# WEPENER IN GRAVE PERIL

### Roberts' Advance Postponed Until the Town Is Relieved.

General Rundle Reported to Have Met With Disaster-Half of the Bloemfontein Forces Hurried

South-The Boer Command Small. Burghers Hold the Water Works.

LONDON, April 24.-The latest despatch es from Bloemfontein say Wepener is in grave peril. General Rundle has met with disaster and General Roberts' advance is indefinitely postponed, while a desperate effort is made to save from 1,000 to 1,500 irregular Colonial troops surrounded by the Boers. So difficult is this work and so determined is Lord Roberts to accomplish

sent fifty-three of the First Worcestershires to an outpost after dark and only eighteen returned. The rest have probably fallen into the hands of the Boers. The report of General Pole-Carew's oc-

nadian Mounted Rifles and Strathcona Horse, shared in the attack on Leeuw Kop. They were fired on heavily on approaching a house from which a white flag was flying. Later on, the Eighty-fifth Battery shelled the house. The occupation of Leeuw Kop opens up twelve miles of level country to the front.

General Brabant's force, after outflanking the Boers at Bushman's Kop, is now reported to be within eight miles of Wepener. Colonel Dalgetty's garrison was hardly molested on Monday.

A despatch from a correspondent, dated at Karee Fontein, Sunday, via Bloemfontein, April 23, 5:55 p. m., says:

"A patrol of the Seventeenth Lancers this morning rounded Leeuw Kop and found that the Boers had evacuated the forage farmhouse where they had been quartered and had scattered in such a way that it was plain that they had made a rapid night move. There were not more than 500 hen in the commando which is supposed to be screening a large force to the east. They had one Krupp gun and "An engagement commenced at 8:20

o'clock yesterday morning. General Porter's Horse Artillery shelled Bosman's Kop but elicited no reply. Thereupon Generals Stephenson and Porter advanced to Reitfontein (Reits Spruit, near Wepener). General Stephenson at noon signaled Gencral Fole-Carew that the Boers were shooting his pickets. The order came back to shell them out. Field Battery eighty-four was posted on the long, dry spruit from which they threw shrapnel into the Boers and silenced their guns. Artillery Batteries eighty-three and eighty-five, with two naval 12-pounders, joined the brigade near sunset and then a long backward detour was made around the spruit to join General Pole-Carew who established his headquarters for the night at Karee Fontein. Stephenson and Porter joined Pole-Carew and Dickson in the forenoon.

"General French arrived at Karee Fontein yesterday evening and assumed generai command."

#### THE BOERS FULL OF FIGHT. Captain Leon Says They Are San

PARIS, April 24.-Captain Leon, the agent of the Le Creusot Gun Works, who was wounded while fighting with the Boers, arrived at Marseilles today. He is quite weak from his wounds.

He reports that the Boers are full of fight and are sanguine of their ultimate

### SIPIDO ON TRIAL.

Wales' Would-Be Assassin Proven to Be a Bad Shot.

BRUSSELS, April 24.- The scene of the attack on the Prince of Wales at the railway station was re-constituted this morning for the purpose of getting evidence in the trial of Sipido. A magistrate occupied the prince's seat while Sipido made a gesture of aiming a pistol.

Sipido denies that he stood on his tipwhen firing, which, considering his short stature, is taken to indicate that he simply fired at random without taking aim It was found that the distance from where Sipido stood to where the prince sat was under five feet.

### THE METROPOLITAN STAKES.

King's Messenger Takes the Race a the Epsom Meeting.

LONDON, April 24.-The race for the great Metropolitan Stakes of 1,000 sovereigns, about two miles and a quarter, was run at the Epsom Spring Meeting today and was won by Lord Penrhyn's King's Messenger. J. E. McDonald's Rensselaer was second, and C. A. Brown's Rough Side Fifteen horses ran. The betting was

to 1 against King's Messenger, 13 to against Rennselaer, and 100 to 7 again Rough Side.

### COMING TO AMERICA.

Bernhardt and Coquelin to Tour in "L'Aiglon" and "Cyrano."

LONDON April 24 .- The "Mornin Post's" Paris correspondent says that Madame Bernhardt and M. Coquelin will make a tour of the United States after the Exposition, playing "L'Algion" and "Cyrano de Bergerac."

### A FIRE AT THE PARL FAIR.

A Slight Blaze in a British Restau

rant Soon Extinguished. PARIS, April 24.-A fire started in the British estaurant in the cclonial section of the exhibition yesterday afternoon. No water was available for ten minutes, but when it was obtained the flames were soon extinguished. The delay in obtaining the proper water pressure causes the belief that if the fountains in the water palace had been in overstion the had been in operation the fire would have

Cars loaded with lumber free of

#### HACKETT SWORN IN.

New Assistant Secretary of th Navy Begins Work.

Frank W. Hackett, who was appointe to succeed Charles H. Allen, the new Governor of Porto Rico, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, took the cath of office today, and entered upon the duties of his

office.

Mr. Hackett's appointment was confirmed by the Senate yesterday, and his commission was issued this morning. Chief Clerk B. F. Peters, of the Navy Department, administered the oath.

The new Assistant Secretary was busy during the day meeting the chiefs of the different bureaus and the employes of the Department, and familiarizing himself with his duties.

with his duties

### SOLDIERS SENT HOME.

Only a Few Left at the Croton Res

ervoir Dam. CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 24.-With a record to his credit of having broken up a strike quicker than was ever it that he has detached more than half of before done by the militia of this State, his great army, or 35,000 to 40,000 men, to Major General Roe today began to send handle a comparatively small Boer force home the main body of National Guard in the southeast corner of the Orange Free | soldiers who for the last week have been Rundle's force is entrenching near preserving order at the New Croton reser-De Wets-Dorp and trying, amid constant voir. The order to begin the evacuation fighting, to work to the south of the Boers. was given at 6 o'clock last evening after Lord Roberts telegraphs that Kundle General Roe had had a conference with

Sheriff Molloy, of Westchester county, who came up from White Plains for that purpose. Although threats had come from Little Italy yesterday afternoon that as soon as the troops went away the strikers who did not return to work would begin to The report of General Pole-Carew's occupation of the Bloemfontein Water Works
is not confirmed, a message from Leeuw
Kop, dated yesterday, stating that Commandant De Wet is holding them with a
strong force. The corps under Colonel Alderson, including the First and Second Camadian Mounted Rifles and Strathcona

Badian Mounted Rifles and Strathcona

at the scene of trouble.

General Roe said positively last week that when the troops left they would go as a whole, and that it would not be necssary to leave any troops or company on essary to leave any troops or company on the ground. But the order to leave today included an order requiring Troop C of the cavalry and a provisional troop from Squadron A to remain at the new Cornell dam for the present. This change in General Roe's original plan was undoubtedly brought about by the continued threats of the strikers to slaughter the workers as soon as the soldiers left.

In pursuance of the orders, last evening. Squadron A, consisting of three troops, each minus a quota, which went to make way in which Mr. Quay and those who en

each minus a quota, which went to make up a provisional troop, left camp at 6:20 o'clock this morning, under command of Capt. W. C. Camman. Capt. Howard G. Badgeley was left in charge of the provisional rtoop of Squadron A. and which, with Troop C. encamped on Schither side of Croton River, will constitute a force of to keep the peace so long

#### FLOODS IN TENNESSEE.

Railway Traffic Suspended on Several Lines.

CHATTANOOGA,, Tean., April 24.-The ains of the past ter days continued last night and present indications are for a further continuance. The streams of Alabama and Mississippi are raging torrents and railroad traffic is suspended on several lines. The Alabama Great Southern last night for the first time in a week got a train through from Birmingham to Merid-

The Louisville and Nashville lost two important bridges and an entire division of that line is tied up. Superintendent Wickersham, of the Alabama Great Southern, has returned from an attempt to reach Tuscaloosa, bringing a live deer which he found fastened in an overflowed trestle. It is a five-year-old buck with

### A FIGHT BETWEEN FEUDISTS.

The Jones and Blankenship Factions Exchange Shots.
ASHLEY, Ills., April 24.—The Jones

Blankenship feud, which has existed for several years, came to a serious climax here last night. The men met in the Loubegan almost on sight.

Blankenship was shot in the shoulder, but his injury is not expected to prove fatal. Jones was shot four times; one bullet entered the abdo llet entered the abdomen and one the east, each passing entirely through the dy. The third bullet went through the right hand and the fourth through the right arm. This is the second en the affair. Jones was considered to b in a critical condition this morning.

# OBJECT TO MACHINERY.

Seal-Skinners and Coopers Fear La bor-Saving Devices.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 24.- The intro uction of seal-skinning and barrel-making machines caused a strike of nearly 1,000 men in St. Johns. Three hundred seal-skinners went out and 600 coopers. One seal-skinning machine will displace the labor of thirty-eight skinners. This estimate was based on the production of

one machine introduced by Bowring Bros The strikers held a meeting and notifine strikers held a meeting and notified their employers of a resolution that they would return to work if the machinery was removed. The demand was acceded to and the men resumed work. A skinner is paid at the rate of 10 cents a skin A revocate the while interests. An expert can skin eighty seals day. Thus one machine would save to the mployer the sum of \$1,824 a wee!

The coopers struck because a barrel-making machine was introduced. Six hun-red men are employed making barrels for seal oil. One machine with tenders do the work of fifty men whose salary would average \$2.50.

### A MAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

Reading Railroad Express Train

Terribly Mangles a Stranger. POTTSTOWN, Pa., April 24.-A Reading Railway express train reaching here at :50 yesterday evening struck a man above Saratoga. Blood from the unfortunate body covered the engine and Engineer "Dick" Sharp was struck on the hand by a portion of the shattered body

Plasterer's Fatal Fall. HAVERFORD, Pa., April 24.-By the illing of a scaffold at the college at Villanova yesterday Fred Miller, a plasterer of Coatesville, received injuries from which

Fraudulent Use of the Mails.

TRENTON, April 24.—Osmer W. Roper in alleged promoter of numerous "getguilty in the United States District Court resterday of using the mails to defraud through correspondence with Samuel A. Laird, a Mount Vernon, Id., lawyer. Four other indictments, charging him with sim-ilar offences, remain to be tried.

Shot in a Crap Game. NORFOLK, Va., April 24.—Because he lost 40 cents in a game of craps Bill Jenkins shot and killed George Williams in

White's bar, in the suburbs of Portsmouth. Jenkins is in jail. Both men are colored. Out-of-town customers taken care of

when buying lumber at 6th and N. Y. av.

# HANGING IN THE BALANCE

Quay's Fate to Be Decided at Four o' Cleek.

Close Vote Expected-Senator Vest May Cast the Pivotal Ballot-Hanna Paired Against the Pennsylvanian. Arguments for and Againt Admitting Him to the Senate Continued.

When the Senate met at 11 o'clock, conideration of the Quay case was resumed with the understanding that a vote would

be taken at 4 o'clock. There was a small attendance on the oor and in the galleries, when Mr. Penrose rose to finish the speech begun by him yesterday in favor of the seating of Mr. Quay, and few Senators paid any attention to the speaker, many of them being engaged in the preparation of the speeches they themselves intended to make on the subject later in the day.

The Pennsylvania Senator began by uoting a number of legal and constitutional decisions as supporting his interpretation of the meanings of the words "happen" and "vacancy."

He then took up the discussion of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. which was referred to in the speech of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Quarles), and maintained that the Federal Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and as each Governor swears supreme allegiance to it the Federal and not the State Constitution must govern this case. Taking up the question of precedents, Mr. Penrose declared that the Senate is a political body, that it is not bound strictly by precedents, and that, in any event, it can easily be shown that the progressive devel-opment of all the precedents of the Sen-Governor when a legislature has had an and then the task would be uncertain, as

way in which Mr. Quay and those who endorsed him had been supported much more strongly than the other candidates of their

"I refer to these facts," said he, "to illustrate the statement that the Governor of Pennsylvania in making this appointment, having a due regard for his indi-vidual responsibility to the people of the State, has been sustained by them, and that in sending these credentials to the Senate it can be fairly claimed that he acts in accord with the sentiment of the great majority of the people of Pennsyl-

Mr. Penrose was followed by Mr. Mcumber, who also argued in favor of the scating of Quay. He stated in beginning that he should make no reference whatever to the extraneous arguments that had been brought forward to decide the pending question, but should confine himself enirely to the discussion of the clause of the

onstitution bearing upon it.

He entered into an extended discussion it the circumstances under which a clause was incorporated in the Constitution to provide for vacancies in the Senate, detailing the various changes that were made in that clause before it was finally ac-cepted by the Convention. He argued that these changes and the debates connected with them show plainly that the Constitutional Convention did not have in mind the possible contingency of a Legislature failing to elect, but that the intention was to have the Governor fill by temporary ap-pointment any vacancy that might exist when the Legislature was not in session, tter how it was caused.

McCumber concluded his remarks

with the statement that his position in the case had been taken entirely on the ground that a careful study of the clause of the Constitution bearing upon appoint-ments left no possibility for doubt that the devoted his remarks to a legal argument in opposition to the seating of Mr. Quay. He read the clause of the Constitution giving each house of Congress authority to judge the election returns of its own mbers, and referring to the pre stablished by the Dupont, Mant?, and Corbett cases, declared that those ece-dents bind the Senate, and that on that ground alone Quay should be denied a seat as had been done in the case of the other claimants. In support of this contention orbett cases, declared that those Mr. Lindsay argued that as the cases referred to were authoritatively settled by terred to were authoritatively settled by the Senate, and as an appeal had been re-fused from one of the decisions then ren-dered, even though that appeal had been properly made, there was no way in which the findings of the Senate sitting as a court in previous cases could be reversed in the case of Mr. Quay, which is an en-

"Were it not for these precedents," de-clared Mr. Lindsay, "I would have con-tented myself with a quiet vote today. I do not maintain that this Senate has not do not maintain that this Senate has not the right to reverse any decision which it has heretofore made, but I do maintain that those decisions cannot be reversed simply because of a change in political conditions governing the case, and former precedents overthrown by the establishment of a new precedent which is to prevail until the political assect of the Sen vail until the political aspect of the Sen-

ite shall change. At 2 o'clock this afternoon it was freely serted in the Senate wing of the Capit that Senator Vest held the key to the Quay situation. Senator Depew declared the opinion that the vote would be a tie. If this opinior, is based on the belief that Senator Vest is in the anti-Quay column, it is evident that the contest is in more erious doubt than even Mr. Depew's estimate places it. Nobody professes definitely to know how Senator Vest will vote. It is generally predicted—and has been so predicted from the inception of the contest that if Mr. Quay needs Mr. Vest's vot

A surprising development of the day was that Mr. Hanna was paired against Quay with Mr. Depew.

#### TWO HILLED BY A TRAIN. Thrown Beneath Moving Cars and

Crushed to Death. BLOOMSBURG, Pa., April 24.-A horrible accident occurred at Willow Grove nidway between Bloomsburg and Berwick, last evening, when Clifton Beam, of Berwick, who was out driving with a lady was struck and instantly killed by the passenger train on the Lackawanna Ralfroad

It seems they were about to cross the tracks just as the train was passing, and Beam's horse becoming frightened Beam stepped to its head to quiet it. When the train was upon them the horse gave a sudden plunge, and threw both the man and itself beneath the wheels of the engine. Both were instantly killed. The woman miraculously escaped with but few inju-

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# PURPOSE OF TAYLOR'S TRIP.

He Left Kentucky to Avoid an Ex

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900.

pected Arrest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24.—Informa ion comes today from a reliable source that Taylor did not leave his military barracks in Frankforf and go to Washington to do anything at all in his case before the Supreme Court. The requesting of former President Harrison and former Secretary Carlisle to argue his cause before the Supreme Court was all a pretence to cover up the real purpose of his visit. The facts are that Taylor went to Washington to escape arrest in Kentucky and in case bench warrant was issued to seek protection in New York.

The latest story is that Taylor will return to Kentucky and face his accusers and demand an immediate trial on the indictment returned against him by the Franklin unty grand jury, charging complicity in the Goebel murder.

In a telegram received from Taylor last night this was announced, as was also the determination of Taylor not to take advantage of the offer of Governor Roosevelt to protect him in event a demand was made for him by Governor Beckham. Taylor decided upon this course on the advice of former Governor Bradley and other Kentuckians who have pledged themselves to defend him and force a fair and speedy trial.

Jim Howard and Berry Howard, indicted Jim Howard and Berry Howard, induced for the murder of Senator Goebel, say they will never be taken by the authorities. An attempt was made to capture them last night, but the deputies who had the warrants were forced to beat a hasty retreat, as the two Howards were entrenched in the mountains, surrounded by over a hundred who swear the accused men.

dred feudists, who swear the accused men shall never be arrested. Capt. John Powers, a brother of Secre-tary of State Powers, who is also under indictment, was discovered in a hut in the mountains of Bell county yesterday guarded by ten mountain men. His position is strong, and he, too, cannot be easily arrested. Governor Beckham is said to be anxious to send militia to the mountains to arrest the Howards and Powers, but no company has volunteered for the service. The men cannot be ar-rested unless they surrender voluntarily r unless one or two regiments are sent there are so many places of security from capture which the fegitives can seek.

#### SUPPORTED BY HARBISON. Taylor's Briefs Said to Have Been Examined by Him.

Friends of William S. Taylor, the Kenucky gubernatorial claimant, say that there is no doubt that he has the support of former President Harrison in his appeal to the Supreme Court in the contest

Taylor, while in New York, requested General Harrison to appear for him as ounsel in the Supreme Court. General Harrison's time, they say, was so fully occupied that he could not accept, but af-ter looking over the briefs presented to him he expressed the belief that a Federal question was involved and that the case was entitled to a hearing before the Su-

preme Court.

Taylor's friends deny that, bile in New York he negotiated with Governor Rosserelt for arrangements whereby the latte would refuse to recognize any requisition on the murder charge issued against Taylor by Governor Beckham, of Kentucky. They declare that Taylor has no idea of staying away from his own State after his case is disposed of here, and they declare that it would be absurd for him to be thinking of securing a haven of refuse in hinking of securing a haven of refuge in New York, whene he has no intention o

using it.

K. Hampton, Taylor's confidential adviser, who has been here on private business looking to his appointment to office, left last night for his home at Winchester, Kr.

# FEARS OF VIOLENCE.

A Pennsylvania Coal Mine Guarded

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 24.-Trouble overnor of Pennsylvania had full and ndisputed authority to appoint Mr. Quay.

The next speaker was Mr. Lindsay, who evoted his remarks to a legal argument perintendent Bennet has refused to recognizing the property from the strikers. Superintendent Bennet has refused to recognizing the amendments constitution on a subject different perintendent between the property from the strikers. Superintendent Bennet has refused to recognizing the amendments constitution on a subject different perintendent between the property from the strikers. order the strikers belong, and the men swear that he will have to before he can

operate his mine again.

This morning they stopped several men on their way to the mine and persuaded them to remain away from work, so that now Superintendent Bennet has only a few oficials to aid him.

### SLASHED OFF HIS EAR.

Blacksmith's Desperate Struggle With a Discharged Workman. ELIZABETH, N. J., April 24.-A dis-

charged workman made an attempt to nurder Bernard Ferdinand, a blacksmith, of 338 Spring Street yesterday. The man first demanded his old position back, and then asked for money. Upon being refused he seized Ferdinand by the throat and holding him over a work bench at-

ailant had cut off half of his right ear, and made several ugly slashes across his face. Rushing into the street, holding his ear, he cried "murder," while his assailant made good his escape. Three detectives are on the track of the world-re murderer. A surgeon sewed the pieces of Earlierad's contractions Ferdinand's ear together.

German Demand for Coal. Vice Consul General Hanauer, of Frankfort, on April 10, 1900, reports that a reputable coal dealer of that city (who supplies one of the largest chemical factories in the vicinity) has just called on him in order to learn the names of standard coal npanies in the United States. He says his firm wants-if prices and quality of next twelve months. He also states that the production of Germany in this line is short of the demand this year

Attacked by Snakes. POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 24.-George Rehmer, of this place, while digging about the fence of the Presbyterian Cemetery, opened a den of seven copperhead snakes. The reptiles attacked Rehmer, but he suceeded in killing all of them without receiving injury. Frank Schnerring while returning from a fishing trip had a hard battle with a huge black snake on the mountain side. He finally killed the snake,

### which was nearly six feet long and as thick as a man's arm. Quarantine in the Canaries.

Consular Berliner writes the State De-partment from Teneriffe, February 12, 1900, that on the 10th a very rigid quarantine was declared against vessels coming from Argentina. The quarantine regula-tions against Madeira have been taken off.

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# AGREED TO AS REPORTED

The House Adopts the Porto Rican Joint Resolution.

A Single Negative Vote Cast by Mr. Hill of Connecticut-Opposed to the Amendment Requiring Franchises to Be Approved by the President-The Text of the Measure.

When the House met at noon Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution to provide for the administraion of civil affairs in Porto Rico pending the appointment and qualification of the civil officers provided for in the act approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act tem-

of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress as-sembled, that until the officer to fill any office provided for by the Act of April 12, 1900, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes, shall have been appointed and qualified, the officer or officers now performing the civil du-ties pertaining to such office may conties pertaining to such office may con-tinue to perform the same under the authority of said act; and no officer of the Army shall lose his commis-sion by reason thereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held to extend the time for the ap-pointment and qualification of any such officers beyond the first day of August, 1966.

Section 2. That all franchises, privi-leges, or concessions mentioned in sec-

Section 2. That all franchises, privi-leges, or concessions mentioned in sec-tion thirty-two of said act shall be approved by the President of the Unit-ed States, and no such franchise, privilege, or concession shall be opera-tive until it shall have been so ap-proved.

Section 2. That all charters granting

Section 3. That all charters granting any franchises, privileges, or concessions mentioned in section thirty-two of said act to private corporations shell provide that the same shall be suffect to amendment, alteration, or rep al; shall forbid the issue of stock or bonds, except in exchange for actual cash, or property at a fair valuation, equal in amount to the par value of the stock or bonds issued shall for the stock or bonds issued the stock or bonds is sued to stock or bon stock or bonds issued; shall for-bid the dec'aring of stock or bond dividends; and, in the case of public service corporations, shall provide for the effective regulation of the charges thereof and for the purchase or taking by the public authorities of taking by the public authorities of their property at a fair valua-tion. No corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate, of issuing cur-rency, or of engaging in agriculture, or permitted to hold or own real estate, except such as may be reasonably nec-essary the enable it to early out the except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Banking corporations, however, may be authorized to loan funds upon real estate security, and to purchase real estate when necessary for the collection of loans, but they shall dispose of real estate so obtained within five years after receiving the title. Corporations other than those organized in Porto Rico, and doing business therein, shall be bound by the provisions of this section so far as they are applicable."

Mr. McRee demanded that the receiv

Mr. McRae demanded that the resolu on be read, and when this was done Mr McRae stated he had no obje

Mr. Hill's Point of Order. Mr. Hill of Connecticut made a point of order against sections 2 and 3, which are nade by a majority of the Committee on

nsular Affairs. Mr. Hill said he made the point of order on the ground that the amendments were not germain to the resolution and he cited other reasons for his point. s, McRae of

Arkansas, and Richardson of Tennessee ar-Mr. Hill spoke in support of his point, saying the amendments constituted a joint ed to these amendments in substance and

Mr. Williams said information had co to the Committee on Insular Affairs that many companies were organizing in Porto Rico under suspicious circumstances and the amendments were prepared to avoid great impending scandal.

Mr. Moody of Massachusetts said he regretted that the point of order should have come from the Republican side of the House. He submitted that the point of order had come too late, the consideration of the late of Captain Thornton. Secretary Long. Ad ion of the joint resolution having been of the entered upon when the point of order was

Mr. Hill denied this. Mr. Hill hened this.

Mr. McRae said he would not have withdrawn his objection to the present consideration of the resolution had he not understood that the amendments, too, were to be considered.

Speaker Henderson sustained the point of order mode by Mr. Hill Henderson and the point of order mode by Mr. Hill Henderson sustained the point of order mode by Mr. Hill Henderson and the mode of the mode

tempted to sever his jugular vein with a horsez-hoeing knife.

Ferdinand made desperate struggles to free himself, but did not succeed until his assailant had cut off half of his right ear. and to pass on this he had sent for the "Record," without which he could not rule

on the point.

Having secured the "Record," the Speaker sustained the point raised by Mr. Moody, and ruled that Mr. Hill's point of order

was made too late.

Mr. Hill, with some excitement, rose to a question of personal privilege and stated that he was on his feet while the joint resolution was being read, when he interrupted by the Speaker, who said: "The gentleman from Connecticut is out of order. That is not a question of per-sonal privilege. The Chair has read the 'Record,' reviewed the case, and announc-ed his decision."

Mr. Hill was not to be downed in that way, and promptly responded: "Mr. Speak-er, I rise to correct the 'Record."
"What 'Record?" enquired the Speaker,

"The 'Record' just read," said Mr. Hill.
"That will not be in order until after
the reading of the journal tomorrow," the
Speaker responded.
"All right; I will correct it then, said
Mr. Hill, emphatically.
Mr. Cooper, discussing the resolution
and amendments, explained the necessity
of the latter in the general public demand

of the latter in the general public demand that the granting of the corporate franchises should not be left to the determination of the Governor and his Council. Corporations were needed in Porto Rico, and the test of their fitness, Mr. Coopersid was the feet the control of the coopers.

and the test of their ntness, Mr. Cooper said, was the fact that they were for the benefit of the island.

Mr. W. A. Smith said much misinformation was disseminated over the country regarding the exportation of liquors to the Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Porto Rico from the United States.

The amendments were vigorously com-

from the United States.

The amendments were vigorously combated by Mr. Hill. He objected to the first on political grounds; to the second on economic grounds. The President of the United States had enough to attend to Lumber bids on carpenters' lists ven very low. F. Libbey & Co., 6th and

now, without being burdened with the examination of franchises in Porto Rico, and the imposition of it upon the Executive, in his opinion, was bound to result in scandals for which he was in no wise responsible and which he could not control. Provisions in the second amendment, Mr. Hill said, would interfere with the management of business, and were a reflection upon the business men of the United States.

"I am not one of those," he said, "who

"I am not one of those," he said. "who an not one of those, he said, "who believe that the business men of this country are a set of sharpers and scountrels going to Porto Rico to rob the people there. They are entitled to confidence even in the House of Representatives."

After further debate the joint resolution was agreed to as reported, with the single negative vote of Mr. Hill. The House then took up the considera-tion of the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

### A STORMY SESSION.

House Military Committee Discuthe Idaho Troubles.

There was a stormy executive sess the House Committee on Military Affairs Coeur d'Alene enquiry was brought up by the Democratic members of the body. Representative Sulzer dencunced the Reublicans as being in league with the Adinistration and endeavoring to shield the officials who had been guilty of all manner of cruelties in Shoshone county, Idaho, and stated that he would fight the op-

no, and stated that he would fight the op-ponents of justice to the bitter end.

Mr. Sulzer, as he had announced yester-day, brought up the matter of securing witnesses, and presented a resolution ask-ing that Edward Boyce, Fresident of the Western Federation of Miners; Lieutenant Governor Hutchitzon, of Idaho, and Father Becker, be subpoensed as witnesses and instructed to come to Washington to ap-pear before the committee. When the resear before the committee. When the res

pear before the committee. When the res-olution was brought to a vote, the Repub-lican members cast their ballots against it and it was defeated.

Mr. Sulzer then stated that the investi-gation was being converted into a farce for the benefit of the Administration. He denounced the chairman and the members of the committee who had voted against of the committee who had voted against the resolution as men who were endeavoring to keep facts in the dark and who had all along fought the admission of any statements which might serve to place the defence in a bad light. He scored the Republicans for having secured all of their witnesses and then refused to allow any other man to testify because they care other man to testify because they feared hat the truth might be made known. He concluded by stating that he would have the true conditions published far and wide and despite the efforts of the Republicans. who were acting under instructions from headquarters, he would make it warm for the guilty officials.

#### A FREE SHIP CANAL Bill Introduced for the Purpose by

Senator McComas.
Senator McComas has introduced a bill land and Delaware Free Ship Canal as a put out by his discharge as he does not reneans of military and naval defence and gard General Harries as possessing that for commercial purposes. The bill directs the Secretary of War to construct a water-way through the States of Maryland and Delaware, at a cost not to exceed \$10.000.

One connect the waters of the Chesabeake and Delaware bays.

gard Geheral harries as possessing that the gard of Trade, who has power to the Board of Trade, who has power to make recommendations, having his office next door to the headquarters of the District National Guard.

Colonel May will not surrender his commission until he has had a trial of the

The canal shall not be less than 106 feet wide at the bottom, 25 feet below mean low water, and 178 feet wide at low-water level, with locks 66 feet by 600 in the chambers, and 178 feet wide at low-water level, with locks 66 feet by 600 in the chambers, and sufficient to allow the passage of ves-sels drawing 22 1-2 to 23 feet of water.

#### THE WAR TAX REVENUE. Report of Secretary Gage Sent to the

Senate. Secretary Gage sent to the Senate this afternoon his reply to the Sen-ate resolution of April 20, asking amendments to the original resolution for a detailed statement of internal revenues under the War Revenue act. The figures show total receipts of \$183,-

### 405,292 from June 13, 1898, to March 31, LAUNCHING OF THE THORNTON.

Another Torpedo Boat to Take the Waves May 15. The torpedo boat Thornton now under construction by the William R. Trigg Company at Richmond, will be launched May 15. Secretary Long has selected Miss Mary Thornton Davis, of Worcester, Mass., to perform the christening ceremony. Davis is a grandniece of the late Capt. James S. Thornton, for whom the boat was named. Captain Thornton was the executive officer of the Kearsarge when that vessel sunk the Confederate cruiser Alabama off Cherbourg, France, during the civil war. The selection was made at the

suggestion of the late Mrs. Thornton, wif Secretary Long, Admiral Hickborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and a party of naval officers from the Navy Department expect to attend the launch

## DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

General Otis Forwards His Report of Casualties. General Otis has cabled the War Depart. ment a list of casualties among the troops

March 10 to April 19. Malarial fever and dysentery are the ascribed causes for the most of the fatalities. The list is as follows:

in the Philippines, including deaths from

most of the fatalities. The list is as follows:

Malarial fever—April 16th, Charles V. Stiles, Company H, Forty-fourth U. S. Volunteer Infanty; April 16th, James F. Littleton, Troop I, Fourth Cavalry; April 16th, James F. Littleton, Troop I, Fourth Cavalry; April 19th, Harry E. Nash, Company B. Nineteenth Infantry, H. Schultz, Company H. Forty-fourth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, dived on rock; March 23, John S. Dibble, Company M. Nineteenth Infantry, killed by comrade. Entertitis—April 35, Thomas Gillespic, Company G. Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. Typhoid fever—April 15, Frank J. Valdez, corporal Company K, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; April 14th, Dock R. Issubarger, Company B, Thirty-fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry. Celitis—April 14th, Charles J. Major, Company G, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. Septicacmia—April 7th, Charles Lightell, Company G, Ninetscath U. S. Infantry.

Bysentry—April 14th, Charles Lightell, Company G, Ninetscath U. S. Infantry, Warch 10th, James P. O'Shea, Company G, Sixth U. S. Infantry, April 14th, John Bruner, Company H, Fourth U. S. Infantry, April 15, Henry Weibner, cook, Forty-second U. S. Volunteer Infantry, April 16th, Chas, Brown, Company M, Twenty-sixth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, April 16th, Chas, Brown, Company M, Twenty-sixth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Preumonia—April 16th, Arthur Gwinn, First sergeant, and Richard B. Harber, Company B, Thirty-second U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Preumonia—April 10th, Arthur Gwinn, First sergeant, and Richard B. Harber, Company B, Thirty-second U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Died from wound received in action—April 9th, Benjamin F, Welch, Company L, Fortieth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

To Commemorate Lincoln's Birth. A joint resolution introduced in the Sen ate today by Mr. Lodge sets apart Febru ary 12, in each year, as a national holiday in which to celebrate the birth of Abra

Root's Reply to the Bacon Resolutio The reply of Secretary Root to the Bacon resolution asking for information concern ing the extra allowances granted Arm officers in Cuba will be sent to the Senate

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# STATUS OF COLONEL MAY

Harries Recommends That He Be Honorably Discharged.

Result of His Refusal to Be Examined by Junior Officers at the Command of the General-Papers Sent to the Secretary of War-The Accused to Demand a Court-Martial,

After several years of disruption, suspensions, and discharges, Gen. G. H. Har-ries, commanding the District of Columbia National Guard, has decided that he alone must take charge of the remnants of that organization and as a declaration of intentions this morning filed with the Secretary of War a report recommending that Col. at the Capitol this morning when the Henry May, commanding the First Regiment of the National Guard, be honorabis.

discharged from the service. The report is said to be that of the Examining Board, which was appointed by General Harries for the purpose of passing upon Colonel May's fitness to hold the commission bestowed upon him by the President. This board was composed of a number of junior officers, all anxious for promotion, who have ever faithfully followed the dictates of their commanding general and have carefully abstained from saying or doing aught which might dis-

please that gentlema In accordance with the instructions, of General Harries. Colonel May appeared before this board yesterday, accompanied by counsel, and as the body was composed entirely of his juniors in office he refused point blank to answer the first question asked him. Just previous to this hearing, the psuedo board, under instructions from General Harries, had demanded Colonel May's resignation, which was refused in meaning terms.

The action in both cases was as expected, and as arranged beforehand, General Harries submitted a document to Secretary Root today, demanding Colonel May's removal from office. At a late hour th afternoon Adjutant General Corbin had not received the report. The news of the latest move of General

Harries did not come in the nature of a surprise to Colonel May and his friends as when the examination of Bartlett Sin-r will be continued. Colonel May, if is said, has been regarded as an obstacle in the path of the warrior who heads the local militia, and rather than have an officer in his command who was not entirely subservient to his likes and dislikes, he would disband the entire coviding for the construction of the Mary- organization. Colonel May is not at all

mission until he has had a trial of the authority of the general commanding the Guard, and he will ask for a court-martial from the War Department, where soldiers, in place of biased clerks and friends, will

ender a decision in the matter. The action of General Harries is expected to have a beneficial effect on the local military organization, as it will result in a general overhauling of that body and mayhap in its disbandment, as the military officials have tired of the wrangles of the present leader and his clique, and should General Harries be forced to re-sign he will doubtless force the disruption of the Guard completely before getting

lown and out. The commanding general has had some cess in suspending and overhauling utenant Colonel O'Brien, Captain hisolm, and others, besides wreaking petty vengeance on Colonel Urell in many ways, but it is said that he has had his

this case by being overhauled himself.
The charges against Colonel May were worked up by General Harries because of the testimony of the former in the Chis holm court-martial, wherein he dared to said that the testimony in this case was mass of falsities, and that the stenograa mass of faistices, and that the stendgra-pher who jotted the "official" notes, was instructed to fill in anything pertinent to the case when he had made omissions. In any event, it is well known that those who were not with General Harries in his

schemes, were considered against him and when an officer might not be removed he was subjected to petty meannesses, in hopes that his resignation might be forth-During the past few years, under the Harries administration, the National Guard and its wrangles have been regarded as a standing joke, among military men. Once in each month, or portion thereof, the General ommanding would don his uniform and disliking the gloves worn by another officer, would suspend him from the service. At this, the men in the command of the suspended officer would resign or desert or obtain diswould resign or desert or obtain dis-charges, and leave the Guard in disgust. As a matter of fact there have been so

# many discharges in the organization in the past two years, that the clerks have tired of keeping track of them. MAN CREMATED ALIVE.

Accidentally Fell Into a Furn White-Hot Coals.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 24.-An nown man met a horrible death at Old Foundry Coke Works at Bradford yesterday, being cremated alive in a blazing coke oven. When first seen he was staggering along the top of the burning ovens. lost his balance and fell in the mouth of

When the workings reached the spot the body was lying in a furnace of white hot coal, and before it could be taken out it was burned up, except the charred trunk. Hurffville Hall Burned.

PITMAN GROVE, N. J., April 21.-The hall of Robert J. Clark, at Hurffvile, a few miles from here, was destroyed by fite last evening. The origin is unknown, but is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A large garoline tank at the

The annual Agricultural Appropriat bill for the coming fiscal year has been reported to the Senate from the Committee on Agriculture. As passed by the House the bill carried a total of \$3,926,800, to which the committee added \$22,320 net.

t was not fired. The fire lighted up the

rear was kept flooded with water

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