FIGHTING SUBSIDIES

CONGRESSMEN MAKING WAR ON SPECIAL MAIL FACILITIES.

Features of the Postoffice Appropriation Bill Vigorously Opposed in the Lower House.

ALABAMA ELECTION FRAUDS

REPORT OF A SENATE COMMITTEE IN FAVOR OF INVESTIGATION.

Venezuela History of the Boundary Dispute—Inquiry Into Workings of Reciprocity Treaties.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The House today witnessed the annual attempt to cut off the appropriation for special mail facilities between Boston, via New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Orleans. This appropriation has been carried in the postoffice bill since 1873. This year it amounted to $196,000, and coupled with it were appropriations for special facilities between Kansas City and Newton, Kan., and Chicago and Council Bluffs, Ia. The latter items, however, went down before points of order. An attempt was made also to rule out the Southern subsidy on a point of order, but Mr. Payne, of New York, overruled the point. The motion to strike out was defeated—93 to 116. The postoffice bill was not disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Gellett, of Massachusetts, a bill was passed making one year's "continuous residence" in a Territory a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce in such Territory. The bill was aimed at Oklahoma Territory, where but ninety days' residence is required. "As a result," said the report on the bill, "cases are not investigated as their importance demands. Scandal and immorality result. The bill will abolish the temporary divorce colonies and establish in the Territories a safeguard found necessary in nearly all the States."

A Senate bill was passed to authorize the Auditor for the War Department to audit certain quartermasters' vouchers alleged to belong to John Finn, of St. Louis.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Bromwell read a letter from the Second Assistant Postmaster-general, stating that the appropriation of $150,000 was inadequate for transportation of mail by electric and cable cars on routes not exceeding twenty miles in length.

Mr. Pickler inquired why, in the face of such a statement from the department, a requisite sum had not been provided.

Mr. Loud, chairman of the postoffice committee, replied that the letter had not been laid before the committee.

"Why," asked Mr. Pickler, "was this undigested bill brought before the House?" It had been rumored, he stated, that there had been wide difference of opinion in the committee. It had been said that the chairman bore down on the committee on many ocassions and carried his point.

Mr. Loud replied that this was utterly false and Mr. Ogden also entered a protest against Mr. Pickler's statements.

The provisions relating to the methods of transporting mail by street cars and providing for free transportation of letter carriers on street cars were then stricken out as new legislation.

When the provision appropriating $196,000 for special mail facilities on trunk lines from Boston via New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans was reached, Chairman Loud, who opposed this and the two other mail subsidies in the bill (from Chicago to Council Bluffs and from Kansas City to Newton, Kan.), but who was outvoted in the committee, raised a point of order against these provisions.

Mr. Crisp termed this action of the chairman of the committee "a complete novelty." He called attention to the fact that the bill of last year contained the provision for the special mail facilities from New York to New Orleans. Mr. Bingham and Mr. Settle also vigorously opposed the point of order. This item has always precipitated opposition.

Mr. Dingley went into an elaborate review of the history of the Southern mail subsidy, which had been in the postoffice bill since 1873. This particular paragraph had been held in order because it was a continuation of an object provided for in the then current law, but as that object was not authorized by permanent law, he doubted whether the ruling had been correct. With regard to the new subsidies provided for in the bill, if they were held in order, he predicted that every railroad in the United States would be asking for a subsidy next year. He expressed the opinion that there was no necessity for the Southern subsidy. The regular compensation was sufficient. The Southern subsidy originally had been given to expedite the foreign mails to Havana. Its present object was purely domestic.

Mr. Payne, in the chair, overruled the point of order. Mr. Bromwell then immediately moved an amendment to subsidize, in addition to the route from Boston to New Orleans; from Chicago to Council Bluffs; from Chicago to Minneapolis, and from Kansas City to Newton, Kan., $700,000. He could not see, he said, why other lines besides the Southern carrying fast mails should not be as much entitled to subsidies as that line.

In reply to a question from Mr. Cousins, Mr. Loud declared that the Postmaster-general for years had condemned mail subsidies.

Mr. Cousins asked who was responsible for the proposed subsidy from Chicago to Council Bluffs, Ia.

Mr. Loud replied that if he knew he would not be at liberty to say. Mr. Lorimer, however, undertook to enlighten him. He (Lorimer) fathered the provision.

The Chair sustained a point of order against the Bromwell amendment. Mr. Loud thereupon moved to strike out the appropriation for Southern trunk line facilities and reiterated his statement that every Postmaster-general since 1890 had condemned this subsidy, but had accepted what was considered the direction of Congress. The Pennsylvania road, he said, was the strong factor behind the subsidy. He argued that this special mail train was two hours slower than the regular train and did not facilitate the mails.

Mr. Crisp, in support of the provision, called attention to the proviso attached to the appropriation lodging in the Postmaster-general the power to withhold the appropriation if it was not deemed necessary to "promote" the interest of the postal service." If the Postmaster-general had condemned this appropriation, why, in view of that proviso, had he expended the money. The Postmaster-general fixed the schedule of the train, which was run for the sole purpose of facilitating the mails. For every failure to put the mails through on schedule time he enforced prescribed penalties.

Mr. Kyle opposed the appropriation, he said, because he believed it wrong in principle. He quoted ex-Postmaster-generals Dickinson, Wanamaker, and Postmaster-general Wilson against the appropriation.

Mr. Wellington warmly commended the object and effect of the appropriation which, he said, tended to cement the union between the North and the South. Congress, he said, could not afford to take a step backward in this matter. On a rising vote the Loud amendment to strike out the appropriation for the Southern subsidy was carried—100 to 96. Tellers were demanded and the amendment defeated—93 to 114.

The Chair ruled out the two succeeded paragraphs appropriating $81,000 for special facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kan., and $100,000 from Chicago to Council Bluffs, Ia. Mr. Miller appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the Chair was sustained—120 to 25.

The appropriation for car fare and bicycle allowance was increased from $100,000 to $170,000. The committee then rose and, at 5:10, the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.

Ways and Means Committee Will Inquire Into the Reciprocity Question.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The subcommittee of the committee on ways and means, having under consideration several bills relating to reciprocity and commercial treaties, will have a series of public hearings at the Capitol in Washington commencing Monday, March 16, and closing Saturday, March 21, at which all persons interested in those subjects are invited to appear. The committee desires practical information concerning the operations of the reciprocity treaties that were negotiated by the last administration, and the effect of their repeal; also concerning the obstacles in the tariff or customs regulations of foreign countries tending to retard the extension of our export trade. The inquiry will be confined to those two points. Persons desiring to appear before the committee will address the Hon. A. J. Hopkins, chairman.

The committee has also mailed about 5,000 circulars of inquiry to merchants and manufacturers actually engaged in the export trade and asking a series of questions designed to elicit information that will be valuable in considering future legislation. These questions relate to individual efforts that have been made to reach foreign markets; the discriminations or obstacles in the laws or customs regulations of foreign countries that have been met with and the means by which they may be removed; what changes have recently occurred in the tariffs of foreign countries and how far modification would aid in the extension of American exports. The committee also has asked information concerning the present output of the manufacturers of the United States compared with that of six years ago, and what changes have occurred in the cost of production, including wages, the cost of raw material, transportation rates, etc.; also, what proportion of the total present and possible output of the manufacturers of the United States can be absorbed by the domestic market, and the natural surplus that would remain for export if all the manufactories were running to their full capacity.

The direct question is asked also, whether the general effect of the reciprocity arrangements made in 1890 was favorable or unfavorable to the export trade of the United States, particularly so far as they concerned the farm products, and whether the manufacturers and export merchants of the United States favor the application of the reciprocity principle to future tariff legislation, and the enactment of a general law authorizing the President to negotiate reciprocity treaties with both European and American nations so far as possible. Similar circulars to those sent to manufacturers have been sent to commercial and industrial organizations throughout the country for the purpose of obtaining public sentiment on these questions. The information received in reply to these inquiries will be compiled in a report for the use of Congress.

VENEZUELAN HISTORY.

An Official Statement of the Long-Standing Boundary Dispute.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A valuable addition to the literature on the subject of the Venezuelan boundary controversy was made public to-day through the issue of "an official history of the discussion between Venezuela and Great Britain on the Guiana boundaries." This is part of the case prepared by the Venezuelan legation for presentation to the United States commission, which is at present dealing with the vexed boundary dispute. It makes 435 pages of closely printed matter, the volume being almost as large as that issued by the British Foreign Office in explanation of the British side. As its caption indicates this volume is strictly historical, and in no place does it exhibit a line of argument outside of the diplomatic notes exchanged in the past. Chronologically the volume covers notes and correspondence as far back as 1822, and the history is brought down to include the celebrated Olney note of last July, the two responses of Lord Salisbury, the message of President Cleveland to Congress on the subject of Venezuela and the joint resolution passed by Congress authorizing the appointment of the American commission to define the true boundary line. Thus the volume makes a most complete and compendious history of the entire case from a Venezuelan standpoint. From a careful perusal of the volume it cannot be noted that any new matter has been brought to light and, in fact, this volume, taken in connection with the British blue book on the same subject, just issued, may be regarded as making up and setting out all of the substantial elements and facts on which our commission will be obliged to reply in arriving at a conclusion as to the boundary line. One feature of the past correspondence, which, if not new, has now been brought to the attention of the public in detail recently, is the fact that in 1894 an earnest effort was made by the Pope, at the instance of the President of Venezuela, to compose the differences between Venezuela and Great Britain. The details of the failure of the project, being recited to the Venezuelans by word of mouth of the papal legate are not set out in the correspondence, but it is evident from the book that the refusal of the British government to entertain such overtures was firm and final. The first article in the volume is devoted to the celebrated Schomburgk line.

Garbled and Perverted.

LONDON, March 11.—The Chronicle this morning calls attention to what it alleges to be a garbled and perverted summary of a Spanish archive of 1640, published on page 56 of the Venezuelan blue book. The Chronicle adds: "It will thus be seen how flimsy is the English case that the Dutch handed us the coast from the Pomaron to the Orinoco by the treaty of Munster. The evidence produced would not be considered for a moment in a court of law."

An Optimistic Venezuelan.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Jose Rojas, of Venezuela, who is on his way to England as a representative of his government, is in this city to-day. To a reporter Mr. Rojas said that there is no danger of a revolution in Venezuela. He also declared that the boundary dispute with England will be amicably settled.

FRAUDS IN ALABAMA.

Report on Senator Allen's Resolution Asking for an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Chandler, from the committee on privileges and elections, to-day presented to the Senate the views of the majority of the committee, consisting of the Republican members, recommending the adoption of Senator Allen's resolution providing for an investigation of the Alabama State and legislative election of 1894. The report makes reference to the election of 1892, in which Thomas G. Jones, regular Democrat, and Reuben F. Kolb were the rival candidates for Governor. While in this election Jones was declared Governor, the committee assert that this was "done by the wholesale falsification of the returns by dishonest election officers in pursuance of a great conspiracy deliberately organized long before the election for the purpose of changing the political complexion of the State in case it should appear that Kolb and his supporters had carried the State."

In 1894 Kolb was again a candidate for Governor with Hon. W. O. Oates as his opponent on the regular Democratic ticket. The report asserts that Kolb was elected at this time as were a majority of the candidates for the Legislature on the same ticket, but that they were not given the offices on account of the fact that an erroneously fictitious vote was returned. Fifteen counties are mentioned as giving returns of 50,000 votes, whereas, only 16,000 votes were cast. Therefore, Mr. Oates, instead of being elected by 27,582 votes, was defeated by about 7,000 majority.

The committee says the Kolb Legislature was counted out in the same way and that in both elections the fraudulent returns came mainly from the "black" counties; that Kolb and his ticket carried a majority of the "white" counties and that the negroes, failing to register, false poll lists were made and false returns made and certified favorable to Kolb's antagonists. "The case," it is asserted, "is not merely one of local frauds which happened here and there over the State, but the case made is that of willfully planned and deliberately manufactured masses of fraudulent returns based upon no votes whatever, but made to apparently defeat a State government that was actually chosen and to give apparent title to a State government defeated by the voters."

The report gives in detail the particulars concerning the organization of the Kolb Legislature and the election by it of Mr. W. S. Reese as United States Senator to hold the seat occupied by Senator Morgan. The committee say that the investigation should be made and the facts made known. If the charges are well founded the report says it may be the duty of the United States Senate to oust Mr. Morgan from his seat. The committee takes the position that there can be no doubt of the right of the Senate to make the investigation.

Reserves of Corn and Wheat.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Agricultural Department to-day issued the following crop report on distribution and quality of the corn and wheat crops of 1895:

"Returns from the township, county and State correspondents of the department indicate as the amount of corn yet held by farmers 49.8 per cent. of the total crop, or 1,072,000,000 bushels. Proportion and total farm reserves are both unprecedented. A year ago the stock so held was but 476,000,000 bushels. The amount to be sold outside the country is estimated at 21.9 per cent.; last year's percentage having been 13.4. Average value of merchantable corn, 25.6 cents, and of unmerchantable 15.4 cents.

The wheat reserves in farmers' hands amount to 26.3 per cent. of the crop, or 123,000,000 bushels. Of this amount 4.9 per cent. is reported as coming over from 1894 or before. The proportion of wheat sold beyond county lines is 58.5 per cent.

The tobacco crop of 1895 is found, after a special investigation, to have been 491,544,000 pounds, an average yield of 775 pounds per acre on 633,950 acres. Value of crop, $35,574,000.

Wants God Recognized.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—A delegation of the National Reform Association left for Washington to-day to be present at a hearing to be given them to-morrow by the full judiciary committee of the House of Representatives. The primary object of the association is to procure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States recognizing the supreme authority of God. The following gentlemen will appear before the committee in advocacy of the proposed amendment: Rev. John D. Stockton, D. D., Mercer, Pa., moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania; W. G. Hubbard, Cleveland, O., president of the Peace Association of Friends; attorney C. J. Vail, Philadelphia; Rev. David McAllister, D. D., Pittsburg, and Rev. W. J. Coleman, Allegheny. Rev. H. H. George, of Beaver Falls, field secretary of the association, will introduce the speakers to the committee. Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, will submit a brief on the subject to the judiciary committee of the Senate when the matter comes before that body.

Another Bridge at St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The House committee on commerce to-day voted to report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Murphy, of Illinois, for a bridge to be built over the Mississippi river, at East river, by the East St. Louis Bridge and Construction Company. There was no dissent, but several amendments proposed by Mr. Joy, of Missouri, were attached to the bill. The amendments provide that the bridge shall be constructed to accommodate double tracks for passenger and freight trains; that there shall be no consolidation or pooling with any other bridge company, and that no officer of the company shall be an officer of any other bridge company, violation of these provisions to result in a forfeiture of the property to the government, the Secretary of War to take possession. It was also provided that the rates shall be $3 for the passage of each freight and passenger car (exclusive of passengers) and 15 cents for each passenger in a car.

Proposed Raid by Mexicans.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The customs officials here have heard nothing of the reported raid by Mexicans into the State of Sonora with a view to inciting a revolution nor have any instructions been sent to the customs officers on the border to be on the lookout for the raiders. Senor Romero, the Mexican minister here, however, has received information of the proposed invasion, but he attaches no importance to the movement. He says that the people engaged in it are cattle stealers and marauders and but for the fact that they are likely to commit depredations and possibly kill a number of innocent people their movements would be of no consequence. The leaders are men of no standing or character and represent no one but themselves, he added.

No Place for Americans.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Many Americans have been making inquiries of United States Consul O'Hara, of Greytown, as to the future of that town in the event of the pushing of the Nicaraguan canal project, showing a widespread belief that a great field would be opened to American labor and capital. The consul therefore makes a special report on the subject to the State Department, taking the ground that the many improvements, such as railways, bridges, wagon roads, etc., that would follow the opening of the canal would tend to build up the many small towns instead of creating one great Buenos Ayres or Rio at one entrance, and that at present American laborers would hardly be contented in Nicaragua.

To Admit New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The subcommittee of the Senate committee appointed to consider the bill for the admission of New Mexico decided unanimously to-day to report to the full committee in favor of the passage of the bill. The subcommittee will report the bill as introduced by Delegate Catron, with a few verbal changes. While it is understood that the bill will encounter some opposition in the full committee, its friends express confidence that the subcommittee's recommendation will be accepted by the majority of the entire committee, and that they will soon get the bill into the Senate with a favorable recommendation.

Patents Granted Indianians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Patents have been issued to the following residents of Indiana:

Samuel Cripe, Kokomo, dish cleaner; George C. Janney, Muncie, check wire reel for corn planters; Tunis Nading, St. Louis Crossing, bolt cutter; Ernest Viewegh, assignor to E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, saw.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The treasury to-day lost $164,600 in gold coin and $27,400 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve $126,353,016.

A subcommittee of the House committee on agriculture to-day decided to recommend to the full committee that the anti-option bill be reported adversely. The full committee will pass on it to-morrow.

Acting Secretary of State Rockhill today cabled Consul-general Williams, at Havana, to investigate and report as soon as possible on the case of Walter Grant Dygart, who, it is said, is a citizen of Illinois, and confined in prison at Guines by the Spanish authorities.

A CARPENTER'S WINDFALL.

Returned to Ohio with $225,000 from His Great Uncle's Irish Estate.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 10.—James Wood and his wife arrived home this morning from their trip to Ireland, where he obtained the last slice, amounting to $80,000, of a big fortune from his great uncle's estate. The total amount that has been turned to him is $225,000. Wood, up to two years ago, was a poor carpenter, who had a hard time to support his family on $2 per day. When ex-Mayor Johnson, as attorney, took Wood's case, he was very skeptical, but soon became enthusiastic. Wood's right to the inheritance, which in toto was about $2,000,000, hinged on the finding of the record of the marriage of his grandfather, John Wood, a British naval officer, to a pretty Irish girl, while he was on shore at Cork, Ireland, for a few days. This was found, and after that there was clear sailing.

Proposed National University.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate committee on universities to-day, through its chairman, Senator Kyle, favorably reported the bill for the establishment of a national university at Washington. The bill sets forth the objects of the university to be the advancement of knowledge in its higher branches and to carry on instructions, research and investigation for the benefit of mankind. The government of the university is to be vested in a board of regents, of which board the President of the United States is to be president. In the operation of the institution neither sectarian nor partisan preferences are to be allowed and the opportunities which it will afford are to be open to all deemed competent to use them. A preliminary appropriation of $15,000 is made to enable the board to organize and formulate its plans.

Cheaper Telephone Rates.

DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—The Common Council to-night passed an ordinance granting the Detroit Telephone Company, which operates under the Harrison patents, a franchise for putting in a telephone system in this city. The object is cheaper rates, namely, $35 to $50 per year, as against $50 to $72 charged by the Bell company.

TRIAL OF RAIDERS

DR. "JIM" AND HIS TITLED FELLOW-CONSPIRATORS IN COURT.

Arraigned Before Sir John Bridge on the Charge of Violating the Foreign Enlistment Act.

CROWD OF JINGOES PRESENT

DAMPER THROWN ON THEIR GAYETY BY SIR RICHARD WEBSTER.

Testimony of Bechuanaland Police—Italians Preparing to Push the War Against Abyssinians.

LONDON, March 10.—There was a large and pronouncedly jingo crowd in and about Bow-street Police Court to-day. The occasion for this turning out of "patriots" was the formal arraignment of Dr. Leander S. Jameson; Major Sir John Willoughby, Royal Horse Guards; Colonel the Hon. F. White, major Grenadier Guards; the Hon. Charles John Coventry, captain Third Battalion, Worcester Regiment, son of the Earl of Coventry; Colonel R. Grey, captain Sixth Enniskillen Dragoons; Major the Hon. R. White, captain Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Major J. B. Stracey, Scot's Guards; Major C. H. Villiers, captain Royal Horse Guards; K. G. Kincaid Smith, lieutenant Royal Artillery; Captain C. L. Monroe, Third Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; Captain C. P. Foley, Third Battalion Royal Scots; Captain E. C. S. Holden, Derbyshire Yeomanry; Captain C. F. Lindsell, Fourth Battalion Durham Light Infantry, and Lieutenant H. M. Greenfell, First Life Guards, charged with violating the foreign enlistment act, passed in 1870, "to regulate the conduct of her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign states with which her Majesty is at peace."

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Jameson are, some how, very much associated by the jingo-minded in the great raid, and, therefore, not only were the Transvaal filibusters loudly cheered whenever recognized by the crowds in the streets leading up to Bow street, but there was hearty applause for "Joe" Chamberlain, whose "vigorous colonial policy" has won the approval of the masses. Newspaper representatives were present by the score, and came from many parts of the world. Included among the audience were the Duke of Abercorn, chairman of the British Chartered South African Company; Earl and Lady Coventry (they had several relatives among the raiders); Lady Finley, the Hon. Reginald Coventry, admiral of the fleet; Sir John E. Commerel, G. C. B. V. C.; Lady Annaly, who had a brother-in-lay among the raiders wounded, and a number of other people of equal importance.

There was excited admiration, almost awe, when Dr. Jameson and Sir John Willoughby, the military commander of the expedition, and their fellow-raiders mustered together at the opening of the court, and had it not been for the stern demeanor of the Chief Justice a popular demonstration would have occurred. The array of counsel on both sides is formidable. For the defense there are Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C.; Sir F. Lockwood, Q. C.; Mr. Edward M. Carson, Q. C., and Mr. C. F. Gill. In behalf of the treasury (the prosecution), there are Sir Richard Webster, Q. C.; Mr. R. B. Finley, Q. C.; Sir Charles Mathew, Q. C., and others. Sir John Bridge, the chief magistrate, presided.

Sir Richard Webster opened for the crown. He dwelt in forcible language on the gravity of the charge against the prisoners, contending that the South African republic was a friendly state within the meaning of the foreign enlistment act, and holding that Bechuanaland, from which most of Dr. Jameson's troopers came, was undoubtedly part of the South African republic. Continuing, Sir Richard reviewed the circumstances of the notorius raid, mentioned the speech which Colonel R. Grey made to the Bechuanaland police at Mafeking, in which he said: "I cannot tell you we are going by the Queen's orders, but you are going to fight for the support of the British flag in South Africa."

The address of Sir Richard Webster was listened to with great interest. The most intense silence prevailed in court, and every word which fell from counsel's lips seemed to cause the defendants to change their attitude. Their nonchalant demeanor gradually left them, and in time they began to look nervous and worried. There was no mistaking the earnestness of the leading counsel for the prosecution, and if any of the defendants had the idea that the legal action against them was to be a mere formality that notion was soon dissipated by Sir Richard Webster's remarks. When counsel sat down there was a murmuring, quickly suppressed, of surprise among the friends of the raiders. Evidently they had not realized the gravity of their situation.

The first witness called was Sergeant Hay, of the Bechuanaland police, a typical trooper of the British South African mounted forces, bronzed and wiry, well built and smart looking. He testified to the mustering of the troopers at Mafeking, and to the endeavors of Dr. Jameson and Colonel Grey to induce him and a few of his comrades to join the body of men being equipped for the march towards Johannesburg. The questions put to Sergeant Hay drew forth from that witness the statement that Dr. Jameson and Colonel Grey were much annoyed, and so expressed themselves, at the fact that some of the troopers hesitated and others refused to join in the expedition.

Corporal Smith, of Bechuanaland police, testified that Dr. Jameson made a speech to the troopers at Pitsanipitlogo on Dec. 29, and read them a letter signed by Messrs. Hammond, Farrer, Phillips and Leonard, of the Johannesburg reform committee, requesting assistance on behalf of the people of Johannesburg, who, it was claimed, were in danger from the threatening attitude of the Boers. According to Corporal Smith Dr. Jameson told the troopers that he did not believe a shot would be fired. Later, ammunition and rations were served out and the troopers started on their march across the frontier of the Transvaal.

There were no startling developments during the examination of the witnesses. After the formal evidence had been submitted the examination was adjourned for a week.

APPEALS TO BALLINGTON.

General Booth Wants His Son to Ask Forgiveness.

LONDON, March 10.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has cabled a manifesto to the headquarters of the Salvation Army in New York. Bramwell Booth also has a manifesto in to-day's War Cry, in which he says that "the fidelity of the American troops is unshaken," and warns the army against the "misrepresentation of the anti-English American press." He also says that the General's heart is "torn and sorely wounded," but "he is determined to carry on the government without respect to persons."

A reporter asked General Booth to-day for an expression of his opinion on the trouble in the Salvation Army in the United States. The General replied: "Ballington's action is inexplicable and is a heart-breaking blow to me. I still hope that the differences may be soothed over and I cabled to Ballington last evening the assurance that it was still not too late for forgiveness, and begging him to come to England that I might pray with him. He has, however, not answered."

General Booth was asked what effect he thought Ballington Booth's new movement would have on the Salvation Army. He replied: "I do not think the movement will affect the army, which, I hope, will, united, pursue its work on the original lines."

TRIAL OF BLACKMAILERS.

Mlle. Marsy's Testimony Against Lebaudy's "Breeders."

PARIS, March 10.—The trial of Armand Rosenthal, Jacques St. Cece, Count Lionel Werther de Cesti, M. Belensi, a banker; Ulrich de Civey, M. Peidedar de Ladruyere and M. Zeidlowsky, on the charge of blackmailing Max Lebaudy, who is said to have been hounded to death by blackmailers, was resumed to-day. Mlle. Marsy, the actress, who is Lebaudy's legatee, again took the witness stand and testified that Count De Cestri visited Lebaudy during his last illness and made a scene which prostrated Lebaudy. The latter warned her never to give information against De Cesti, who, he said, would ruin her. De Cesti had also demanded 5,000 francs for the consumptive woman, Mlle. Hunebel, whose sputa was shown to the army doctors as that of Lebaudy while the latter was at the Rouen Hospital.

Mlle. Hunebel then took the stand and testified that she met De Cesti at the Folies Bergeres. At Rouen she was paid 20 francs daily while she was in the hospital, but she did not know by whom until after Lebaudy died. Other evidence was then given as to attempts to get money in order to stop the press attack on Lebaudy.

Mlle. Hunebel then took the stand and testimoral assassin of his affrighted victim, who told her that De Cesti had obtained 100,000 francs from him and had tried to entrap him into desertion from the militia. Other witnesses testified that Lebaudy had been defrauded of 5,000,000 francs by a single person. When Lebaudy came of age all the debts of his minority had been paid without question and with extortionate interest.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

Italians Now Anxious to Push the War in Abyssinia.

LONDON, March 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Times notes a change in public feleing there, and a predominance in the demonstrations in favor of retrieving Italy's military dignity before concluding a peace with Abyssinia. "It is certain," this correspondent continues, "that one result of the disaster will be an immense and much needed improvement in the military organization."

The Standard's Rome correspondent says that the Cabinet which was announced today will continue the war in Abyssinia. The new Cabinet, as finally decided on, is as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior, the Marquis Di Rudini; Minister for War, General Ricotti; Minister of Marine, Admiral Brin; Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Sermoneta; Minister of Justice, Senator Costa; Minister of Finance, Signor Banca; Minister of the Treasury, Signor Colombo; Minister of Public Works, Signor Perazzi; Minister of Education, Signor Gianturio; Minister of Agriculture, Signor Guicciardini; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Carmine. The new ministers will take the oath of office to-day, and the Chambers will be summoned to meet on Monday next.

The Daily News has a Rome dispatch which says that there are rumors there that the Kalifa, with a large army, is moving against Cassala. The English are preparing to march against the Dervishes from Suakim.

A dispatch from Cairo says that there are native rumors at Wady Halfa that Cassala has been attacked.

Disastrous Floods in Europe.

LONDON, March 11.—A Vienna dispatch to the Standard says that there has been a heavy snowfall for three days in Austria, followed by a sudden thaw, which has caused disastrous results. The telephone service has been disorganized and the Vienna streets are a network of fallen wires, hindering traffic. There have been floods in the Alpine districts of the Tyrol and in Bohemia, with avalanches and landslips on the railways. It is feared that many lives have been lost.

The Standard also has a dispatch from Berlin which reports extensive floods in the west and south of Germany. The Rhine, Moselle, Saar, Maine and Neckar are all overflowed and have submerged a wide stretch of country, causing much damage. It is reported that several lives have been lost. A bridge is also said to have fallen at Pforzheim while a train laden with pioneers was crossing and eight hundred persons were drowned. The inhabitants of several places ask for military aid to relieve the distress.

No Degrees for Women.

LONDON, March 10.—The Oxford congregation rejected to-day all the proposals substituted for the previously defeated motion to confer the degree of bachelor of arts upon women. This proposition was rejected by a vote of 140 to 136. The other proposals regarding conferring of diplomas or certificates were rejected by large majorities.

No Hope for Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, March 10.—Inquiries made today at the United States embassy confirm the report that the Secretary of State of the Home Department, Sir Matthew White Ridley, has refused to reopen the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American, sentenced to imprisonment for life after having been convicted of poisoning her husband.

Cable Notes.

The Daily News asserts that Mr. William Waldorf Astor has definitely appointed Sir Douglas Straight, who has been editor of the Pall Mall Magazine, to be editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The French Radicals and Socialists are angry that the cross of the Legion of Honor should have been bestowed on Prince Henry of Orleans, and the matter will be debated in the Chamber of Deputies at the earliest opportunity.

The British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, yesterday, replying to a question as to whether Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony, had been arrested, denied that such was the case.

Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, the newly appointed Governor of British Guiana, formerly chief clerk of the British Colonial Office, bade farewell to Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, yesterday, and will sail for Demarara to-day.

OBITUARY.

Dr. N. Rowe, a Well-Known Sportsman and Chicago Editor.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Dr. N. Rowe, the proprietor of the American Field, and one of the best known sporting men in the country, died to-day of locomotor ataxia. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Martin Van Brocklin.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., March 10.—Martin Van Brocklin, a nephew of Peter Cooper, died to-day. He was the engineer who constructed the great Orroya railroad of Peru, the Hawkesbury bridge of Australia and was consulting engineer to Capt. Eads in the Tehuantepec ship railroad, the St. Louis bridge, the Louisville & Nashville, the Texas & Pacific and a number of other important works with that engineer. He was born in Lenox, N. Y., and came to Nebraska and became a rancher after retiring from his profession as a result of the infirmaties of age. The remains will be sent East for interment.

Grinfill Blake.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10.—Grinfill Blake died to-day, at the home of his sister, Mrs. D. C. English. He had been ill a long time. He was the husband of Lillie Devereaux Blake, although they have not lived together for many years. The deceased was born in Harrison, Me., fifty-seven years ago. Thirty years ago he married Lillie Devereaux Umsted. Mr. Blake lived in this city for the past thirteen years. He was in poor health and spent most of his time in reading and studying. Mrs. Blake came here at intervals to visit her husband and last saw him a week ago.

Other Deaths.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 10.—William Brown Smith died at his home here to-day aged eighty-one years. Mr. Smith was treasurer of the National Holstein Friesian Cattle Association, an old member and officer of the Western New York Horticultural Society and one of the earliest members of the American Pomological Society.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Isaac Elchonon Kovnorov Spector, chief rabbi of the Jewish Church in all the Russias, is dead. A dispatch received by the Daily Jewish Courier says that the rabbi died at his home in the city of Kovno, Sunday, after a lingering illness.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Bryan Lawrence, president of the New York Catholic Protectory, was taken sick in his carriage to-day and expired before his home could be reached.

POSTPONING OLD AGE.

Modern Women Stay Young in Looks Longer than Their Ancestors.

New Orleans Picayune.

Probably no other good thing that this latter end of the century has brought woman has been received with such devout gratitude as the additional lease of youth. The ballot is a blessing which we have not yet decided we want, not every woman is crying for a higher education, the privilege of working on equal footing with men appeals only to women who are bread winners, but every daughter of Eve would stay her fleeting youth if she could. No woman is strong minded enough to view unmoved the first wrinkle or gray hair, the first faint prophecies of coming age. The customs of the past accorded to our grandmothers but a brief springtime of life. When a woman married she was supposed to be done with the frills and frivolities of life. She tucked her glossy locks under a matronly cap, and thereafter lived in the reflected pleasures of her husband and children, and was forced to find an outlet for all the energy, the ambition, the aspirations of her young soul in ordering her household affairs. At thirty-five she was middle aged, at fifty she was old. Not so today is a woman judged. We have found that age is an elastic condition that fits itself to the heart and mind of a woman, as well as a man. The woman of thirty-five, who has traveled, thought, who has enriched her heart and brain with experience and feeling, is in the best sense still in the flower of youth, while the matron of fifty, still abreast of the times, full of interests, studying, perhaps, a new language or art, is in the very prime of life. She has outlived many of the trivialities and some of the sorrows of life, her horizon is broadened, and her heart schooled by many experiences, and she is the center around which society revolves. At her age her mother had long been relegated to the chimney corner. No one would be crude enough now to call her old. The poets and the novelists have made our ideals and are responsible for the worship we have given youth, but we are beginning to think for ourselves and ask if there are not other qualities that may offset bread and butter pink and whiteness. We refuse any longer to accept as possible the heroines of romance who at eighteen were capable of all the complex emotions of a woman of the world, the aplomb to carry off difficult situations, the subtlety and finesse to deal with villains and outwit scoundrels, the strength of heart to rise to heights of passion and self abnegation. These things come only with age and experience. They do not belong to eighteen, but to twenty-eight and over. It has been reserved for this day to realize the French proverb about age, and as long as a woman keeps her heart young, her interest in life fresh, she carries her own springtime with her, and with her it is always May, and all the flowers are blooming.

Mayor Sutro's Offense.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The local authorities are awaiting instructions from Washington before entering proceedings against Mayor Sutro for sending defamatory matter through the mails. The envelopes addressed to Congressmen and bearing the inscription, "Collis P. Huntington would not steal a red-hot stove," are to be made the basis of the complaint. Mayor Sutro is not at all alarmed. "The whole matter is a high-handed proceeding," he said. "I think it was primarily instigated by the 'octopus.' If I am arrested I suppose I will have to submit the same as any other citizen, but until I am arrested I do not propose to move in the matter. I have not as yet even consulted my attorney."

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Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

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As Infallibly as Sunshine Melts the Snow, Hales Honey of Horehound and Tar loosens the dryest cough, removes the tightness of the chest, cures cold in the head, relieves bronchitis and restores the tone of the respiratory organs. Sold by all druggists.

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