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From all the aspirants a first-class ticket can be selected. If the convention is as discriminating as its predecessors it will find the best men.

A multitude of Republicans are here to attend the State convention, but there were never so many Republicans at home in Indiana as to-day.

There is not a Republican in Indiana who thinks so meanly of any American in the Philippines that he would not take his word without the verification of Aguinaldo.

The vetoing of a pension bill by the President conferring a pension upon an officer who was cashiered during the war of the rebellion will be very generally approved by the people South as well as North.

If Charles Dickens had, two days before a State convention, come across the Indiana Republican who has a favorite candidate he never would have presented Mark Tapley as the most hopeful and cheerful of humankind.

It is not meant by the term qualification for an office that an aspirant shall be familiar with the details of the position, but that his business career justifies the conclusion that he can direct its affairs in an efficient manner.

The declaration of Mr. Carnegie to a graduating class that "wealth is a delusion and a snare" is not a new doctrine, and Mr. Carnegie's experience will not prevent the mass of humanity from seeking to be victims of the delusion.

Those Republicans in the House who declared that a cut must not be made in the Dingley tariff law made the first, when, with the Democrats, they passed the amendment to repeal the duty of 12½ cents a hundred in refined sugar.

If the reports that the meat-packing combinations are seeking to corner butter and eggs are true, it would appear that the makers of oleomargarine, now that Congress proposes to tax butterine out of existence, will get even by putting up the price of butter.

There appears to be so sharp a competition in the ocean-carrying trade between this country and Europe that a combination has been made to maintain fair rates. This condition does not indicate that more ships are so much needed that a subsidy should be paid by this government to secure them.

The large preponderance of young men who are called here by the Republican State convention is so conspicuous as to attract attention. It is the most hopeful omen of the time, since the party which has a large body of young men in the vigor of life is sure to be a power and is usually a winner.

Those who write the state platform cannot place too much emphasis upon the work which the Republican legislatures and officers have already accomplished in the direction of better methods and economy. They should emphasize such measures as the county advisory boards law enacted as party measures in 1899.

Now that the beef trust is under discussion, it is a good time to grasp the fact that if the miserable half-cent a pound duty on raw hides helps anybody or anything, it is the beef trust that sells the hides. The probability, however, is that it is of no advantage to anybody and is an annoyance to South Americans, whose trade we should have.

So many people who speak and write give the impression that the American Sugar Refining Company is the only corporation in the business in this country that the fact that the "trust" has two lively competitors, one of which is the well-known firm of Arbuckle Bros., is not often mentioned. This competition has forced a decline in prices during the last year. If the "trust" should be harmed by the provisions of the bill passed by the House, the Arbuckles and other competitors who have fought the trust would suffer a similar fate.

President Schwab, of the billion-dollar iron and steel trust, having given an interview to a representative of a Berlin paper, has stirred up the German press. He told the interviewer that England cannot compete with the United States Steel Corporation. Germany and other European countries can, he said, protect themselves by tariffs, but all of their export trade in iron and steel will be captured by the American corporation. This statement makes the German press wrathful. Mr. Schwab said that the purchase of the British steamships by Morgan was made with a view of competing for the British iron trade. The most significant statement in the interview, to the American people, is that the Steel Trust has been offered $15 a ton more for its product than it will accept, because it is not for the good of the corporation to have prices raised. In this the United States Steel Corporation is wiser than most other combinations. It does not seek to control all the steel plants in the country, nor to take advantage of the market to charge exorbitant prices.

REPUBLICAN ADVANTAGE IN INDIANA.

The delegates who are coming to the State convention, as well as Republicans all over the State, can be sincerely congratulated on the Republican conditions and the Republican outlook in Indiana. The party is at peace. It has no bitter factions arrayed under the standards of hostile leaders inside the party. Despite all rumors and gossip to the contrary, and all the efforts of foes to create dissensions, the Republican delegation in Congress is harmonious. The reported jealousies of the Republican senators are the inventions of gossipers who cannot distinguish between what they would have and what is. As a whole, no State has a better Republican delegation in the House than has Indiana. It is composed of able men, who, by virtue of their ability and fitness, occupy positions on very important committees. The Journal's advices are that no one of them who has been renominated will fail to get the full party vote. It can be said of the Republican members from this State that they have got a large share of whatever things are desirable. Of rural postal routes Indiana seems to have secured more than its share. The industries of the State are in an excellent condition, the improvement dating back to the Congress in which the Republican delegation voted solidly for the Dingley law and the gold standard.

The administration of the public affairs of Indiana has everything to commend it to those who desire intelligent and economical government. Republican Legislatures enacted wise legislation, and able and conscientious execution of such laws has revolutionized public affairs. The state auditor's, secretary of state's and attorney general's offices have been so administered as to turn tens of thousands of dollars into the treasury annually that formerly either was not collected or went to officials as fees. Republican Governors have devoted their time to efforts to secure businesslike management of public institutions, now managed not only by nonpartisan boards, but upon nonpartisan business principles. No State in the Union can show a better management of its affairs than can Indiana after seven years of Republican ascendancy.

The Republican delegates should find courage and confidence in this condition of the Republican party in the State. The achievements of the past should be an inspiration now to continue the good work.

NEGRO EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The recent action of several Southern States in attempting to disfranchise negroes by means of an educational qualification suggests an inquiry as to what is being done by and for the negroes in an educational way. Are they growing in illiteracy as fast as they are in numbers? Are they doing their duty in the way of educating their race and are the whites doing their whole duty in the premises? Are the descendants of the voters who are now disfranchised by an educational qualification specially framed for the purpose likely to fall under the same ban? In short, is the race problem likely to be measurably solved by education, or is negro illiteracy, through the lack of efforts to counteract it, likely to become an ever-increasing menace? These questions are as important as any now confronting the American people. A recent publication by the Atlanta University presents some facts bearing on the subject. This institution, by the way, is itself an interesting illustration of what the colored people in the South are doing for themselves in an educational way. An institution for higher learning, established and supported mainly by the efforts of colored people, it has sent out 412 graduates from college and normal courses, nearly all of whom, together with hundreds of past undergraduates, are now engaged in teaching and other useful work in Georgia and other States. A feature of the university work has been graduate study of different phases of the negro problem in the South. This investigation has been prosecuted steadily and systematically for several years. The results of each annual investigation are first reported in May of each year to a conference which assembles at the university. The attendance at these conferences is mainly of colored people, although Southern whites are always on the programme and visitors from abroad are usually present. The result of the year's investigation and the proceedings of the conference are printed in pamphlet form. The proceedings of the sixth annual conference relative to negro common schools show that an interesting social study is being prosecuted in a way that is likely to lead to valuable results. The spirit in which the work is being done may be inferred from the following statement by the management of the university:

> Studies of this kind do not naturally appeal to the general public, but rather to the interested few and to students. Nevertheless, there ought to be growing in this land a general conviction that a careful study of the condition and needs of the negro population—a study conducted with scientific calm and accuracy, and removed so far as possible from prejudice or partisan bias—that such a study is necessary and worthy of liberal support. The twelfth census has, let us hope, set at rest silly predictions of the dying out of the negro in any reasonably near future. The 9,000,000 negroes here in the land, increasing steadily at the rate of over 150,000 a year, are destined to be part and parcel of the Nation for many a day if not forever. We must no longer guess at their condition—we must know it. We must not experiment blindly and wildly, trusting to our proverbial good luck, but, like rational, civilized, philanthropic men, spend time and money in finding what can be done before we attempt to do it. Americans must learn that in social reform as well as in other rational endeavors wish and prejudice must be sternly guided by knowledge, else it is bound to blunder if not to fail.

The report of the last conference shows that the exclusively negro common schools of the country are making gratifying progress and that the negroes are contributing their full share to their support. In 1880, fifteen years after the close of the civil war, the total number of negro children enrolled in the public schools of the South was 784,709; in 1900 there were over 1,500,000. A careful analysis of the cost and sources of support of negro public schools shows that in the seven States of Delaware, Arkansas, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana the negro schools cost $1,345,859 per annum, while negroes contributed to the general school fund $1,496,036. In the District of Columbia, Virginia, Florida and Texas negro schools cost $1,557,071, and negroes contributed to the school funds $1,245,303. In West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina negro schools cost $1,119,535 and they contribute $761,278. In Kentucky and Maryland their schools cost $653,039 and they contribute $220,000. In these sixteen States and the District of Columbia separate negro public schools cost $4,675,504 and negro contributions to the school funds are $3,762,617. In other words, negroes, forming 32 per cent. of the school population of the South, are receiving only 13 per cent. of the school funds and are themselves paying 80 per cent. of this. Only 20 per cent. of their school charges are paid by white taxpayers. In addition to this liberal support of public schools it is said that from 1870 to 1900 negroes have paid in tuition at private schools at least $15,000,000. If these figures are approximately correct American negroes have since the war paid not less than $40,000,000 in hard-earned cash for educating their children. A race that has done as well as this in one generation after emancipation from slavery will not remain permanently illiterate. Under the circumstances the injustice of their disfranchisement for illiteracy is greatly enhanced. Instead of trying to hold them down the whites should be contributing much more to their education than they are doing.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL MILES.

It is a significant fact that the censure of the conduct of General Miles for his attitude of hostility toward the administration appears in independent papers with Democratic tendencies. One of these papers is the New York Times. It represents the sentiments of the Democrats in the East who have followed ex-President Cleveland. The Times says bluntly that the reason for the retirement of General Miles "is found in his repeated acts of opposition to this and preceding administrations." If he is retained it will be because, having been a good soldier, his retirement will stir up an unpleasant popular and partisan sentiment. "The discipline and welfare of the army," says the Times, "demand his retirement, while the political interests of the administration may require his retention."

The Times considers five conspicuous occasions when General Miles exhibited a propensity to appeal from the President, the commander-in-chief, to the people. He disapproved the decision of President Cleveland to use a part of the regular army in suppressing the dangerous riots in Chicago during the summer of 1894; his violation of army regulations in declaring his opinion of the Schley decision; his attack upon the President and secretary of war when called to give his opinions on the bill providing for the reorganization of the army; his setting himself against the administration when he made statements in which he charged the army in the Philippines with cruelty, based upon official reports "which it was not his right or function to make public." These are three of the specifications of the charge against General Miles. One which might properly be added is found in his opposition to the establishment of army posts near large cities on the ground that they would be a menace to labor.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald, Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson, is a Cleveland Democrat. He devoted a recent letter to the relations of General Miles to the administration, in the course of which he said:

> In brief, the secretary of war has on his shoulders every ounce of trouble that he can carry. General Miles, who is his subordinate, and who should, therefore, do all that comes within his line of duty to carry out the policy of his superior, is doing his utmost to thwart him. Not only is he endeavoring to defeat the Root bill, which contains the provision for the general staff, but he is supplying information to the senators of the minority, who are trying to defeat the government bill for the Philippines, and who are also engaged in the effort to discredit the administration's policy in the archipelago. * * * If General Miles wants to fight the battle of anti-imperialism he might undoubtedly be a very serviceable ally, but no one can be proud of the assistance rendered by an officer of the army at the cost of his loyalty to his chiefs. If he is conscientiously convinced that the government's policy is wrong, and is so opposed to it on moral grounds that he cannot aid in carrying it out, he ought voluntarily to retire from the position he holds.

Another independent paper finds a new reason for the retirement of General Miles. In reading a magazine article he came across a report that General Anderson had written a lettter to Aguinaldo asking permission to pass the insurgent lines near a certain blockhouse. A senator and General Miles wished to prove that there had been co-operation between the Filipinos and General Anderson at the time of the assault upon Manila. It has been denied that such a letter was written, but to help a senator hostile to the administration General Miles has been trying to find this letter in the archives of the War Department.

Many people ask why an army officer has not the same right to criticise the administration or Congress that other men enjoy. Simply because the experience of this and other governments has been that discipline cannot be maintained if officers are permitted to criticise the commander-in-chief and co-ordinate branches of the government. Such being the experience, the army regulations, which are a part of the statutes of the United States, forbid such criticism and action as General Miles has the uncontrollable misfortune to indulge in. He has had the presidential bee in his bonnet for a number of years, and it seems to have grown to a size beyond his control, as the opinions of the papers and writer quoted clearly imply.

During the last fiscal year the total imports of Cuba were valued at $66,264,767, of which only $28,561,141 was purchased in the United States. With a reasonable reciprocal arrangement our sales of merchandise to Cuba could easily be more than doubled. During that year Cuba purchased about $8,336,689 worth of cattle, hogs and other animals, of which only $1,940,283 worth was purchased in the United States. It purchased $6,068,241 worth of cotton goods, but only $464,816 worth was bought in the United States. These are figures which those who desire wider markets can study with profit.

When Republican papers declare that they are in favor of the reciprocity of McKinley and Roosevelt, and defend the "insurgents" on the ground that they were fighting the sugar trust and had not in view the retention of the 105 per cent. duty on raw sugar for the advantage of the Oxnard sugar trust, as does the Minneapolis Tribune, their sincerity may reasonably be doubted. The nearest country open for reciprocity is Cuba, where it is possible to double our sales of farm products in two years.

THE HUMORISTS.

An Intoxicated Discoverer.

Figaro.

At the examination for the anti-alcoholic A. B.

Examiner (loftily)—Who first discovered that the earth revolves?

Candidate (promptly)—Noah.

Teeth.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Bobby—My gran'ma's so old she ain't got a tooth in her head.

Tommy—Ain't she? Well, mebby they're in her bureau drawer, like my Aunt Tillie's is sometimes.

The Real Thing.

Philadelphia Press.

"It looks very pretty," said the swell Miss Blugore, who was shopping, "but it certainly isn't stylish."

"Oh, you're way off there," replied the salesgentleman. "It's all right. My lady friend wears one."

No Occasion.

Chicago Tribune.

Voice (at other end of interplanetary telephone) —Hello! Is that the Earth?

Answering Voice—Yes.

Voice—This is Mars. We are glad to have opened communication with you at last. May we suggest—"

Answering Voice—This is Editor Stead. I don't need any suggestions. I am running this planet myself. Ring off!

Appreciated at Last.

Washington Star.

"There's one thing I will say for Charley," said young Mrs. Torkins, as, with perspiring features and disheveled hair, she deposited a package in her mother's lap.

"Indeed!" was the rejoinder in a tone of mild surprise.

"Yes. Charley may have his faults. He may stay out after 10 o'clock and bet on the races and get into card games. But he never plays progressive euchre."

Preposterous Prescription.

Washington Post.

"This boy," said the village physician, as he felt the pulse of the lad, "should be given a bath every evening, and then wrapped in plenty of covers all night."

"Why, Doc," protested the father of the family, "I don't see how in the world he's to get that bath. It's only the middle o' Aprile now, an' the crick won't be warm enough fer swimmin' fer three weeks yit."

IN THE DEATH CHAMBER

THREE BROTHERS TAKEN FROM HUDSON TO DANNEMORA TO DIE.

Willis, Burton and Frederick A. Van Wormer to Be Electrocuted May 30 for Killing Their Uncle.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Deputy sheriffs to-day took Willis Burton and Frederick A. Van Wormer from the county jail at Hudson to the prison at Dannemora, where, according to the sentence imposed upon them, they will put to death on May 30 for the murder of their uncle, Peter A. Hollenbeck. They were sentenced last Friday, and only one showed any sign of remorse. Fred, the youngest, quailed, and then when Burton, the leader of the trio, saw his brother's frightened look, he said:

"What the devil are you so white about?"

"You are not any too red yourself, you ex-lobster," was the reply.

To those who have known them best the breaking down of the three Van Wormer boys at the conclusion of the trial would have been a most unnatural proceeding. Their murder of Peter Hallenbeck, the wealthy farmer of Greenport, a village four miles south of Hudson, was a terrible step in a gradually rising scale from petty thievery to murder. The details of the crime, the purchase of masks, the turning of their coats to aid their disguise, the hiring of a fast team, the roundabout course to the house where the aged couple were spending their lonesome Christmas eve, the summons at the door, and when the white-haired man appeared a hail of bullets which dropped him bleeding and lifeless on the threshold while his feeble wife, pleading for mercy, fell across her husband's body—all this the Van Wormer brothers said was a "lark to frighten the old man;" they didn't plan to shoot him down in cold blood.

When all else failed they sought to shift responsibility on their cousin, Harvey Bruce, who accompanied them, and on whose confession the prosecution founded its case. Bruce will be tried later.

The Van Wormers declared Hallenbeck's death wounds were inflicted by a 38-caliber revolver, with which Bruce was armed, while they carried 32-caliber weapons. With this defense they confidently appeared for trial on March 31 before Justice Chester at an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court. Six days were consumed in securing a jury, and on April 7 the prosecution opened its case.

District Attorney Alfred B. Chase told the jurors how the footprints in the snow corresponded in measure with the murderers' shoes. The flattened bullets were rattled about the oaken desks that the jurors might see them. The Van Wormer brothers watched the proceedings indolently, not seeming to regard the gruesome exhibits with other than neutral feelings. They had schooled themselves since youth to stoicism. They had been for years the toughest boys in the neighborhood. Robbing houses, burning barns and looting henroosts had been their pastime. They were feared by the peaceful community, but none essayed to take legal action against them. So they looked upon themselves as desperate heroes. Burton, aged twenty-three, was the acknowledged leader. Taller and stronger than the others they deferred to him mentally and physically. He planned the raids; his brothers helped him execute them.

Burton is of medium height, long-nosed, square-jawed, and his eyes have clear, cold depths which hold a glinting fire. He gives the idea of having great capacity for cruelty and revenge, but little of bravery. His is a sloping forehead, the angle from the eyes back being sharp. It was he who planned the raid on Farmer Croft's turkey roost a few weeks before Christmas. While Fred and Willis climbed trees for the turkeys he stood with his revolver beneath. Croft heard the noise and shouted at the thieves. Burton coolly leveled his pistol and emptied it at Croft, while his brothers escaped with nineteen turkeys.

Willis Van Wormer, the eldest of the brothers, is sinewy and swarthy as an Indian. His nose is like the beak of a hawk. His chin, a family characteristic, is square and pugnacious. His eyes are a cold, fishy gray, yet with all his strong features he has the appearance of a young man easily led by temptation. He laughs more readily than the others, and thinks more of a "good time." He was the admirer of Pearl Van Buren and devoted much of his time to her when not engaged in robbing roosts with his brothers. With him petty thievery was a pastime, as the killing of Peter Hallenbeck appears to have been.

Frederick, whose counsel referred to him as the "baby," is the best looking of the trio. He is said to have the bravery which his brothers lack. He has not the harsh cruelty in his face so noticeable in the lineaments of his brothers. His eyes are soft and brown, his chin square and well set, and his mouth suggestive of gentleness. Trained in a proper manner and away from the evil influences of his brothers, he would have undoubtedly developed into an estimable young man.

Yet from evidence obtained behind the dark curtain of the trial it was the "baby" who made every bullet tell. It was he who rushed up while his brother was holding old Hallenbeck and shot the latter in the neck. It was he who left the house last in the race to escape in the waiting buggy in which the brothers and Bruce fled from the scene of the murder to their homes.

With the killing of these boys by electricity on May 30 this branch of the Van Wormer family will have been swept from the face of the earth. They have no mother, father, sister or brothers. It was these brothers who faced the cousin with looks of hatred when he appeared on the witness stand. When it came their turn they told practically the same story, insisting, however, that they went to Greensport merely to "have some fun with Uncle Peter."

WATER CURE EVIDENCE

GROVER FLINT'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Questioned by Mr. Beveridge, Who Induced the Witness to Make Several Important Admissions.

GEN. J. H. SMITH TO BE TRIED

WAS IN COMMAND OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN SAMAR ISLAND,

And Is Alleged to Have Given the Order That Led Major Waller to Shoot Treacherous Natives.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate committee on the Philippines to-day resumed the examination of witnesses in connection with the investigation of affairs in the Philippine islands. Grover Flint, of Cambridge, Mass., who served as first lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, testified that early in May, 1900, he had been a witness to the "water cure" as administered to the natives by the Macabebe scouts, and that it was done to get information as to the whereabouts of their guns. The guns were delivered. The following day some men of his own regiment applied the cure, but their act was without the authority of their commanding officers. The Macabebes at the time referred to were not under command of a commissioned officer, but under a sergeant of the United States army. Flint had been, he said, a witness to at least twenty cases of "water cure." He never had seen any one die as a result of the cure, but had seen a hospital corps man working on a woman who had been rendered unconscious. It also had been reported to him that one Filipino died from the effects of the "water cure." The witness then described the method of administering the cure and said that in some cases where it was given to old men he had seen their teeth fall out.

Mr. Flint in response to a question by Senator Dietrich said he was present upon these occasions "to draw the line on excesses." He did not recommend to his major that the practice cease nor did he give any orders to his men to stop the torture.

Answering a question by Senator Burrows, the witness declared that the effect of the cure was immediate, the victim invariably turning in his gun or a bolo and giving information as to the whereabouts of others. He said it was impossible to judge whether the victims were insurgents, soldiers or peasants, but they appeared to be peaceable barrios or villagers. Some of them were thrown down by force, others who were timid would submit readily, while those who resisted were simply held the more tightly. The treatment, he said, never got to the point of brutality.

Replying to a question by Senator Lodge, the witness said that he had been refused a commission in the regular army because his colonel had accused him of using intoxicating liquors to excess. The witness deplored the raising of this question, but Senator Beveridge said it had an important bearing upon the case. Flint denied that upon any of the occasions when he had witnessed the "water cure" was he under the influence of liquor. He insisted that in justice to himself he ought to state he was not drunk, but had been a careless drinker He had, he said, released several men who did not appear to him to be insurrectos. Major Geary, of his regiment, was always near, but had not interfered in the administration of the cure, simply assigning a commissioned officer to see that the men did not go too far. After considerable questioning he finally admitted that he approved of the "water cure," and responding to a query by Senator Beveridge said that it was not an American invention, but was as old as "the chronicles of Newgate."

Asked concerning Filipinos in guardhouses he said they were treated exactly as American prisoners, except that they were supplied with food which they were accustomed to and not with the army ration.

The witness described the burning of small villages, the idea being, he said, to drive the people to the woods or to the towns and concentrate them.

"Who did the army borrow that from?" inquired Senator Culberson.

"I saw it in Cuba," answered the witness, "under the authority of General Weyler."

The witness was then excused.

The committee in executive session refused to call Edward Atkinson, of Boston, as a witness, but directed that subpoenas issue for a number of sergeants and privates who were witnesses of the "water cure." The matter of calling Sixto Lopez, Mabinin and Aguinaldo was left for future determination. The committee then adjourned until Tuesday, April 29, on which day General MacArthur will again be heard.

Death of Jerome L. Mudge.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The acting secretary of war to-day received a cable message from Manila saying that Jerome L. Mudge, superintendent of streets, parks, bridges, etc., died suddenly in Manila last night and asking that his relatives in this country be informed. There is no record at the department of Mr. Mudge's residence in this country. He is supposed to be a member of a volunteer company who remained in Manila after its return to this country for muster out. He was appointed superintendent of streets, parks, etc., Dec. 19, 1900.

NOT CAMPS OF CONCENTRATION.

Filipinos Cared for in Camps of Instruction and Sanitation.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Gen. John F. Weston, chief commissary officer, has received an interesting letter from Major Woodruff, chief commissary officer of the division of the Philippines, dated March 17. Major Woodruff says in part:

"We are getting along very nicely in supplying rice to the natives who are concentrated in Batangas and Laguna provinces. Last week, in company with General Wheaton, I visited Binan, Calamba, Santo Tomas, Tanauan and Lipa, and the way the concentration of the natives is carried out there is a credit to the United States army. Generals Wheaton and Bell both deserve a great deal of credit. Instead of being called 'camps of concentration,' the proper name would be 'camps of instruction and sanitation.' The houses are about as comfortable as those they were required to vacate. They all have an abundance of food, either collected by themselves or furnished by the military authorities. The inhabitants are most respectful and very cheerful-looking. They all have the appearance of being well fed. There are no indications of sullenness or discontent. Their herds are taken out to graze, and altogether, I really think, outside of a military standpoint, the natives will be decidedly improved by virtue of having lived in these well-regulated camps of instruction and sanitation. The very poor are much better off in every way than they ever were before, and they are subject by the military to less tyranny than formerly by the headmen. From a military standpoint, of course, the concentration has been most valuable and has resulted in bringing in nearly every gun and every insurgent behind it who has not fled to the provinces of Cavite and Tabayas, which are under the control of the civil government."

COURT-MARTIAL FOR SMITH.

To Be Tried for Giving Major Waller Certain Instructions.

MANILA, April 21.—A court-martial has been ordered for the trial of General Jacob H. Smith, who was in command of the United States troops on the Island of Samar. Generals Lloyd Wheaton, Samuel S. Sumner, James M. Bell and William H. Bisbee and Colonels Chambers McKibbin, Wm. A. Rafferty, William E. Dougherty, Alfred C. Markley and Jesse M. Lee compose the court. The judge advocate is Major Harvey C. Carbaugh; Colonel Charles A. Woodruff will appear for the defense. The charge brought against General Smith is conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. The trial will begin Thursday.

The Cholera Epidemic.

MANILA, April 21.—The cholera totals to date are: Manila, 411 cases and 319 deaths; provinces, 888 cases and 626 deaths.

The United States transport Buford, which sailed from here yesterday for San Francisco, after being detained in quarantine for five days, put back to this port with a suspicious case of sickness on board. Should it prove to be cholera the transport will be held.

Rebels Acting in Good Faith.

MANILA, April 21.—General Fred Grant cables from Samar that he believes the insurgents are acting in good faith, but he has found it impossible to collect the entire force. The Filipino leader, Guevarra, has signed an agreement to surrender his entire command April 27. He described them as well fed, well dressed and contented.

MAN OF MANY MILLIONS

SMALL MONEY MATTERS DO NOT BOTHER SENATOR CLARK.

"Nobody but a Quibbler or a Five-Cent Man" Argues Over Little Affairs, He Says.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, was cross-examined to-day in the suit of G. A. Treadwell against the United Verde Copper Company, Senator Clark and others to secure the appointment of a receiver for the company and to compel an accounting. Treadwell claims to own 620 shares of the stock of the United Verde Company, which, he says, are worth $186,000, and he alleges that he was damaged by the sale of the concern to a company of the same organized in West Virginia.

Senator Clark said that when he acquired the property he found it in very bad condition, and he had put a great deal of capital into the mines to make them profitable. Senator Clark in answer to a question concerning the contract between the United Verde and Lewisohn Brothers said that if the United Verde Copper Company had in 1898 gone into the market and sold the product of its mines direct to the trade a panic might have resulted. Under contract Lewisohn Brothers took the entire product of the United Verde mines. It was better business for a company like his to sell their output in bulk rather than to go into the market and retail it. The idea was to do away with competition as much as possible.

"Do you know any other besides the United Verde Copper Company that pays 120 per cent. dividend a year?" the senator was asked.

"I believe the Chemical National Bank does. There may be others."

The senator said that many mining companies compelled their employes to trade at company stores. He denied, however, that this was the rule in the United Verde Company.

"Men who want to buy mines sometimes have a hard time raising capital, don't they? For instance, Mr. McDonald," was asked.

"I imagine Mr. McDonald would be able to get all the money he desired. Nobody but a quibbler or a 5-cent man argues over small money matters of that kind," said the witness.

"The law in Arizona regarding campaign funds is not so strict as here, is it?"

"No."

"What was the occasion of the company spending $10,000 or $12,000 to secure the election of Munds as sheriff?"

"I don't know that that amount was spent. But out there in campaigns there is considerable entertaining to be done."

"Why was Munds a more desirable man than Burns?"

"We knew Munds would not use his office to harass or obstruct our corporation."

"Senator Clark, is there anybody but yourself who knows the production of the United Verde mine?"

"Yes, several people here in New York."

The senator went into a long statement as to how to form a basis of valuation in buying a mine. He said people were very cautious in buying and usually cut the apparent value in two in making offers for mining property. He said that market fluctuations had to be taken into consideration in establishing the value of a mining property. He testified that the United Verde mine had not been tested over 700 feet below the ground surface.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

DR. TALMAGE'S WILL.

About $100,000 Given to the Widow and $200,000 to Children.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The will of the late Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage was filed here to-day. It leaves an estate valued at more than $300,000. About $250,000 is in personal property, consisting of secured notes, United States four per cent. bonds, stock and cash in bank, furniture, pictures and household effects. The real estate is worth about $50,000, comprising his house, No. 1400 Massachusetts avenue, in this city, and property in East Hampton, L. I., and in his former home, Brooklyn. The Washington Loan and Trust Company is named as executor and to-day petitioned the District Supreme Court to admit the will to probate. All the heirs at law are said to be entirely satisfied and have consented to the probate.

The will gives the "widow's third" to Mrs. Talmage, and the remainder share and share alike, equally to all of his children and their lineal descendants. The will is dated Feb. 3, 1898. The heirs at law are as follows: The widow, Mrs. Eleanor Talmage, of this city, and his children—Mrs. Jessie T. C. Smith and Mrs. May Mangam, both of Brooklyn; Mrs. Edith T. Donnan, Richmond, Va.; Frank De Witt Talmage, Chicago; Miss Jennie J. Talmage, of this city, and Mrs. Maude T. Wickoff, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

Dr. Talmage's widow, his son, Frank Dewitt Talmage, of Chicago, and Dr. Louis Klepsch, of Brooklyn, are appointed literary trustees under a codicil dated March 15, 1901. A prior codicil, dated simultaneously with the will, provides that the share of the estate to which Miss Jennie Talmage, the only single daughter, is entitled shall be held in trust for her benefit. The will gives to the son, Frank, all the books, manuscripts, and copyrights thereon now or herafter secured, in trust to superintend, manage and control their printing, publishing and sale and gives his son exclusive control of all contracts existing at the time of the testator's death relating to all literary works, with full and unrestricted authority to fulfill and enforce them for the benefit of the estate. The gold enameled tea service presented to Dr. Talmage by the Emperor of Russia is given to the widow, and at her death to the eldest surviving child, then to the next eldest and so on, and finally goes absolutely to the last survivor among the children.

Too Many Methodist Ministers.

WAVERLY, N. Y., April 21.—Addressing the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here to-day, Bishop Merrill said the conference was no exception to many others in that it was crowded. "I cannot understand," said he, "what the Lord wants of so many Methodist ministers. Perhaps he wants all the people to have a Methodist training. Sometimes one of our young preachers goes to another denomination and the newspapers herald it as an evidence that we are unable to hold our young men. It becomes difficult to find places for the old men, the churches demanding young men."

Boycott Against Chinese Stopped.

ST. PAUL, April 21.—Governor Van Sant has been asked by the State Department at Washington to investigate the boycott on the Chinese restaurant in Minneapolis, and take such steps as were advisable to stop any injustice that was being done to the Orientals. The Governor replied that Judge Lochren, of the United States District Court, had already issued an injunction, restraining the members of the cooks' union, who inaugurated the boycott, from interfering with the business of the restaurant, and that since it was now in the hands of the court there was no occasion for the executive department of the State to interfere.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

INDIANA MEN HERE FOR THE STATE CONVENTION.

Representative Overstreet Talks About Legislation and Matters of Local Interest.

EXODUS FROM WASHINGTON

INDIANA DELEGATION'S INTEREST CENTERS IN THIS CITY.

Messrs. Steele, Crumpacker, Brick and Others Talk About Questions Before Congress.

Representative Overstreet arrived in the city yesterday from Franklin and is staying at the Hotel English. He left Washington last Friday and stopped a few days with his parents at Franklin. Mrs. Overstreet is with her relatives at Columbus. Mr. Overstreet will remain here until after the convention, and on Sunday he and his wife will leave for Washington. Since his arrival here Mr. Overstreet has received mail from his clerk, and one of the letters forwarded was from Adjutant General Corbin in reference to the amendment submitted to Congress providing for the establishment of a large military post near this city. In his letter the adjutant general says: "The department hopes that the scheme will appeal to you, and with your assistance we shall be able to get the amendment put upon the army appropriation bill, thereby securing in the vicinity of Indianapolis sufficient land for a regimental post. The return of troops from Cuba and the Philippines makes additional posts quite necessary for the shelter of the returning troops. The secretary would be glad to have your views on this question."

Following is a draft of the amendment offered to House bill 12804: "That the secretary of war is hereby authorized and directed to sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash the land comprising the Indianapolis arsenal at Indianapolis, together with the improvements thereon, and is authorized and directed to use the proceeds of such sale, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of other lands in the vicinity of Indianapolis as the site of a military post, the remainder of the proceeds of such sale to be available for the construction of buildings of the new post."

Mr. Overstreet has accepted the secretaryship of the national Republican congressional committee, which will have charge of the congressional fight this year. Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, is at the head of the committee. Mr. Babcock would not accept the chairmanship again unless Mr. Overstreet would accept the secretaryship. The latter felt the same way about Mr. Babcock, and the arrangement was very happy all around.

Mr. Overstreet says it looks as if Congress would adjourn about the middle of June. "All the appropriation bills that emanate from the House," said he, "have been started on their course except three, and these will cause little debate. I have been interested in the banking and currency bill which was recently reported to the House, as I assisted in framing it. It has not yet been determined that it will be considered at this session, but it is not at all improbable that it will be."

Speaking of the new government building to be erected here Mr. Overstreet says that the contract requires the completion of the building in thirty months. "Under the contract," he said, "we have a leeway of $91,000, as the contractor has agreed to erect the building for that much less than the appropriation. The architects and bidders who have seen the plans are enthusiastic over them and say that the building will be a most beautiful one. I am informed that the contractor will begin work on the building within a few weeks." Mr. Overstreet says he has been able to secure concessions from the Postoffice Department which will greatly facilitate the work of the Indianapolis office. Mr. Overstreet says his personal interests in the convention are for R. A. Brown and Merrill Moores.

GEORGE W. STEELE IN TOWN.

Representative George W. Steele, of Marion, arrived yesterday and is stopping at the Hotel English. "I was kept in Washington by the Cuban reciprocity bill longer than I would have been otherwise," he said. "I was anxious to get home because I am naturally interested in the hard contest I have there. My friends are aroused, however, and I am confident of ultimate success in the convention. I recognize the fact that I have active adversaries, but it occurs to me with some sense of pride that the only objection which I have heard to my candidacy for renomination is that they say I have been in Congress too long."

Mr. Steele comes to the convention in the interest of Griffith Dean, of Marion, candidate for attorney general. "Dean is a good lawyer," said Mr. Steele, "and an excellent citizen. He is entirely worthy of confidence, we think, up in the Eleventh district, and the district is practically solid for him." Mr. Steele is here also to boom the candidacy of R. C. Hillis, of Logansport, who wants to be state superintendent of instruction. Hillis will get the unanimous support of Eleventh district delegates, Mr. Steele said. With the exception of the two candidates named Mr. Steele declares that he is not personally interested in the fight, and simply hopes that the best men will be selected.

Speaking of questions now occupying the attention of Congress, Mr. Steele said that all talk of a split in the Republican party over the Cuban tariff bill is absurd. The sugar-beet men, he said, have made a hard fight in behalf of that industry and have succeeded in winning to their side a number of Republicans from States where the industry has some standing. With them the Democrats are standing merely because they hope to make politics out of the controversy. The Republicans, however, he said, know how to get together at the proper time and the old ship always rights herself. "I would not interfere," said Mr. Steele, "in any way with the manufacture of all sugars needed for consumption, but the claim of sugar-beet men that they will be put out of business is too foolish to talk about."

REPRESENTATIVE CRUMPACKER.

Judge Crumpacker, representative from the Tenth district, to use his own words, "attends the convention in the interest of six good men." Judge Crumpacker explained himself by saying that he would like to see nominated Daniel E. Storms, of Lafayette, for secretary of state; Frank Doran, of Laporte, for auditor of state; John W. Dyer, of Hammond, for treasurer of state; John H. Gillett, of Hammond, for Supreme judge; U. Z. Wiley, for Appellate judge, and B. F. Johnson, for state statistician. No two of these men, Judge Crumpacker remarked, are running for the same office and each one of them will get the support of the whole Tenth district. "I look for a large attendance," he said, "and an enthusiastic and harmonious convention.

"Republican politics in the Tenth district is in flourishing condition," Judge Crumpacker continued. "The people of the Tenth are enjoying unqualified prosperity and are satisfied with the policy of the present administration. I am greatly interested in the Philippine government bill as reported by the House committee. The bill provides for a comprehensive system of civil government in the islands and deals with all of the principal questions in local government. It vests a large degree of autonomy in the natives. It will be taken up in two or three weeks and will certainly pass the House at this session. I believe the measure will do a great deal towards promoting friendly feeling for Americans and the American government on the part of the Filipinos. I regard it as the most important piece of legislation now pending.

"The bill which will give Indiana six new public buildings will be taken up next Monday and I believe will go through. Hammond is to get a federal building and I am greatly interested in it partly for that