

CHASING THE BOERS

Little Chance, However, for British to Overhaul Them.

COUNTRY FAVORS THEIR RETREAT

Commandant S. Cronje Reported as Among the Killed.

EXPLOSION AT PRETORIA

LONDON, April 25.—All the interest in the South African war is now centered in the running fight in progress between the burghers retreating from the southern portion of the Orange Free State and Gen. French's horsemen and the infantry of Gens. Pole-Carew, Chermide and Rundle. But the British hope of conclusive results is slim at present. The burghers are retreating, but the retreating has been accomplished an immense amount of damage. They clung to their positions as long as it was safe to do so, and they have now slipped off to hold the next commanding ridge, through a broken country, admirably suited for a rear guard defense.

Dispatches from Alwal North, under date of Wednesday, April 25, state the Boers left Weperen on Sunday, that many of the dead were left in the trenches unburied.

Commandant S. Cronje is reported to have been killed.

According to advices from Bloemfontein the Boers have been in the habit of getting in touch with the command at Thabanchu was frustrated by a force dispatched by Gen. Buller from Glen.

Mr. Wyndham Explains.
In the house of commons today George Wyndham, parliamentary secretary of the war office, explained the reports of Lord Roberts' advance was either retarded or modified by the secrecy of remounts. At the same time, the secretary declared, it was true that the reports of the advance had exceeded all the estimates and that the war office had invariably exceeded the requisitions from South Africa.

To Supply Rolling Stock.
Steps had also been taken to supply the necessary rolling stock for the railroads. But as far as the government was aware the military problem before Lord Roberts was not turned on the question of remounts or rolling stock, but on the fact that Lord Roberts had shifted his base from Cape Town to Bloemfontein, thus necessitating the recapturing and repair of the railroad and the clearing of the line of communications for a distance of 750 miles on a single track.

NO CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR

FOUR BALLOTS TAKEN AT INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.
Contest Seems to Be Between Durbin and Griffiths, Who Are About Equal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25.—The real work of the republican state convention began today over the nomination of the state ticket and four delegates at large. At 9 o'clock the body was called to order, and it was apparent that a fight for the nomination for governor would be made.

Good News From Baden-Powell.
The war office has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 25.—Good news from Baden-Powell up to April 10. MacLaren much better. All the wounded doing well. The Boers captured several native women who were trying to escape from the camp, but they were all shot after being stripped and jamboked.

Boers Retreat From Dewetsdorp.
A special despatch from Dewetsdorp, dated yesterday, says:

Owing to the approach of General French and to General Rundle's persistent shelling, the Boers relinquished their positions last night, retiring with their guns, in a northerly direction. General French and Rundle joined hands east of Dewetsdorp this morning.

General Rundle is pursuing the Boers in his march.

EXPLOSION AT PRETORIA

Thirteen Killed and Fifty Wounded in a Magazine.
PRETORIA, Wednesday, April 25.—A serious explosion occurred at the Begbie works, used by the government as an arsenal, last night. The walls of the building were destroyed and the structures in the neighborhood were soon a mass of flames. The shrieks of women and children in the adjoining streets added to the ghastliness of the scene.

Ten workmen were killed and thirty-two were injured, including Herr Granberg, the manager of the works. The most important of the machinery was saved.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. The works employed 200 persons, mostly French and Italians.

The Red Cross ambulance did great work in helping the wounded.

Further particulars from Johannesburg show the explosion occurred in a magazine situated on the eastern side of the city, used by the government as an arsenal. Thirteen of the occupants of the latter building were blown to pieces and fifty were injured.

Another batch of British subjects, consisting of 10 men, 225 women and 429 children, have been put over the border and are going to Delagoa bay.

HIS CAUSTIC COMMENTS

CAPT. CHADWICK MAY BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT FOR THEM.

Not Likely That Anything Will Be Done Until the Secretary's Return.

A question that is agitating the friends of Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., is whether or not he will be called to account or disciplined in any way for his caustic comments on the Sampson-Schley controversy. Captain Chadwick had command of Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, during the battle of Santiago bay and he has always been an ardent partisan of Admiral Sampson. He has never attempted to conceal his contempt for the course of Admiral Schley, and has made a number of public statements to that effect. According to the friends of Admiral Schley, he has at last overstepped the bounds of propriety, however, in a recent newspaper interview, and has rendered himself liable to punishment for violation of section 226 of the naval regulations, which prohibits profane utterances of naval officers by their colleagues.

His Alleged Utterances.
The alleged utterances of Capt. Chadwick that are objected to are as follows:

"Every one of us feels the disgrace that Schley has put upon us. It is not Sampson or Schley that we care about or are anxious to vindicate. It is the honor of the navy that has been assailed, its esprit de corps that has received a serious blow, and in the opinion of officers it has been injurious to us abroad by a disgraceful exhibition of the feelings of which Admiral Schley has been guilty."

"I have for him only contempt. I would not shake his hand if he offered it to me, and in this I believe I am in the sentiments of almost the entire navy. If Admiral Schley desires a vindication, let him ask for an investigation of his conduct. The men who fought the ships at the battle of Santiago, and the general public, I am sure, desire such an investigation, and I will be willing to abide by the result, whatever it may be."

Availing the Secretary's Return.
It is said at the Navy Department that the matter has not been officially brought to the attention of the officials, but it is admitted that if that is done it will be investigated. It is not likely, however, that the matter will be taken up by the Secretary Long, who has gone to Boston and will not be back before next Monday.

The usual course of procedure in such cases is for the Secretary to call upon the officer for an explanation of his conduct, and in case the explanation is not satisfactory to order a court of inquiry. What has happened in the case of Chadwick is more serious, that his assertions were made in the absence and inability of Admiral Schley to reply.

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INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25.—The real work of the republican state convention began today over the nomination of the state ticket and four delegates at large. At 9 o'clock the body was called to order, and it was apparent that a fight for the nomination for governor would be made.

The candidates of the six candidates for the gubernatorial nomination did not close until long after midnight, and each contestant expressed the utmost confidence in the outcome.

A telegram from Senator Beveridge, who is in Danville, N. Y., by reason of the illness of his wife, was read, expressing regret that he was unable to be present, and sent greetings to the convention.

The following candidates were placed in nomination for governor: J. S. Dodge, J. L. Griffiths, W. S. Haggard, W. T. Durbin, F. B. Posey, and E. C. Dodge.

The following candidates were placed in nomination for lieutenant governor: J. S. Dodge, J. L. Griffiths, W. S. Haggard, W. T. Durbin, F. B. Posey, and E. C. Dodge.

The result of the first ballot for governor was: Durbin, 325; Griffiths, 214; Hozate, 175; Haggard, 138; Posey, 254; Dodge, 207.

There are 1,434 delegates, making 718 votes necessary to nominate.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Durbin, 325; Griffiths, 337; Hozate, 157; Haggard, 138; Posey, 224; Dodge, 191.

The fourth ballot resulted: Durbin, 454; Griffiths, 414; Hozate, 130; Haggard, 39; Posey, 213; Dodge, 178.

PORTO RICO'S FINANCES.

Receipts for First Half of Fiscal Year Were \$851,404.64.
The division of customs and inland affairs of the War Department made public today the statement that the total receipts of the Porto Rican treasury for the first half of the current fiscal year were \$851,404.64.

The receipts were divided as follows: Customs revenue deposited by collectors, \$67,949.86; deposits of funds in trust by contractors, \$250; postal revenues deposited by acting postmasters, \$20,827.57; money received from the sale of stamps, \$1,150,000; director general of posts, to meet deficiencies, \$9,426.08; deposit of general internal revenue receipts, \$2,794,339.39; deposit of trust funds, \$4,070,606; deposit of internal revenue receipts, \$9,512,228; deposit of funds in trust, \$1,519,711; deposits by collectors of internal revenue to credit of municipalities, \$1,850,000; fees and fines deposited by the clerk of the United States provisional court, \$3,557,062; deposits of fee for trade-mark, \$7,500; deposits of funds in trust, \$1,500; expenses for title and part of money bond, \$45,000; deposit by city of Fajardo for the industrial and normal school, \$20,000.

IN SHAFER'S INTEREST.

Bill Introduced Authorizing Appointment of a Major General.
Senator Burrows introduced a bill in the Senate today authorizing the President to select from the retired list of the army an officer not above the rank of brigadier general who may have distinguished himself during the war with Spain in command of a separate army, and to appoint him to be major general on the retired list.

The bill is in the interest of Gen. Shafer.

Progress of the District Bill.
The conferees on the District appropriation bill will probably not hold their first meeting before next Tuesday or Wednesday. Senator Sewell, member of the committee, will be out of the city tomorrow and Saturday.

MUST PAY AT ONCE

This is the Latest Note From America to Turkey.

NEGOTIATIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Mr. Griscom Will Press the Claim Vigorously There.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, April 25.—The negotiations between the United States and the Porte regarding the American indemnity claims have again been transferred here, since the American chargé d'affaires, Griscom, yesterday handed D'Affaires Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, a note based on instructions he had received from Washington, the tenor of which has not yet been made public. It is understood, however, that it demands prompt payment of the indemnity.

The note will be discussed at the council of ministers today. Similar steps by the other powers are regarded as imminent.

Mr. Griscom, in the present circumstances, declines to express his views.

Immediate Attention Urged.
The only issue at present, however, is the execution of the Porte's repeated promises to Minister Straus to pay the indemnity.

After Mr. Straus left, the matter remained in abeyance until the Associated Press despatch from Washington April 17, sharply reminded the Turkish government to take the necessary steps to settle the indemnity.

The Porte immediately directed the Turkish minister at Washington, asking for explanations of the reported refusal to abide by the result, whatever it may be.

It is said at the Navy Department that the matter has not been officially brought to the attention of the officials, but it is admitted that if that is done it will be investigated.

LABOR RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

Three Men Seriously Injured While Working on Non-Union Job.
CHICAGO, April 25.—Three men were seriously injured in the trades union labor union upon non-union workmen today. The injured were: Patrick Tansey, teamster, seriously injured by mob; Henry Scheiborn, teamster, badly beaten by mob; Stephen Gaul, carpenter, slugged from behind by three men.

Tansey and Scheiborn were engaged in hauling sand to the Western Electric building, against which a strike is directed. They had dumped the sand in front of the building, when a mob of fifty men, headed by mostly pickets, began hurling bricks, stones and paving blocks at them.

The strikers then closed in on Tansey and Scheiborn, and pounced and kicked them. The arrival of the police dispersed the mob and the injured men were taken to their homes.

Gaul, who is sixty years of age, was going to his work when set upon. Oscar Noid, a union carpenter, was arrested and charged with participating in the assault.

The strikers today held a meeting at which who are to sing in the chorus which is to be a feature of Dewey day have been threatened with violence if they persist in attending rehearsals. The threats are said to have been made by union pickets and their sympathizers, who, according to Prof. Katzenberger, have been standing guard at the entrance to Steinway Hall, where the rehearsals take place, frightening some of the girls away and causing general consternation. The unions are arrayed against the whole celebration committee because the Dewey grand stand is being built by non-union men. Prof. Katzenberger, director of the chorus, has had to the police for protection.

BIG STRIKE AT BUFFALO.

About 2,200 Employees of New York Central Road Out.
BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—The employees of the New York Central railroad shops—about 2,200 men in all—went on strike this morning. This morning includes 1,896 men in the shops and 400 in the yards. An increase in wages and the reinstatement of certain men alleged to have been unjustly discharged is demanded by the men.

REGARDED AS "ALLOWANCE."

Distinction Raised Over Money Given Officials in Cuba.
The friends of the administration in the Senate are somewhat disturbed by the fact disclosed in the reply of the Secretary of War to the Bacon resolution that the order making the extra allowance to American officers in Cuba designated that to the governor general of Cuba and the governor of Havana as "salary." The republicans are prepared to deny the allowance, but the designation of this allowance as "salary" appears to present a violation of law which, though it be pronounced technical, may be difficult to justify except upon the grounds taken by that of Connecticut that the power of the President is above statutory law when acting under military law.

Capt. Treat to Join His Regiment.
Capt. Charles G. Treat, 7th Artillery, has been relieved from temporary duty in this city at headquarters of the army and ordered to join his regiment.

ALL RESPONSIBILITY DENIED

MINISTER COREA GIVES THE FACTS OF THE DAVID EXPEDITION.

A Party of Refugees From Colombia, Who Returned to Their Revolted Countrymen.

Senator Corea, the Nicaraguan minister here, has delivered an emphatic denial of the story that Nicaragua was an hostile design upon Costa Rica, and especially that the David expedition was in any sense a governmental enterprise.

Because of the reticence in the news despatches of rumors to that effect, the minister proceeded to give his knowledge of the whole expedition, and Secretary Hay today and disposed of these stories finally and completely. The minister says that Chiriqui, the point where the expedition landed and made its way to David, lies in northern Colombia, and is separated from Costa Rica by an almost impassable mountain range. No one with any military talent would ever seek to make a base of operations against Costa Rica.

It is true that the expedition did sail from Nicaragua, and that the Nicaraguan government was the one that was explained by the minister in a manner to completely exonerate the Nicaraguan government from any responsibility for the departure of the expedition. A number of Colombians, some of them refugees, had taken up their residence in Nicaragua, and the Nicaraguan government, which he had taken up his residence in Nicaragua, had taken up his residence in Nicaragua, and the Nicaraguan government, which he had taken up his residence in Nicaragua, had taken up his residence in Nicaragua.

The leader of the expedition made a private arrangement with the master to transport a party, and as it was small, numbers only about twenty, and as the tug was used to setting off without orders, the Nicaraguan government was ignorant of the fact that he was going to Costa Rica. It appeared that when the tug master returned from Chiriqui and admitted that he had acted without any authorization from the Nicaraguan government.

It was further stated that the Colombians were not to be taken to Costa Rica, but to the eastern part of their own country, Colombia, rather than attack Costa Rica, which was the purpose of collecting from the friends in that section funds to aid the Colombian revolutionists and not to engage in the Nicaraguan expedition.

It is said that they have not been in hostile collision with the government troops since the time they landed.

All these facts, in the opinion of the minister, make it plain that the Nicaraguan government is not responsible for the expedition, and that the expedition was a private enterprise of a party of refugees, which slipped away from the Atlantic ports of the United States before our war with Spain.

CANCELED BY NICARAGUA

CONCESSION TO THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY LAPSES.
The Nicaraguan government has finally canceled the concession to the Maritime Canal Company to construct a ship canal across Nicaragua. That decision is the result of proceedings covering a period of nearly seven months. The original concession would have expired October 5 last, but the company applied for an extension of the period. That was refused by the Nicaraguan government, and then the company, contending that it had been prevented by circumstances beyond its control from carrying out its contract, had resort to an article in that contract providing for a settlement of differences between the company and the Nicaraguan government by means of arbitration.

The Nicaraguan government admitted the obligation to arbitrate the matter, and appointed its arbitrators. The company was invited to do likewise, but the original contract in accordance with the common law of nations, it must name Nicaraguans as arbitrators. The company refused to do so.

On the 31st of January the Nicaraguan government appeared before the superior court and asked for a judgment against the company that it should be held to its contract, but that it failed to do so. The court held that it had failed to take an appeal to the court within the legal period of four months.

Since that date the matter has been held under consideration and the United States minister to Nicaragua, Mr. Merry, has been endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the issue. Information has just reached here, however, that the courts have ruled against the company's claim, the Nicaraguan government has finally refused to extend the period of time allowed for the construction of the canal, and the concession to the Maritime Canal Company has lapsed.

ONLY HIS ARMY PAY.

Denial of a Charge Concerning Lieut. Brooks, Auditor of Cuba.
Acting Secretary McKeljohn of the War Department is authority for the statement that the charge which has been made that Lieut. E. C. Brooks of the army, recently assigned as auditor of Cuba, is drawing the salary of \$1,800 per annum in addition to the treasury of Cuba of \$1,800 per annum for incidental expenses, making a total of \$3,600 per annum for the services of this officer as auditor of the island in addition to his army pay of \$2,700 per annum, is an absolute fabrication and falsehood. The fact is, says Mr. McKeljohn, that Lieut. Brooks was assigned by a military order to perform the duties of auditor of the island treasury of Cuba, and the only compensation he is receiving for his services in that capacity is his army pay.

TO CAMP ON MT. WHITNEY.

The President, Cabinet and Members of Congress Invited.
Representative Nequid of California today sent to the President, members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in Congress invitations from the board of trade of Visalia, Cal., to join in a thirty-day camping party which is to visit Mount Whitney and the Sequoia National Park in the Sierra Nevada mountains about July 13.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Secretaries Long, Gage and Root left here yesterday afternoon for Boston to attend the banquet tonight of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Geo. M. Eichelberger of Urbana, Ohio, is the guest of A. C. Shaw of Euclid place.

Captain C. H. Gordon of the 47th United States Volunteers, commanding three companies, who so completely put to route a large force of insurgents at Logogon, Alibon, near the Philippine Islands, is reported from Manila April 25 as a son of Colonel D. S. Gordon, United States army, retired, of this city.

OLEOMARGARINE CASE

Consideration of House Resolution Postponed.

MINORITY REPORT PREPARED

Reasons Given Why It Should Be Adopted.

PUBLIC ENTITLED TO KNOW

Consideration of the oleomargarine resolution of inquiry in the House was postponed for a week by the request of a member of the committee who desired to be absent today.

The minority report on the resolution has been prepared and is signed by Mr. Dooliver and Mr. Tawney. The report is as follows:

Minority Report.
We, the undersigned members of the committee on ways and means, dissent from the views of the majority submitted in respect to the resolution No. 229, and submit the following as our reasons therefor:

This resolution is for an act and is entitled to consideration concerning the amount and character of the material used in the manufacture of oleomargarine as shown by the returns filed by the manufacturers of oleomargarine with the commissioner of internal revenue. This information is filed in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act defining butter and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine."

The only objection urged by the majority to the passage of this resolution is that under section 3167 of the Revised Statutes the returns are not to be made until the 1st of January following the year in which the information is to be furnished.

A mere casual reading of this section shows that it has no relation whatever to information filed with the commissioner of internal revenue or the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the express requirement of law. It relates solely and alone to information concerning the operation of any business of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties. He shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall be dismissed from office, and shall be liable for the expense of holding any office under the government.

No Prohibition.
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The Secretary of the Treasury is not, therefore, prohibited from making to this House the information which is now known as the oleomargarine act, expressly provided shall be filed with him, or with the commissioner of internal revenue, in respect to the character and amount of materials used in the manufacture of this alleged food product. The statute rolled back the clock for one year, and the meaning of the kind. It is simply ridiculous to claim that it does, for that claim can only be sustained by saying in effect that the government has imposed a tax upon that product, and in the interest of the public health has required that person who manufactures or monthly returns to the commissioner of internal revenue showing the character and quantity of the ingredients used for that purpose. But that is not the case. It shall not be within the power of either house of Congress to obtain this information either for the benefit of the public health or for the purpose of amending existing legislation respecting the manufacture of this so-called food product.

Manufacturers Declined Information.
There are now pending before two committees of this House bills in relation to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. One of these bills is for an act to amend the act relating to the manufacture of oleomargarine. When the manufacturers of oleomargarine appeared before the committee and were asked what materials were used by them in the manufacture of their product they evaded the question and declined to give information as to the character and amount of the materials or the proportions thereof.

The act known as the oleomargarine act clearly intended that the character of the materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine should at all times be known to the public, and for the reason that the public health demands it. To hold otherwise in respect to an artificial food product, manufactured under surveillance of the government, would be a monstrous proposition. Congress, by the passage of this act, intended to place the manufacturer of oleomargarine establishments to make return of these materials, but it also authorized the commissioner of internal revenue to "decide whether any substance made in imitation or semblance of butter, and intended for human consumption, contains ingredients which are injurious to the public health; but in case of doubt or contest his decision in this class of cases may be appealed from to a board hereinafter constituted for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the surgeon general of the army, the surgeon general of the navy and the commissioner of agriculture, and the decisions of this board shall be final in the premises."

Intention of Congress.
If it was the intention of Congress that these returns should be made to the commissioner of internal revenue and kept secret, so that the public should not know what material was used in the manufacture of this product intended for human consumption, it certainly would not have intended to place the manufacturer of oleomargarine establishments to make return of these materials, but it also authorized the commissioner of internal revenue to "decide whether any substance made in imitation or semblance of butter, and intended for human consumption, contains ingredients which are injurious to the public health; but in case of doubt or contest his decision in this class of cases may be appealed from to a board hereinafter constituted for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the surgeon general of the army, the surgeon general of the navy and the commissioner of agriculture, and the decisions of this board shall be final in the premises."

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