

READY TO QUIT

BOERS HAVE HAD ALL THE TAIL-
TWISTING THEY WANT.

British Lion, However, Is Still in an
Angry Mood and Determined to
Make More Trouble.

THE ENEMY MUST SURRENDER

KRUGER AND STEYN WILL NOT BE
PERMITTED TO NAME TERMS.

Peace Proposals Based on Independ-
ence of the Two Republics Will
Not Be Listened To.

BOERS STILL RETREATING

HAVE NOT YET RECOVERED FROM
THE POPULAR GROVE PANIC.

Road to Bloemfontein Said to Be
Clear, and Roberts May Advance
and Occupy the Town.

RESIGNATION OF JOUBERT

OTHER TRANSVAAL OFFICERS SAID
TO BE DISSATISFIED.

Sir Hicks-Beach Thinks End Is Near
—Johannesburg to Be Razed—
Mafeking Possibly Relieved.

LONDON, March 10, 4:15 a. m.—News received from South Africa in the past twenty-four hours indicates that the Boer forces are badly demoralized. Kruger and Steyn are willing to accept peace, provided their republics are permitted to remain independent. This proposition will not be accepted by Great Britain. Joubert, and other high officers of the Boer army, are reported to have resigned. The road to Bloemfontein is said to be clear of the enemy, and Roberts will probably occupy the city. High Transvaal officials say Johannesburg will be razed, and the mines destroyed, if the British attempt to take the place.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, when explaining to the bankers the terms of the new loan, gave them an intimation that the government considered the end of the war near. "Since the estimates were prepared," he said, "events have taken place that have changed the situation, and probably not all the money will be required." Whatever the government may know or intend, unofficial opinion seems everywhere to think that the Boer power is collapsing.

PEACE RUMORS.

Peace rumors in circulation yesterday were founded on the fact that President Kruger had appealed to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, offering at length, by cable, the terms which he is willing to accept. These, however, are not taken seriously, as they include practically nothing more than what the Transvaal government offered prior to the issuing of the British ultimatum. Official circles here regard the propositions as merely a ruse of the Boers to gain time, and do not consider that President Kruger is yet ready to consider the sweeping demands which Great Britain will make as reimbursement for the loss of life and expenditure. It was understood that President Kruger's advances had met with an emphatic rejection at the hands of Lord Salisbury, who is believed to have said that no such attempt to retain the independence of the Transvaal can be considered for a moment by the British government.

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Pretoria, dated March 8, which is believed to have been received by the Boer government: "Conversations I have had with the highest state officials show that the Boers want some arrangement. They say that if England is waging a war of conquest they will fight to the finish. Otherwise they believe that a plain statement of the Boer intentions will reveal a basis of negotiation, now that England's prestige is repaired. President Kruger and President Steyn conferred Monday at Bloemfontein on the incorporation of the above representations in cablegram to Lord Salisbury. The preservation of the independence of the two republics is a sine qua non."

NO MORE ARTILLERY NEEDED.

As indicating that the authorities believe the end of the war is approaching it was stated yesterday that the Eighth Army Division has been under orders to embark from England for several weeks, but these orders, as far as the artillery contingent is concerned, have been recalled. Lord Roberts having reported that no more artillery from home is necessary. This is the first pause in reinforcements since the war began. Sir Redvers Buller, second in command in the field, and Lord Wolseley are understood also to consider that no more artillery is needed. Lord Roberts has altogether 423 guns, including siege pieces. It is quite clear that the Boers will not try anything large in the future, as he is to lose Sir Charles Warren and the latter's 10,000 men, who have been ordered to join Lord Roberts. It is the expectation of the War Office that Lord Roberts, notwithstanding the necessity of garrisoning his depots, will be able to operate a constantly increasing force until, by the time the Transvaal frontier is reached, he will have 75,000 troops. His telegrams dealing

with nonessentials are taken to mean that he is up to some mischief, as his apparent inactivity usually spells uncommon activity.

Mafeking, as a beleaguered town, attracts much sentiment and sympathy. Nothing has been heard from there since Feb. 19. There is a rumor this morning that Colonel Baden-Powell has been relieved, but this cannot be traced to any substantial basis.

BRITAIN'S WAR LOAN.

Only \$150,000,000 Wanted, but One
Billion May Be Subscribed.

LONDON, March 9.—The amount of the new war loan will be £30,000,000. The interest will be at 2½ per cent. and the bonds will be redeemable at par May 5, 1910. The issue price is 98 pounds 10 shillings.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, addressed the bankers and merchants at the Bank of England to-day on the subject of the loan, saying that in spite of all rumors to the contrary the government saw no indication whatever of foreign complications.

A leading banker, who is a member of Parliament, said to-night that the entire £30,000,000 would be subscribed by lunch time to-morrow, and that probably £100,000,000 would be subscribed before the lists closed. The Statist says bankers believe the applications will exceed £30,000,000.

BOERS DISORGANIZED.

British Advance to Bloemfontein May
Not Be Opposed.

POPULAR GROVE, Orange Free State, March 9, morning.—General French, who is ten miles ahead, reports that his front is clear of the Boers. All other reports tend to confirm the state of disorganization of the Boer forces, Transvaal as well as Free State. The general impression is that the further progress of the British to Bloemfontein will not be opposed. A great amount of ammunition was destroyed to-day. This included several boxes of explosive bullets, on the outside of which the Boers had marked: "Manufactured for the British Government."

KRUGER AND STEYN SAW THE ROUT.

Lord Roberts Says They Tried Valiantly
to Check the Boer Panic.

LONDON, March 9.—The War Office has received the following dispatches from Lord Roberts:

"Poplar Grove, March 9, morning.—Presidents Kruger and Steyn were both present at the flight of March 7 and did all in their power to rally their troops. The rout, however, was complete, the men declaring that they could not stand against the British artillery and such a formidable force of cavalry."

"Clements has occupied Norval's point and the adjacent drift. As soon as the engineers, pontoons and troops arrive he will cross the river, when the necessary repairs to the railway bridge will be commenced. "Gatacre occupied Burgersdorp on March 7, and was greeted with great enthusiasm on the part of the loyal inhabitants. His scouts reported that large numbers of the rebels in the neighborhood are anxious to surrender."

All the dispatches from Lord Roberts's headquarters, including those of the commander-in-chief himself, indicate the lack of a guiding spirit among the Boers and individual demoralization, portending disintegration unless speedily stemmed. The flight of the burghers from Poplar Grove, according to all accounts, was wholly glorious. A Times dispatch says: "Probably the Boers' wisest course was flight, but it was most undignified and is certain to produce consternation at Bloemfontein. There is a growing outcry against any further identification of the Free State with the Transvaal's interests."

Dispatches from the Boer camp at Glencoe, via Lourenzo Marques, depict President Kruger as donning a bandolier, setting a rifle and inviting volunteers to accompany him, as he wished to have a shot at the enemy himself. President Kruger is also quoted as having declared in his address to the troops that he "did not know whether arbitration or intervention would end the struggle, but that it would end quickly, within the month, he strongly believed."

In the meanwhile the British are not staying their advance. Lord Roberts has ordered the British to Bloemfontein, evidently with the view of seizing and utilizing the railroad, possibly to reach the Free State capital in three or four days, whence he may begin repairing the railroad southward, meeting the British advance from Cape Colony, which may be expected to be hastened as soon as General White takes control.

The British occupied Jamestown unopposed. March 8 and the Boers are reported to be retreating beyond Alwal North, so that Cape Colony is practically clear of armed Boers.

JOHANNESBURG TO BE RAZED.

British Flag Will Not Be Permitted to
Fly Over the City.

LONDON, March 10.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Lourenzo Marques, telegraphing Thursday, says: "I am reliably informed that high officials openly avow that the British flag shall never fly at Johannesburg. The place will be razed to the ground and the mines put in readiness to be electrically exploded from the fort as occasion requires. Most of the gold mines, except those which the government controls, are in a shocking state. They are flooded and the machinery is rusting and being wilfully smashed."

BOER OFFICERS OFFENDED.

Joubert and Others Reported to Have
Tendered Resignations.

LONDON, March 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I learn that there is a discussion between President Kruger and General Joubert and that the latter has resigned. Probably President Kruger will assume the chief command. General Schalkburger and other prominent commanders are also likely to resign for similar reasons and because President Kruger ignored their advice to make peace overtures after the first Boer victory."

A VERITABLE PANIC.

Boers Were Paralyzed by Lord Roberts's
Masterful Tactics.

LONDON, March 10.—All the special dispatches from Poplar Grove confirm the reports of the panic of the Boers. The Morning Post's correspondent says: "President Kruger and Steyn at his ineffectual attempts to rally the Boers, who were completely paralyzed by Lord Roberts's masterful tactics. They were too demoralized to heed his expostulations and declared that the British cannon were everywhere."

The correspondent of the Daily News says: "The Boers were seized with a panic, thus spoiling the whole plan, which had been carefully planned by the Boers."

MUCH MUDDLED

PORTO RICAN TARIFF QUESTION
STILL WORRYING CONGRESSMEN.

Situation at the Capital Growing No
Clearer, and Administrators
Are Vexed and Disturbed.

INDIANS SHOW CONCERN

STILL DELUGING THEIR REPRESENT-
ATIVES WITH PROTESTS.

Opposing Both the Porto Rican Bill
and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
as Negotiated.

MR. GAGE OUTLINES HIS PLAN

TELLS CABINET HOW HE WILL CAR-
RY OUT THE FINANCIAL LAW.

Will Refund Bonds with as Little Dis-
turbance to Business as Possible
—Dawes Corrects Misstatement.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Indiana senators and Republican representatives continue to be deluged with letters and telegrams in opposition to the Porto Rican tariff bill, besides many indicative of deep-seated prejudice against the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in a form which admits the right of any foreign power to a voice in the policy of this country in the western hemisphere. They find nothing in their mail or telegraphic correspondence confirmatory of the theory that the popular excitement on account of the contemplated act of bad faith toward Porto Rico is dying out or subsiding. This theory may be true with regard to other parts of the country, but it certainly does not fit the case in Indiana so far as information reaching here shows, a circumstance which is disturbing the administration members. The refusal of several senators and representatives who are "close to the White House" to accept the Davis amendment does not tend to clear the situation.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary of the Treasury Gage outlined his plan for carrying into effect the new financial bill which, it is expected, will be passed by the House next Tuesday and be approved by the President soon thereafter. The secretary explained that in all probability from 35 to 40 per cent. of the outstanding bonds, which will be refunded under the new law, will be presented for exchange within a comparatively short time. This would involve cash payments as premiums to the holders of the old bonds amounting to from \$20,000,000 to \$35,000,000. A question which has occupied the attention of the secretary of late is whether this amount should be taken from the funds now in the treasury or from the government deposits with depository banks, or whether a part should be taken from the treasury and a part from the banks. Attention was called to the fact that even if considerable sums were drawn from the depository banks in these settlements, it would only amount to a transfer from one bank to another, or from the credit of the government to the credit of the party surrendering the bonds in the same bank. Therefore the total amount of money held by the banks would not be materially changed. In the determination of this question much will depend on the rapidly with which the old bonds are presented for exchange, and also upon whether the ordinary treasury receipts keep up to their present mark.

The secretary's purpose, as stated to the Cabinet, is to create as little financial disturbance as possible in the settlement of premium accounts. If the treasury receipts continue large and the applications for exchange of old bonds for new is not excessive, the cash to be paid as premiums will be taken from the treasury, but should there be a rush for the exchange of bonds it is quite likely the banks will be called upon to share in the payments. On the other hand, the secretary does not propose that the present available cash balance in the treasury, which now amounts to about \$300,000,000, including the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, shall be largely expended upon the question. Therefore, whether the cash to be paid as premiums shall come from the treasury, the depository banks, or both, depends for its solution largely on conditions which cannot now be foretold. The new bonds will be dated April 1, and the amount of premium to be paid on the old bonds will be calculated from that date, the rate in all cases being the same, which, according to the terms of the new act, is such as shall yield a return of 2½ per cent. per annum. These details were fully explained to the Cabinet, and the plans and purposes of the secretary met with general approval.

Controller Dawes is overwhelmed with assertions and inquiries touching the operation of the currency bill about to become law. All sorts of notions are entertained by those who have undertaken to interpret it, and recently the controller's attention was directed to a press report published in several papers to this effect: It is estimated that any one with \$3,000 capital can start a national bank under the new system. All that is required is \$25,000 in 2 per cent. government bonds, which can be secured at ruling rates for about \$26,750. These, representing the capital of the bank, could be sent to Washington and circulation for the full amount of the capital immediately taken out. The organizer of the bank then has only \$2,750 tied up in the enterprise, but could take deposits in the regular way.

"That report has gained so much publicity," said Controller Dawes, "that it seems to me it ought to be corrected as soon as possible. The report is fallacious. The new law regarding circulation would not make it easier to deceive the authorities into allowing the bank to do business with no capital. While it is true that the organizers of a national bank can secure in circulation the par of the bonds deposited by them as security therefor, less the 5 per cent. redemption fund, if this currency was used to pay off the cost of the bonds it could not, of course, be used

as capital for the bank. Where money has been borrowed to purchase the bonds deposited as security for circulation, the bank notes issued against them might be used to pay a portion of the debt. But this operation does not affect or lessen the necessity of the bank having \$25,000 in unpaired cash capital, irrespective of the currency and bond transaction. The assumption is that the \$25,000 received from the government upon the deposit of that amount of bonds as security could be used both to pay the debt assumed in the purchase of the bonds as well for the working capital of the bank in addition, which is, of course, impossible."

President McKinley has been obliged to decline an invitation to visit Thomasville, Ga., next week. It was stated to-day that, while the President would like to go, public business will not permit of his leaving Washington at this time.

The House committee on judiciary to-day adopted a resolution offered by Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, for the appointment of a special subcommittee on trusts. The special committee is to consist of seven members, under the chairmanship of Representative Ray, head of the committee, and is to consider the numerous bills and resolutions relative to trusts which have been offered. Mr. Ray has not yet named the members of the special committee.

The National Pure Food and Drug Congress closed its sessions to-day with more or less bad blood prevailing as a result of what some officers and members claimed was an attempted breach of an understanding that no business should be transacted to-day before adjourning. A resolution was passed thanking Senators Hansbrough, Allen and Mason and Representatives Brossius and Babcock for their efforts for pure food legislation. All the old feuds were rekindled, and the congress adjourned, although harmony had been by no means restored.

Colonel John Magraw, of Lafayette, Ind., has been appointed captain of the watch of the Capital by Sergeant-at-Arms Randall. He was formerly commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Lafayette and served under General Lew Wallace during the civil war.

FOR MURDER OF GOEBEL

REPUBLICAN CLERK IS ARRESTED
AT THE KENTUCKY CAPITAL.

Warrant Out for the Secretary of
State and Several Other Persons—
Proceedings in the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 9.—W. H. Coulton, a clerk in the office of State Auditor Sweeney, was arrested and placed in jail to-night, charged with complicity in the murder of the late William Goebel. The arrest was made by Chief of Police Williams at 9 o'clock.

Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Captain John W. Davis, policeman of the State Capitol square, but they have not been served. The warrants also charge them with being accessory to the Goebel assassination, and warrants against ex-Secretary of State Charles F. Riley and John T. Powers, brother of Secretary of State Powers, have been sworn out and have been sent to Whitley county for service.

Davis is in the city to-night, but was not at his residence, and up to a late hour the police had not found him. It is not known whether Secretary Powers is in the city. Several witnesses who testified at the trial of Harland Whitaker Tuesday swore that the shots at the time of the Goebel assassination were fired from the direction of Powers' office, and he and all the persons for whom warrants were issued to-night have been under the strictest surveillance ever since the assassination. Captain Davis was an appointee of Governor Bradley and was continued under Governor Taylor.

MILITIA BILL PASSED.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 9.—The Senate to-day reconsidered the Triplett resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of equipping a State militia, and it was passed by a vote of 18 to 10. The bill was introduced by Senator Triplett and during last night the remaining arms and other military property in the arsenal here were loaded on cars and shipped to London. Senators Puryear and Jones, who voted against the resolution yesterday to-day and it passed, 19 to 1. In the House the announcement was greeted by prolonged applause.

Democratic senators unanimously went on record for a bill proposing to submit to the voters of the State a constitutional amendment repealing the secret ballot and substituting the viva voce system of voting. The bill nevertheless failed by reason of not having the votes of three-fifths of the Senate.

DEMOCRACY OF INDUSTRY.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott Discusses the
Evolution of Labor.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, lecturing last night to workmen on "The Democracy of Industry," said: "My object is a very simple one. It is to try to put before you the goal toward which we ought to be moving, and some of the steps by which to approach it. I have endeavored to describe by the words 'Industrial Democracy' the ultimate toward which we ought to strive. In politics we have heard much of democracy—the rule of the common people. There are bosses, I know, but they remain bosses only so long as the people consent. While there is democracy in politics, there is not democracy in industry. I am not going to argue to-night whether there should be industrial democracy or not. I am going to assume there should be and that it is the ultimate end toward which we should work."

Outlining the evolution of labor conditions from feudalism, when the land and the land were owned by the feudal lord, to the present time when the laborer is free to move about as he wills, Dr. Abbott said: "Now the capitalist owns the tools with which the laborer must work. Now the laborer is subject to the man who owns the tools. The men who do the work make the tools. This means that the laborer should own the tools and the mines and in which they work. That is, labor should employ capital, instead of capital employing labor."

Dr. Abbott suggested several steps which might be taken immediately toward the attainment of this end. These steps included reform in taxation, abolition of all government privileges, popular ownership of natural monopolies, saving of money and a broadening of industrial education.

CAUSES ALARM

GERMANY IS STIRRED UP OVER THE
MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

Chambers of Commerce Holding In-
dignation Meetings and Bourgeois
Feeling Effects of Agitation.

REICHSTAG TAKES ACTION

ADOPTS ODISIOUS AMENDMENTS MADE
BY THE COMMITTEE.

Fears Expressed that the Measure
Will Have Disastrous Results if
Approved in Present Shape.

VICTORIA IN VIEW AGAIN

RIDES THROUGH THE WEST END OF
LONDON AND IS CHEERED.

Irish Soldiers Not to Receive a Shil-
ling to Aid in "Drowning the Sham-
rock" on St. Patrick's Day.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Reichstag to-day by varying majorities adopted Paragraphs 1, 2 and 11 of the meat inspection bill. Paragraph 14, relating to the prohibition of meat imports, was adopted—188 to 99.

The Cologne Gazette to-day publishes a dispatch from Berlin containing an apparently inspired statement to the effect that influential circles of the government have agreed that the claims of the extreme Agrarians cannot be accepted and that the proposals of the meat bill committee will never become law.

During the discussion in the Reichstag to-day Count Von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, observed that America's share of the imports of prepared meat was only \$4,000,000, which, he declared, was a trifle compared with the immense figures of America's balance of trade. America, he added, would surely not herself destroy her huge exports to Germany on account of the exclusion of her meat from this country.

The secretary of state for the interior, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, replying to various speakers, said the bill was a purely hygienic measure which had been demanded by all parties with the sole object to protect the health of the Germans. The government, he added, had been formally asked to apply the same rules of inspection to foreign meat as to German. The committee, however, had not gone to such a length as that, as it had admitted lard, hams, etc., in some cases permanently and others for stated periods. Sausages, it is true, sometimes contain horrible ingredients. But what justified unequal treatment of bacon and salted pork? The secretary of state declared the debate had taken a turn from which it might be assumed that they were discussing not a bill for the protection of the German people, but the introduction of a new custom tariff.

DANGERS IN THE BILL.

Count Posadowsky-Wehner earnestly begged the Reichstag, in view of the serious objections raised in the most authoritative quarters, to postpone the bill, to restore the bill to the form in which it was presented by the government. He added that the manufacturers now went in fear of the agriculturists, and if the proposals of the committee became law this might develop into an opposition which, in case of the exclusion of commercial treaties, might be attended by very serious consequences to agriculture. He concluded by remarking: "We must not protect our own labor, but we must not injure others to such an extent that they will be compelled to retaliate by inflicting injuries on other important interests. Have a few years patience and you will best serve those interests you desire to serve."

The whole controversy has occasioned during the last few days considerable strain in the highest places. At first Emperor William was inclined to fulfill the wishes of the Agrarians, especially as they energetically declared that their support would not be able to enthrone for the naval increase if they were not passed in accordance with their desires. After Baron Von Hammerstein had spoken in favor of the committee's report and other argument had been made against it in the Emperor's presence, Prince Hohenlohe sided strongly with Count Von Buelow, saying he would not be able to remain in office were the bill in its present form to become law. Finally the Emperor yielded to the chancellor. It is now almost certain that the Bundestag will not accept the bill in its present form and before the third reading a compromise is assured.

The whole nation is thoroughly aroused. The agricultural council has declared its satisfaction with the committee's report, but the chambers of commerce at Bremen, Hamburg, Chemnitz, Esser, and Elberfeld have held indignation meetings. The National Chemical Society has called a meeting for Monday to protest. The central bureau for the preparation of commercial treaties has resolved in favor of "agitation against a bill involving almost the whole of Germany's commerce, industry and shipping."

The bill has affected the bourses, especially Atlantic steamship lines, whose securities declined to-day.

MORE CHEERS FOR VICTORIA.

The Queen Drives Through the West
End of London Town.

LONDON, March 9.—The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Henry of Battenberg, drove through the West End this afternoon. There were huge assemblages everywhere along the route, who cheered her Majesty unceasingly. The bells of St. Margaret's pealed merrily and the members of the House of Commons cheered vociferously as the Queen passed Westminster at 5:30 p. m. There was a great display of flags, bunting and trophies along the route. The balconies of many residences were draped with red cloth and streams of banners floated across the streets. Numerous bands of music paraded the West End, playing patriotic airs in which thousands of people joined in singing. The whole triumphal

procession was extremely stirring and impressive. Her Majesty was visibly affected and manifested her extreme gratification at the warmth of her reception.

The huge serenade in front of Buckingham Palace, which was the feature of Thursday's welcome to Her Majesty, was repeated this evening, some 20,000 people participating. The Queen, the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family, appeared at the windows and the people sang "God Save the Queen" and other patriotic songs.

Her Majesty has not suffered from her experience during the two days' demonstration. The court circular says: "Her Majesty was to-day received everywhere with the same enthusiasm as yesterday, which has greatly gratified the Queen."

Queen Victoria's evident desire to sacrifice herself in order to please her people was manifested to-night by the announcement of her intention to review two thousand and guardsmen to-morrow. These troops comprise Barrington Campbell's brigades and Scott's Grenadier Guards, who are proceeding to South Africa. The review will occur in the yard of Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. The Prince of Wales this morning inspected Page's Horse and Dunraven's Sharpshooters, attached to the Imperial Yeomany, prior to their departure for South Africa.

No Funds for Drowning the Shamrock

LONDON, March 9.—Replying to Mr. Patrick O'Brien, nationalist, who asked in the House of Commons to-day whether the government will give a shilling to each Irish soldier on St. Patrick's day to enable him to celebrate the occasion by "drowning the shamrock," Joseph Williams, financial secretary to the War Office, said he thought the army funds could hardly be devoted to that purpose. It is suggested that all the Irish soldiers, whether in Irish regiments or not, be allowed to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's day and that the same privilege be extended to the navy.

John Redmond's speech in the House of Commons yesterday does not meet with unqualified approval in Ireland, whence the Irish Transvaal committee telegraphed to Mr. Redmond: "We challenge you to come to Dublin and repeat in public the statement you made in the House of Commons in the name of the Irish people."

Will Give Her an Address.

DUBLIN, March 9.—At a private meeting to-day of the Nationalist members of the corporation of Dublin, which was attended by more than two-thirds of the entire Council, a resolution was adopted by a practically unanimous vote to present the Queen with an address of welcome on her visit.

DELAY UNFORTUNATE.

Lord Salisbury Refers to the Delagoa
Bay Arbitration.

LONDON, March 9.—Baron Wenlock, in the House of Lords, to-day asked the government what steps are being taken to hasten the Delagoa bay arbitration proceedings, and whether the government is prepared to join the United States government in pressing for an immediate award. The premier, Lord Salisbury, replying, agreed that the delay was most lamentable. He said: "We should be very glad if the arbitration could be ended. The tribunal is not subject to the government in any way whatever. It is quite true that we have, again and again, under various governments, tried what unofficial representations could do to induce greater rapidity of action. We are informed that the tribunal declined to admit its responsibility for the delay. The president expressed the belief that it was due, not to the tribunal, but to the parties concerned."

Continuing, the premier said he frankly admitted that the government chances of taking action were very small. The delay, he added, was very unfortunate, not only in its bearing on the fortunes of the litigants, but in the discredit which it reflected upon the principle of arbitration, from which they had hoped great things. Lord Salisbury then remarked: "We may be glad to do anything possible to hasten the result, but we have no power to coerce the action of the tribunal."

Rats Have the Plague.

MELBOURNE, March 9.—A bacteriologist examination of rats caught at Port Melbourne wharf has established the fact that the vermin are infested with plague. SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 9.—A boy died here to-day from bubonic plague. Another case is officially reported.

Cable Notes.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador to Great Britain, has left London to join his wife at Cannes, France. Sixteen miners have been killed by an explosion in a coal pit at Besseges, France. The galleries of the mine collapsed, burying the bodies of the victims.

The French minister of public instruction says the burned Theater Francaise will be promptly rebuilt. It will be ready before the closing of the Paris exposition.

A dispatch from Rome says there is no truth in the report published in the United States that the Rev. Father Moeller has been appointed bishop of Columbus, O.

RESPIED BY PHONE.

Execution of Innocent Man Prevented
by a Lieutenant Governor.

HELENA, Mont., March 9.—For fear the train bearing him to Helena might not arrive in time to catch the Butte mail train which he desired to transmit to the sheriff at that place a message for Joseph Shafer, the innocent man under sentence to be hanged there, Lieutenant Governor Spriggs last night telephoned the officials of his intention, and upon arrival here to-day he attached his signature to the temporary respite in order that the Supreme Court might have an opportunity to pass upon Shafer's appeal. This is believed to be the first instance in which a telephone served such a purpose. It was feared for a time that Shafer must hang, even though proved innocent, as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor have been out of the State.

Preferred Death to Prison.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Archibald Carle asked Judge Brentano yesterday to grant him a new trial, so he might plead guilty to murder and be sentenced to be hanged. Instead of going to the penitentiary for twenty-five years, as sentenced by a jury for killing Hector McKenzie. A motion for a new trial had been overruled, and the judge asked the prisoner if he had anything to say before sentence was imposed. "Yes," replied Carle. "Grant me a new trial, so I may plead guilty to murder and be hanged. I much rather would die in the gallows than go to prison for twenty-five years. If your honor will grant me a new trial I promise to plead guilty to murder, and I may get the rope."

Jury Refused to Grant Carle's Appeal for a New Trial.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Archibald Carle asked Judge Brentano yesterday to grant him a new trial, so he might plead guilty to murder and be sentenced to be hanged. Instead of going to the penitentiary for twenty-five years, as sentenced by a jury for killing Hector McKenzie. A motion for a new trial had been overruled, and the judge asked the prisoner if he had anything to say before sentence was imposed. "Yes," replied Carle. "Grant me a new trial, so I may plead guilty to murder and be hanged. I much rather would die in the gallows than go to prison for twenty-five years. If your honor will grant me a new trial I promise to plead guilty to murder, and I may get the rope."

TO BE AMENDED

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY WILL
BE CHANGED BY SENATORS.

Committee on Foreign Relations
Adopts an Amendment that Pro-
poses Important Modification.

ADDITION TO ARTICLE II

THAT PERMITS THIS COUNTRY TO
DEFEND THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

May Also Maintain Forces Along the
Proposed Waterway in Case of
War with Another Power.

TWO REPORTS SUBMITTED

LONG ARGUMENT BY THE MAJORITY
IN FAVOR OF THE CHANGE.

The Clayton-Bulwer and Present
Treaties Discarded—Senator Mor-
gan the Only Objector.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day agreed to report the Hay-Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with an amendment granting authority for the defense of the canal by this country, when constructed. The text of the amendment follows:

"Insert at the end of Section 5, of Article 2, the following: 'It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stip