

URGING FEDERAL ACTION

Taylor Extremely Anxious for National Interference.

Marshall, the Republican Aspirant for Lieutenant Governor, said to be in Washington connecting a scheme-Senator Deboe quoted as predicting a change in Affairs.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 26.—Taylor arrived here this morning at 10:20 o'clock, after two days in Louisville. He went directly to his office in the Executive Building.

Golden had said that Taylor remarked to E. J. Howard, of Harlan county: "You fellows will have to do something first, then I will call out the militia."

Although Taylor strenuously denies it, he is making supreme efforts for Federal interference in Kentucky affairs. Lieutenant Governor Marshall is in Washington, and has an engagement for a conference with Attorney General Griggs today.

A despatch from Kimberley says Boer prisoners brought in there assert that a Boer officer, who had been captured since August, 1898, of those who have become incapacitated for duty or committed suicide, as contagious diseases prevalent there, and as to the number of soldiers who have become insane, etc., was laid before the Senate.

BOER PAUL'S DELEGATES

Said to be on a special mission to President McKinley.

LONDON, March 26.—In circles here that are in touch with the Boer rulers it is declared that the three delegates who left Lourenco Marques on a German steamer on March 13 are bound on a special mission from President Kruger to President McKinley.

They declare that the reports to take effect must have been given out by members of the Boer staff, and that President White's statements on the subject in the United States were not only unauthorized, but have caused a false impression that has injured the cause of the Transvaal.

It is conceded by the Boers quoted that the war has reached a critical stage. The overwhelming numbers sent out by the British have surprised the Transvaalers, they say. Pretoria will be strongly defended, it is declared, and President Kruger's "price that would stagger humanity" is asserted to mean the members of English soldiers who will fall if they attempt to take it.

USE OF EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

A Parliamentary Statement That No Further Action is Possible.

LONDON, March 26.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of State for War, stated that there was no doubt from the reports of Lord Roberts and others that explosive and expansive bullets had been used by the Boers.

BRITISH OFFICERS SHOT.

Captain Lygon Killed and Others Wounded by the Boers.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 26.—While Lieutenant Col. A. E. Coddington, of the First Battalion of the Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant Col. E. M. S. Crabbe, of the Third Battalion of the Grenadier Guards; Captain Lygon, regimental adjutant of the Grenadiers; Lieutenant G. F. Trotter, of the Grenadiers; an orderly and a guide from Grahamstown, were riding north six miles beyond the guards' lines, in the direction of a farm in Bishop's Glen, they saw four Boers near a kopje.

They rode toward the hill, and when they were about halfway up they were met by a sharp fire from the kopje. Captain Lygon was hit in the neck and killed. Lieutenant Colonel Coddington was hit in the chest, and Lieutenant Colonel Crabbe in the wrist. Lieutenant Trotter was wounded in the arm. The orderly and a guide were also hit.

The Boers all were subsequently learned, were from Johannesburg. They took the wounded British to a farmhouse, where they dressed their wounds and otherwise attended to them, after which they left the farm. Captain Lygon was buried in the afternoon.

DENOUNCED BY IRISHMEN.

New York Societies Condemn the Dublin Corporation.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Representatives of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Clan-na-Gael, and several Irish literary and athletic organizations met at Fernando's Assembly Rooms, at Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday and passed resolutions, denouncing the Dublin corporation for preparing to welcome the Queen to Ireland, and "the attempt of the English Government to conciliate the Irish people." John T. Hughes, President of the Cork Men's Association, presided.

The resolutions were passed with great enthusiasm, and declared that "the bribes and strategy and by other disreputable means" the unworthy among the Irish had been induced to prepare addresses of welcome for the Queen, and to hold out the pretence that the people of Ireland were deceived by her specious behavior, and that the Irish societies of New York desired to hold the governments and peoples of the civilized world, that the actions of a few renegade councillors of one Irish town and the pusillanimous conduct of a renegade mayor "did not represent the attitude of the Irish people any more than the actions of the unfortunate driven into the British Army by English mercenaries represented the attitude of the Irish people in the conflict in South Africa.

SCHOOLBOYS FAVOR BOERS.

A Meeting to Express Sympathy Called in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A deputation of twenty Philadelphia schoolboys called at the office of George W. Van Sicken Saturday, on their way to meet some New York and Brooklyn schoolboys to arrange for a schoolboys' meeting in behalf of the Boers.

The meeting in Philadelphia is to be held on April 9, in the Academy of Music. More than 10,000 schoolboys called their good wishes to the President yesterday, and received the following reply from Dr. Leyds.

Schoolboys address highly appreciated. Respectful inability of calling Pretoria on account British press, but will write. W. Bourke Cockran will address the meeting in Philadelphia.

French Monument to the Old Guard.

PARIS, March 26.—The Military History Society, at its annual dinner, resolved to build a monument at a cost of \$1,000, to the French soldiers who fell at Waterloo. The monument will be placed in the Bois de Boulogne where the last two squares of the Old Guard fell, and here the monument will be erected.

Korean Hosts in the Field.

TACOMA, Wash., March 26.—Oriental mail advices are that 2,000 Korean riflemen have taken the field, and that no more mining concessions shall be granted to foreigners. They cite the fact that foreign companies are making millions while they are starving.

Destroyed by Fire. LAWRENCE, Mass., March 26.—The Benson Flour Milling plant was destroyed by fire this forenoon, with a loss of \$150,000.

Ask your druggist for Kretol.

MR. HANNA TO THE FRONT

He Defends the Republican Policy on the Tariff Bill.

A Declaration That the Change of Tariff Was Not the Result of a Deal—A Sharp Colloquy Between Messrs. Allen and Gallinger on Matters in the Philippine Islands.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Hanna called attention to a newspaper statement that the change of Republican policy on the Porto Rican bill had been the result of a deal; and that the carrying out of the free trade policy would result in a deal to the Republican party of a large contribution, and that its reversal would mean a very large contribution to the election fund. He did not believe that any Republican member of the House made any such statement, as alleged in the newspaper article. He hoped that the matter would be fully investigated, but for himself he "branded it as a malicious lie."

The resolution offered last Saturday by Mr. Allen calling on the Secretary of War for a statement of the number of soldiers who have been killed or died from wounds and diseases in the Philippine Islands since August, 1898, of those who have become incapacitated for duty or committed suicide, as contagious diseases prevalent there, and as to the number of soldiers who have become insane, etc., was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Gallinger suggested that the resolution should be referred to a conference on Military Affairs, and made a remark as to the information being sought in order to discourage enlistments.

Mr. Allen protested that he had no such purpose. He had never discouraged enlistments in the Army.

Mr. Gallinger explained that what he said was that in his judgment the matter would have that effect.

Mr. Allen served three years and two months in the Army of the United States at a time when there was a war; when it was not a Sunday school entertainment. And it is not recorded in the history of New Hampshire that his plume waved in the forefront of battle at that time. To refer the resolution to the committee on Military Affairs would be to destroy and smother it. I am credibly informed that the Army now in the Philippine Islands will have to be withdrawn in a few months and that the Government or our Army will be paralyzed and absolutely useless in consequence of disease. I have no hesitation in saying now that if any young man asked me whether he should enlist in the Army, I would tell him "No," and I would take the consequences.

Mr. Gallinger expressed his regret that Mr. Allen should have made a personal attack upon him.

Mr. Allen disclaimed any such intention. He had not the slightest thought of making a personal attack on the Senator.

Mr. Gallinger remarked that he had heard that disclaimer, but it was not the first time that the Senator from Nebraska had said that he did not desire to hear (Mr. Gallinger) had not. His remark had been offered to the Government, and had been declined. He had thought, insufficient grounds. He had no desire to smother the resolution; but he thought it best to agree to the resolution offered. He did not know whether or not the soldiers were to be sent to the Philippines in the next few months. He did not believe that the mortality in the Army there was large, or that the percentage of sickness was more than had been expected.

On motion of Mr. Hawley the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and an order was passed that it be reported to the Senate on Thursday.

Mr. Allison reported from the Finance Committee a bill for the purchase of metal and the coinage of minor coins, and it was read and passed.

The bill making further provision for a civil government for Alaska was taken up and its consideration was postponed until 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the Porto Rican bill was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business, and Mr. Foraker, who is in charge of the bill, asked that it be laid aside temporarily so that the Alaska bill might be proceeded with.

Mr. Morgan objected and complained that the Porto Rican bill was not being pressed. Mr. Foraker replied that a conference on that bill was to be held at 3 o'clock today and after that he proposed to press it to a vote, without yielding to any personal request.

After some further colloquy Mr. Foraker continued: "I have no disposition to find fault with anybody. I think that it is pretty generally the wish of Senators that the Porto Rican bill shall be brought to a vote at the earliest day possible. Commencing tomorrow I shall insist on the consideration of the unfinished business until it is disposed of."

The Porto Rican bill was laid aside, and the consideration of the Alaska bill was continued.

Mr. Hansbrough offered an amendment providing that aliens shall not be permitted to hold mining claims in Alaska.

GILLMORE ARRIVES IN TOWN.

The Lieutenant Commander Sees the President and Secretary Long. Lieut. Commander J. C. Imre, United States Navy, whose captivity in the hands of the Filipinos made him an object of intense interest to the American people for eight months last year, arrived in Washington today from San Francisco. He was accompanied across the continent by Mrs. Gillmore, who went to San Francisco to meet him on his arrival there in the transport Solace.

Immediately after reporting to the Bureau of Navigation, Lieutenant Gillmore said his respects to Secretary Long, who gave him a warm greeting. At the Secretary's suggestion, Lieutenant Gillmore accompanied him to the White House, where the officer had the privilege of presenting to the President his experiences as a prisoner.

THE PORTO RICAN TARIFF.

Senator Davis Proposes a Substitute for the House Bill.

Senator Davis of Minnesota has prepared as a substitute for the House 15 per cent Porto Rican tariff bill one which provides for free trade between the island and the United States and for raising funds for the support of the insular government by imposing 15 per cent of the internal revenue taxes of the United States.

It constitutes Porto Rico an internal revenue district, and provides that the United States providing for internal revenue taxation and collection not wholly inapplicable being extended to the island, but the amount levied and collected shall be but 15 per cent of those imposed by the laws of the United States. No stamp taxes upon written or printed documents, however, are to be collected. The collections, however, are to be expended for the government and other public purposes in the island.

Upon tobacco not grown in Porto Rico, and upon all manufactures thereof and upon rum or other distilled spirits produced from substances not grown in Porto Rico the full internal revenue taxes are to be collected, but where those articles are of Porto Rican origin the tax is to be 15 per cent.

Section 5 gives the President, whenever he shall be satisfied that a local self-government has been established in Porto Rico adequate rates and collect taxes by its own legislation, the power from time to time, by proclamation, to decrease the said percentage of taxation or to wholly abolish it.

Section 6 provides for absolute free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Section 7 declares the act to be provisional in its purpose and intended to meet a pressing present need for revenue for the island of Porto Rico, and provides for its discontinuance after March 1, 1902.

PORTO RICAN GOVERNMENT.

The Senate Committee Meets. But Postpones Action on the Bill.

The Senate Committee on Porto Rico met this morning with the intention of reporting back to the Senate the Porto Rican Civil Government bill, recommended to the committee Saturday, but, in view of the unsettled nature of the question, postponed action until after the Republican caucus this afternoon.

The "harmony committee" of Senators also met this morning, but were unable to agree upon any plan of harmony, and will so report to the committee later in the day.

ARMY BILL TAKEN UP.

Mr. Hull Explains His Provisions to the House. Private pension bills reported Friday from the Committee of the Whole were taken up by the House immediately after the reading of the Journal today, 123 being reported at the rate of two a minute.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Babcock had next Monday set aside for District of Columbia business.

Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved the consideration of the Army bill, and sought to have the vote taken on Thursday, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Hull said there would be no opposition to the bill.

Mr. Richardson wanted the general debate postponed on the bill until 1 o'clock, when the bill should be considered by sections.

After a brief debate the House went into the Committee of the Whole on the bill at 1:18, with no objection to the time for a vote. Mr. Hull took the floor and briefly explained the bill.

FOR A DIPLOMATIC COLLEGE.

A Bill Providing for an Institution in This City.

A bill was introduced in the House today by Mr. Aldrich to establish a Diplomatic, Consular, and Civil Service College at or near Washington.

It is provided that as soon as practicable it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to appoint a commission consisting of seven members of which the Secretary of State shall be one and shall be the head of the commission; three members shall be Senators or former Senators or Representatives or former Representatives of the United States.

This commission shall report to the next session of Congress a bill in detail to carry out the design of establishing a Diplomatic, Consular, and Civil Service College of the United States at or near Washington.

It is recited in the bill that the purpose of this college is to educate, at the Government's expense, young men and women not over twenty-one years of age for the civil service, and men not over twenty-five years of age for the diplomatic and consular service. Appointments to this college are to be made on the same general plan as appointments of cadets to the Military and Naval Academies of the United States. Upon graduation they shall receive appointments in the Government service.

TO RETIRE HAWAIIAN SILVER.

The House Committee Reports Favorably on the Bill. The House Committee on Territories has reported favorably a bill for the retirement of the silver coins and certificates issued by the Government of Hawaii. Secretary Gage and Director of the Mint Roberts were before the committee today and recommended the action taken.

Nearly \$1,000,000 of Hawaiian silver dollars, the expense of which was estimated at \$272,690.

RELIEVING PORTO RICANS. Secretary Root Says the Work Will Be Pushed.

Secretary Root said today that the work of relieving the distress among the natives of Porto Rico would be pushed rapidly by General Davis, Governor of the Island.

The Secretary said that General Davis is instructed several weeks ago to spend \$1,000,000 on the public works of the island, and now that the President had signed the bill passed by Congress, appropriating \$2,000,000, General Davis would be in a position to give all the natives of the island work.

Mr. Cargant, a merchant of Porto Rico, called on the Secretary Root today. He was just from Porto Rico, and he said that the distress of the people is very great, but that it could be relieved in a large measure by the application of American laws in the courts of the island. He said that business was at a standstill because of the lack of laws under which contracts could be legally made. He said that there were Spanish laws and Porto Rican laws in operation on the island, but that they were so complicated that business could not be done under them, and that until the American laws were put in operation the distress would continue among the Porto Ricans.

Flynn's Business College 8th and K. 45—Course Office Examination—45

THE GOVERNOR'S ORDEAL

Mr. Stuenkel Confused at the Coeur d'Alene Enquiry.

Idaho's Executive Makes an Effort to Defend His Peculiar Policy During the Mining Troubles—He Praised the Bull Pen and Tells Why Martial Law Was Declared.

The Governor of Idaho was again a witness today in the Coeur d'Alene enquiry before the Committee on Military Affairs. His cross-examination, which was a crucial one, was conducted by Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Cox. It appeared from his testimony that he called on the President for troops before he called on the citizens of Shoshone county or of the State of Idaho to aid him in suppressing the alleged insurrection in the Coeur d'Alenes. He never did call upon the citizens of the State.

He admitted that without knowing who caused the disturbance in Shoshone county his proclamation was directed against the union miners. It was shown that his transfer of authority to Bartlett Sinclair, to the exclusion of the Lieutenant Governor, was without warrant in law.

Among the earliest arrivals in the committee room were Mr. Hull, the chairman, and Mr. Chaney, counsel for the officials of Idaho. The chairman took up his "usual position at the head of the long brown and blue counsel table, and while waiting the coming of other members of the committee went through his very heavy morning meal. Several of the Coeur d'Alene miners came in and took seats at the south side of the small and stuffy committee room.

Several of the Army officers, who were in the troubles at Wardner, Wallace, Coeur d'Alene, and other places in the Coeur d'Alenes, took station at the rear of the chairman, with their backs to the mirror, the marble mantel, and the blazing log fire at the east end of the session chamber. Mr. Brownlow, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Hull, members of the committee, entered in the order named, and behind them came Mr. Esch, Mr. Capron, and Mr. Sulzer. Some of these gentlemen handed themselves and their mail and some with Saturday's testimony.

At 10 o'clock Governor Stuenkel was recalled to the stand. Mr. Hull asked the witness if he had visited the mine in which the prisoners were confined before the stockade had been built. He said he had visited that place on May 12 or 13. He had observed no stench and the mine appeared to be comfortable.

In reply to questions by Mr. Esch, Gov. Stuenkel said he had been present a part of the time at the Coeur d'Alene. He saw no intimidation. He did not see any soldiers in the juryroom, though the reports of a military band were to be by other witnesses. When he inspected the bull pen he found that the sanitary conditions were satisfactory. It was his opinion, he said, that the military band was well conducted. His attention was called to the fact that other witnesses had testified that when it rained the leaky roof caused the hole of water to be saturated. He said "it might have been." He did not know whether there was a floor in the hospital.

Defending the Bull Pen. Sulzer asked the witness how many times he had visited the barn and the bull pen.

"Five or six times."

"Did you consider as an officer of the State that it was necessary to continue martial law all that time?"

"I did not."

"Were there any acts of insurrection after April 29, 1899?"

"There was continued insurrection."

The witness, when pressed by Mr. Sulzer, said that he should not give any of insurrection or give the name of a single man who resisted any process of the courts or the authority of the officers of the courts.

"And yet you think you were justified in continuing martial law all that time?"

"Yes, sir."

"What do you mean by 'continued insurrection'?"

"There was a defiance of the policy which the State had inaugurated."

"I do not know what you mean by 'defiance of the policy'."

"Is not the reason you continued martial law in Shoshone county because there were labor organizations in the county?"

"I considered these labor organizations dominated by criminals," he said.

"Who were the criminals?"

"I do not know."

"You name a single man who refused to obey a process of the courts since you declared that insurrection existed?"

"I cannot."

"Can you specify a single insurrectionary act in that county since your proclamation of martial law?"

"I cannot."

"Has any property been destroyed since April 29?"

"No, sir."

"Were you a party to the inauguration of the permit system?"

"I was. It was to drive out criminals."

"What do you mean by 'criminal'?"

"I mean it in its ordinary sense."

"Do you call a man a criminal against whom no charge has been brought, no indictment found, no trial and no conviction had?"

"The Governor's detention of a criminal was in substance a man whom he (the Governor) suspected to be opposed to his policy of driving out criminals, and if he should not work without the permit he could be imprisoned without recourse to habeas corpus and without the right to a speedy trial."

"Do you state that a legal or justifiable condition in a Republic?"

"I think it is justifiable. I will not give an opinion as to its legality."

"Do you know what is meant by 'posse comitatus'?"

"Yes, in a general way."

"Are you acquainted with the laws of Idaho, as the Governor of that State?"

"Well, not really so."

"Did you direct the sheriff of Shoshone county to call upon the power of the county to maintain peace and order?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever call upon the citizens of Idaho to aid you in maintaining peace and order in Shoshone county?"

"No."

"Just as soon as you heard of the labor trouble in Shoshone county you called upon the President of the United States for troops?"

"The witness admitted that this was substantially correct."

His Reason for Acting. The Governor said he wrote the proclamation declaring the county of Shoshone in a state of insurrection on the afternoon of May 3, at Boise City. He did this on the strength of a telegram from Sinclair.

"Then we are to understand that you put a county under martial law on the

STRENGTH OF ONE OR TWO TELEGRAMS FROM BARTLETT SINCLAIR.

The answer was an affirmative one.

The Governor did not think that the act of putting Shoshone county under martial law deprived the citizens of that county of their civil rights, but he considered one instance in which, after the declaration of martial law, the citizens retained any civil rights.

"The writ of habeas corpus was not suspended," said the Governor, "the courts simply refused to issue it."

"Do you know if any man in the bull pen who was ever released on a writ of habeas corpus?"

"No, sir."

"You opposed the issuance of the writ?"

"No, sir. The Attorney General of the State did."

"Well, did not the Attorney General act under your orders?"

"He did not."

Again, the witness refused to answer as to whether he approved or disapproved of the denial of the writ to bull pen prisoners. It was shown that men thrown into the bull pen could be released in but one way, by a permit from Sinclair, whom the court could not reach.

"Now, Governor, I am asking to ask you a few direct questions and I want direct answers. What is the population of Idaho?"

"Did insurrection exist in any other county than Shoshone?"

"No, sir."

"Did you not call on the citizens of your own State?"

"Because I knew a better way."

"Then you did not have confidence in your own State?"

The Governor flinched and evaded the question.

"Have you a lieutenant governor?"

"Then why, if you were sick, did you not send the lieutenant governor to the front?"

Why did you go over his head and appoint a deputy governor that fellow Sinclair?"

"I did not think of the lieutenant governor."

"Can you point me to any statutory right by which you transferred your authority to another man?"

"I cannot."

The witness was then carried back to the stockade.

"How big was the stockade?"

"I do not know."

"How many men were there at one time?"

"I do not know. Perhaps five or six hundred."

"Was a single man put in the stockade by virtue of a warrant?"

"No, sir."

"You put them in there on general notoriety?"

"Yes, and the places they came from."

"Then you imprison men because of the places they come from?"

The Governor flinched.

"If the troops did break open windows of the houses of citizens and smash doors, did they do that by your orders?"

"I do not think I issued such an order."

The Governor did not know, he said, what led to the trouble in the Coeur d'Alenes.

"Then if you did not know the origin of the trouble, why did you discriminate against the union miners? Why did you take away the rights of a certain class of citizens?"

The Governor took refuge behind one of his evasive answers of "I don't know," "I do not know," or "I was not there."

At 11:45 the hearing adjourned.

WHITE HOUSE CALLERS.

Mr. McKinley Receives the Wife of Canada's Governor General.

The most important visitor at the White House today was Lady Minto, wife of the Governor General of Canada. She was accompanied by Senator Wolcott and a party of friends. Upon their arrival the party was shown into the Red Parlor, where Mr. McKinley chatted with them about fifteen minutes. Mrs. McKinley, though nearly recovered from an attack of grip, was unable to be present at the reception. Lady Minto was brought to the White House by Senator Wolcott in his automobile.