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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TERMS TO THE BOERS

Negotiation Details Are Made Public.

NO AMNESTY FOR REBELS

Crown Colony, Then Representative Government.

FRANCHISE FOR THE KAFFIRS

Million Pounds to Pay for Goods "equisitioned by the Republics.

London, March 22.—The parliamentary papers giving details of the negotiations between the Boer commander-in-chief, General Botha, and Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, issued this morning, begin with a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner to Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary. The dispatch is dated Pretoria, Feb. 22, and states that Mrs. Botha has returned from a meeting with her husband, bringing a letter in reply to Sir Alfred Milner's verbal message offering to meet General Botha as a means of ending the war on the express undertaking that he would not discuss the question of the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange River colony. Mrs. Botha assured Sir Alfred that the letter was written with that point clearly understood. General Botha referred the matter to his generals, and it was stated that the meeting would probably take place at Middleberg.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was glad to hear of General Botha's desire to treat, and hoped it was genuine. "He will find us," said the colonial secretary, "anxious to meet him on all points affecting his individual position."

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the war office, dated Pretoria, Feb. 28, reports a long interview with General Botha, who showed very good feeling and seemed anxious for peace. He asked for information, which he said he would submit to his government, the generals and the people. If they agreed he would visit the Orange River colony and get them to agree. Should all then hand in their arms it would finish the war. He said they could go on for some time and he was not sure he could bring about peace without independence. Kitchener says:

Terms to the Boers.

I declined to discuss such a point, and pointed out that a modified form of independence would be dangerous and lead to war in the future.

Replying to General Botha's inquiries, I informed him that when hostilities ceased the military would be replaced by a crown colony administration consisting of a nominated executive and an elected assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government. The Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives, the Dutch and English languages were to have equal rights, Kaffirs would not have the franchise until after representative government had been granted, the Orange Free State laws for Kaffirs would be considered good, church properties, public trusts and hospital funds would not be touched, no war tax would be imposed on farmers, assistance would be given to repair the burned farms and to enable the farms to start afresh, and colonists who had joined the republics should be disfranchised.

General Botha generally seemed satisfied with these conditions.

Prisoners and Debts.

Among the questions that Lord Kitchener apparently did not reply to were when the war prisoners would return, and regarding the taking over of debts of the republics, including those legally contracted since the beginning of the war.

General Botha was reported to be making a strong point of this. He referred to notes which had been issued, amounting to less than a million pounds.

Lord Kitchener arranged to communicate Botha's views to his government. All that he said was qualified by being subject to confirmation from the home government.

Milner's Views.

On March 3, Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener, suggesting the following reply to General Botha:

I beg to inform you that on the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of arms, ammunition, cannon and munitions in the hands of the burghers in the field at government depots or elsewhere, his majesty's government is prepared at once to grant amnesty in the Transvaal and Orange River colony for all bona fide acts of war during the hostilities, as well as move the governments of Cape Colony and Natal to similar action, qualified by the disfranchisement of any British subjects implicated in the war.

The military prisoners in St. Helena, Ceylon and elsewhere, on complete surrender, shall be brought back to their country.

Military law shall at once be replaced by a civil administration, but it is the desire of his majesty's government, as soon as circumstances will permit, to establish a representative government. On the cessation of hostilities, a high court, independent of the executive, shall be established to administer the laws. Land, church property, trusts and orphan funds shall be respected. The English and Dutch languages shall be taught in the public schools and used in the law courts.

The legal debts of the state to the amount of £1,000,000 shall be paid, even if contracted during hostilities.

The government does not intend to extend the franchise to Kaffirs in the Transvaal and Orange River colony before a representative government is granted.

No Amnesty for Rebels.

The conditions regarding assistance to the farmers, firearms, etc., are the same as those in Lord Kitchener's replies to General Botha. Sir Alfred Milner adds that he agrees to the above except as to the desires for modification regarding British subjects in Cape Colony and Natal in the Boer army, who, if they returned to those colonies will be liable to be dealt with under the laws of those colonies passed to meet circumstances arising in war. He asked:

While I am willing to concede much in order to strengthen Botha in inducing the people to submit, amnesty for the rebels is not, in my opinion, a point which his majesty's government can afford to concede. I think it would have a deplorable effect upon Cape Colony and Natal to obtain peace by such a concession.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a reply dated March 6, directs Lord Kitchener to modify the terms on a number of points.

Eventually Lord Kitchener reported to the war office under date of Pretoria, March 20 that he had written General Botha the terms the government was prepared to adopt. These were the same as already given except in the following particulars:

The government cannot undertake any liabilities regarding the debts of the late republics, but is prepared, as an act of grace, to set aside £1,000,000 to repay the inhabitants for goods requisitioned by the republican governments. If the claims, after adjustment, exceed £1,000,000, they are liable to reduction pro rata.

The Kaffir franchise, when given, shall be so limited as to secure a just predominance of the white race. The legal position of the colored inhabitants will be similar to that now held by them in Cape Colony.

The letter concludes:

I must inform your honor that if the terms now offered are not accepted after a reasonable delay for consideration, they must be regarded as canceled.

Rejected by Botha.

March 16, Lord Kitchener received General Botha's acknowledgement of the receipt of the letter. Botha wrote:

I had advised my government of your excellency's letter, but after the mutual exchange of views in our interview at Middleburg Feb. 28, it will certainly not surprise your excellency to know that I do not feel disposed to recommend the terms of said letter, but they shall have the earnest consideration of my government. I may add that my government and my chief officers here entirely agree with my views.

Rumors About French.

Paris, March 22.—Several papers print an Antwerp telegram furnished by the Havas News Agency, that a rumor is current there that General French was captured by Boers, but was released on promising not to fight against them again. Subsequently he was recaptured and shot. The report is not believed.

CZAR IS ALARMED

Elaborate Precautions to Protect the Russian Ruler.

STUDY LINED WITH STEEL PLATES

Only a Few Know How to Enter Imperial Household Under Suspicion.

New York Sun Special Service

Cologne, March 22.—The Koelnische Volkszeitung prints a letter from St. Petersburg declaring that the police entrusted with the safety of the czar do not quite trust all the members of the imperial household.

The mechanism attached to the doors of his majesty's bedroom and study lately has been altered so that only two or three persons know how to open the doors from the outside. The study has five writing tables, which the czar uses indiscriminately, so that nobody will know exactly in what part of the room he is sitting.

The walls of the study and bedroom have been lined with steel plates, and also provided with several secret drawers.

The correspondent asserts that there is great socialist activity in Warsaw. Many arrests have been made and the prisons are overflowing. Large quantities of revolutionary pamphlets and proclamations have been seized.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN

British Leave First From Disputed Land at Tientsin.

WORK ON SIDING IS STOPPED

All Danger of a Clash Is Now Over and Title Will Be Determined.

New York Sun Special Service.

Tientsin, March 22.—The British and the Russian troops withdrew from the disputed territory early this morning, and all danger of a clash here is over.

Field Marshal von Waldersee consulted Generals Wogack and Barrow last night, and they agreed to withdraw their men this morning.

General Wogack insisted that work on the siding stop until the right to the land has been settled.

The British withdrew first.

BRITISH SURPRISE

Marines Brought Up Without Knowledge of Russians.

Peking, March 22.—The troops on both sides of the disputed land at Tientsin have been withdrawn and all danger of a fracas is ended.

The opinion of the British is that the promptness of General Barrow in calling up the marines from Taku prevented a collision. The British say that before the arrival of the marines, sentries were supplied from the Madras Pioneers, who for several days were surrounded by crowds of foreign soldiers, mostly French, who assailed them with all kinds of abuse, calling them "coolies." The Madrassees were becoming restive, when the marines arrived at night and quietly relieved them, and it was only when daylight appeared that the Russians discovered the change.

CHINA IS YIELDING

Indication of Opposition to the Manchuria Agreement.

Shanghai, March 22.—Reliable news has reached here that the Tartar general, Tsing Chi, commanding in Manchuria, has been ordered to be arrested, cashiered and tried for consenting to the Russian treaty regarding Manchuria. This shows that the government is yielding to the demands of the viceroys and foreign ministers, who are opposing the treaty.

MANCHURIA NOW

Settlement at Tientsin Does Not End That Trouble.

New York Sun Special Service

London, March 22.—Tientsin retreats into the background this morning and Manchuria looms up formidably as the plague spot in Anglo-Russian relations. In Manchuria Russia is strongly intrenched in power, and that she intends her occupation of the province to be permanent is now no longer doubted.

St. Petersburg's assertion that the czar regards his agreement with China as of no concern to any other nation, and that he has explicitly told Great Britain his seizure of Manchuria is none of her business, was the subject of inquiry in the house of commons yesterday. Lord Cranborne said, though using flowery, diplomatic language, that his majesty's government would hold Russia to strict account for any violation of pledges, and that seizure of Manchuria was certainly regarded as such.

WOMAN SOLD FOR BREAD

Famine in Shensi While the Court Is Feasting.

New York Sun Special Service

Peking, March 22.—A Chinese official, who reached here from Singan-fu, says the famine in the province of Shensi is something terrible. The roots and bark of trees have all been devoured and cannibalism is common. One woman was recently sold for a pound of bread. Meantime, the court is feasting and merrymaking and boasting of safety at Singan-fu on account of its natural defenses.

SOMETHING EMBLEMATIC.
Suggestion for the Statue to Be Erected in New York in Honor of Mr. Carnegie.

ITS POWER TOO LIMITED

Bribery Committee Cannot Summon Witnesses.

A MEETING TO-MORROW

"Has Jacobson Something Up His Sleeve?" Is Asked.

FEELING AT CAPITOL IS BITTER

The Moral Effect of the Disclosures, It Is Felt, Will Be Beneficial.

The bribery investigation committee is making haste slowly. Chairman Mallory said this morning that he had intended to call the committee together this evening, but some of the members will be absent, and a meeting cannot be held until to-morrow.

The preliminary meeting can accomplish nothing. The motion under which the committee was appointed gave it no power to summon witnesses, and it will be necessary to have a resolution passed conferring such power on the committee.

Has Jacobson Something Else?

Unless Mr. Jacobson has something better up his sleeve, the principal thing before the committee will be the Washburn affidavit. Mr. Washburn's statement is unsupported, as no third party was present when the conversation took place. It does not seem probable, therefore, that any direct evidence of bribery will be offered or that any overt act will be fastened on any one.

The object of the charges will be attained, however. It will be proved to a moral certainty that corruption exists, and the public and the members of the legislature can act with their eyes open to the situation. A further result will be that some men who have had bright political futures will be left with little but dismal pasts to reflect upon.

Feeling Is Bitter.

Feeling is bitter in the house. Mr. Jacobson is probaly the best-hated man in the state to-day. But the man from Lac qui Parle is without doubt proud of the enemies he has made. The events of this week seem likely to have a profound influence on the future politics of this state.

E. C. HOGAN TALKS

The Man Referred To in the Now Famous Affidavit.

The bribery sensation is stil the sole topic of interest at the capitol. The investigation is on to-day. As far as the Washburn affidavit is concerned, the question is one of the word of Mr. Washburn against that of E. C. Hogan, New Paynesville, representative from Stearns county. Hogan is the member who held conversation with Washburn, to which Washburn makes affidavit.

Hogan does not deny that there was a conversation, and that he referred to the existence of a corruption fund. He denies, however, that he named any member as handling the fund. He asserts that he assumed Washburn to be in on the deal, because connected by family ties with large railroad interests, and that he was just trying to sound him.

Hogan's Statement.

This is Hogan's statement:

I did not offer Mr. Washburn a bribe, nor do I believe he will so state. I have from the first favored referring the gross earnings bill to the tax commission. I had heard rumors of bribery, and knowing that Mr. Washburn's father was interested in railroads thought Mr. Washburn might know if there was any truth in the rumors. I determined to sound him and awaited an opportunity.

A day or two later I met him on Wabasha street and asked him how he stood on the gross earnings tax. He replied that he favored sending it to the tax commission. I said that was the way I had felt from the first. I told him I had heard that there was $200 in a vote to send the bill to the commission. Mr. Washburn replied that he had heard nothing of that nature, and there the conversation ended. Any statement to the effect that I named a member of the house or any one else as a dispenser of money for votes is absolutely false.

What Mr. Washburn Says.

Mr. Washburn, asked to state his position, declared that his charges did not include actual bribery, but information tending to show that corruption existed. He said further:

I have made no direct charges of bribery, and I do not wish to be understood as indorsing the radical and sweeping statements made by Mr. Jacobson. In connection with the accounts of yesterday's debate, I want to say that, according to some of the papers, there is considerable misapprehension as to the remarks I made on that occasion. I made no charges of bribery on the part of the railroads, or on the part of any person.

I simply stated that I had in my possession information which I thought my duty to lay before the house before a final vote was taken on so important a measure as the gross earnings tax bill. It is for the committee of the house to pass upon this information and draw its own conclusions. Having given that information to the proper committee, I feel that my duty to my constituents has been performed. I am not in a position to discuss for publication the nature of the information which I will give to the committee.

I do not care to be classed among those who are down on corporations on general principles. I feel that railroads and corporations should be treated with absolute fairness under the law. While I am in the house, I shall endeavor to see that they are not blackmailed.

The gross earnings tax is, however, a matter for fair discussion by the legislature and by the people. I do not think that the people of this state propose to do any injustice to the railroads. They have asked to have this matter investigated by the legislature without injustice to any one. I believe that they have a right to discuss this matter and to vote for a constitutional amendment if they so desire.

I do not, therefore, believe that it is right for a majority of the tax committee to rush this important matter through without a hearing. I feel that a measure of this importance has a right to a fair hearing and to be placed on general orders. Ordinarily bills of minor importance are allowed to go on general orders and to be printed if the author so desires. In this case, however, the bill was brought into the house at 10 o'clock; Mr. Jacobson spoke for two hours and a recess was taken. At 2 o'clock a final vote was insisted upon by the opponents of the bill.

Despite the protests of many members who did not understand the provisions of the bill, its opponents declined to place it on general orders or to have it printed. I will say to this committee that there have never been but two copies of the bill, and three-fourths of the members of the house have never had a chance to read it. Notwithstanding these facts and the demand of the minority of the committee that it at least have a chance for discussion, the bill was forced to a final vote.

Another vote would have taken its consideration from the legislature and have prevented the people from voting on the proposed constitutional amendment for at least four years. I, therefore, demand a reconsideration of the vote and a committee to investigate the matters which I propose to lay before it. As to my justification in so doing, I am willing to leave the decision with the people of my own city and the state at large.

MEMBERS HAVE CHANGED

Several Who Voted for Gross Earnings Bill Two Years Ago.

The gross earnings bill passed the house two years ago by an almost unanimous vote. Only six members voted in the negative. Three of them are in the house now, Allen, W. Nelson and Umland. They voted Wednesday to refer the bill to the tax commission.

A change of front on the part of old members who two years ago voted for the bill, has been noted. Eighteen of them are on record in favor of reference to the tax commission. All but one of the eighteen voted against Jacobson's minority report. Wallace was absent, but signed the majority report as chairman of the tax committee.

The eighteen who have changed front are: Babcock, Barteau, Daggett, Dealy, Dunn, Grass, Hillary, Holm, Hymes, Kelly, Larson, Miller, Mallory, Neubauer, Pugh, Sander, Schurman, Torson and Wallace.

Sander changed yesterday and voted against referring the subject matter of the bill to the tax commission. The old members who are standing by the bill are: Bean, Bush, Cumming, Deming, Feeney, Galt, Haugen, Jackson, Jacobson, Johnsrud, Lommen, Morris, Pennington, G. Peterson, Plowman, Riley, Roberts, Schutz, Stites, Swanson, Torry—21 in all.

WETHERN'S COMMISSION.

Adjutant General Libby has commissioned Allen Wethern of Anoka, first lieutenant, Company B, First regiment, N. G. S. M.

PROGRAM IN CUBA

President McKinley Is Awaiting the Convention's Action.

ANTI-AMERICAN POLICY GROWING

Soldiers Will Put Down an Outbreak and an Insurrection May Mean Annexation.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, March 22.—If the president ever seriously hoped that the Cuban constitutional convention would accept the Platt amendment, that hope is daily growing more faint. The testimony of the party of congressmen, who have just returned from a junket to the island is in line with previous reports. Even the most optimistic are forced to admit that the feeling against the Americans is growing more bitter every day, and that there is hardly any possibility that the Cubans will yield to the demands of congress and the president.

All the testimony agrees that the people are dividing into two parties, those who favor annexation, including the Spaniards and the property owning Cubans, and the anti-American element, who want complete independence and are ready to resort to almost any measures in opposition to American control.

The attitude of the administration is one of silent insistence. The president is awaiting developments. If the convention formally refuses to accede to the Platt demands, nothing will be done. If the Cubans should attempt to go on and set up machinery of government, Governor General Wood will be instructed to refuse to recognize the validity of its actions. Should the convention make counter proposals to the United States, the president will fall back on the recent action of congress. Should there be an outbreak, soldiers will put it down. Should it assume the proportions of an insurrection, congress will be called together to take action looking to forcible annexation. This in general terms is the administration program.

Representative Fletcher returned from Cuba to-day. He is emphatic in his declaration that the Cubans cannot govern themselves and that the inevitable outcome of present friction with the United States will be the acceptance of the Platt amendment. Mr. Fletcher also declares for annexation. He said:

The Cubans are not fit for self-government, neither as regards preparedness or ability. Should the United States withdraw there would be simply a return to practices of loot and oppression, such as obtained under the Weyler regime. That is what some of the Cubans are fighting for now. They want the Platt amendment rejected and Cuba left to form her own government in order that they may obtain control and work their purposes on the ignorant people of the island. There are several factions among the leaders, each seeking to gain his own ends. Each is suspicious in the extreme of the other, and instead of a government, if left to themselves, there would be an insurrection in thirty days.

I believe the Cubans will see the futility of rejecting the Platt amendment. It will afford them an opportunity to form their government and will guarantee its stability to other nations.

Personally I believe that annexation would be best for the Cubans. With the United States in full control the resources of the island would be developed. American capitalists would then be assured that money invested in enterprises there would be safe and there would be no danger of some dictator arising and demanding tribute at intervals.

—W. W. Jermane.

Washington Small Talk.

These appointments in the Indian service in the northwest have been announced: Thomas J. Reedy of Fort Yates, N. D., industrial teacher in the Fort Belknap school, Mont., at $720 per annum; Samuel Warmolts of Milwaukee, carpenter and blacksmith in the Chamberlain school, S. D., at $720 per annum; Alexander O'Donnell of New York, baker in the Fort Peck school, Mont., at $500 per annum.

Rural free delivery service has been ordered established at Evansville, Rock county, Wis., April 15, with H. G. Hungerford as carrier.

For some reason which was not given, Senator Clapp did not sign the indorsement of Lee Willcuts of Duluth for reappointment as the collector of customs. He announced, however, that he did not intend to lay anything in the way of Mr. Willcuts.

Captain Lucas of Chamberlain, S. D., receiver of the land office there, having resigned to accept the position of commandant of the soldiers' home, the question of filling his place in the land office will be taken up by the South Dakota delegation shortly. There are several prominent applicants, among them L. B. Loughlin of Bridgewater.

Chris A. Gallagher of Minneapolis made a St. Patrick's Day speech in Detroit this year, and the newspapers of that city give him first page space, with flaring headlines. They talk about his "twisting the lion's tail," "making a passionate appeal for the Boers," "making England wince," etc., etc. They also refer to him as "Congressman Gallagher of Minnesota." His was the main speech of the day, and if newspaper notoriety is a good thing, he is fixed for the rest of his natural life.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Merriam gave an elaborate dinner Tuesday night, and about fifteen persons were present.

L. G. Powers of the census bureau gave a lecture Wednesday afternoon before the class in sociology of the Columbian university. His subject was "What Is the Social Question To-day?"

Senator Nelson has been denying himself to all callers for some time. He is getting over his sickness nicely, but the improvement is not rapid, and the doctors have ordered complete rest.

It is expected that the first volume of the late Senator Davis' literary remains will be published soon. The copy is now in the hands of a New York publishing house. The volume will treat of international law, and the introduction was written by Henry Cabot Lodge.

Representative Eddy called on Supervising Architect Taylor to-day and urged that plans and specifications for the public building at Fergus Falls be expedited so that work may be begun this summer. He was assured that it has been the intention to get out the plans for that and other buildings in the northwest immediately. Mr. Eddy also asked that Ortonville granite be used wherever stone is to go in the building. As to that, he was informed that if the successful bidder for the work offered granite from the Ortonville quarries at the same price as other granite, it would be used.

Mr. Eddy asked Assistant Secretary Spaulding about the location of the deputy collector of customs at the new international bridge. General Spaulding said that one will be placed there when the collector reports it necessary. This will be when the bridge is completed and other traffic begins. The deputy will be appointed upon the recommendation of the collector.

DINGWALL SHOT IN A RESTAURANT ROW

Jacob Litt's General Manager and John D. Leffingwell Are Wounded by a Columbia Student.

Leffingwell Resents the Man's Actions Toward a Woman---Shooting Causes a Panic in the Restaurant

New York, March 22.—Two persons were shot early to-day in the Rathskeller of the Pabst hotel, Broadway and Forty-second street by a man believed to be insane. The injured men are John D. Leffingwell, 40 years old, of the Broadway theater, who is wounded in the left side, and Alexander W. Dingwell, general manager of Jacob Litt's theatrical enterprises. Richard Hayden Morris, 25 years old, who says he is a student and a native of Tennessee not in any business and a guest of the Criterion hotel, is locked up charged with the shooting.

The police were not aware of the fray until notified at the station-house by the manager of the Rathskeller in person, who asked that a detective be sent to the hotel to arrest a man who had shot two guests. This was about 2:15 o'clock this morning. A detective found Morris in the clutches of half a dozen men and a crowd of men and women talking excitedly.

The injured men had been taken away by friends. Their wounds are not serious.

Shoots at the Crowd.

There were about seventy-five men and women in the place at 1:45 a. m., eating and drinking, when Morris entered. He appeared under the influence of drugs or liquor. It is said he made some insulting remarks about the women present, which was resented by some of the men. Morris, it is alleged, drew a revolver and discharged all five chambers. Leffingwell and Dingwall fell from their chairs with groans.

Instantly the place was in an uproar. Some of the women screamed, others fainted or ran out of the place, followed by some of the men. A number of waiters rushed at Morris, who was thrown down and disarmed. A doctor was called and after he had dressed the wounds of the two men, their friends took them home in cabs.

When Morris was arrested he appeared to be dazed and asked repeatedly:

"What have I done? What have I done?"

Morris Is Deaf.

It was only after repeated questions had been shouted into his ear that it was discovered he was deaf. In his pockets were found $62 in a bunch of pawn tickets, and a bottle of half-grain sulphate of morphine tablets and another containing a liquid solution of morphine.

Morris registered at the Criterion hotel Monday last as from New York city. He told the hotel people he was a student and had come from Boston.

Bullet in the Shoulder.

Dingwall was taken to Roosevelt hospital, where it was found that a bullet had entered his shoulder.

When Morris was arraigned in police court, he said he was Robert H. Moulton of Springfield, Tenn., and that he had been a student for three years at Columbia university. He was held in $5,000 bail for examination Monday.

Another Version.

The Evening World's report of the shooting says:

Some time after midnight Minnie Seligman and another woman, members of the Broadway Theater company, entered the Rathskeller, escorted by Mr. Leffingwell and an elderly gentleman. They had been seated only a few minutes when Morris entered, and, seeing Miss Seligman, seated himself where he could see her every movement. Just what Morris did to annoy the actress is not known, but she complained to Mr. Leffingwell, and that gentleman, arising, went to Morris and told him he would have to behave himself or move his seat. Morris' reply was to draw his revolver and start shooting.

The first ball struck Leffingwell in the side and he reeled back. His companion ran to his assistance and grappled with the young man. For his pains he received a glancing wound in the back. Morris kept on shooting, his weapon being leveled at Miss Seligman and her companion.

Meanwhile the crowded cafe was turned into a bedlam. The flying crowd swept the waiters off their feet as they charged toward the wild young man with the revolver. Finally the head waiter reached him and disarmed him.

Dingwall From Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, March 22.—Alexander W. Dingwall is from Milwaukee, where he lived nearly all his life. Mr. Dingwall was employed in one of the leading banks in this city for several years. He became well known to the theatrical profession while dramatic critic on a local paper. Nine years ago he joined the forces of Jacob Litt and two years later became general manager of Mr. Litt's theatrical business. Mr. Dingwall is well connected in Milwaukee, his father being a prominent contractor.

Leffingwell Well Known.

Chicago, March 22.—George Warren, treasurer of McVicker's theater, said of Dingwall and Leffingwell:

They are two of the best fellows alive. Mr. Leffingwell was an advance agent for Mr. Litt and at various times has acted in that capacity for Mme. Modjeska and for Otis Skinner. I understand that he was wealthy in former years, enjoying an annual income of $70,000. He once owned a newspaper in Hartford, Conn., and was known in every important city in the country.

Moulton said he was a user of morphine and that he took a good deal of the drug yesterday. He remembers going to the Broadway theater and coming out, but does not remember anything that happened from that time until he found himself in the patrol wagon.

Not Miss Seligman.

A statement was given out this afternoon at the Broadway theater that the woman with Dingall and Leffingwell was May Buckley, a member of the company at the Broadway theater. Miss Seligman said to reporters that she had not been in the Pabst at all last night.

Moulton's Home.

Nashville, Tenn., March 22.—Robert M. Moulton is the youngest son of the late Frank Moulton, at one time a well-known grain dealer in this city. His mother and other relatives reside at Springfield, Tenn. A brother lives in this city. Moulton's friends declare he is of the most kindly disposition.

CONFER ON NEBRASKA

President and Hanna Discuss the Senatorial Deadlock.

Washington, March 22.—The Nebraska senatorial situation was considered by the president and Senator Hanna. The administration is anxious that the deadlock in the legislature be broken, that the election of two republican senators may be accompanied, and the republican national committee has been exerting its influence to that end.

"I have hopes," said the senator, "that sooner or later loyalty to the republican party will bring the bolters to their senses."

Lincoln, March 22.—Another fruitless ballot was taken to-day. The fusionists brought in two men from sickrooms and raised the number necessary to elect to 65. To-day's ballot was: Allen, 59; Hitchcock, 49; W. H. Thompson, 10; D. E. Thompson, 59; Crounse, 6; Currie, 8; Meiklejohn, 23; Hinshaw, 10; Rosewater, 32; scattering, 2.

PASSES THE HOUSE

Primary Election Bill Gets a Start in Wisconsin.

HAD ONLY THREE VOTES TO SPARE

Said the Senate Will Kill It by a Larger Majority Than It Had in the House.

Special to The Journal.

Madison, Wis., March 22.—The primary election bill passed the assembly at noon to-day by the close vote of 51 to 48, after two hours' debate, the time being divided between its supporters and opponents. E. A. Miller of Hixton, who voted against the bill on third reading, was absent.

The opposition had gained five votes since Thursday, when the bill went to a third reading. The five who changed front were Duerrwachter, Haggerty, Harting, F. Johnson and Park, all republicans. Esau, Herman, Miller and Moldenhauer, who were absent when the first vote was taken, were on hand to-day, and all voted against the bill.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table, and the assembly is through with the measure. It is now up to the senate, which is expected to kill it by a majority larger than that by which it passed the assembly.

The senate this morning passed the bill providing for the appointment of a woman on the state board of normal school regents. The bill prohibiting the docking of horses also went through without opposition.

Desperate Fight on the Bill.

Sick men were pulled out of their beds and funerals postponed in the fight made against the bill. Assemblyman Evan Evans, although in no condition for business because of weakness from his recent illness, was so worked on by the opponents of the bill that he came from Milwaukee to vote against the measure.

Assemblyman Herman Miller postponed his son's funeral until to-morrow to come here. The assembly chamber was crowded and there were many women in the audience.

FLOCK TO MILWAUKEE

Thirty Chicago Traders Buy Seats on the Board.

Milwaukee, March 22.—The number of memberships in the Milwaukee chamber of commerce obtained by Chicago grain traders is said to have reached thirty. One big Chicago firm has leased quarters for a Milwaukee office, and several others are said to be negotiating for offices.

The figures on membership at noon today were announced as $165 bid and $200 asked.