

THE WEPENER MOVEMENT

General Roberts' Advance to Pretoria Checked by the Siege.

The March Through the Transvaal Likely to Incur Great Bloodshed. Anxiety in London over a Possible Casualty List—Colonel Dalgety's Losses for Eighteen Days.

LONDON, April 26.—Bloemfontein dispatches say Wepener is relieved and from 4,000 to 5,000 Boers, who were besieging the colonists there, have escaped to the north-east and will probably slip through the meshes of General Roberts' net.

The relief of Wepener is not regarded as a great British victory, as the Boers accomplished their purpose in checking Roberts' advance.

It is hoped here that General French and Colonel Jan Hamilton will be able to head off the Boers before they reach Ladysburg, for which they are apparently marching.

Many think that Lord Roberts' big advance has already begun, and the hope is expressed that through his widely extended movements, as outlined in the despatches several days ago, all the Boers who have been causing trouble in the southeastern part of the Orange Free State will be rounded up. It is evident here, though, that Lord Roberts will not have any triumphant march to Pretoria.

It will be through blood most of the way, and the anxious crowd at the War Office, which watches the casualty list, increases daily. The colonials who were shut up in Wepener for eighteen days, are in no condition to join in the pursuit of the fleeing Boers. While their losses are not large, they are exhausted from the constant fighting that their gallant defence entailed, and they have lost large numbers of horses and cattle from the Boer bombardments.

Colonel Dalgety's total casualties in the eighteen days were thirty-three killed and 132 wounded. A despatch from a correspondent, dated De Wets Derg, Orange Free State, April 25, 5 p. m., says:

"General French arrived yesterday with a very strong cavalry force. This morning General Buller moved around to the right from the south and soon discovered that the Boer force had evacuated the place during the night. The British found three of their own wounded and six wounded Boers in the hospital. They had been well taken care of. The Boer losses were slight."

A despatch from Kimberley, of yesterday's date, says that Colonel Mahon and the Duke of Teck, with a squadron of Kimberley Mounted Infantry, have returned from Boshof. The despatch makes no allusion to Lord Methuen's withdrawal from Boshof.

THE SIEGE OF MAFeking. Baden-Powell Reports His Wounded as Improving. LONDON, April 26.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, April 25.—Good news has been received from Col. Baden-Powell, with a squadron of Kimberley Mounted Infantry, who were wounded were improving. The Boers captured several native women, who were trying to escape from Mafeking. They turned the women back after stripping and sacking them."

"ROBERTS." The srambok is a thick, heavy whip of hippopotamus hide used on the "wheelers" in long ox teams.

DUTCH MINISTERS DIVIDED. Unable to Agree on a Tribunal to Try Colonial Rebels. CAPE TOWN, April 26.—(10:50 a. m.)—There is a reasonable belief that there is a division in the Dutch ministry respecting the appointment of a tribunal to try the colonial rebels. Prime Minister Schreiner and Attorney General Solomon are in favor of the creation of such a tribunal, while the other members oppose it.

The "Ons Land" and the "Nieuws" have recently sharply criticized Schreiner and attacked Solomon for their refusal to agree to a postponement of the trial of the Sunny Side rebels.

Schreiner is also using his influence to prevent the meeting of the Bond Congress, which the "Ons Land," the Dutch organ, advocates. There is an active agitation among the members of the Bond to shelve Schreiner and Solomon. The party, however, will hardly be able to do without Schreiner, who is not a man to be coerced. There are rumors that Schreiner and Solomon are in favor of the annexation of the Boer Republics.

A BOER ARSENAL BLOWN UP. The Begbie Works at Pretoria Destroyed by an Explosion. LONDON, April 26.—A despatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, says a Government arsenal has been destroyed. The despatch says: "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 are a mass of flames."

Ten workmen were killed and thirty-two were injured, including Herr Grunberg, 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 good work in helping the wounded."

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION. Rumors of Dissension in the Cape Colony. CAPE TOWN, April 25.—There are persistent rumors of dissension in the Cabinet over the question of annexation, and possible changes are discussed. Hon. J. Rose Innes, the former leader of the British minority in the Cape Parliament, is prominently mentioned in connection with the formation of a coalition ministry.

THE CLAIM AGAINST TURKEY.

The American Charge d'Affaires Makes Another Demand.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—The American indemnity claims have again been handed to Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Mr. Griscom, the United States Charge d'Affaires.

The claims were presented in the shape of a note. It is understood that it demands prompt payment of the indemnity.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Enquiry Made and Answered Regarding the War. LONDON, April 26.—The House of Commons met today after the Easter recess. One of the first questions asked was whether Lord Roberts had criticized Lord Methuen regarding the Magarsfontein battle.

George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of State for War, replied that Lord Roberts had made no comment whatever on that affair.

Mr. Wyndham, in reply to further questions, said that Lord Roberts had not been delayed through lack of remounts, but by the necessity of transferring his base of supplies from Cape Town, 750 miles away, over a single up-grade rail line. He had also been compelled to protect his lines of communications.

ANTI-PEACE MEETING RIOT. Twenty Summonses Issued for the Scarborough Affair. LONDON, April 26.—Twenty summonses have been issued in connection with the rioting at Scarborough on March 12. Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner, the husband of Olive Schreiner, was the principal speaker at this so-called peace meeting.

The police were unable to control the crowd, which broke up the meeting. A riot ensued, and the military had to be called out to disperse the mob.

VICTORIA'S RETURN HOME. The Queen Enthusiastically Cheered Leaving Ireland. DUBLIN, April 26.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left the Vice Regal Lodge at noon and drove to the King's Bridge Station. The crowds along the line cheered the royal party enthusiastically.

The train arrived at Kingston at 1:10 p. m. The engine was a mass of flowers. Her Majesty was wheeled from the pavilion across the gangway and along the passage to the after-deck of the Imperial yacht Victoria and Albert, where she remained sitting for some time. The warship saluted the Victoria and Albert when the latter sailed at 2 p. m.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING. Supposed Former Cashier of Ithaca Arrested in London. LONDON, April 26.—A man supposed to be Charles Ingersoll, former county treasurer of Ithaca, N. Y., was arrested today aboard the steamer Montana on her arrival here, on a charge of forgery and the embezzlement of public funds. The man denied that he was Ingersoll and gave the name of James McDonnell.

He was arrested in Bow Street Police Court later on and remanded for examination.

OUTRAGES BY CHINESE. A Party of Americans Attacked and Many Killed. VANCOUVER, B. C., April 26.—According to mail advices received by the steamship Empress of China today the following particulars are published in the "Tien Tai Times" in regard to the recent outrage on the Burcham frontier. A party consisting of J. H. Biddle, described by some newspapers as American, with an escort of one non-commissioned officer and a few men, visited the town of Mengtung, seven miles from the frontier, inhabited by a tribe called Wild Was.

The people attacked the party of Americans with crossbows, stones, and arrows; Dr. Biddle was wounded with a cross-bow and Mr. Sutherland with a stone. While on the ground they were killed by the Wild Was. Biddle seized the rifle of his dead comrade, Sutherland, and shot the nearest assailant dead. All of the Chinese escorts were killed. Biddle escaped and informed the British forces stationed several miles away. The British marched up, bombarded the stockades surrounding the villages with cannon, and captured all the Wild Was, eight in number. The local Chinese helped the British, who burned 2,000 houses and beheaded sixty Was.

RELEASED FROM BONDAGE. Galicians Return Home from the Hawaiian Islands. SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The steamship Australia has arrived from Honolulu. The plague scare is about over, and people who have been awaiting a chance to leave the islands are taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the break in the quarantine to make their way to the United States.

Among the passengers in the steamer were a number of Galicians, released on the order of the United States Government from a life of slavery on plantations. They are going back to their own country, and declare that they have had enough of life in the tropics. They were carried to the island by an agent, who misrepresented things to them, and on arrival there, about one year ago, they refused to work. The United States Congress took action to the effect that persons entering into contracts to perform certain labor for a length of time should be imprisoned on refusal to work. Thirty-seven Galicians were placed in prison, and would have been kept there for terms ranging from one to two years had not the United States Government's representative called attention to the case. The United States Congress did good work in helping the wounded."

A Suit in Chancery Brought. PETERSBURG, Va., April 26.—Suit in chancery has been brought in the Hastings County court in this city, between Frank W. Hunt, plaintiff, and William McDonald, defendant, for the recovery of \$14,000, with legal interest thereon from September 24, 1896, till paid, subject to a credit of \$2,000 paid on or about March 10, 1900. James P. McDonald is named as garnishee.

Geographical Society Excursion to Chesapeake Beach, Saturday, April 28. Special train leaves Chesapeake Junction 9:30 a. m. Six cents round trip. Take Columbia car.

Next-Week's Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful days daily at 6:30 p. m. Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk and Virginia Beach. For schedule, see page 7.

BAY STATE REPUBLICANS

They Endorse Secretary Long for the Vice Presidency.

The Resolutions, However, Fail to Instruct the Massachusetts Delegates to Vote for His Nomination. The Views of Senator Hoar and Representative McCall Repeated.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—The Republican State Convention met here today for the selection of delegates-at-large to the Philadelphia convention. There had been considerable interest taken in the expected declaration of principles by the convention, especially as to the treatment of Secretary Long's Vice Presidential aspirations, in view of Senator Lodge's opposition to his candidacy, and also in respect to the expansion policy of the Administration. It had been thought that the expansion plank, if there was one, would be made non-committal, out of deference to Senator Lodge, Representative McCall, the anti-imperialists.

Representative Gillette was elected permanent chairman of the convention by acclamation. He struck the keynote by saying that his was a message of peace to all Democrats. The Democratic party, he said, was boss-ridden, chained to a decaying corpse of free silver. Following Gillette's speech, the convention was read and adopted. The delegates-at-large to the Philadelphia convention were then nominated in groups as follows:

Senator Lodge, Representative McCall, W. B. Plunkett, and Hon. Walter Clifford. The four alternates, S. R. Jewett, S. E. Courtney, H. P. Field, and A. E. Rose, were put in nomination by acclamation. The platform, which was read by Attorney General Knowlton, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted by acclamation, was by no means so conservative as the opinions of Hoar and McCall had been expected. It declared that both the interest and duty of the nation required the retention of the islands which came under the protection of the United States by the Treaty of Paris. A surprising feature of the platform was the fact that a paragraph, endorsing Secretary Long for Vice President, was the very end of the document. There was some disagreement among delegates whether it was meant for a peroration, or was put last of all because the Lodge machine had barely failed to crowd it out of the platform.

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The platform reaffirms adherence to the St. Louis platform and declares that every pledge made therein has been kept. The country is congratulated and especially upon the rejection of free silver coinage and the inflexible opposition to the act of Congress. Following is the declaration regarding trusts:

The very propriety of recent years has had a tendency to encourage accumulations of capital for industrial and commercial purposes, and such accumulations are to be regarded as a natural and necessary part of the progress of the nation. In the hands of the few, they may not be retained, but whenever they tend to create a monopoly, or to oppress the rights of citizens, or to obstruct the progress of the nation, they should be broken up and their assets distributed to the benefit of the people. Such accumulations are the inevitable result of the very progress of the nation, and are to be regarded as a natural and necessary part of the progress of the nation. In the hands of the few, they may not be retained, but whenever they tend to create a monopoly, or to oppress the rights of citizens, or to obstruct the progress of the nation, they should be broken up and their assets distributed to the benefit of the people.

MR. MCKINLEY'S HOMECOMING. The President Expected to Reach Here Tomorrow Morning. President McKinley and party are expected home from the Canton trip tomorrow morning at 7:45 o'clock. The present arrangements call for their traveling on a special train to Pittsburgh. Their two cars will be attached there at 10 o'clock, and will stop a few hours in Pittsburgh en route. Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliam, of Chicago, relatives of the McKinley family, came to Canton today and accompanied the Presidential party to Washington. President and Mrs. McKinley made their first visit to the cemetery, where their two children are buried before leaving the city.

MIDDLESEX CLUB BANQUET. Post-Prandial Speakers Warned Not to Attack Senator Hoar. BOSTON, April 26.—Representative J. P. Dooliver of Iowa, Representative W. A. Smith of Michigan, and Gov. G. K. Nash, of Ohio, are scheduled to be the speakers at the dinner of the Middlesex Club tomorrow night. The dinner is the anniversary of the birth of General Grant. For several years the Middlesex Club has been held in honor of the late General Grant. The dinner is a most remarkable affair. Some time ago, it will be remembered, Representative Cushman of New York, in a speech before the Middlesex Club, said that he would rebuke of public opinion, however content the Middlesex Club may be to let him be. The speaker who was to be the birthday of Lincoln and Grant is a pleasing one. It ought, however, to recognize that they were not the only great men of the nation. No man is to be made the occasion of unbecoming partisanship.

QUIET AT CROTON DAM. Nearly All of the Recent Strikers Return to Work. CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 26.—Everything was quiet this morning at the Croton dam of the new Croton reservoir. A full force of men was at work, and Capt. Howard G. Badgley, who is in command of the two troops of cavalry still at the scene of the recent strike, said he was merely waiting for the conference between Major General Roe and Sheriff Melloy, which would be held late this afternoon. Captain Badgley said that he had no doubt that immediately after the conference the remaining troops would be ordered by General Roe to break camp at sunrise tomorrow morning and march back to New York over the same road which they came on Tuesday of last week.

Direct Communication Between This Country and Russia. Direct postal money order service between the United States and Russia has now also been established, the same not to include, however, Finland and Asiatic Russia.

IN THE PIEDMONT STRIKE. The Miners Gradually Return to Work. PIEDMONT, W. Va., April 26.—The superintendents of the Davis Coal and Coke Company report all men at work at E. K. Garden, Thomas and Coketon and the supply of cars good.

Shot by a Woman. PETERSBURG, Va., April 26.—About 10 o'clock last night Rosa Bonner, while under the influence of liquor, entered a room on Old Street kept by Willis Gilman, a negro, and shot at John Thweatt with a pistol. Thweatt dodged as she discharged the weapon, and the ball struck William Orange in the jaw, tearing away a portion of the jaw, and knocking out three teeth. Orange swallowed the ball.

The injured man is head waiter at the Imperial Hotel. All of the parties are being held in jail. She was jealous of Thweatt and this caused the shooting.

Correctly Sawed Boards, only \$1.00 per 100 square feet, and kiln dried at that. 6th and New York Ave.

Perfectly made Siding, \$2.00, at \$1.35 per 100 feet, all good. F. Libbey & Co.

NEARLY CAME TO BLOWS

An Exciting Scene at the Idaho Mining Investigation.

Barlett Sinclair and Attorney Robertson Use Some Sharp Language in a Colloquy Over the Capture of a Safe—Men Arrested to Secure an Office—The Hearing in Progress.

The enquiry into the labor troubles in the Cour d'Alenes was resumed before the House Committee on Military Affairs this morning. Nearly every member was in his seat and a large crowd of spectators filled the room. The examination of Bartlett Sinclair, the representative of martial law, was continued and at one time Attorney Robertson, for the miners, and the witness nearly came to blows. A matter of opinion had come up and Mr. Sinclair answered sharply.

"Well," said Mr. Robertson, "if I were to express my opinion of you I should have to do it in very indelicate language."

Chairman Hull called the disputants to order, but they stood glaring one at the other, waiting for some offensive motion. The matter of the capture of the safe which was the property of the fore by Attorney Robertson, and in cross-examination Bartlett Sinclair asked if the strong box had not been opened at the point of a revolver.

"I don't remember," said the witness. "Did you not arrest Messrs. Boyle and Simmons so as to secure a majority of the county endorsed in your bull pen?" "I believed that they were in the conspiracy and I had them arrested to keep their actions from having weight with the miners."

"Where did you get the evidence upon which you made the arrests?" asked Mr. Sinclair. "From the Attorney General."

"Did you not close the saloons of a man called Carter because he went as an ally of the miners?" asked Mr. Robertson. "I closed the place while he was away, yes."

"You did not close the places which favored your side, did you?" "No, I had no cause to."

"Why did you close the Warner Hotel?" "I thought the proprietor was not doing the right thing."

"You closed up whenever you pleased and concerned property?" "I did."

"If a man came to Warden and opposed your methods by speaking about them, you would arrest him without a warrant?" "I might."

Objection was offered to several questions and Mr. Hay stated that Mr. Sinclair should be allowed to ask questions and Mr. Hay stated that Mr. Sinclair should be allowed to ask questions and Mr. Hay stated that Mr. Sinclair should be allowed to ask questions.

A Resolution Introduced Today by Senator Mason. During the routine morning business in the Senate this morning a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Mason and was referred, to turn over the civil and military government of Cuba to the Cubans on the 1st of July next.

The preamble recites the disclaimer contained in the intervention resolutions that the United States would exercise sovereignty over Cuba, states that the continued possession of the United States had attracted the attention of the world and was exciting the apprehension of the Cubans, many of them not hesitating to state that the United States was attempting to procure possession, ownership, and government of the island by diplomacy and fraud.

Mr. Little addressed the committee in behalf of his proposition to strike from the bill the provision for special mail facilities. He said that all years ago he had sought to secure by certain railroad companies, special privileges in carrying the mails. The system was fundamentally wrong, and he believed that it was time to strike it out.

Mr. Underwood was frequently interrupted by Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Sims, Mr. Brownell, and Mr. Little. Mr. Little yielded thirty minutes to Mr. McPherson of Iowa, who spoke in favor of the House bill.

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PAY FOR POSTAL CLERKS.

The Appropriation Bill Discussed in the House.

The House, a few minutes after noon today, resumed its consideration of the whole for the further consideration of the Postoffice appropriation. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota offered an amendment to the pending bill of the section on the Railway Mail Service, so that as amended the bill shall read "1,227 clerks of class 5 at \$1,400 each," instead of "748 clerks of class 5 B."

In support of his amendment Mr. Tawney said it was to avoid discrimination between clerks doing the same work in the postal service.

Mr. Loud opposed the amendment. He denied that classes of clerks had been paid differently. He said that the Postmaster General had advised the postal employees to urge their Congressmen to work for the passage of House bill No. 2. Mr. Loud said he hoped the gentleman from Minnesota would not force him to go into the matter.

Mr. Tawney again getting the floor maintained the justice of his amendment. Mr. Fitzgerald said he hoped the amendment would result in but a small increase in expenditure. He calculated it at about \$2,000,000 a year.

When the question on the payment of additional compensation for fast service was reached, Mr. Moon of Tennessee receded. He said that it had been decided for the purpose of seeing whether he could not get a better question on the bill.

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SENATOR SCOTT'S SEAT

Mr. Pettus' Lively Lecture to the Senate on the Subject.

Caustic Remarks of the Alabama on the Motives Said to Control the Votes of Members—He Asserts That the Case Has Never Been Fully or Fairly Investigated.

In the Senate today, after a motion had been made by Mr. Carter to take up the Alaska bill, Mr. Pettus enquired of the Presiding Officer as to the condition of the resolution declaring Senator Scott of West Virginia entitled to retain his seat, and was informed that the understanding was that it should be taken up whenever the Senator from Alabama was prepared to proceed.

"I am prepared now, sir," said Mr. Pettus, and he went on to discuss the question. Referring to Senator Chandler's statement in the Quay case, that the votes of some Senators had been given against Mr. Mantle, in 1892, because of his being a silver man, and against Mr. Corbett, in 1898, because he was a gold man, Mr. Pettus exclaimed:

"If that is true, this Senate is in a sad condition to act as judges. I cannot believe those hard words of the Senator from New Hampshire against other Senators. If Senators voted on the grounds stated they are unfit to act as judges and are unworthy of a seat in this body. I desire in this case to speak only to Senators who can and will decide the case according to their best judgment, and not on mere whim or personal caprice."

"It has been my habit, in discussing law questions, to deal fairly with my own mind, and to assert no proposition of law which I do not believe to be true. I do this, as a matter of policy if for no higher motive, for the man who is in the habit of taking false positions of law will so debauch his own mind (no matter what his learning or brain power) that he cannot see the truth although he meet it at noon in a Frank line. He makes such a sinners of his intellect as to credit his own lies."

Having delivered this lecture to the Senate Mr. Pettus went on with his argument against Mr. Scott, and he asserted that the case had never been fully or fairly investigated by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which he is a member.

In the course of the argument Mr. Spooner said that he believed that a right would yield for a question, said Mr. Pettus, "but not for debate. It is not fair and it is not just to interrupt an argument just for the purpose of seeing whether he cannot get a better question on the bill."

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AGAINST RAILROAD PASSES.

Only Those Set Forth by the Interstate Commission to Be Issued.

A bill prohibiting, under severe penalties, the issuing of free passes by railroads to persons other than those permitted by the Interstate Commerce Law, was favorably reported to the Senate today by the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

It also requires that record be kept of all passes issued and that this record shall be open to the inspection of stockholders and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

CRUSHED BY FALLING ROCK. Serious Accident at a Pennsylvania Mine. HAZLETON, Pa., April 26.—By a fall of rock on No. 7 Minersville stripping yesterday Andrew Ulrich was instantly killed and John Bondish, John Stobek, Mike Spirboch, and Andrew Batechuk were injured, the latter fatally.

Batechuk was buried under the debris for four hours and when rescued was so weak that it is believed he cannot live. The other injured men will recover.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. 15—Census Office Examines—15

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