



JOHANNESBURG TAKEN.

PRETORIA NOT YET IN THE BRITISH HANDS.

LORD ROSSLIN'S NEWS ONLY PARTLY CONFIRMED—RUNDLE STUBBORNLY OPPOSED.

[Copyright, 1900, By The New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, June 1, 8 a. m.—In a message dispatched on Wednesday, the Pretoria correspondent of "The Mail" confirms Lord Rosslyn's story in some particulars, and states that the British prisoners at Waterval have been placed in charge of twenty-three British officers on parole to prevent disorder. No confirmation, however, is forthcoming of the sensational statement that Pretoria was to be occupied without resistance on Wednesday afternoon, and it is now tolerably evident that Lord Rosslyn's telegram in that respect was only a more or less intelligent anticipation of events.

A correspondent of "The Express" with General Roberts indicates the possibility of hard fighting before Pretoria, the Boers having prepared for a desperate stand six miles south of the capital; but circumstances may have since altered the prospect.

The report of President Kruger's flight from the capital is confirmed, but not a word is mentioned about President Steyn.

A large quantity of rolling stock and seventeen locomotives fell into the hands of the British at Elandsfontein Junction.

"The Mail" says the Boers were surprised by the brilliant movement of Colonel Henry's mounted infantry, who, after a running fight, captured the railway lines.

There is no news from General Buller this morning, but General Rundle seems to be stubbornly opposed in Orange River colony. It is reported that his casualties at Senekal last Monday were forty-five killed and many wounded.

L. N. F.

COLLAPSE OF THE BOERS.

ITS SUDDENNESS TAKES LONDON BY SURPRISE—CONSUL HAY'S WORK IN PRETORIA.

[Copyright, 1900, By The New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, June 1, 1 a. m.—The war is closing with something like an anti-climax, but with logical consistency. Johannesburg has been occupied without a struggle, and Pretoria either has been or will be taken without a siege. The last stage of the march between Elandsfontein and Pretoria has been hardly more than a holiday promenade, and President Kruger's prediction that the price would "stagger humanity" has not been fulfilled. A brigade of English prisoners has virtually been released, and the war ends without the scenes of carnage and despairing Dutch valor which have been anticipated.

London was dazed yesterday by the suddenness of the collapse of the Boer defenses and the quietness and precision with which General Roberts had worked out his purpose. Flags were fluttering from house-tops, but there was no revel of public rejoicing in the streets. The popular enthusiasm was smothered by the anticlimax of the same ending after an eight months' campaign filled with startling surprises and dramatic incidents. Yet there was something logical in the coincidence which brought Ian Hamilton's column within a few miles of the scene of Jameson's surrender when what was likely to prove the last battle of the war was fought. The campaign, so far as actual hostilities are concerned, has ended within gunshot of Jameson's final stand after he had been beaten back from Krugersdorp.

AN INCOMPLETE STORY.

The story of these closing scenes is incomplete, and there are missing links in the official chain. Hamilton's column, which was supporting French's cavalry brigades, was confronted on Tuesday with a Boer force strongly entrenched among the kopjes west of Johannesburg. Hamilton attacked the position with vigor, although it was defended with two heavy guns and other artillery. The Boers fought with persistent courage, but the kopjes were cleared before daylight. The Gordons, who were nearly cut to pieces at Magersfontein, showed how well they could fight by capturing one position after another, and the City Imperial Volunteers, at the opposite end of the line, displayed equal gallantry. Hamilton's column, after clearing the hills advanced to Florida on the railway between Johannesburg and Krugersdorp, and halted there Wednesday night, while French was on the road to Pretoria, a few miles away. General Roberts had deferred for twenty-four hours his entry into Johannesburg, but the Seventh Division was holding the hills north of the city, and a portion of Hamilton's column was guarding the western approaches. Johannesburg was defenseless, and the local authorities had arranged for the British occupation and protection of the mines. The city had been surrendered, and General Roberts and Commandant Kraus were co-operating to prevent an outbreak of violence and the destruction of valuable property.

The chief breaks in the continuity of this story were caused by the lack of information respecting French's cavalry force and Pole-Carew's division with the Guards Brigade. Both forces were known to be moving in the direction of Pretoria, but not so rapidly as Lord Rosslyn's imagination had pictured. Pretoria was at the mercy of the advancing cavalry and infantry, and arrangements had been made for the surrender of the capital and for the release of the British prisoners, but there was no official news respecting these two events at midnight. Johannesburg had been occupied on Thursday, the British troops under General Roberts having marched in and the flag having been raised over the Gold Reef City. The occupation of Pretoria is a foregone conclusion, even if it has not occurred already.

EXPLANATIONS OF DUTCH ACTION.

There are two theories here respecting the complete collapse of the Dutch defence. One was briefly summed up by a prominent official yesterday in these words:

Kruger has been forced out. The people of Pretoria are unwilling to follow his fortunes longer, and have taken measures to protect the city against a siege and devastation. He has gone to Lydenburg in a final attempt to rally the Boers in that mountain stronghold, and the

burghers are now saving their property and separating themselves from a lost cause. Johannesburg has looked after its interests in the same way, and the Boer generals are not disposed to sacrifice their business investments.

The other theory has already been referred to in these dispatches as supported by members of Parliament and military men. It assumes that Kruger, Botha, Kraus and other Boer leaders have entered into secret engagements with either Sir Alfred Milner or Lord Roberts, by which the march of the British columns has been expedited and the Boer commandos scattered and kept under restraint, with a view to the protection of property and the prevention of needless bloodshed. If President Kruger has made terms of his own it has been the deepest game ever played by him, but there are members of Parliament who believe that this has been done and that he has retired to Lydenburg for the purpose of concealing his own arrangements for bringing the war to an end and obtaining guarantees of personal security and immunity from imprisonment. The Boer powers of resistance have weakened so unexpectedly and the British successes have been so rapid and complete that this theory helps to explain what is happening in South Africa.

Possibly a more accurate summary of the case would be the simple statement that from 15,000 to 20,000 burghers have found the onrush of an army of 230,000 British soldiers irresistible, and have suddenly abandoned a hopeless undertaking.

SOME OBLIGATIONS PAID OFF.

The conduct of Consul Hay at Pretoria has been most energetic and tactful. He has been a most useful and indefatigable friend to the British prisoners, laboring day and night for weeks to promote their comfort and execute the trusts confided to him by their friends in England. Tons of goods consigned to him for these prisoners have been delivered, and thousands of letters have been delivered through his instrumentality. Mr. Hay has done what the British consuls did during the war with Spain, when they looked after the American refugees in Cuba and the Peninsula, but owing to the large number of English prisoners in Pretoria he has been able to return the obligation in full measure. At the same time he has acted so judiciously that neither President Kruger nor Secretary Reitz has found fault with him, but both have commended him as an honest neutral discharging with impartiality the functions of the American Consulate. He has been liked and respected by the Boer officials, and has earned the gratitude of thousands of English families by his work of mercy among the prisoners.

I. N. F.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S REPORTS.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF ANNOUNCES THE OCCUPATION OF JOHANNESBURG.

London, May 31.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the War Office here:

Johannesburg, May 31, 2 p. m.—Her Majesty's forces are now in possession of Johannesburg and the British flag floats over the Government buildings.

The following dispatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Germiston, May 30, had been previously received:

In answer to a flag of truce I went to Johannesburg this morning, the commandant came to see me. He begged me to defer entering the town for twenty-four hours, as there were many armed burghers still inside. I agreed to this, as I am most anxious to avert the possibility of anything like disturbance inside the town and as bodies of the enemy are still holding the hills in the immediate neighborhood, from which they will have to be cleared off beforehand.

Rundle reports that he attacked a large party of Boers near Senekal on May 28. He said his casualties were not heavy.

Erabant reports that on May 28 two of his patrols, consisting of two officers and forty men, were cut off by the enemy and taken prisoners.

The War Office had also received from Lord Roberts a dispatch, dated Germiston, May 30, 9 p. m., saying:

The brunt of the fighting yesterday fell upon Ian Hamilton's column. I have sent him, as already mentioned, to work around to the west of Johannesburg in support of French's cavalry.

Continued on fourth page.

"Oh! What is so rare as a day in June," especially when spent on the Hudson River Day Line. B.R.—Adv.

TO CINCINNATI IN 2 HOURS.

New York express via Pennsylvania Railroad; leaves New York (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.) at 8:20 P. M. on June 1.

CENTRE OF AMERICAN METROPOLIS.

Is Grand Central station of the New-York Central in 4th Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New-York hotels, 25 clubs and 31 theatres.—Adv.

FASTER TRAINS TO ST. LOUIS VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

All trains quenched under new schedule.

PLATT'S CHLORIDES is a concentrated liquid disinfectant, odorless, safe and cheap.—Adv.

PROMINENT CHARACTERS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.



LIEUT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE WHITE.

LORD DUNDONALD.

LORD KITCHENER.

MAJ.-GEN. T. KELLY-KENNY.

MAJ.-GEN. R. S. HADEN-POWELL.

LIEUT.-GEN. J. D. P. PRENCH.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS.

GENERAL SIR REDVERS H. BULLER.

GENERAL P. J. JOUBERT.

GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA.

PRESIDENT S. J. PAUL KRUGER.

GENERAL PACRONJES.

GENERAL M. T. STEYN.

PRESIDENT M. T. STEYN.

FOR A JOB PRINTING TRUST

AGENT OF AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE ARRANGING FOR THE COMBINATION.

PLAN TO PURCHASE ABOUT A DOZEN OF THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENTS IN THIS CITY.

Men connected with the printing business in this city have been interested in a report that an English syndicate has been negotiating for the purchase of some of the largest job printing establishments in the city, with a view to the formation of a job printing trust and the practical control of that business in New-York. It has been reported that the negotiations have reached the stage where options on some of the largest printing plants have been obtained. The Martin B. Brown Company, in Park Place, and the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, in Pearl-st., have been mentioned in the reports as the most conspicuous of the job printing concerns which the English syndicate has been negotiating to buy.

Mr. Crawford yesterday said to a Tribune reporter that he was not aware of the sale of the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company to any syndicate. "You see," he added, "that I am busy signing checks as the vice-president of the company. I do not know of any sale of the company's plant, and I do not know of any arrangement for consolidation with the Martin B. Brown Company."

A representative of the Martin B. Brown Company said he had heard reports of negotiations for the formation of a job printing trust by an English syndicate, but he did not believe the negotiations had amounted to anything. "We have been hearing talk of that kind for three years," he continued, "but nothing has come of it."

From a man connected with one of the largest job printing establishments in the city the reporter learned that the plans for the formation of a job printing trust have been maturing several months. "The negotiations for the trust," said the Tribune informant, "have been carried on largely by the agent of an English syndicate who has been in this city several months examining job printing plants and learning the extent of the job printing business here. The agent has just returned to England, presumably to confer with the capitalists of the syndicate. The plan is to combine the business of about a dozen of the largest job printing establishments in the city, that would involve the purchase of the plants, several of which are extensive and expensive."

"Probably a company would be formed, like the American Lithographic Company, to control the business of the trust. It is understood that the combination of lithographic interests through the formation of the American Lithographic Company has been successful, and the combination of job printing interests may proceed on the same lines."

"It is not expected that the formation of a job printing trust would result in the closing of any plants or the loss of employment to printers. The number of printers employed depends upon the amount of printing to be done. The formation of a trust might put a stop to some ruinous competition in prices."

DENIED BY MR. LYON.

Albany, May 31 (Special).—James B. Lyon, the manager of the business of the Martin B. Brown Company, of New-York said to-night that there was no truth in the report that the property of this company had been bought by an English syndicate.

NEGRO DEFENDED BY A NEGRO LAWYER.

Columbia, S. C., May 31 (Special).—The trial of George Thomas, a negro, in Beaufort to-day for assaulting Mrs. W. F. Doublye, was the first instance in which a negro lawyer had conducted the defence in such a case and had interrogated the white victim in this State. W. J. Whipper, famous for his eloquence, and once elected a judge by the South Carolina Legislature, was the lawyer. His cross-examination of Mrs. Doublye was conducted with the greatest tact and delicacy. The young woman's husband and father wept in court. Whipper declared that he would as soon turn loose on a community a Bengal tiger or a Numidian lion as the man, if he were guilty; but he was not satisfied with his identification.

Thomas was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on June 2.

PECK'S METHODS ASSAILED

PARIS EXPOSITION COMMISSIONER-GENERAL SHARPLY CRITICISED IN THE SENATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 31.—Ferdinand W. Peck, the head of the Paris Exposition Commission, is the latest administrator to be charged in the Senate with unbusinesslike vagueness in making returns of expenditures incurred by his agents and subordinates. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, has for some time been complaining of the failure of the Paris Exposition Commission to furnish an itemized statement of the disbursements made to insure adequate American exhibit at the Exposition. To-day, under discussion, this complaint was renewed, and some lively criticism was aimed at the prevailing system, which seems to permit incomplete and delayed accounts on the part of various Government agents and commissions. Of course, no greater fault than vagueness was charged against the reports of the Government's representatives at Paris.

Mr. Jones pointed out that the law creating the Commission made it mandatory on the Commissioner-General to make a detailed report of his expenditures to Congress. He read a message from the President transmitting to Congress what was termed "a detailed statement" of the Exposition's expenditures. The statement contained only eleven items, the aggregate expenditures being \$240,000. Up to January 1, 1900, Commissioner-General Peck had accounted for less than \$400,000 of the \$1,400,000 appropriated for Exposition purposes. Mr. Jones demanded to know where the remainder of the appropriation had gone. The so-called detailed statement contained 33 items as \$72,000 for clerk hire, \$3,724 for personal travelling expenses of the Commissioner-General, etc., which Mr. Jones said were ridiculous as "details."

He read a dispatch from Paris indicating that there was much dissension among the members of the American Commission to the Exposition, some of whom had been charged with an endeavor to compel American exhibitors to pay for the space allotted to them. He believed that an investigation ought to be made. He then referred to a deficiency appropriation that had already been made, and inquired what that was for.

Mr. Hale in reply said that the greater part of it had been made for the completion of buildings. The Committee on Appropriations believed the sum was necessary, although he personally was inclined to the opinion that the Paris Exposition was a bad performance.

"Who is this person Peck?" inquired Mr. Stewart. "I do not know," replied Mr. Jones. "If he is a business man," suggested Mr. Stewart, "there might be a suspicion of his honesty; if not, his recklessness may be attributed to his ignorance."

"What I complain of," continued Mr. Jones, "is not that the committees of Congress have not acted with due diligence, but that no detailed statements of the expenditures of public money have been made. The air has been full of rumors that there have been the most extravagant and unreasonable expenditures of the fund provided for the American exhibit, and we all know there never has been any satisfactory report as to how this money was used."

DEFENCE FUND EXPENDITURES.

Mr. Jones said he desired to direct attention to the expenditures of the fund of \$50,000,000 voted by Congress to the President to be used as a war emergency fund. He had, he said, the utmost confidence in the integrity of the President, but thought it was due to the public that a statement of the disbursement of that fund should be made. He referred to a story concerning the purchase of a yacht at Buffalo, the charge being made that one man had received a commission of \$5,000 for effecting the sale of the vessel to the Government, the price being \$80,000. The yacht now was offered by the Government for \$25,000. He called attention also to other stories concerning the purchase of ships

by the Government, which he believed ought to have the light of day thrown upon them.

"I believe," said Mr. Jones, "that such a statement ought to be made as would set at rest the slanderous rumors and stories that are afloat, if they can be set at rest. I hope there is not a word of truth in them, but it is due the people to know how millions of dollars were expended."

Mr. Chandler called Mr. Jones's attention to the fact that the Navy Department had made to the Senate a complete report of its purchases of ships in the war, the prices paid and all the facts connected with the transactions. Naturally, he said, some of the vessels would be sold now at a lower price than was paid for them under the stress of war conditions.

Mr. Burrows presented several documents giving the amounts allotted by the President out of the \$50,000,000 emergency appropriation to the several departments of the Government. They showed that the amount allotted to the Navy Department was \$29,573,274, and to the War Department \$18,000,000, nearly \$4,000,000 of which had not been expended, and would be turned back into the Treasury.

Mr. Lodge said that every vessel purchased by the Navy Department had been passed upon and appraised by a board of naval officers before the purchase was made.

Mr. Jones, in conclusion, said he was glad to have these facts, but thought it desirable that every possible ray of light should be shed upon the expenditure of public money by public officers.

SUNDAY CIVIL BILL PASSED.

At the close of a session lasting eight hours the Senate passed the Sundry Civil bill, which has been under consideration for nearly a week. The amendment providing for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, was retained. An effort was made to reduce the amount to be appropriated, but it was unsuccessful. An amendment was incorporated providing for the beginning of work on the Memorial Bridge between Washington and Arlington Cemetery, to be erected in memory of the dead of both the Union and Confederate armies. While the bill carries only \$200,000 for the project, it is expected ultimately to cost about \$5,000,000. An amendment also was added providing for an adjustment of certain claims of the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, California, Oregon and South Carolina.

The passage of the Sundry Civil bill leaves only two general appropriation bills to be acted on by the Senate—the Military Academy and General Deficiency measures. It is expected that they will be passed by Saturday night.

MAN HUNT IN VIRGINIA.

THE SPORT CAME NEAR TO BEING TURNED INTO A TRAGEDY—BLOODHOUNDS DID NOT BAY LOUDLY.

Richmond, Va., May 31 (Special).—There was an exciting man hunt in Surrey County to-day, in which two men were pursued by bloodhounds, followed by officers of the law, business and professional men in carriages and on horseback, costless men, ragged men and small boys and negroes on foot. The bloodhounds trailed their quickest means to save their lives. The men who ran ahead of the hounds, and whose limbs and lives were more nearly jeopardized than they had expected, were Albertson White, aged nineteen, and John Ward, a negro, aged twenty-one. The men were within fifty yards of danger when they embraced small oaks. They had just reached the limbs and got out of harm's way when the panting, howling pack came and tried to reach their quarry by jumping, but could not.

Tired by the long chase and maddened by the hot trail, the dogs did not bay as loudly as they would have done had they been fresh. With perspiration and almost exhausted by fatigue and heat, had sought a shady nook and sat down to rest. The negro glanced back and saw the hounds coming. He warned his white colleague just in time, and they were in too much hurry to pick out trees, but scrambled up small oaks three or four inches in diameter. They were much nearer the trunk than the official promoters had meant. It was thought the hounds would "open up" sufficiently loud for the men to seek places of safety a fourth of a mile ahead of them.

Members of the Deep Run Hunt Club here arranged for a similar hunt a few weeks ago, but sentiment was so strong against it that it was abandoned. The hounds are the same ones that ran down the man O'Grady, who was recently lynched at Emporia.

HAZEL ADMITS THE FEE

COURT RECORD OF HIS PART IN ENQUIRER SALE.

BAR ASSOCIATION DECLARES AGAINST HIS FITNESS—TO SEND COMMITTEE TO WASHINGTON.

A transcript of John R. Hazel's testimony at a hearing before Judge Giegerich on February 5 was made public yesterday. Mr. Hazel admitted under oath that he received \$5,000 for selling the yacht Enquirer, owned by W. J. Conners, proprietor of "The Buffalo Courier," to the United States Government at the time of the Spanish-American War.

The Bar Association of New-York adopted the report of its Committee on Judiciary Nominations declaring Hazel unfit to be a Federal Judge and deciding to lay the report before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The authorities in Washington say the Enquirer, which cost \$80,000, is now on sale for \$25,000, and was a bad bargain for the Government.

ADMITTED UNDER OATH.

The Tribune on Wednesday morning printed a dispatch from Buffalo giving the story of the connection of John R. Hazel as an intermediary with the sale to the Government at the outbreak of the war with Spain of the yacht Enquirer, owned by W. J. Conners, proprietor of "The Buffalo Courier." Letters were produced to show that Mr. Hazel received \$5,000 commission for his part in the transaction, and when these were shown to Mr. Platt's Federal Judge-nominee by a reporter of "The Buffalo Express," he refused either to affirm or to deny the accuracy of the statements contained in them. These same letters indicated that Mr. Hazel had previously denied that he had told ex-Congressman Rowland B. Mahany that he received \$5,000 for his services in negotiating the sale of Mr. Conners's boat.

The Tribune this morning is able to produce a transcript of a court record which shows that before Justice Leonard A. Giegerich and a jury, Mr. Hazel, under oath, admitted that he received the fee named.

Samuel Holmes, a ship broker, brought suit against William J. Conners, the proprietor of "The Buffalo Courier," to collect a commission for bringing about the sale of the yacht Enquirer to the Government during the Spanish-American War. The defence was that the sale had been brought about by John R. Hazel, and not by the plaintiff. Here are some extracts from a stenographic report of the evidence as it was given on February 8 last:

John R. Hazel, a witness called on behalf of defendant, being duly sworn and examined, testified as follows:

Q.—About the 1st of April, 1898, did you have a conversation with Mr. Conners about the Enquirer? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you employed by Mr. Conners to sell that boat to the Government about the 1st of April, 1898? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State what you did with reference to presenting this vessel to the Government for purchase. A.—As the result of the employment I communicated with some friends in Washington, and I was hidden to come to Washington.

Q.—You went to Washington, N. Y. I went to Washington, and I also went to New-York, and on the 3d day of April I obtained a letter of introduction to Captain Rodgers, who was then chairman of this Auxiliary Board, and I presented it to Captain Rodgers and stated to him that my mission was to dispose of the Enquirer, a steam yacht that was then at Buffalo, N. Y. There were present in the room at the time Mr. Sargent, who I understood was the secretary of the Board at the time, and Mr. Patch and Commander Kelley. The captain said he feared the boat was not heavy enough for torpedo purposes, and he asked me some questions in relation to the boat that I couldn't answer, but I said I would communicate with the proprietor by wire. I communicated with Mr. Conners by wire.

Q.—Have you got that telegram? A.—Yes, sir. (Witness hands counsel paper.)

Q.—Now you may read it. A.—"New-York, April 4, 1898.—William J. Conners, care Enquirer, Buffalo, N. Y.: Wire me if she is light or heavy. Should be heavy. What about framework—light or heavy? Another meeting to-morrow."

Q.—On April 5 you sent him that dispatch that I now show you? (Handing witness paper.) A.—Yes, sir, on April 5 I sent him that dispatch.

Q.—Just read it, please. A.—"New-York, April 5.—William J. Conners, care Enquirer, Buffalo, N. Y.: Wire on receipt of this line displacement, draught, if boilers are below water. Line Board says she does not carry enough coal for torpedo purposes, but refers me to the Mosquito Fleet." That dispatch was sent pursuant to the second interview with the Board, and either Captain Rodgers or Commander Kelley directed me; told me she wasn't heavy enough for torpedo purposes; but there was some talk at that time about the Mosquito Fleet, and that she would make a very good boat for that purpose, and that I should go over to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to see Admiral Elmer. I forgot to mention that I had a letter from the Board.

Q.—Was Commander Elmer? A.—Yes, sir—and that he would know whether she could be purchased. I did go over to see Admiral Elmer, and I had a talk with him on the subject of the purchase of the Enquirer, and he said he had heard about the Enquirer, and he thought that she would be suitable for torpedo purposes, or for the purpose of the Washington authorities to purchase or to inspect. I also left a copy of the description of the Enquirer with him, and he was to communicate with me if he did obtain instructions from Washington. On that day or the day before I also wrote to Mr. Conners the letter which I now read to you, and I further explain the dispatch. In connection with this first interview that I had with the Board, Commander Patch was present and said he knew the Enquirer.

Q.—Now, read the letter. A.—"New-York (without date). My Dear Jim: I managed to obtain from Commander Dickey, who is a personal friend of mine, a letter to Captain Rodgers, and through the instrumentality of the secretary of the Harbor Board we obtained from him an audience, but unfortunately the Board was ready to go out on inspection, and I had no further opportunity to explain the merits of the boat than to read what you gave me. I had prepared a typewritten description of the boat. The first question was, 'Where is the boat?' I said in Buffalo. 'We can't use her there.' 'I can bring her here in five days.' 'Is she light or heavy?' I SAID LIGHT. ANTE THAT IS WHERE I PUT MY FOOT IN IT. Lieutenant Sargent, the secretary of the Board, said, 'We want a heavy boat.' 'Well,' I said, 'I really don't know if she is light or heavy.' 'I will wire and find out.' 'All right,' he said, 'come in to-morrow morning.' I have concluded to see it through here; at least I will not go to Washington until to-morrow's session. I have letters from United States Shipping Commissioner and United States Collector of Customs. Alexander wired to me yesterday to obtain

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