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WAR CLOUD THREATENS

Russian Occupation of Manchuria Becoming Serious.

LANDSDOWNE AND CHOATE

Hold a Conference to Consider the Situation.

SOUNDING THE POWERS

France Is With Russia and Germany in Doubt.

London, March 8.—The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and chief Lansdowne, foreign secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaraguan canal affair. To quote from a British official: "The Nicaraguan controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation. What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that Great Britain was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria, as delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lamsdorff and asking that the United States, if they were prepared to take joint action from a decisive nature that Russia would take no alternative but to recede from her position. Almost simultaneously the Associated Press understands, the United States government and the various ambassadors to take similar steps.

The answer of Germany thus far apparently has not been satisfactory in London.

Japan is quite disposed to take a line in harmony with the United States and Great Britain. Germany, in spite of the Anglo-German compact, is regarded as rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the Czar. France, of course, will side with her ally.

The significance of the present phase is clearly appreciated by those experts versed with the best methods of the British government following Russian action in China. Within the last few days all this changed. What a week or two ago was announced only in line with Russia's usual policy is now termed "a grave and serious state of affairs."

"Lord Lansdowne is doing every effort to bring the powers into line, in order to prevent Russia from presenting such a menacing front, that without any apparently compelling emergency or other occupation, she may step up to Pekin and Mukden."

Count Lamsdorff's reply to Sir Charles Scott is considered quite unsatisfactory. "If our terms are accepted the powers," said a British official last evening to a representative of the Associated Press, "there will be nothing to prevent the immediate partition of China, for with almost exactly the same verbiage any European power could justify the occupation of other provinces."

Upon the theme of support affected the Japanese, for Germany and Japan do not the results of what is understood to be the most synchronous action of Nicaragua and Lansdowne. The whole affair ended with the greatest secrecy and it was not apparently without motive. But a second dispatch was allowed to go from Mukden certainly announcing the fact that the negotiations point to be taken. Mr. Choate and Lord Lansdowne proceed to the Nicaragua affair. A feature of the Mukden dispatch less than it could be regarded as a challenge to the United States, Russia will be asserted a firm hold on take all she pleases and the door will be closed to any other power necessary enough to step in and assert Chinese provinces under the control of temporary occupation.

London, March 8.—There is much anxiety in Japanese naval and military and official circles regarding Russia's action in Manchuria, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kobe, dated March 8. "It is reported that 60 marines with two guns have been landed at Masanpo, Korea."

London, March 8.—Emperor William, in response to the Russian government as to Manchuria, and the Berlin reports, promises of the Daily Press, "and has promised to make change in order Russia to the other powers."

Lord Kitchener, the nephew of Sandon, has arrived in Great Britain, Japan and the United States, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, to assist China in its issues Russia's ultimatum.

WOMEN TORE THEIR CLOTHES

Great Array of Leering Students to Blame.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—It is learned that a serious affair took place in the Kazan square, when the girl students, joined by German students, and the Russian students were compelled to take refuge in a neighboring house. A large number of police assembled, and a very great commotion ensued. The mounted Cossacks were ordered from the square and dispersed the students. The students, however, instead of entering the house, fled short backwards.

An account of Monday's riot from an official source places the affair in a more serious light for the police. It is stated that the students after the celebration of mass in Alexander, removed a mark for "Demonstration." As Mr. Bar Bepell is passed Nicholas the private footmen the respect.

This account of the affair places the women students, who comprised 3 per cent of the crowd, for the principal disturbers, asserting that they assembled and tore their clothing in order to create the belief that they were being molested. Nobody was detained after the riot, and none taken.

CONFERENCE ON DEADLOCKS

Hanna, Payne and Heath Hold a Political Confab.

New York, March 8.—The World says: Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Vice-Chairman of the Committee Perry S. Heath, Chief of the Republican press bureau and R. R. Schneider, chairman of the Republican state committee of Nebraska, were in conference nearly all yesterday afternoon and evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. They came here to consult about the deadlocks over the election of United States senators in Nebraska, Delaware and Montana. Late this evening Senator Hanna said:

"The object of the conference is to prevent the legislature of Nebraska, Delaware and Montana adjourning without electing senators. Unless the deadlock are broken our party will suffer and it is our desire to have the three states represented in the senate by Republicans duly elected by the legislatures."

"What is the result of the conference?"

"We have every reason to think that the deadlock in two, if not all of the three states will be broken."

Senator Hanna expects to return to Washington today. Mr. Payne sails for Europe tomorrow.

BACQUERREL RAYS NOW

French Scientist Has Discovered an Important Secret.

Washington, March 8.—Experiments with a new process somewhat similar to the celebrated Roentgen or "X" rays are being conducted in great secrecy at a Berlin institute, according to a communication received at the state department from Consul General Guenther at Frankfort. The new species of ray are called Bacquerrel rays after their discoverer, a French chemist, who first put his discovery before the public in 1896. In the furore which the Roentgen rays created in the medical world these Bacquerrel rays were lost sight of. The experiments are said to have disclosed the fact that an entirely new element is responsible for the Bacquerrel rays and that they render almost every transparent substance luminous in the darkness.

Consul General Guenther says that the new rays make it possible to tell genuine diamonds from artificial ones in the dark, which fact would prove of great practical importance in trading. The experiments, it is stated, also have demonstrated that rays emanating from a larger quantity of the new element make the air such a conductor of electricity as to promise that the property can be utilized in wireless telegraphy. The results of the experiments, it is stated, will be laid before Emperor William, "which," says the consul general, "seems to indicate that the discovery is regarded as one of great importance."

UGLY

PORTO RICANS SHOW A BAD DISPOSITION.

They Start a Riot Over Correction of a School Teacher.

San Juan de Porto Rico, March 8.—A serious riot occurred here yesterday. At 6 o'clock in the evening five artillerymen and a corporal of artillery named Hiscock, left their guard post without orders and charged across the plaza into a street in which a mob of people had assembled. The soldiers fired a volley into the air, dispersed the mob and rescued School Superintendent Armstrong who was hemmed in the mob in a house situated about a block from the city center.

The troops reached to the rescue of Superintendent Armstrong the crowd had his reception by a riotous crowd of people. The people, who shouted "down with the Americans and other similar cries.

The excitement originated in a trivial school incident involving Superintendent Armstrong and illustrating the excitable nature of the Porto Ricans. The superintendent reprimanded a girl, ten years of age, for disobedience and forcibly marched her to the front rank in the school room. Her dress caught on a desk and was torn and the girl reported to her mother that she had been kicked and abused. This excited the girl's mother and sensational stories were circulated with the result that when the school children were dismissed a number of boys gathered together and paraded the streets. They were joined by many loafers and full grown men and it became necessary for the police to escort Superintendent Armstrong from the school house to his home. The superintendent and the police were stoned as they passed through the streets, and, as the crowd constantly increased in size, the Americans sought refuge in the Intendencia building. A number of persons from the crowd succeeded in entering the building, but were ejected by employes and others.

At 5 o'clock affairs had assumed such a threatening aspect that Governor Allen ordered the troops to disperse the mob, notifying him that he should ask for government assistance if he was in need of it. The mayor, however, paid no attention to the governor's notification, although the city police were powerless, not being in any way respected by the rioters, whom they did not attempt to disperse.

At 6:30 p. m. the offices were closed and Martin G. Brumbaugh, the commissioner of education of Porto Rico, asked for police protection of his office and hotel.

A treasury clerk, who was one of the men who carried the colors from the Intendencia, was attacked, stoned and disarmed by a mob.

The insular police who have no jurisdiction in the city except in the case of emergencies and at the call of the mayor and governor, were not called upon until 6 o'clock. At that time the artillerymen previously referred to took the initiative without orders and dispersed the gathering.

In the meantime, the city police had fired about one hundred shots, mostly in the air, for there were no casualties.

Several other Americans, besides the treasury clerk, were stoned from rooms and balconies.

At 8 o'clock last night this city presented the most tranquil appearance. Up to the hour of filing this dispatch today, there has been no further demonstration.

Governor Allen deplores the unfortunate occurrences, especially the action of the artillerymen. Corporal Hiscock has been placed under arrest and is now in the guard house. It is probable that he will be tried by court martial.

The natives who have been questioned upon the subject have made statements harmony with those of Superintendent Armstrong, to the effect that the girl was not injured.

It is probable that four-fifths of those who took part in the rioting did not know why they were assisting the Americans. The rioters mostly belonged to the unemployed workmen of the population.

BLACKMAIL ATTEMPTED

Schuyler Merchant Would Bleed Senator Kearns.

DID A BUNGLING JOB

Demanded $5,000 Under the Penalty of Death.

HE WOULD KIDNAP TOO

Money on Installment Plan Demanded of Mrs. Kearns.

Omaha, Neb., March 8.—Ernest J. Walton, a prominent merchant of Schuyler, Neb., who was arrested in that city by a United States marshal on a charge of attempting to blackmail United States Senator Kearns was arraigned before United States Commissioner Anderson. He waived preliminary hearing and was held to the federal grand jury under $2,000 bonds. The arrest of Walton was the result of prompt work b ythe postoffice inspector's department, its agents having been at work on the case but five days.

There were three letters written in connection with blackmail. The first February 13, was addressed to the newly elected senator at Salt Lake. It spoke of the senator's success in life and newly acquired happiness, and of the writer's need of money. It made a demand for $5,000 and went into considerable detail in directing how the money should be sent. It was specified that it must be in $20 bills and that Kearns must get a bundle of books and magazines and put the money between the leaves. It was further directed that one corner of the bundle wrapped must be torn open so that the post officials could see that it contained books and would not open it. It was threatened that if this was not done the writer would take Kearn's life, and that they would go to eternity together. The writer said he cared nothing about life unless he could have the money, and he directed that the amount be sent to lock box 484, Schuyler, Neb. Two days later, February 21, the same party wrote a letter to Mrs. Kerns, demanding $1,200 at once and another $1,200 by August 1. A threat of kidnapping her children was made as a penalty for not agreeing. The writer stated that he was an "expert with dynamite and nitroglycerine."

These letters were put into the possession of Inspector Sullivan of Denver, who at once started for Schuyler. He called at the postoffice and inquired who had rented lock box 484, and was told that it had been rented by Ernest J. Walton, the proprietor of a leading retail establishment of that city. The inspector also learned that the postmaster at Rogers, Neb., had received a letter signed J. H. Walker, asking if a lock box could be rented with a combination that could be opened hurriedly. The writer stated that he was a traveling man and had occasion to receive mail at Rogers and did not wish to ask for it. The inspector confronted Walton with this letter and he admitted having written it, saying he had done so at the request of a traveling man named Walker, whose whereabouts were unknown, an dthe arrest followed.

Walton refuses to discuss the case further than to say that he is not guilty as charged. "The case may look bad upon its face," he said, "but I have no misgivings as to the outcome. There are other parties in this. That's all I care to say at present."

Walton came to Schyler from Salt Lake three years ago and opened a large dry goods establishment, taking a prominent part in the business affairs of the community. Hitherto he had borne a good reputation and his arrest was received with much surprise. While in Utah he conducted stores in several towns, and during his stay at Salt Lake became familiar with the reputed wealth of Senator Kearns.

He gave bond and returned to Schyler this evening.

"AGGIE" IS IN HIDING

American Soldiers Scouting for the Filipino Leader.

Manila, March 8.—Captain Duncan of the Fourth Infantry, has captured a school of insurgents and twelve rifles near the town of Imus, in Cavite province, twelve miles south of Manila.

General Lloyd Wheaton, commander of the department of Northern Luzon, reports the troops of his department to be in excellent health. Less than 9 per cent of them are sick.

The Manila board of health has announced that on an estimated population of 300,000 for the city of Manila, the annual death rate is 31 per 1,000.

Unconfirmed information coming from native sources says that Aguinaldo is in hiding in the province of Infanta, on the northern coast of Luzon. American troops are scouting in that section of the country.

BUILDING IS RETARDED

Deadly Effects of Prohibition in the Philippines.

Manila, March 8.—Disappointment among American business men here with the limitations of the Spooner amendment to the army bill is increasing as its provisions become better known. It is considered to be especially unfortunate in apparently prohibiting the issuance of licenses for the cutting of timber upon public lands. If this interpretation proves correct it will be a bonanza for the few owners of private timber lands in these islands and the beginning of building society in at Hawaii will be considerably retarded.

An inquiry has been called to Washington asking whether this prohibition in timber cutting is to be considered as included in the amendment. The treasury department of the Philippines Bureau has issued licenses for cutting of timber upon public lands for one year. The question of the sales and appurtenances of land and mining rights, although importantly affecting the growth of these and the settlements of Americans in the Philippines will wait until the representation of congress, but there is in such great demand for building purposes that it would be considered most unfortunate should the control of its production be vested in those few men who now own timber land.

There is some talk here of sending a petition to Washington for an extra session of congress, but the fear is general, however, among a certain element, that this action might not result in any material good.

Regret is expressed here at the fact that congress does not entrust the timber, mining and land questions to the discretion of the representatives of the administration here.

EXPORT DUTY REMOVED

President Issues Order With Reference to Cuban Tobacco.

Washington, March 8.—The president today issued an executive order abolishing the Cuban export duty on tobacco from April 1 next. This action was taken on the earnest recommendation of Cuban economists, who recently visited Washington on the invitation of General Wood. A previous order has been issued fixing an export duty of 50 per cent on Cuban tobacco from April 1. Today's action removes the export duty entirely.

General Woods' approval of the abolition of this export duty is practically an expression of his behalf that the Cuban revenues from other sources are sufficient for the needs of the insular government. The original idea was that the tobacco tax was necessary to further meet the requirements of the government. The abolition of duty affects cigars and cigarettes as well as tobacco in leaf, filler or cut, all of the various classes of tobacco, raw and manufactured having heretofore been subject to various rates of duties. That on cigars has been $1.30 thousand; on cigarettes in box 50c per thousand; cut tobacco, $2.75 per hundred kilos; leaf or filler tobacco, $2.25 per hundred kilos, except that harvested in the province of Santiago de Cuba and exported through the custom house at Santiago, Gibara or Manzanillo, which paid $1.20 per hundred kilos. All of these duties are abolished under the orders of today.

It is estimated by the war department officials that the abrogation of tobacco duties will cause a loss of revenue of about $600,000 or $1,000,000 per year, but it is said that this loss will be more than offset by the encouragement given to the planters in Cuba to increase their production. The extent of the trade affected by the order is very large, the tobacco exports amounting to about $20,000,000. Of this by far the largest part came to the United States. The total value of unmanufactured tobacco exported within the seven months ended July 31 last, was $5,820,000 and of this the export to the United States amounted to $4,655,000. In the same period the export of Cuban cigars was largest to Great Britain, the United States second. The total value of the cigar exports for the seven months was $6,000,000.

PARIS GIBSON ELECTED

Father and Promoter of Great Falls Now a Senator.

Helena, Mont., March 8.—At 3:30 this morning, although the legislative clock testified it was not yet midnight, Hon. Paris Gibson (Dem.) of Great Falls, was elected United States senator for the term expiring March 4, 1905.

For almost the entire term of the life of the legislature that body had been voting daily for a senator, but with no result.

At noon the joint session met and took one ballot adjourning until 1 p. m., for further balloting. After taking a few votes without indication of rest the joint session took a recess until 1 o'clock at which time began the session ending with the election of Mr. Gibson. In all twenty-two ballots were taken during the day. At the conclusio rof the twenty-first ballot, H. L. Frank, who was the leading Fusion candidate announced his withdrawal from the contest in favor of Mr. Gibson, who had not up to this time had more than a nominal following.

Mr. Gibson's high character and unblemished reputation commended him to the fusion members and there was a stampede to him on the next ballot, he receiving the required number of votes, seven of which were furnished by the wing of the Democratic party known as the Daly faction.

Mr. Gibson was born in New Hampshire July 1, 1850, and was educated at Bowdoin college, graduating in the class of 1871. He located in Minneapolis, in 1878, building the first flouring mill in that city. He opened the North Star Woolen Mills of that city. He came to Montana in 1883, locating at Fort Benton in the stock business. In 1887 he became interested in the possibilities of the water power that could be developed by the falls of the Missouri river at the site of the present city of Great Falls, of which he is called the father. He laid his plans and hopes before James J. Hill, who joined him in the enterprise and the result was the growth of a city of 15,000 on the prairies by the side of the vast water power.

Mr. Gibson was a member of the state constitutional convention and of the first senate of the state legislature. He has always been a strong Democrat.

COTTON IN PANHANDLE

Last Year's Crop Was Surprising to Everybody.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 8.—An item which will be read with a great deal of interest and which will be an eye-opener to many residents of Texas, in mention of the progress made in the raising of cotton last year in the Panhandle section. The information was given out at the general offices of the Fort Worth & Denver railway today that the number of bales of the fleecy staple raised in the Panhandle and shipped over the line up to yesterday had reached something like 20,000 bales. All of this cotton was raised north of Wichita Falls, does not include the Wichita valley section and illustrates that the enabling and progressive farmers of the Panhandle country are rapidly tumbling to the idea of diversification, and are becoming familiar with King Cotton. Reports received here at the Denver's general office up to yesterday shows that 4,000 bales had been received at Quanah, with the information that before the season is over this place would receive 5,000 bales. Red Vernon's receipts so far had run up to 3,000 bales and would number over 10 before the close of the season; that Chillicothe and Childress had received respectively 1,600 and 1,100 bales, with several hundred bales at other points along the road. This shows a wonderful growth in the cotton production along the Denver.

Vice-President Kieder of the Denver road expressed himself this afternoon as being very much pleased at the rapid development of the industry within the last three or four years. He stated that with the exception of Dallas, which is located in the cotton belt, Quanah was the largest cotton point on the line and Vernon second.

Santiago de Chili, March 8.—The Liberal convention in session today has named Jerman Riveros candidate for the presidency of Chili against Pedro Montt, Independent.

SURRENDER EXPECTED

Botha May Lay Down His Arms to General French.

SEVEN DAYS' ARMISTICE

Mrs. Botha Is Said to Have Induced Her Husband

TO NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE

DeWet aud Steyn Said to Be Irreconsilable.

London, March 9.An armistice of seven da ys shbaqn agreed to between General Lord Kitchener and General Louis oBtha for the purpose of the former communicating with the home governor and the latter consulting the leaders of the Boer army.

The Daily Chronicle, referring to the armistice at Pretoria, says: "We learn that the unstring agent in bringing about the negotiations was Mrs. Botha, who was deeply affected by the helpless plight of the Boer and did her utmost to induce her husband to accept the British terms.

"The meeting of February 27 was limited at General Botha's request to knowing Lord Kitchener's terms. Lord Kitchener replied that a general amnesty would be granted to all who would surrender, as well as to all prisoners, except those at Cape Dutch who, being British subjects, had actively fomented Boer resistance. General Dewet and Mr. Steyn however, are expressly excluded from the amnesty.

"Lord Kitchener further promised that if peace were concluded the government would assist in rebuilding the farm house and other buildings destroyed under military exigencies, would reinstate the lawful owners and would help them stock their farms. Those guilty of acts of treachery would be excluded from these benefits.

General Botha appeared satisfied with the conditions and the armistice being arranged he proceeded to consult his officers, a vast majority of whom accepted the terms.

"Dewet and Steyn both remain irreconcilable."

It is probable that the original armistice of a week has been extended. It is believed that the remainder of General Botha's officers have now been won around, and that he is likely to make formal submission to Lord Kitchener March 11, when his force will surrender to General French.

"According to our information, Lord Kitchener's disposition made the made the speedy capture of General Botha's force quite certain. General Botha frankly accepted the situation and was treated by Lord Kitchener at both interviews with great consideration."

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE

Business in Satisfactory Shape All Over the Country.

New York, March 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: The ground recently gained seemed to be held without difficulty with a good distribution of merchandise by jobbers in most directions and with entire absence of speculative activity.

There has been a further decline in cotton, which does not help the goods market, still the most backward and disappointing of all the great industries, but in mechanical lines the progress being made is noteworthy. Building material, including lumber, are in especially urgent demand, and dealers who can deliver stock have no difficulty in securing advanced prices. In this, unlike most other lines of business, the east leads the country and just at this season, it is of particular significance. Collections are reported good all through the west and are better than usual in the south.

Conditions in iron and steel begins to assume an appearance similar to that of 1899. Prices have moved up rapidly since the upturn was made, and bids with current rates for distant delivery are often refused. Manufacturers are unanimous in reporting a great demand for domestic consumption, while export contracts for finished forms are still taken in comparison with declining foreign markets.

Footwear is steady at former prices, and while sales have increased somewhat factories are assured activity for a month or more. There is a good demand for low priced heavy goods from southern jobbers, but many western buyers have not placed their usual contracts as yet. The local jobbing trade has improved, and city wholesalers have liberal orders from country retailers. Large contracts have been placed with western manufacturers who report condition satisfactory. The slight increase in shipments from Boston for the week is not surprising, but the loss of over 10,000 bales for the year thus far indicates the extent to which development a little industry in the west and south have reduced New England business. The growth in domestic trade and exportation has been so great, however, that with the exception of last year and 1898 the current year's shipments to date exceed any other one record by over 10,000 bales.

Textile fabrics exhibit a little animation, although the markets are still far from a satisfactory position. Knit goods receive more attention for fall lines. Hosiery and articles for summer outing are taken freely, imported goods of expensive quality enjoy a brisk demand, and cheaper cottons are exported in considerable quantities. Some lines of silks and brown sheeting are firm, and in fact textiles at the mills are less disturbing. Two large failures in wool occurred broad, and three Vermont concerns were forced to suspend. Sales of wool at the three chief eastern markets decreased nearly 3,000,000 pounds compared with the previous week's business, but this is a favorable symptom as excessive operations of later were due to forced sales at lower prices.

Cotton declined still further with spot business quiet. The mills are inclined to buy sparingly, but the prospects that planters will cultivate an enormous average the season resulted in the lowest price of the season. With the exception of a weak spot early last June quotations have not been as low for over a year, but the present prices is over 37 per cent above the bottom record of 1898.

Wheat is in abundant supply, with quotations well above last year's, owing to reports that the Russian fly promises to be unusually troublesome, while weather conditions are also threatening. Atlantic exports of wheat flour included were 2,677,990 bushels for the week against 1,731,395 bushels a year ago, while corn exports were 2,327,423 against 2,236,215 bushels in 1900.

Heavy supplies of coffee at last prevailed over manipulation and prices declined.

Failure for the week were 208 in the United States against 206 last year, 20 in Canada against 25 last year.

OLPE

WHOLE TOWN HELD UP BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Money, Jewelry and Everything in Sight Was Stolen.

Emporia, Kan., March 8.—Two highwaymen, one of them masked entered the village of Olpe, near here, last night, and held up a dozen people, the occupants of two stores. The men first entered the store of Young & Drilhoit, where, besides the two proprietors, four customers were robbed at the point of rifles. They matched the six victims before them to the general store of S. A. Sterntens, where two other men were relieved of some checks and what money they carried. All eight men, with four others who had gathered in the street, were then marched ahead of the highwaymen to the bridge at the edge of town. There the highwaymen, with leveled guns compelled the dozen citizens to go back to town, while they made their escape. The haul consisted of a small amount of money, several shotguns and a quantity of jewelry.

BEN HARRISON'S CONDITION

His Friends Are Alarmed but the Doctor Is Calm.

Indianapolis, March 8.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison is a very sick man, and his closest friends are alarmed. His condition is more serious than is generally believed. However, Dr. Henry Jamieson, the family physician, said tonight there was no immediate danger. He said as to the outcome, he was not a bit afraid.

Asked if the age of Ben Harrison would not be against him, the doctor said: "Both would naturally be the case to a certain extent," but he declined to discuss the matter further than to say that he was not at all alarmed at the condition of his patient.

General Harrison is trouble with a complication of the grip and bronchial catarrh, and there is some fear that this will develop in pneumonia. The disease in itself is not necessarily of an alarming character, but when the age of General Harrison is taken into consideration, with the disposition of his compositive powers, his present illness is being viewed with much anxiety.

Mr. Harrison suffered much pain in the large muscles, which are much affected and the patient is confined to his bed. The most favorable symptom yesterday was the absence of fever and still another is in favor of him, and that is that his sleep has not been impaired yet.

BIG TIN TRUST

Charter Will Be Taken Out in New Jersey.

Pittsburg, March 8.—An application will be made next week at Trenton, N. J., for a charter for the American Can company the combination of the tin can manufacturers of the United States. It will have an authorized capital of $50,000,000 equally divided into preferred and common stock. One of each an amount yet unsold at $100,000 will be retained in the treasury leaving 249,000 of each to be issued. The concern will also have a cash working capital of $1,000,000.

Bryan Got Off at Buffalo.

Buffalo, March 8.—William Jennings Bryan arrived in Buffalo this morning. He went direct to the home of Norman E. Mack, by whom he was met at the station. He and Mr. Mack went to Buffalo was chosen in the interest of the paper. During the afternoon Mr. Bryan visited the Pan-American exposition officials. He left for New York at 4:30.

St. Louis Commissioner Is Appointed.

Washington, March 8.—In addition to exchange officer, whose appointment as the St. Louis exposition was announced today, the president has selected for members of the commission Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, William Lindsay, of Kentucky, and George W. Beidler of Oregon.

Revisit Announces His Candidacy.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 8.—Ex-State Treasurer John Herriott, J. Sloan, announces through the columns of the Herald Leaguerites that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, subject to the will of the convention. This makes the fifth announcement which the campaign already has.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Saturday, March 9, 1901

Weather for Wichita Today:
Probably rain; southerly winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages.

1. Serious Crisis in China
Nebraska Blackmailer Arrested
Botha Ready to Quit
Sir John Broderick's Speech

2. Public Building Bill Ready to Sign
Doings of Oklahoma Legislature
Additional Local News

3. Wichita Livestock Market
Review of the Grain Markets
New York Stocks and Bonds
City in Brief

4. Eagle's Editorial Page

5. May Locate Plant Here
Stewart Is Made Chairman

6. Mrs. Nation's Case Is Up
Many Seekers for Police Judgeship

8. Biennial Election Law Faulty
Doctors Must Register

ENGLAND IS WAKING UP

Reforms to be Made in Reorganization of Army.

SIR JOHN BRODERICK

Outlines a Scheme That Meets With General Approval.

CRUM FOR RANK AND FILE

Commission Will be Open for Deserving Phebians.

London, March 9.—In the house of commons tonight Sir John Broderick, secretary of the war office, made an interesting speech. He proposed to arm the volunteer and militia artillery with field and position guns of modern pattern, to raise five more Indian battalions for garrison duty and to transfer the garrisoning of coaling stations to the admiralty. He will not increase the pay of the soldiers, but will devote more time to manoeuvers and less to barrack square drills.

Under his new scheme the army for home defense will consist of 33,000 regulars, 100,000 reserves, 14,000 militia, 35,000 yeomanry and 26,000 volunteers.

On the advice of Lord Roberts commanders of army corps will be appointed for three years only instead of five, so that he may be able to replace them if they prove incompetent.

Mr. Broderick emphasized the determination of the war office that only officers proved fit to command in war time should have these appointments. He said: "We intend to delegate to these commanders a large amount of the authority now exercised by the war office. I believe this delegation of authority is the only means whereby we can redeem our military system. All the forces of good nature, all the forces of prejudice, all the pressure which can be exercised will be exerted to induce us to appoint officers to commands for which they are unfit, but against which no failure can be proved.

"I will not come to the house to ask these large estimates for an efficient army and then be made, for the sake of peace and quietness, to put these troops under the command of inefficient officers."

Judging from the editorials this morning the country will review the reforms with the greatest satisfaction. The general belief is that they are so thorough and far reaching as to betray the hand of Lord Roberts rather than Mr. Broderick.

Some of the papers consider the changes hardly sweeping enough, and are disappointed that there is no increase in the pay of the soldiers. Most of them, however, recognize that the difficulties of the exchequer had to be considered.

Mr. Broderick's speech, which lasted two and a half hours, and kept the house interested throughout, is praised on all sides as a model of what such a statement should be. It revealed numerous minor details for increasing the efficiency and comfort of troops. The leaders on both sides listened to congratulate him. The majority of the debate turned on the vote for horses, the only incident being the government's refusal to say what price it paid for animals. The Radicals interested the refusal to mean that the authorities had been unduly swindled and the Daily Chronicle says it fears that when power is restored, Mr. Broderick and Lord Roberts will find hard work to their laudable efforts to correct inefficiency and to check extravagance.

In the crack regiments, in this connection, it should be mentioned that a certain number of commissions have been reserved for deserving men of the rank and file.

KITCHENER'S PRESS AGENT

Reports the Capture of Guns, Cattle and Sheep.

London, March 8.—Lord Kitchener, reporting under date of March 7, says:

"The Boers failed in their determined attack upon Ermelo. Our losses, besides the two officers previously reported, were fourteen men killed and twenty wounded. The Boer general, Chrisline, was killed.

"Dewet's position was variously reported, as he now are scattering through the Orange colony. Our troops marching north, reached Pamelary today.

"French reports the further capture of a Boer convoy, escorted with cartridges and bullet moulds, and one Hotchkiss, making a total of seven guns. The total number of Boers known to have been taken here in conflict since the Austin operations began is 375.

Adding to his last report Lord Kitchener states in addition 3,000 rounds of ammunition, 10 boxes, 1,500 war rounds, 1,000 rifles, 1,000 guns, 50 wagons and carts and large quantities of forage have been captured without casualties in Cape Colony. He further reports:

"Parties found a small commando north of Aberdeen and routed them. Kitchener commando yesterday entered Prieska, and Carrington turned them out and he then headed them off on the road to Hopetown, and."

PEOPLE ARE FROM MISSOURI

Dispatches From Africa Forewarning Surrender Again.

London, March 8.—A dispatch from Pretoria dated Tuesday, March 5, evidently held up by the censor has just reached here. It says General Delarey has driven back Dwitz and other Boer leaders at Middle kerg on February 27, when the question of the possibility of the surrender of Dewet was discussed. Another dispatch from Pretoria dated Wednesday, March 6, says the meeting between Delarey and Dewet and General Botha has taken place and there are favorable expectations as to the result.

According to the last the surrender of Dewet would have been as he complained that he had a position to consider the terms of surrender. Under the circumstances the day dawn is not far off when the surrender of many Boer leaders will be made and will mean the termination of the war.