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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BOER CAPITAL IS CAPTURED

Pietersburg Is Occupied by the British.

THERE IS NO OPPOSITION

British Detachment Surrounded in Cape Colony.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE ESCAPED

Member of Parliament Says English People Demand the End of the War.

London, April 9.—Lord Kitchener reporting to the war office under date of Pretoria, April 8, says:

Plumer has occupied Pietersburg with slight opposition, captured two locomotives and thirty-nine trucks.

Considered Important.

The capture of Pietersburg is regarded here as important. The place is the terminus of the railway and has been the capital of the Boer government since the evacuation of Pretoria. The whole Northern railway is now in the hands of the British.

According to Lord Kitchener's dispatch only one officer and one man were killed. The Boers evacuated the town during the night prior to Plumer's arrival, after blowing up two trucks laden with ammunition.

Lord Kitchener further reports the capture of sixteen prisoners, fifty horses and the depot of war stores at Boshmanskop, Orange River colony.

British Captured.

As an offset, the commander-in-chief reports that a detachment of 10 men of the Fifth Lancers and imperial yeomanry were attacked by 400 Boers to the northward of Aberdeen, Cape Colony, and that after several hours' fighting the British were surrounded and captured with the exception of twenty-five, who escaped.

BRITISH WANT PEACE

W. B. Cremer, M. P., Says There Is a Change of Feeling.

New York Sun Special Service

London, April 9.—William B. Cremer, M. P., the English advocate of arbitration, said to-day that six months more of the South African struggle would cause the people of the United Kingdom to demand peace almost as violently as they have hitherto demanded war. Mr. Cremer said:

During the Easter holidays I have spent a great deal of time among the voters of London. They are slowly gravitating toward a revulsion of sentiment respecting our seemingly futile efforts to whip the Boers into submission. The men who once raved for uncompromising prosecution of the war now discuss the South African problem like sane men. They fully admit the extreme difficulty of the situation and freely express the wish that the government would find some way of substituting diplomacy for its present costly and ineffective military measures.

This change of opinion will be acclerated when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, discloses his budget, and the nation sees what a vast burden of taxation and debt we are accumulating. Assuming that the Boers maintain their baffling resistance, I expect within a few months to witness a great outburst of popular enthusiasm provoked by anti-war speeches, which only a little while ago would have got their deliverers mobbed.

When the British succeed in divesting themselves of prejudice and passion, they cannot do otherwise than indorse the Boers' desperate defense of their national freedom. If the Salisbury government expects to keep the support of the people it must close up this South African business very quickly.

KRUGER WANTS TO COME

But His Doctors Oppose His Trip to America.

New York Sun Special Servi e

London, April 9.—Daily Mail correspondent at Hilversum says:

During a private conversation with Mr. Kruger, he stated that he would embark for the United States as soon as his health permitted and a suitable political opportunity offered. He said he would prefer to make the journey when summer had fairly set in.

Private information from The Hague leads to the belief that his physician is strongly opposed to any course that will subject him to excitement. Mr. Kruger's general health is fair, but he has weak heart action and has been warned that he must live quietly.

DEATH FOR REBELS

British Will Revive the Old Law in the Cape.

New York Sun Special Service

Cape Town, April 9.—The Midland News, published at Cradock, says the government has decided to deal with colonial rebels after April 12 under the old common law, which provides the death penalty for treason, instead of under the special act passed at the last session of the legislature, which is remarkably lenient to convicted rebels, providing only short imprisonment, fines and disfranchisement.

Botha May Renew Negotiations.

London, April 9.—"It is declared in Transvaal quarters in this city," says the Brussels correspondent of the Morning Post, "that General Botha will shortly renew the peace negotiations."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail wires that Cecil Rhodes, who is at Kimberley, is now in good health, having recovered from a recent slight indisposition.

STARVATION OR DEATH

GREAT MISERY IN PORTO RICO

Petition to the President Says Workmen Are Driven to Suicide.

New York, April 9.—Senor Santiago Iglesias, delegate of the Federation of Labor of Porto Rico, is the bearer of a petition from 6,000 workmen of Porto Rico to President McKinley which says:

Misery, with all its horrible consequences, is spreading in our homes with wonderful rapidity. It has already reached such an extreme that many workers are starving to death, while others that have not the courage to see their mothers, wives, sisters and children perish by hunger, commit suicide by drowning themselves in the rivers or hanging themselves from branches of trees.

Mr. Iglesias said that the trouble in a large measure was due to the enforcement of the old Spanish laws by the present administration of the island.

Filipino Losses.

Washington, April 9.—The war department estimates the losses of the Filipinos during the insurrection as follows: Number killed, at least 25,000; number captured or surrendered, 20,669; number of rifles captured or surrendered, 7,667; rounds of ammunition seized, incomplete returns, 605,142.

HERO'S WORTH RECOGNIZED

Statue of John A. Logan Is Unveiled.

ADDRESS BY McKINLEY

President Pays a Glowing Tribute to the General.

GREAT SOLDIER AND STATESMAN

Senator Depew Is the Orator—Logan's Grandson Unveils the Statue.

Washington, April 9.—The equestrian statue of John A. Logan in Iowa circle was unveiled this afternoon in the presence of an immense assemblage, including President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, members of General Logan's family and many persons eminent in the military and civil life of the nation. A grandson of the famous leader, Master George Tucker, drew the silken cord which released the flags that draped the statue.

A military parade, of which Colonel Francis L. Guenther of the Fourth artillery, was grand marshal, was formed on Pennsylvania avenue in front of the White House at 11:30 o'clock and escorted the president to Iowa circle. Many veteral organizations of the Spanish and the civil wars marched by separate routes to the scene of the unveiling. The music was furnished by the Fourth Artillery band.

General Grenville M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, presided at the ceremony. After the invocation by Rev. Frank M. Bristol, the president's pastor, General Dodge presented the sculptor, Franklin Simmons. Master Tucker then released the draperies of the statue.

President's Address.

Following a brief introduction by General Dodge, President McKinley delivered the following address:

It is a good token when patriots are honored and patriotism exalted. Monuments, which express the nation's gratitude for great deeds, inspire great deeds. The statue unveiled to-day proclaims our country's appreciation of one of her heroic sons whose name is dear to the American people, the ideal volunteer soldier of two wars, the eminent senator and commoner, General John A. Logan.

Logan's career was unique. His distinction does not rest upon his military achievements alone. His services in the legislature of his own state, in the national house of representatives and in the senate of the United States would have given him an equally conspicuous place in the annals of the country. He was great in the forum and in the field.

Some names instantly suggest a sentiment. That of Logan stands for exalted patriotism. This was the key of his success. Party politics to him was nothing when the union was in danger. When the alternative came he was swift to dedicate his life and fortune to the party of Lincoln because it stood for the indivisibility of the union. How much he did to create and increase the sentiment of loyalty and patriotism among the people of his own state and throughout the nation can never be told. He stood with Douglas holding up the cause of the union and offered his own life as a cheerful sacrifice, if need be, for its preservation.

Logan was never half-hearted. An intense patriot, he was also an intense partizan. He was forceful in the senate as he was undaunted in battle. He had convictions and followed them to their conclusions at any cost. He was never a trimmer nor a laggard. He despised duplicity, was the soul of frankness and always at the front in every struggle, civil or military, during the years of his eventful life.

Always a Leader.

He was a leader from boyhood, the recognized captain among his youthful associates. His integrity was pronounced and served him well, as integrity will serve every man who has and keeps it. His success was founded on good character, unfailing sincerity, high courage and unremitting industry. He came out of the war with the highest military honors of the volunteer soldier. Brilliant in battle and strong in military council, his was also the true American spirit, for when the war was ended he was quick and eager to return to the peaceful pursuits of civil life.

While a strict disciplinarian, he was yet beloved by all his men. No duty was too hazardous for them to cheerfully undertake and no sacrifice was too great for them to undergo when he commanded. He was not only considerate and tender of the soldiers whom he led, but generous and courteous to his brother officers. It was significant of his generous spirit that under the tempting opportunity of a great command he declined it rather than injustice should be done and humiliation put upon a brother officer. No wonder that General Logan was the idol of the rank and file of the army. They loved him; he loved them.

In Washington with most onerous and exacting senatorial duties resting upon him, he was devoted to the wants and necessities of his old comrades. His sympathy, his services and his limited purse were never denied them in their need. He was among the first commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to him we are indebted for that beautiful service which on the 30th of May each year brings to the graves of the soldier dead, among whom he now rests in everlasting comradeship, the offerings of an affectionate people and the undying gratitude of a nation.

As a popular orator his voice has been heard in every state and territory of the union, always for his country and for the flag he loved.

A Father's Tribute.

The highest eulogy ever paid him was by his father. The latter in his will divided his property between his widow and children equally, except—and I quote from the will—"John Alexander, whose marked abilities are such that he can provide for himself and aid his mother if necessary. This provision is not made from want of affection, but because of unbounded confidence in his future success."

What a remarkable tribute from father to son! That expression of faith was enough to quicken the young man's noblest aspirations and call out the best that was in him. And how worthily he vindicated the confidence! To have inherited, to have deserved, and to have fulfilled that commendation from his father's love and faith were better than any inheritance of lands and tenements, stocks, bonds and money. Beloved of father, wife and children, beloved of his comrades in war and in peace, and beloved of his country, his whole life realized his father's prophecy and its words would adorn any monument to his fame.

Depew Speaks.

The oration of the day was delivered by Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator from New York.

Senator Depew spoke in part as follows:

"In the crisis of our fate as a nation God seems to have raised up and proposed men especially for the accomplishment of the wonderful purposes which he had in store for the republic. But these wonderful intelligences, ready for great occasions and the accomplishment of historic deeds, are inactive, and undistinguished in communities like ours until their country calls them to duty.

The Mexican war at once fired the imagination of the adventurous of our land. It carried young Logan with a musket, as a private in the ranks of his company across the Rio Grande and he won his shoulderstraps in the bloody battles under Generals Taylor and Scott.

"There was no more unpromising section of the United States in which to rear a young man and a federal soldier than the ancient Egypt of Illinois. It had been settled by slaveholders and the sons of slaveholders, and its people, from blood relationship, sympathy and association, were in thorough accord with the slave-holding states from which they had come. Young Logan became their ideal and he was their representative in congress.

Slavery was intolerant of opposition and discussion. Lovejoy of Illinois, Logan's fellow member, was one of the bravest and ablest of the anti-slavery champions. When he rose to speak in the house of representatives, there crowded about him an enraged mob of members, which not only prevented his being heard but threatened his life. It was this that opened the eyes of Logan to the great truth subsequently expressed by Lincoln, that the union could never endure half free and half slave. He instantly stepped upon the side of liberty, and so imperiously demanded a recognition of the rights of his colleague upon the floor of the house that his turbulant associates went back to their seats, and free speech was vindicated.

The ceremony was concluded by a benediction by Rev. J. G. Butler.

THE STATUE

Equestrian Figure on a Pedestal of Bronze.

Washington, April 9.—The equestrian statue of Logan represented seven years of labor by Franklin Simmons, the sculptor. Congress appropriated $50,000 for the statue and $15,000 was contributed by the Grand Army of the Republic.

The bronze pedestal is twenty feet high. On its west face is a group representing General Logan in consultation with leading officers in the Army of the Tennessee. In this group are portrait bronzes of Generals Dodge, Hazen, Slocum, Leggett, Mower and Blair and Captain Strong. On the east face of the pedestal is a group representing General Logan taking the oath as United States senator, administered by Vice President Arthur. In this group are portrait bronzes of Senators Cullom, Evarts, Conkling, Morton, Miller, Voorhees and Thurman. The south front of the pedestal has an allegorical figure of War, and the north front one of Peace.

The equestrian statue rises above the pedestal fourteen and a half feet. General Logan, facing south, is represented as riding along a line of battle, his horse moving forward at a trot, his hat on and sword drawn.

The statue produces an impression of dignity, beauty and power. Humbert, late king of Italy, after a private view of the monument, knighted Mr. Simmons.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

OVER TWO TO ONE

Woman Suffrage and Woodward's Marriage Bill Defeated in Wis.

Special to The Journal.

Madison, Wis., April 9.—The Hall railway commission bill was a special order in the assembly this morning and its author made an extended argument for its passage. Dodge and Spratt also spoke for it, though the latter favored an amendment simplifying the measure. It finally went over until to-morrow.

The Evans constitutional amendment permitting women to vote was killed in the assembly, 61 to 30, after a short debate.

The senate killed the Woodward marriage bill requiring a physician's certificate of health before marriage is permitted. There was one majority against it, the vote being 17 to 16.

The Thomas resolution requiring that all state lands be appraised and placed on the market at their real value was passed by the senate. Senator Kruetzer withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill licensing stationary engineers was passed and the bill goes to the assembly.

"A CROWN OF FLOWERS"

Gambetta's Remains May Be Transferred to the Pantheon.

Nice, April 9.—President Loubet placed a crown of flowers upon Gambetta's tomb to-day. He expressed the hope that the French parliament would soon vote to transfer the remains to the pantheon. It is hoped that this transfer may be accomplished by July 14, the French national holiday.

President Loubet has been notified that the officers of the Russian squadron are returning to Nice. They will be received by President Loubet this afternoon. This evening M. Loubet will give a dinner in their honor.

DELAYS THE PARDON

McKenzie Petition Is Referred to the San Francisco Judges.

HOPE THAT THEY MAY RELENT

President May Grant the Pardon Even Without Their Indorsement.

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

Washington, April 9.—The president will not act on the application for the pardon of Alexander McKenzie for some time. He has decided that it must be submitted to the judges of the court of appeals in San Francisco, and he has directed the department of justice to forward the papers. Mr. McKenzie's friends hope that judges have repented imposing such a severe sentence and will recommend granting the pardon. Even should they report adversely, it is not altogether improbable that the president will override their views and order McKenzie's release.

Mr. McKeizie's friends in the northwest have not relaxed their efforts in his behalf, and every day's telegrams and letters from prominent men are received at the White House and filed for reference when the president again considers the petitions.

Washington Small Talk.

Philander C. Knox, of Pittsburg, was sworn in this morning as attorney general.

P. M. Church, of Sault Ste. Marie, has been awarded a contract for maintaining the buoys in St. Mary's river and Hay Lake channel, in Lake Michigan, during the next fiscal year.

Inspector McLaughlin has been selected to conduct the negotiations with the Rosebud Indians for the cession to the United States of several thousand acres of Indian lands in Gregory and Lyman counties, South Dakota. The negotiations are authorized under a provision of the last Indian appropriation act, which empowers the secretary of the interior to treat with Indians for the purchase of Indian lands. There are two townships belonging to the Lower Brule Indians of South Dakota which the government also desires to purchase with a view to opening them to settlement.

MEN VOTE FOR A STRIKE

ONE JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION

Company Prepares for a Struggle—Hope That There Will Be a Settlement.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 9.—The employes of this division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, it is said, have voted almost unanimously in favor of a strike, providing that Vice President Warren of the road persists in refusing the brotherhood officials a hearing. It is believed here, however, that Vice President Warren will ask the grand officers and brotherhood officials to return to New York to discuss the conditions. A strike would force about 10,000 miners to quit work.

New York, April 9.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey is preparing for a struggle. Men are being assembled at convenient points along the lines, and it is evident that if there is a strike the company will make a desperate effort to keep its trains moving.

IOWA STATE CONVENTION

Repub. Committee to Meet April 17 to Fix Date and Place.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 9.—Chairman Weaver has called the meeting of the republican state central committee for April 17. It will settle the time and place for holding the state convention and for the basis of representation.

LINEN SPINNERS' TRUST

It Includes All the Concerns on the Continent of Europe.

Washington, April 9.—Information concerning the formation of a trust embracing every linen spinning concern on the continent of Europe has reached the state department in a report from United States Consul Mahin at Reichenburg, Austria. The object is to control the price of linen yarn.

THE POLICY IS FIXED

President Must Follow the Terms of the Platt Amendment.

HE CANNOT WITHDRAW TROOPS

Congress Defined the Conditions Under Which He Can Act—He Has No Alternative.

Washington, April 9.—The rejection of the Platt amendment by the Cuban constitutional convention puts the Cuban question at rest until December, when congress again assembles. It will avail nothing for the Cubans to send a commission to Washington now. The president could do nothing to change the present situation. The American occupation of Cuba must continue until Cuba accepts the terms of the Platt amendment or congress sees fit to change these terms.

All Parties Agreed.

This amendment to the army appropriation bill was passed without division and by a large majority. Democrats, populists and silver men as well as republicans voted for it. All parties were agreed that some conditions must be laid down for the withdrawal of the American troops from Cuba, and they also agreed that the conditions in the Platt amendment did no more than to protect the interests of this county. The Cuban convention has settled the question of continuing the military government under Governor General Wood until congress again meets. The president has no alternative. Congress named the conditions under which he should withdraw the United States troops, accept the Cuban constitution and recognize the Cuban republic. The Cuban convention has rejected the conditions and the president has no authority to withdraw the troops.

Viewed With Satisfaction.

The situation is here regarded with satisfaction. In a measure it restores tranquility in Cuba, because it disposes of the constitutional convention, composed of revolutionists, and continues a stable government in Cuba under the administration of Governor General Wood. Gen. Wood will continue the public works he has begun to give the people work and to better their condition.

There is nothing more for the Cuban convention to do and no further excuse for its meetings in Havana. Their retirement from the stage center in Havana will give the people a rest to consider the future.

Withdraw the Troops.

New York, April 9.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says it is not improbable that almost the entire military force of the United States in Cuba will be withdrawn.

While members of the cabinet and well known senators like Mr. Proctor of Vermont are declaring that the strong arm of the military must remain until the Cubans accept the terms of the Platt amendment, the president is seeking advice as to whether it will not be well to withdraw 5,000 American soldiers now maintained at great expense on the island. Gen. Wood, governor of Cuba, is likely to resist such a step.

The president has been told for two years that one of the greatest causes of friction between the Cubans and the Americans has been the military government, yet the army has been adverse to letting go, and the army has had its way.

It is believed that the departure of the troops will cause the Cubans to feel that they are not held in check by artillery and rifles. The president has been told that it would have a good effect upon the entire political situation in Cuba and result in satisfactory relations being established.

JONES STICKS TO HIS STORY

Valet Repeats on Cross-Examination How He Killed Rice.

New York, April 9.—At the hearing of Albert T. Patrick, charged with the murder of William Marsh Rice, the Texas millionaire, in September, Charles F. Jones, Rice's valet, was recalled for cross examination. Jones told again how he killed Rice with chloroform, adhering to his former story.

SUGAR GOES UP

All Grades of Refined Are Advanced Ten Points.

New York, April 9.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced ten points today

HE SIGNS THE MANIFESTO

Aguinaldo Agrees to the Peace Proclamation Prepared by Chief Justice Arellano.

Manila, April 9.—Although the officials are uncommunicative, it is said that Aguinaldo signed the peace manifesto this morning.

Chief Jutsice Arellano drafted the document. Aguinaldo strongly objected to two clauses of the manifesto and considerable argument was required to overcome his objections.

Colonel Aba, the insurgent leader of Zambales province, with thirteen officers, eighty-three men and ninety-two rifles, surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Mancil C. Goodrell, commanding the marines stationed at Olongapo on Subig bay.

General Malvar, with about 300 men and as many rifles is expected to surrender soon at Silang in Cavite province.

LEADERS MAY BE AMBITIOUS

General Young Fears Aguinaldo May Have a Successor.

New York, April 9.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Major General S. B. M. Young, who has just returned to Washington after serving nearly two years in the Philippines, had this to say about conditions in the islands:

I believe that the capture of Aguinaldo and his acceptance of American authority will have a beneficial effect. It is impossible to say what such men as Alejandrino and Santos will do. They may be ambitious to become leaders in his stead. Alejandrino, who has been spoken of as Aguinaldo's possible successor, is an able and intelligent Filipino, but I understand that his command is scattered and small. General Tino is the Filipino leader in northern Luzon, and is quite active. Under him are perhaps 3,000 men, with a more or less loose and disconnected organization divided into guerrilla bands, who drop down on paymasters, quartermasters and commissary supply trains accompanied by small parties. They never fight in the open and take to the mountains when a force of American soldiers appears.

Even if all the leaders do surrender there will remain small organized bands for some time, which will cause trouble. I am not in favor of reducing the military force in the islands below the 60,000 limit.

Had not General Trias surrendered before the capture of Aguinaldo, he would no doubt have been selected as the Filipino leader and made an effort to continue the insurrection.

NOT CONFIRMED

Governor Wood Has Not Reported Rejection of Platt Amendment.

Washington, April 9.—No official confirmation has been received by the government of the reported rejection of the Platt amendment by the Cuban constitutional convention. The members of the cabinet consider it strange that General Wood has not communicated so important a fact if it is true.

TRUST OF STORE TRUSTS

THE DEPARTMENT STORE COMBINE

Claflin Will Supply the Goods and the Retail Stores Will Be Distributing Agencies.

Special to The Journal.

New York, April 9.—The trust of store trusts, as Claflin's department store project is called, will be capitalized at $10,000,000. The financial syndicate, which will purchase the control of the Metorpolitan dry goods stores, has been formed, and the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. has consented to lend its name.

The banker of the combination is the immense wholesale store of Claflin, the largest in the United States, the Adams Dry Goods company, Lord & Taylor, McCreery's and Bauland of Brooklyn compose the large retail stores to be included. Others will be taken in from time to time on the same method as the steel companies were absorbed by Morgan's billion dollar company.

It is proposed that Claflin will supply the goods and the department stores will be the distributing agencies.

Several previous attempts have been made to effect a combination along these lines, but they were unsuccessful. Now the pormoters have such a financial standing in both the trade itself and in the financial world, that it is announced the deal will be carried through.

Trust May Show Its Hand.

New York, April 9.—Steel men are interested in the bidding for the contract for the steel suspended structure of the new East river bridge. It is probably the largest contract for structural bridge steel advertised since the organization of the United States Steel corporation. The big company can prevent the smaller companies from getting raw products on as favorable terms as heretofore, and it may underbid the smaller companies.

Department Store Combine.

New York, April 9.—Through the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and with the powerful influence of that organization behind it, an underwriting syndicate has been formed for a vast combination of dry goods department store interests, which, it is believed, is destined to dominate both the wholesale and retail branches of that trade in many of the principal cities of the country.

Gasoline Lamp Combine.

Chicago, April 9.—Representatives of thirty manufacturers of gasoline fixtures are meeting at the Sherman House to form a gasoline lamp manufacturers' association. The members admit that the object is to keep up prices and control the trade.

STUDENT FROM NEBRASKA

It Is Charles B. Hare Who Is Supposed to Have the Plague.

New York Sun Special Service

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 9.—The supposed bubonic plague victim at the university hospital is Charles B. Hare, a sophomore medical student, and his home is at Pawnee City, Neb.

Hare is an enthusiast on bacteriology. He has done special research work for both Dean Vaughn and Professor Novy. This has strengthened the theory that the young medical student became infected while working with dangerous bacilli under culture.

TOOK NO CHANCES

Nebraskan Bent on Suicide Uses Fire and a Knife.

Waco, Neb., April 9.—Guy Anderson of Waco committed suicide by peculiarly shocking means. He wrapped barbed wire around himself and tied the wire to a post surrounded by a stack of straw, then ignited the straw and cut his throat, causing death amid the most horrible tortures. The young man was a steady going, industrious young farmer, and no possible cause can be assigned for the deed.

ANARCHY IN CHINA

Danger if the Rebellion in Shensi Is Not Crushed.

IT'S THE FAULT OF THE POWERS

Due to the Demands for Punishment—Question of Indemnity.

Washington, April 9.—The state department has heard further from Mr. Rockhill, the special commissioner, at Peking, regarding indemnity. Mr. Rockhill's principal effort is to induce the ministers of other powers to keep down their claims so that the total will not exceed £40,000,000. The state department claims $25,000,000, and the United States government is willing to make a heavy cut if the other nations will abate their claims in proportion.

The administration is satisfied that the great danger of the situation at Peking lies in delay. Had the representations of Mr. Rockhill been heeded, the officials are confident that the formidable rebellion which has now broken out under the lead of General Tung-Fuh-Sian in Shensi province would never have occurred. Mr. Rockhill was satisfied that the Chinese government was sincere when it pleaded inability to punish this general and Prince Tuan as demanded by the powers. If the court is obliged to flee from Shensi, and the great Yangtse viceroys are oversloughed by General Tung Fuh Sian, as seems entirely probable, all China will be plunged into anarchy.

CRISIS HAS PASSED

But Russia Has Merely Halted, Not Retreated.

New York Sun Special Service

London, April 9.—Emphatic denials of the accounts respecting the Japanese ultimatum to Russia have been expected and have come. The Chinese crisis has passed. The sluggish processes of diplomacy are in progress over indemnity, and evacuation will follow the settlement of the foreign claims.

Russia has halted, but not retreated. The Cossacks have secured in Manchuria a vantage ground from which neither England nor Germany is prepared to dislodge them.

Washington, April 9.—Russia's withdrawal of the Manchurian convention is believed to have obviated war between the St. Petersburg and Japanese governments. Official information here indicates that the Japanese government is satisfied with Russia's abandonment of separate negotiations with China.

REBELS ARE STRONG

Tung-Fuh-Sian and Tuan Have a Large Following.

Peking, April 9.—The Mongolian Prince Olaskan, father-in-law of Prince Tuan, proves to be an important factor in the rebellion now in progress. He urges the rebellious troops to march on Sian-fu.

Chinese that know General Tung-Fuh-Sian, say the emperor brought the rebellion upon his own head when he published the edict threatening the general with future punishment. On account of his power and influence General Tung-Fuh-Sian would not permit this, and desired to prove that power. He has the entire Mohammedan population with him. Prince Tuan also has a large following and Prince Olaskan controls the entire province of Mongolia.

The Russian minister to China, M. De Giers, responding to the letter from Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang regarding Manchuria merely refuses to hold further communication with them upon the subject.

JAPAN IS NOT SATISFIED

MANCHURIA IS NOT SETTLED

Withdrawal of the Treaty Does Not End the Question, Is Japan's View.

Yokohama, April 9.—The dissatisfaction of Japan with Russia's action is not in regard to the Manchurian agreement, the leading papers here affirm, but with Russia's action in Manchuria. Hence Japan declines to consider the abandonment of the agreement as a settlement of the Manchurian question. It is urged that this question should be brought before a conference of the ministers, like the other Chinese questions.

Mountain Lion Hard to Kill

Special to The Journal.

Mankato, Minn., April 9.—Farmers killed a mountain lion five or six miles southeast of the city two or three days ago. It was the first one seen in this section almost within the memory of man, and had been killing the farmers' hogs, making the first atack about two weeks ago.

A farmer discovered it in his pig pen and shot it through the body with a Winchester. An exciting chase followed until another farmer put a charge of shot in its head. Even then it was necessary to kill it with clubs. It measured nearly five feet long and three high and weighed nearly a hundred pounds.

It is believed to have been the same animal that was seen in the same section a year ago, when it killed some hogs and was seen by several people. The section is cut up by the LeSueur river and contains good hiding places.

Defective Page