of the Boers in that neighborhood fo rthe past two days. Their progress southward has been effectively barred by the British occupation of Jonenoskop on the left and Umbulwani on the right. The belief that the Boers' action on Tuesday was due to restlessness and dissatisfaction in the ranks is confirmed by natives, who say that the Boers have been ready for some time and wanted the British to attack them. In order to force this the Boers commenced shelling, at the same time sending a force to make a flanking movement on the left. The natives also confirm the statement that one of the Boers' heavy guns was put out of action and the gunners driven off. The scouts on Saturday located the Boers in a strong position eleven miles northeast of the British advanced position at Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts has strongly protested to President Kruger against the treatment of prisoners, sick and wounded, in the hands of the Boers, and has formally demanded the observance of the Geneva convention.

London, April 14 (3:47 p. m.)—The reassuring reports from Bloemfontein published in this morning's papers have done much to restore confidence in London. All the correspondents seem agreed that Lord Roberts knows what he is about. The critics of the afternoon papers Eagerly speculate on the possibilit yof the Boer commando at Wepener being cut off. This seems quite possible, as the force from Bloemfontein is advancing by way of Dewetsdorp. General Chermside is nearing the objective with the third division by way of Redderburg, and General Brabant's force is moving from Aliwal North by way of Rouxville and Bushman Kop, while across the border a strong force of Basutos are closely watching events. In the meanwhile General Rundle's division is concentrating at Springfontein. Lord Methuen's force is trying to get to Hoopstad and it is believed that General Hunter's division will strengthen the British left at Fourteen Streams.

The weakening of General Buller's force by the withdrawal of the Union and Irish brigades, now under General Hunter, is attribute dto the fact that the General commanding in Natal has decided that the force of his troops is impracticable and that he will merely attempt to maintain the status quo until Lord Roberts' main advance opens his road through Laing's Nek.

Beyond the mysterious Cape Town hint regarding the early expectation of good news from Mafeking, there is no further information at hand in connection with that beleaguered town, which now must be in great straits.

ROBERTS' PROBABLE PLAN

London, April 15.—Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in South Africa for the Associated Press, at midnight, says: "We may have to wait a few days before General Roberts' opens his campaign, his principle being never to start until all is ready. There is no doubt that he has been waiting for horses. About 6,000 horses reached Cape Town this week and 3,000 are due at Cape Town next week. We, at this end, however, do not know how the army now stands in the matter of remounts.

"The general position now may best be gathered from a short retrospect. Lord Roberts reached Bloemfontein on March 13, the army being tired out with heavy marches, and the horses, for the most part, ruined. He opened the railway south and settled down to rest and refit his horses. The Boers within about a fortnight had recovered their detachments from further south and had regained their spirits. On the 27th General Roberts had to push them back from Karee Siding, and about the same time the set out on a big raid south, beginning with the surprise at Sannas Post, where they took a British convoy on March 31. On April 4 the Boers effected a second surprise and captured Reddersburg. Soon after this they were attacking a part of General Brabant's division near Wepener. General Roberts was not ready for a movement and he would not be drawn into any action. He took steps, however, to guard his railway. That those were effective steps seems proved by the fact that the Boers have not attacked his line. His force since then has received part of the new equipment and has been constantly increased.

"General Roberts reached Bloemfontein with the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth savalry divisions and the Guards brigade. He now has also the Third, Eighth and Eleventh divisions and expects the Tenth from Natal, though the precise destination of the Tenth is not yet known. He also has organized a complete division of mounted infantry, under Colonel Ian Hamilton, an officer who enjoys his full confidence. He has also arrangel his commands so as to have for each post a man upon whom he can rely. When General Roberts moves this expanded army it will go easier than the smaller one with which he started two months ago.

"While these preparations have been under way the Boer raid has come to a standstill. General Brabant's men under Colonel Dalgety at Wepener have apparently punished their assailants, and although the report of the Boer retreat from Wepener may be premature, it is at least probable to forecast that the Boer raiders have gone into a cul de sac between the guarded railway and the Basuto border, which the Basutos will defend against invasion. An extended move from Bloemfontein would menace their retreat. Such a move, combined with the presence of General Chermside's division at Reddersburg, probably accounts for the stoppage of the Boer advance southward. If the Boers cannot hurt General Robert's communications they can do him no serious harm. They must begin to be uneasy about what he can do to them when he set sout.

"The removal of a division from Natal points to Buller's being confined to the defensive until the advance in the western theatre of the war has made itself felt.

"General Lord Methuen's division in front of Boshof may be covering preparations on the railway south of Warrenton or in the region between Kimberley and Bloemfontein, of which no report has been allowed to come through. There were stories some weeks ago of a projected railway, of which no more has been heard. They may have hod no foundation, but it is equally possible that there is more in them than it is convenient to publish. General Roberts knows how to muzzle correspondents when necessary.

"I expect that when General Roberts next moves he will strike at the main Boer army, not necessarily by attacking its position, but rather by some manoeuvres as will compel it to fight at a disadvantage of position as well as of numbers. A war of this sort is decided not by the occupation of territory, but by the destruction of the enemy's armies. This was the fundamental idea of General Grant, as it had been that of Napoleon, and it is the keynote of the present war, because the Boers, like Napoleon's and Grant's foes ,are fighting for independence. Nothing but a crushing out of their forces will end the war."

BOER WOMEN ARE ARMING

London, April 14.—The movements and sayings of the Boer delegates are being chronicled in much detail. Evidently they have already begun to work to convince Europe that the intention of the Boers is to give up only when the dead lie in the last ditch. The latest story put in circulation by one attached to the delegation is anent the fervor of the women, most of whom, from eighteen to forty years of age, the stories says, are armed and are practicing shooting daily. Five hundred of them, it adds, are already serving in the artillery in the forts at Pretoria. The reported meeting between Dr. Leyds and Count Von Buelow is denied.

WAR NEWS FROM BOER SOURCES

Leemokop, southeast of Bloemfontein, April 3.—The Boer commands which are still in the southern district and which it had been feared had been cut off, rendered a good account of itself with the Basutoland police who had invaded the Orange Free State. Four British scouts who were captured say that Bloemfontein is hard pressed for water. They add that all the private water wells were guarded and civilians were not permitted to use them until the troops were supplied. Commandant Dewet has received a report that the British who fled from Smithfield south, were severely punished by the burghers of Bouxville. News received here from Johannesburg Drift, says a British force of about 2,000 men, mainly composed of Brabant's horse, with General Brabant commanding, is surrounded at Robertson's mills, with remote chance of relief or effective resistance.

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The British force reported in the dispatch from Leemokop to be surrounded at Robertson's mills, is probably the force of colonial troops previously referred to as surrounded by the Boers near Wepner. These British troops are not commanded by General Brabant in person, but are under the command of Colonel Dalgety. General Brabant was last reported at Aliwal North with General Kitchener.

ROYAL IRISH PATROL CAPTURED

London, April 15.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated April 14, says: "A patorl of Royal Irish, with whom was Lord Rosslyn, has been captured. Lord Rosslyn has been sent to Kroonstad."

CZAR THREATENS ENGLAND

St. Petersburg, April 14.—The Czar and Czarina started last evening for Moscow. Extraordinarily persistent rumors are current in Moscow that on Russian Easter Sunday the Czar will issue a manifesto containing an ultimatum to Great Britain, demanding that she conclude peace with the Boers forthwith, under threat of occupying Cabul and Herat if Great Britain fails to comply. This report is connected by some persons with the fact that no reservists are at present allowed to take unlimited leave, but probably the orders to the reservists are connected with the projected summer maneuver in the central provinces, in which 200,000 troops will participate and at which Empror William is expected to be present.

CRONJE LANDS AT ST HELENA

St. Helena, April 14.—General Cronje, his wife and three of his staff of the former Boer commander, who, with other Boer prisoners, arrived here on the Nioba and Wilkos, April 10, were landed today, accompanied by Colonel Reete. They were met by the governor-in-chief of St. Helena, his excellency Robert Sterndale and Mrs. Sterndale, at the Castle, where the party remained for an hour, afterwards proceeding to the Kent building. General Cronje looks well and appears cheerful. The other Boer prisoners will disembark Monday.

FRENCH JUST MISSED MAKING KRUGER A PRISONER

HIS ENTIRE FORCE HELD

At Poplar Grove by Fifty Boer Sharpshooters

WHILE HIS GAME ESCAPED

Mortality at Ladysmith--Boer Laager Described.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, April 7.—General French, intrying to intercept the main body of Boers in their retreat at Popular Grove, was foiled by a few riflemen. A Daily News correspondent describes how this came about:

"About 6,000 yards from the square kopje at Dreifontein, a three-inch Crusot and a Vickers-Maxim opened fire on our advance. A great many shells were thrown. We, however, suffered no loss, and "P" battery opened in an attempt to silence these guns, whose chance of escape seemed very slender.

"But here an exciting and unlooked for change occured. French, once more realizing that extension on his right was the thing to effect, gave orders to that end, and riding himself to make his dispositions, suddenly discovered on a ridge before him, a party of about 50 Boer sharpshooters, who not only drove off the general and staff, but forced the retirement of the whole right wing, barring a squadron of Household cavalry with two Maxims, some mounted infantry with a Maxim, and a squadron of Remington's guides posted in broken ground in our right and under sharp fire from the kopje we had neglected to seize. "P" battery at first regarded a target of forty or fifty Boers beneath contempt, and then finding what an effective fire they could direct and misunderstanding French's order to them to shell the ridge the battery limbered up to retire. French and staff had luckily escaped without injury, except a horse shot. He himself dashed down ahead of the battery and corrected the error, but our advance was stopped for an hour and twenty minutes, we suffered nearly fifty causalties and, more important than all, the enemy was moving while we were held, and got off his guns and stores, most gallant stand, brilliantly executed.

"We had the chagrin of watching from the disputed ridge, the distant retirement of the Boer convoy. Not until next day did we hear that President Kruger had been present at the battle and that we might have captured him and brought the war to a sudden end, but for the ill-advised contraction of our right wing, which, in dealing with an enemy of such mobility as the Boers, was on much too short radius, and which had no justification in any attempt on the part of the enemy to break through our centre, who, on the contrary, throughout the day consistently rallied on his left actually outflanking our contracted right between 9 and 10 a. m. and 10 p. m.

"Wednesday morning the cavalry division camped on Driefontein at the rear of the enemy's position and across his line of retirement, which was marked for miles by the jetsam of a hurried retreat—bags of flour, mealies and bran, and odds and ends of all sorts."

LAST DAYS IN LADYSMITH

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, April 7.—The last days in Ladysmith are described by a Standard correspondent, who gives from official sources these figures:

"On November 2, when the investment began, we had a garrison of 372 officers and 12,924 men. On March 1, when the siege was raised, the garrison was reduced to 490 officers and 9,761 men, leaving 169 officers and 3,163 men to be accounted for by death and sickness. When General Buller entered the town there were in the hospital 1,266 officers and men of whom 798 were suffering from enteric fever, 341 from dysentery and 199 from wounds. During the four months from November 2 to March1, no fewer than 20,638 soldiers, or nearly 70 per cent. of the garrison, had been admitted into the hospital, to say nothing of civilians and others who had slight attacks of what the doctors called 'dilli fever,' or incipient enteric. The admissions for enteric fever were 1,776, for dysentery 1,857. There died of disease and wounds in the four months 690 men of the garrison and forty civilians, while on the lowest average 240 deaths will probably be recorded against the patients who remain,raising the total mortality from disease and wounds to 730 Europeans alone. The deaths from enteric fever up to March were 398, or more than 20 per cent.; from dysentery 117, or 6 per cent.; from wounds 19. To this ghastly array of figures must be added 18 officers and 193 men killed in action; 17 officers and 160 men killed in assaults, sorties and storming parties, and two officers and 32 men killed by casual bombardment. The total of our dead is, therefore, not less than 1,162. Nor does the list end here, for we had wounded in assaults and sorties 45 officers and 202 men, and by casual bombardment 35 officers and 207 men.

"A siege, like a battle, is usually a catalogue of blunders. After the non-destruction of the railway, came the neglect to secure heavy guns and unlimited ammunition. With the material at command Sir George White could not hope to maintain an equal duel with the enemy's batteries of four 94-pounders and 29 long-range guns and howitzers. The Boers, according to the automatic record of Sir John Willoughby, who, with Dr. Jameson, lived in absolute seclusion in the centre of the town, fired 15,500 shells within the perimeter. Our expenditure of ammunition did not exceed 4,475 rounds, including 3,205 fired by field guns in action and assaults. The two 4.7-inch naval guns expended 524 rounds, the three 12-pounder naval guns 794 rounds and the two old-fashioned howitzers, that did excellent service, fired 776 shhells made 30 years ago."

HOW THE BOER GOES INTO LAAGER

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

London, April 7.—A. C. Hales, the Australian who was captured by the Boers and released by President Steyn, writing from Burghersdorp to the Daily News, says:

"Many and wonderful are the stories written and published concerning the Boer and his habits when on the war path. Most of these stories are written by men who take good care never to get within a hundred miles of the fighting line, but content themselves with an easy chair, a cigar, a bottle of whisky and carpet slippers on the stoop of some good hotel in a pretty little Boer town.

"Possibly it may interest Englishmen, and women, too, for that matter, to know what a fighting laager is like, and as I have seen half a dozen of them from the enemy's side of the wall, a rough pen and ink sketch my not be amiss. In war times the Boer never under any circumstances makes his laager in the open country if there are are any kopjes about. No matter how secure he may fancy himself from attack, no matter if there is not a force within fifty miles of him the Boer commander always pitches his laager in a place of safety between two parallel lines of hills, so that an attack cannot be made upon him, either front or rear, without giving him an immense advantage over the attacking force, even if the enemy is ten times as strong in numbers. By this means the Boers make their laagers almost impregnable. If they have a choice of ground they pick a narrow ravine or gully, with a line of hills, front and rear, covered with small, rocky boulders and bushes. They drive their wagons in between these hills. The women are placed in safety, for it is a noticeable fact that very large numbers of women have followed their husbands and brothers to war, not to act as viragoes, not to play the wanton nor to unsex themselves, nor to handle the rifle, but to nurse the wounded, to comfort the dying and to lay out the dead. I have heard them singing round the camp fires in the star light, but is was hymns that they sang, not ribald songs. I have seen them kneeling by the side of men in the moonlight, not in wantonness but in mercy, and many a man who wears the British uniform today can bear me witness that I speak the truth.

"The Boer never, if he can help it, allows himself to be separated from his horse, and these hardy little animals, mostly about fifteen hands high and very lightly framed, are picketed all around the spot where the rider deposits his rifle and blankets. If the Boer allows them to graze on the hillsides during the day they run a rope through the halter near the horse's muzzle and tie it close above the knee joint of the near fore leg. By this means the horse can graze in comfort, but cannot move away at any pace beyond a slow walk, and so are easily caught and saddled if required in a hurry. The oxen and sheep to be used for slaughtering purposes are driven up close to the camp; a wagon or two is drawn across the ravine above and below them and they then cannot stampede if frightened by anything unless they climb the rock heights on either side of them, which they have small chance of doing, as the Kaffir herdsmen sleep on the hills above them.

"Having pitched his laager, the commander sends out his scouts. Some amble off on horseback at a pace they call a "trifle," a gait which all the Boers educate their nags to adopt. It is not exactly an amble, but a cousin to it, marvelously easy to the rider, while it enables the nag to get over a wonderful lot of ground without knocking up. It also allows the horse to pick his way amongst rocky ground and to save his legs, where an English, Indian, or Australian horse would be apt to cripple himself in very short order.

"As son as the mounted scouts get off on their journey, holding the reins carelessly in the left hand, their handy little Mauser rifles in their right, swaying carelessly in the saddle after the fashion of all bush riders the world over, the scouts take up their positions among the rocks and scrub on the hills in front and rear of the laager. Each scout has his rifle in his hand, his pipe in his teeth, his bandolier full of cartridges over his shoulder and his scanty blanket under his left arm. No fear of him sleeping at his post. He is fighting for honor, not for pay; for home, not for glory, and he knows that on his acuteness the lives of all may depend. He knows that his comrades and the women trust him and he values the trust as dearly as British soldiers ever did. No matter how tired he may be, no matter how famished, the Boer sentinel is never faithless to his orders.

"When the scouts are out the laager is fixed for the fight—not a very exhaustive proceeding, as the Boer does not go in for luxuries of any kind. Here a tarpaulin is stretched over a kind of temporary ridge pole, blankets are tossed down on the hard earth, saddles are used for pillows, and the couch is complete. A little way further down the line a rude canvas screen is thrown over the wheels of a wagon, and a family, or, rather, husband and wife, make themselves at home under the wagon; while the single men simply throw themselves at full length on the ground, wrap their one thin, small blanket around them, and smoke and feel merrily enough, while the Kaffirs light the fires and make the coffee."

WHITE'S RETURN TO ENGLAND

London, April 14.—General and Mrs. White, accompanied by their daughter, arrived in this city tonight. They afterward proceeded to Netley, where the general will recuperate. Hundreds of congratulatory telegrams awaited Sir George on his arrival at Southampton, including one from Queen Victoria, making an inquiry as to his health.

VON BUELOW STORY DENIED

Rome, April 14.—Nothing is known here in corroboration of the report published abroad that Count Von Buelow, the German minister of foreign affairs, had visited the Transvaal peace envoys at Milan, and the story is not credited. The Portuguese minister, Senor de Carvalho Vasconcellos, however, has gone to that city.

Milan, April 14.—The Boer peace commissioners started for The Hague this afternoon. Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, accompanying them as far as Brussels.

ONLY 25,000 BOER TROOPS

Rome, April 14.—An interview is published here in which Joukherr Fisher, one of the Transvaal commissioners, is alleged to have declared that the South African republic were willing to make

(Continued on Second Page.)

JOHN BULL MAKES A JOKE OF DEWEY'S CANDIDACY

BUT NOT SO OF BRYAN'S

And Least So of All, of That of McKinley.

REAL ISSUE IS RELATIONS

Of America and England, as England Views It.

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London, April 14.—Not a little interest is beginning to be taken in England in politics in the United States. Admiral Dewey's candidacy is regarded rather more humorously than in any other light, the popularity of the admiral having never been quite understood in England, nor his achievements thoroughly appreciated by the naval or lay circles, whose attentive has always been more confined to our naval operations in the West Indies than Manila.

The Spectator, which so often voices government opinion, has a lengthy and important editorial on the relations in the immediate future between America and Great Britain, during which it says in part: "The British people will have to keep their tempers for the next few months when they consider American affairs. By rather an odd series of circumstances it happens that the pivot of the next election will be the relation of the United States and Great Britain, and of course, in the frenzy of the campaign, very hard things will be said. Mr. Bryan and his supporters will perhaps pass resolutions in the Democratic convention calling upon the government to intervene strongly in behalf of President Kruger, who, either by instinct or craftiness, always appeals to them through literature which they know best—the Old Testament. We shall have a shower of hard words from their side and, maybe, even difficult and perplexed argument to maintain through Lord Pauncefote. And, too, we shall not be very strenuously defended by the Republicans. President McKinley will persist in his policy and carry his party with him, but still, he is the American candidate for the presidency and cannot bear, with the second term at stake, to lose a vote. Mr. McKinley ,therefore, and the Republican leaders, will do nothing to show themselves friends of Great Britain. They will utter no plain protest against the chorus of ignorant reprobation, and will view with dismay any appearances on this side of any hearty wish for Republican success. We must, however, possess our souls in patience and receive American censure with that dogged stolidity with which we receive censure from the remainder of the world. The electoral campaign will come to an end, and with it most of the attacks upon Great Britain. The better opinion in the United States, in eluding, we believe, a majority of the population, is upon the whole friendly to us and fully convinced that, all the world over, British and American interests are the same. Neither nation desires anything except to trade in peace. Of one thing we may be sure, the Americans will not caricature the queen. In the fiercest of their electoral battles they respect the aged lady who forty years ago was on their side in the civil war and who now is the only monarch in Europe who watches their prosperity with ungrudging pleasure without the idea that their growth, wealth and influence is a menace to the world."

This article voices better than anything that has recently appeared the tone of the continent towards America held by British government officials and those who are seriously interested in the relations of the two countries.

The statement that the senate will not ratify the Hay-Pauncefote convention this year has created little comment. Those who maintain that England has given something for nothing in the Nicaraguan agreement express pleasure, and hope that it will never be ratified, while those who supported the convention accept the postponement of action as the most advisable step, in view of political conditions in the United States.

The Saturday Review says: "Whether McKinley's attitude regarding South Africa wil remain equally correct depends entirely, not on his sentiments towards us, but upon the success of Lord Roberts."

DEMOCRATS WELCOME DEWEY

But He Is Warned That He Must Sit Very Still.

Chicago, April 14.—Bryan Democrats have decided to welcome Admiral Dewey into the Democratic party. Such is the position officially outlined in today's issue of the Democratic presabolletin. "We may accept the admiral's declaration of his political faith as indicating that he is with the Democratic party, at least on an overwhelming majority of the issues it has taken up," runs the article, which is from the pen of Willis J. Abbott, head of the Democratic literary bureau.

"This is a most gratifying fact," the article continues. It indicates that should the Democratic party, after mature deliberation, deny to the admiral the nomination which he seeks, it may, nevertheless, count on his hearty co-operation and his influence in behalf of its efforts to end the evils of McKinleyism by ending the reign of Emperor William I." In commenting upon the purport of his article, Mr. Abbott said: "We are naturally delighted at the prospect of such a distinguished acquisition to our ranks as Admiral Dewey, but of course, we expect the admiral to 'play fair,' and accept the good old Democratic doctrine by abiding by the result of any honest Democratic convention."

The Dewey committee has received word from the war department that the cruiser Michigan and the revenue cutters Morrill and Fossenden will be here to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Manila.

BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.
Wichita, Sunday, April 15, 1900.

Weather for Wichita Today:
Threatening; cooler; variable winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

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Narrow Escape for Oom Paul
British View of American Politics
Extent to Which McKinley Boozes
2. Admire on Thompson's Boom
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Review of the Grain Markets
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Postal Clerks to Meet Here
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16. Long's Fame From Porto Rico
One Anti-Free Homes Man

BRYAN AND OTHER DEMOCRATS

Bailey-Chilton Contest--Carter Harrison's Manifesto.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 14.—Hon. W. J. Bryan delivered two addresses to large audiences in Albuquerque today. He leaves at midnight for El Paso, Texas. Mr. Bryan said that eight states had authorized their delegates to the Kansas City convention to vote for Bryan for the presidency. In response to a question he said that he believed it was right for delegates to go to the convention instructed, and if he was nominated he wanted to be nominated by delegates who were acting for the people.

Houston, Texas, April 14.—The warmest political contest known in Texas for many years is now under way between United States Senator Horace Chilton for re-election and Congressman J. W. Bailey to succeed him. Hill, Hunt, Bastrop, Washington and Mills counties held primaries today. The greatest interest centered in the two big counties of Hill and Hunt, the latter Senator Chilton's home congressional district. Bulletins from all the counties indicate that Bailey has carried everything. The result of the primaries for United States senator to date is: For Bailey, Wise, Montague, Shackleford, Duval, Hunt, Hill, and Washington counties and probably Bastrop and Mills, having approximately eleven votes; for Chilton, Neueces and Upehurd, equal to two votes.

Chicago, April 14.—Mayor Carter Harrison today came out unequivocally in opposition to his nomination by the Democratic state convention for the governorship of Illinois and gave his reasons at length. In giving his reasons Mayor Harrison said: "If I entered the race for governor I should do everything in my power to be elected, and should expect to succeed. In that case I would have to take my seat as governor in January of next year, and the city of Chicago would be without a mayor. It would rest with the council to select my successor, and I do not believe the people who elected me to the mayoralty wish to leave the election of the next mayor to the present (Republican) city council."

SECRETARY LONG AS BARKIS

Willing to Run in Second Place--Dubois on the Vice Presidency.

Washington, April 14.—Referring to the use of his name in connection with the vice presidential nomination, Secretary Long is understood to have informed a number of his friends today that if the nomination were tendered him he would accept it. He told them that the honor was of such a character that no man could well afford refuse it, and expressed his high appreciation of the compliment implied in the manner in which he had already been brought forward in that connection.

Blackfoot, Idaho, April 14.—Former Senator Dubois, chairman of the executive committee, National Silver party, left for the east today. His visit is for the purpose of consultation with the leaders of the national Democracy and Populists regarding proper combinations in the various states. He will head the delegation to Kansas City, on July 4. Mr. Dubois is satisfied that a satisfactory arrangement will be made for the nomination of a vice president for the Democrats, silver Republicans and Populists through the conference committee of the three parties.

BOTH SAY IT WAS ACCIDENT

Millionaire Wright Shot by a Woman in Chicago.

Chicago, April 14.—Rufus Wright, a millionaire and treasurer of the firm of Morgan & Wright, bicycle tire manufacturers, is lingering at the point of death in a room of the Leland hotel, shot through the neck by a bullet from the revolver of Mrs. Louisa Lottridge, of Pawpaw, Mich. The shooting occurred in the apartments occupied by the woman, and she and the victim declare it was accidental. The police were not apprised of the tragedy until two hours after it had occurred, and when Detective Sergeant Burns arrived at the hotel he found Mrs. Lottridge there. He at once placed her under arrest, and she is being detained at the Harrison street police station.

Death of a Southern Authoress

Mobile, Ala., April 14.—Mrs. Elizabeth Whitfield Bellamy, authoress, is dead at her home in this city, aged 62 years. She was the widow of Dr. Edward C. Bellamy, surgeon in the Confederate army. Her best known work, "Old Man Gilbert," had a large vogue, because of its faithful portrayal of southern social conditions.

M'KINLEY AT BANQUETS DOESN'T INVERT HIS WINE-GLASSES

WAITER FILLS THEM ALL

And There They Set All Through the Festivities

HE SIPPING APOLLINARIS

Bishop Merrill Makes This Statement in Meeting.

Bellows Falls, Vt., April 15.—At the Vermont conference of the Methodist Episcopal church today the committee on temperance made its report and this document brought out a lively discussion. Rev. A. G. Austin of Albany, pronounced the report to be guerilla, weak and unworthy the conference. In the discussion one preacher said that it was reported that President McKinley drank wine at banquets and on public occasions, and that the president denied the report. Another preacher wanted to know if any preacher knew for certain whether the president drank wine. Bishop Merrill, in response, said he could clear the sky. Last November there was a meeting of Methodist bishops in Washington and at that time Bishop Walden had a long talk with President McKinley as to whether he drank wine at public banquets. Afterward Bishop Walden reported to the bishops that President McKinley had said that when he attended banquets he did not turn down the glasses, but left them standing and they were filled by the waiters. He always had, however, a separate glass from which he drank apollinaris water, but that the wine always remained untouched. Bishop Merrill pleasantly remarked that he did not know that the president lied, and in saying this the bishop scored the ultra temperance journals because they had lied about himself, and he presumed they had lied about President McKinley.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY BOYCOTT

Declared by Railway Telegraphers and Other Orders Invoked.

Atlanta, Ga., April 14.—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers tonight declared a boycott on the Southern Railway and hope to make it effective through the ticket and freight agents of the United States and the Federation of Labor. Telegrams were sent tonight by President Powell to the 2,000 ticket and freight agents in the United States asking them to route freight and passenger via other lines than the Southern, pending the present trouble. A message was also sent to President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, requesting him to boycott the railway. President Powell claims the strike tonight is more effective than any time since its inception. The railway people here say that both passenger and freight traffic is moving with but trifling delay and if it were not for the newspapers they would not be aware of any strike.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 14.—A bulletin issued by the striking operators of the Southern Railway today insists that reports received by wire and long distance telephone show that the strike is growing rapidly and that more operators are joining the strikers every day. The Southern Railway officials this morning stated that the wires had been cut on the Memphis, Knoxville and Atlanta divisions of the Southern Railway and that there was considerable interference with the operation of trains, especially on the Knoxville division. The passenger train from Washington, due here at 8:40 this morning, was annulled on account of trouble on the Asheville division. The local from Birmingham was on time this morning, indicating that the Birmingham division had not been serious disturbed. Forces of laborers were sent out from this city over the various divisions, and the Southern Railway officials are taking steps to arrest and prosecute persons who cut the wires or otherwise interfere with the traffic of the system. The claim is made here by representatives of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers that th loss to the Southern Railway is probbable fright since the strike already amounts to $200,000.

Birmingham, Ala., April 14.—Officials of the Southern Railway and Alabama Great Southern railroad state that they are moving all trains on schedule time. While all the striking telegraphers' places have not been filled, sufficient operators have been secured to handle all trains, and the officials expect that within a few days all signs of the strike will have disappeared. On the other hand, the strikers claim that they are gaining strength daily and that many of the new men are deserting.

Lockout of 5,000 Cigarmakers.

New York, April 14.—Five thousand cigarmakers, employed by six of the largest firms in that trade in this city, were notified this afternoon that there would be no work for them until further notice. No reason was assigned for the shutdown, but the cigarmakers believe they have been locked out to prevent them from contributing to the support of the 1,200 strikers in Kerbe, Wertheim & Schiffer's factory, who have been out six weeks.

Tennessee Coal Miners Strike.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 14.—The Tyrell and Fraterville coal mines, operated by the Coal Creek Coal company, near this city, are closed. Three hundred men have struck, demanding that four union men who have been discharged be reinstated. The strike is very orderly. The miners had been given notice to return to work today or to remove their mining tools and vacate the company's tenant houses.

Nashville, Tenn., April 14.—Mrs. Mary J. Furman has bequeathed her estate, valued at from $90,000 to $100,000, to Vanderbilt University.