

## BOER CAMPS ABANDONED

### Burglars Moving in the Direction of the Transvaal.

Botha's Forces Rapidly Leaving Their Free State Positions.—The New Plan of Campaign Said to Contemplate a Determined Stand at the Passes Entering the South African Republic—General Roberts Completely Outwitted by the Opposing Commander—London Greatly Displeased Over the Failure to Trap the Federalists' Army.

LONDON, April 30.—Despatches from Lourenco Marques say that the Boers have decided to abandon the Free State to the British.

It is said that the burglars will make no stand against Lord Roberts south of the Vaal River, and that the movement of their forces across that stream has already begun.

This involves the abandonment of Brandfontein and Kruonstad, and it is understood that the Boers are already moving away from those places toward the Transvaal. It is believed that the burglars have come to the conclusion that they cannot cope successfully with Lord Roberts' large army in the comparatively open Free State, and will try to slip him at the passes entering the Transvaal.

The British have evidently abandoned the pursuit of the Boers who were at Weltevreden and De Wets Dorp, as General French's cavalry is returning to Bloemfontein. Besides, a despatch from Pretoria, under date of April 27, says that Commandant Gravet telegraphs from the Boer camp at Brandfontein that the Federal forces of De Wets Dorp and Weltevreden have arrived safely.

Other despatches from the front say the strong position at Kroonstad will soon be practically abandoned by the Boers, and declare the first real stand of the Boers in English will be made on the banks of the Vaal.

The retirement from the Free State, it is reported, is well understood. The return of French's cavalry to Bloemfontein shows that Roberts' immense movement to capture the Boers in the southeastern part of the Free State is a failure. General Botha has completely outwitted the British commander.

London is greatly displeased over the failure, and criticism of "Dobbs" is now rife. The "Standard" says: "It is disheartening to find that these elaborate maneuvers have had so small a result."

The "Daily Chronicle" says: "We are reluctant to criticize Lord Roberts, but it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that during the last ten days we have gained very little from our enormous display of force. Without doubt these operations have been of a very exhausting nature and will involve further delay."

The stanch friends of Buller, Warren, Methuen, and Kitchener can scarcely conceal their feelings as they are delighted at the criticism Lord Roberts is receiving. They say Roberts blundered when he openly condemned his subordinates, and the War Office added to the blunder by making the criticism public at such a late date.

## WARREN AT CAPE TOWN.

Griguland West's New Military Governor En Route.

CAPE TOWN, April 30.—Gen. Sir Charles Warren, the newly appointed Military Governor of Griguland West, arrived here yesterday. He will start tonight for Kimberley. The Imperial Horse left here Saturday for Kimberley.

## ALL WELL AT MAKEKING.

The Besieged Town Again Bombarded on April 30.

LONDON, April 30.—Julius Well, who has a branch office at Makekang, has received despatches from that point up to April 12, by runner to Kimberley.

The latest despatch says: "We are most cheerful. Everything is moving along satisfactorily. The semi-anniversary of the siege was celebrated by the Boers firing heavily into the town. The attack was repulsed at 10 a. m. On April 11 we received sixty-eight shells, but there were no casualties."

## COLONIAL REBELS' CASES.

A Special Tribunal Likely to Be Created to Try Them.

CAPE TOWN, April 30.—(11:50 a. m.)—It is learned on excellent authority that the Cape Government has decided to submit a bill to Parliament for the establishment of a special tribunal for the trial of Colonial Rebels. This tribunal will consist of Colonial Judges, and its creation will obviate the necessity of imperial legislation for this purpose.

The Cape Parliament will meet in the latter part of June, when the measure will be submitted. It is probable that members of the Afrikaans Bond will oppose the bill, but the Government is bound to carry it through, as many Dutch members will support it.

The Natal Parliament will meet on May 2, and a similar bill will be introduced.

## TO AID BOER WIDOWS.

W. Bourke Cockran Distributing an Appeal for Funds.

NEW YORK, April 30.—W. Bourke Cockran, Chairman of the National Boer Relief Association, which has offices in the St. James Building, this city, is distributing a million appeals to the American people for funds to aid the Boer widows and orphans.

## DREXEL'S YACHT LAUNCHED.

The Margarita Leaves the Ways at Greenock Today.

LONDON, April 30.—A. J. Drexel's steam yacht Margarita was launched by the Scott Company at Greenock today.

L. Watson, the designer of the boat, says she cost \$150,000. She is 323 feet in length, 36 feet beam and 18 feet deep. Her displacement is 2,000 tons and her engines are expected to develop 5,000 horse power, which will give her a speed of seventeen knots.

## Must Cease Caricaturing Victoria.

BRUSSELS, April 30.—The police have ordered a prominent newspaper artist to cease caricaturing Queen Victoria on pain of expulsion from the country.

## Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach. For schedule, see page 7.

## Prompt service. Lumber sent out on

time and boards only \$1.00, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

## DEWEY IN CHICAGO.

The Admiral Warmly Welcomed by the Mayor and Citizens.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Admiral Dewey and his party arrived in the South Chicago Station at 9:50 o'clock this morning and were met by a special committee of twenty citizens, headed by Mayor Harrison. Upon their arrival in the city proper, the party were escorted to the Auditorium Annex, Mrs. Dewey being accompanied by members of the Woman's Reception Committee, including Mrs. Carter Harrison, Mrs. P. Camondon, and Mrs. Chatfield Taylor.

During the run to the city, Mayor Harrison extended to the Admiral and his party a hearty official greeting. When Dewey arrived a salute of seventeen guns was fired on the Lake Shore and also by the revenue cutter Morrill in the harbor. There will be a dinner at the Annex tonight, followed by a ball in the Admiral's honor.

The reception to the Admiral threatens to become a people's ratification of Dewey as a candidate for President. For strictly non-partisan entertainment, it has taken a strange turn. Here and there along the hunting-strewn streets are banners with the legend, "For President, George Dewey." Thousands of buttons with similar inscriptions are being sold by street fakirs and groups of men are heard cheering the Admiral's name. The Admiral himself, as well as the committee in charge, may refrain from all reference to political matters while he is in Chicago, but it is believed that the crowds will not.

The city was en fête this morning. Buildings are almost hidden under decorations. Flags are everywhere and the sidewalks are black with people. The crowd is immense and people have been pouring in on every train and each lake steamer. Two hundred thousand visitors, it is expected will be in the city by tomorrow morning.

## THE ASHI GOES ASHORE.

Japan's Big Battleship Aground in the English Channel.

LONDON, April 30.—The Japanese battleship Asahi, of 15,000 tons, is ashore at South Sea, in the English Channel. She ran aground there after leaving Portsmouth Harbor. It is feared that she may be over during the ebb tide.

A number of tugs are trying to pull her off, but so far they have been unable to move the big ship.

The Asahi, which is said to be the largest battleship in the world, was launched a little over a year ago from the Clyde Bank Yards, Glasgow. She is of 15,200 tons displacement, which is said to exceed that of any other battleship by one hundred tons. On February 22, this year, she had a narrow escape from serious damage at Portsmouth, where her heavy guns were being placed in position. While a 6-inch rapid-fire gun, weighing at least five tons, was suspended above the deck preparatory to being lowered into position, it slipped and fell, just grazing the ship's side and falling into the water. It was thought at the time that the gun had struck the ship and might have gone through her decks and double bottom.

## THE EXPOSITION DISASTER.

Those Responsible Denounced by the Anti-Government Press.

PARIS, April 30.—Nine dead and nine severely injured in the accurate record of the accident at the Exposition grounds yesterday. Two victims, a woman and a little boy, have not yet been identified.

The anti-Government press is bitter in its denunciation of those to blame for the careless construction of the bridge which caused the disaster.

The "Matin" says: "There is only one judgment to deliver on the sad event. It is this: Those who did not think of preventing the public from passing under a cardboard bridge, after having themselves recognized it as unsafe, and those who have opened attractions to visitors which are not protected against fire, are guilty of crime."

## REPORT ON THE CARTER CASE.

Alleged Arrangement for the Division of Government Money.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 30.—The report of Edward Johnston, the expert detailed by Attorney General Griggs in the Oberlin M. Carter case, brings out the fact that between Carter, Green, and Gaynor there was a regular one-third division of the Government money. The expert report shows a continuance of the divisions month by month as the money was paid by the Government, from the beginning to the end of Carter's contract at Savannah.

It is shown that one-third of the money to have been over \$550,000, inclusive of his share in the last checks, of \$575,749.90, which were paid over in New York at the time Carter was about to leave the district when succeeded by Captain Gillette.

It will be remembered that on the court-martial of Carter, the testimony of Captain Carter's personal expenses had increased gradually from about \$2,000 in 1891 to \$30,000 per annum in 1897, and that he was credited with the balance of bonds and other assets which he testified belonged to Mr. Westcott, his father-in-law, and the income from which, Carter testified, Westcott had allowed him to use since the death of Carter's wife in 1892. It will be recalled also that Westcott was in Europe when the court-martial of Carter was in progress and declined to return and testify in the case.

It was on the refusal of Westcott to appear and substantiate this statement that Attorney General Griggs largely based his decision affirming the judgment of the court-martial in the reference of the case to him by the President. The correctness of his conclusion has been overwhelmingly demonstrated by recent developments. The officers of the Government now have in their possession a written statement from Westcott, in which he repudiates as a fabrication Carter's statement that the assets were Westcott's.

## Carpenters Defer Their Strike.

HAZLETON, Pa., April 30.—It has been decided by the Hazleton Carpenters' Union to give the local contractors two more weeks in which to consider the demands recently made by the union for a nine-hour day, and a wage scale of \$2.25. A committee will call on the contractors with a view of winning them over. In the meantime all the tradesmen in the city will be thoroughly organized.

## The Pope Receives Nobles.

ROME, April 30.—The Pope this morning received a number of nobles, some Italian pilgrims, and others. This dispenses of the rumor that His Holiness was taken ill after yesterday's reception at St. Peter's.

## Chesapeake Beach on the Bay.

Daily excursions thence commence May 1. Leave Chesapeake Junction 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Leave Beach 12:30, 2:30, and 6:30 p. m. 50 cents round trip. Take Columbia car.

## Shelving Boards, 12-inch wide and

dressed two sides and both edges; price, 2 1/2 cents. Libbey & Co.

## BOAST OF THE FILIPINOS

### Aginaldo Likely Soon to Rally His Scattered Forces.

Despatches From Hongkong Declare That Otis Has Utterly Failed to Quell the Insurgents—Commercial Interests Suffering in Luzon—A State of Anarchy Said to Exist.

LONDON, April 30.—According to the "Daily Mail's" Hongkong correspondent, the situation in the Philippines is more serious than General Otis' reports indicate. He says:

In spite of General Otis' proclamation that the rebellion in the Philippines is completely crushed and that a state of tranquillity exists, the condition of affairs from a commercial point of view is most unsatisfactory. Almost two-thirds of the exports to and one-half of the imports from the islands pass through Hongkong, and are handled by English firms directly, or as agents for American or other houses. "Firms doing big business in Manila and which made preparations accordingly suffered a great financial loss by the tardiness of Otis in clearing out the insurgent bands that make it impossible for the agricultural classes to cultivate their lands. For months past the merchants have been hoping from day to day that active steps would be taken to effect this result."

"When General Young's men swarmed from Dagupan to Aparri, it was thought at last the decisive moment had come. Afterward it was found that this movement was not countenanced by General Otis, and from that day to this things have gone from bad to worse. The islands are practically in a state of anarchy and can only be compared with Aceh, which the Dutch have been trying to conquer for 100 years."

"The Filipinos in Hongkong boast that as soon as the rainy season begins in May, Aginaldo, who is hiding in the mountains of northern Luzon, will organize another insurrectionary government and rally his scattered followers once more."

It is generally conceded at the War Department that the campaign in the Philippines will be discontinued for the next few months. The rainy season commenced about three weeks ago and will be at its height by the middle of May. While acknowledging that the American forces will be compelled to remain inactive for some time War Department officials refuse to believe that the insurgents will gain any material advantage during the interval. This opinion, however, is not consistent with the experiences of last year and it is apparent that Secretary Root is greatly concerned over the possibility of a general insurrection of the Philippine people in the Philippines does not seem to indicate that the Administration expects an early peace in the archipelago.

## DIED AS THE FIREBELL RANG.

Captain McAvoy Expires as He Answered the Call.

NEW YORK, April 30.—There was a clanging of the gong. Firemen slid down poles. The harness fell from the impatient horses. But Capt. Michael McAvoy, starting from his chair at the old familiar signal which had called him so often to danger and daring, tottered and fell back. He had tried to answer his last call.

This was at noon Saturday, in the quarters of Engine Company No. 60, at 405 East 125th Street, when a fire broke out. He was dead. Before the "old" came a kindly priest and the stricken man's wife and son were with him. He died in his wife's arms, with the priest's hand upon his forehead.

He was foreman of No. 60, and had led his men into all sorts of places where death lurked. The alarm, which sounded at noon Saturday, was answered at 12:05. The fire was in the district, but it is the rule that the men shall go to quarters and the horses to harness at every alarm in order to be ready.

The foreman, who was sixty-one years old, was on the second floor of the building when the gong sounded. The men were at their places in a moment. They wondered that he had proved laggard for the first time, but they did not know he had sprung up at the familiar sound, but his heart gave suddenly weak, and he fell back almost lifeless. As there was no second alarm the men went to quarters and he was laid in a coffin.

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## DIRECTOR JOHNSON RESIGNS.

To Retire From the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Secretary Gage this morning received the resignation of Claude M. Johnson, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The Secretary has not accepted it, but will in all probability do so in the course of a few days.

It is said that Mr. Johnson's resignation was expected by the Secretary, and it is furthermore stated, from a reliable source, that the Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, Charles Lyman, is slated to fill position vacated by Mr. Johnson. Mr. E. Allen, private secretary to U. S. Treasury Secretary Roberts is being mentioned as the successor of Mr. Lyman, Chief of the Appointment Division.

Mr. Johnson, when seen by a reporter, said that business engagements of a private nature and the condition of his health, prompted his resignation. He will engage in business in New York, but the greater part of his time he will spend in Washington.

Mr. Johnson was appointed to his present position seven years ago by Secretary Carlisle. He is a hold-over Democrat, and his retention has been opposed by the representatives of the labor unions. Mr. Johnson favored the use of machines in the Bureau.

## TEN YEARS FOR MILLER.

The Franklin Syndicate Man Sentenced to Sing Sing Prison.

NEW YORK, April 30.—William Miller, the 520 per cent man of the Franklin Syndicate fame, was sentenced by Judge Hurd this morning, in the county court of Brooklyn, to ten years in Sing Sing. The sentence was pronounced on one of the twenty indictments for grand larceny which were returned against Miller, the one in which he is charged with stealing \$1,500 from Mrs. Catherine Moses, one of his depositors.

Miller was brought down to the courtroom from the Raymond Street jail. Before sentence was passed Miller said that he was born in New York city; that he lived at 132 Vernon Avenue; that he was a broker; that he was not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and had never before been convicted of crime.

Frederick House, representing the defendant, moved for a new trial on eight grounds. The principal points on which Mr. House based his plea were that the verdict had been contrary to law and against the weight of the evidence, that illegal evidence had been allowed by the court and that it did not appear from the records that the crime was of which Miller was convicted. The motion was denied.

Mr. House then moved for a suspension of judgment, but this motion was also denied. Mr. House, after sentence was pronounced, went before Justice Maddox, of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, and made a motion for an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be granted. Justice Maddox granted the order. It appoints May 4 as the day on which the case will be heard on this certificate, thus acting upon that time as a stay upon the carrying out of the sentence.

The strike situation. Efforts to Arbitrate the New York Central Difficulty.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 30.—Unless the demands of the New York Central repair and yard men are granted, or some other plan is adopted by the company toward bringing about a settlement of the existing strike, this afternoon, the labor leaders say they will call out all New York Central car repairers and yard men between Buffalo and New York. The estimated total in this line of work is 20,000 men. Settlement of the strike all rests with the New York Central officials. The other roads interested, the Western New York and Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley, Nickel Plate and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh, whose employees will be bound on sympathy with the New York Central men and because they were compelled to repair and inspect New York Central cars, according to a joint agreement, that has been in force for some time.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration is trying hard to be of some service in arranging a settlement of the strike, but thus far has met with little success. A meeting was held late yesterday afternoon at which the strike leaders submitted their best terms to the New York Central, which have not changed in the slightest degree since the men quit work. They want more money than they have been paid, a slight increase which aggregates a total of \$4,000 per month in the payroll, and ask that the 150 men who were discharged after the union made its demand be reinstated.

The Amalgamated Society of the State Board returned to New York last night and this morning was in consultation with Superintendent of Motive Power W. H. He will be in Buffalo to see the men there this afternoon, trying to get it here this afternoon.

## LABOR TROUBLE AVERTED.

Connecticut Builders Grant Their Men an Eight-Hour Day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 30.—The demand of the Carpenters', Masons', Bricklayers' and Plumbers' Unions for an eight-hour day was granted today by the Association of Contracting Builders.

A strike was averted by the concessions made.

## DEMANDS OF BOSTON LABOR.

Several Strikes Likely to Be Inaugurated on May Day.

BOSTON, April 30.—A lively May Day in labor circles is promised for tomorrow. The brewers have refused to grant the demands of the engineers for an eight-hour day at \$3. A strike has accordingly been ordered. The brewers may go out with the engineers and that would tie up the beer supply of the city.

About 100 carpenters also have made a demand for an eight-hour day and not subject to judicial revision or annulment. Governor Beckham's title is founded on the declaration of the Legislature, while Taylor's claim is based on a certificate issued to him by the State Board of Conciliators, finally superseded and annulled by legislative action.

The trial court, moreover, in its decision stated certain conclusions of fact, cited in the brief. These findings are not open to review Taylor's whole complaint, says the brief, is that the State court refused to admit certain parole testimony to show that legislative action in the matter had been tainted by fraud. No Federal question, it alleges, is involved in this. A political office, created by the State, is not property under the Fourteenth Amendment; under a recent decision in the Kentucky Circuit Court, not yet reported, it is not property at all.

Frame House Weather Boarding, 6 inches wide, made smoothly; price, \$1.25, at City and N. Y. ave.

## TAYLOR IN FRANKFORT

### Ze Demands to Know if There Are Indictments Against Him.

Falls to Get a Satisfactory Answer and Will Return to Washington at Once—Suspects in the Assassination of Goebel to Be Arraigned Before Judge Cantrell This Afternoon.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—W. S. Taylor, who arrived here yesterday from Washington, went to Frankfort this morning and demanded to know whether any indictments were outstanding against him. He could get no satisfaction from the Democratic officials, and will return to Washington at once. It is not probable that the indictment will be made public for several days. While all the officials refuse to discuss the matter it is generally understood that the indictment was filed with Judge Cantrell ten days ago and is still in his possession where it will remain till he sees fit to make it public.

All the morning Taylor received visitors, most of them being prominent business men of this city. It is said that Taylor is prepared to furnish bonds for any amount. Taylor admitted sending a telegram to Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin asking if he was indicted and receiving a reply referring him to Judge Cantrell.

Taylor said he did not like to discuss the case that was before the United States Supreme Court, but felt quite confident that if the judges considered the matter at all, he would win. He said his talks with Governor Roosevelt, former President Harrison, and former Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle had strengthened this opinion. While Mr. Carlisle did not hold his views as sanguine views as General Harrison, still, he said, the case was the strongest of its kind ever offered in the Supreme Court.

Taylor said the most pleasant incident of his visit to the East was his meeting with Governor Roosevelt; that he wanted to thank him personally for his kind words. Governor Roosevelt's reply was that there were no thanks due him. He had only done what he considered to be his duty and it was his great regret that he could not do more "for one of the most persecuted men in the history of the country."

While he would not discuss the gubernatorial nomination, in case the suit was lost in the Supreme Court, Taylor denounced as "another infamous lie" the story that he wanted to get out of Kentucky and was hopeful of securing a mission to some foreign country in case President McKinley was re-elected.

The arrangement of the suspects, who are in custody and who have been indicted for complicity in the assassination of William Goebel, will take place today. The hearing of proof on the applications for bail will be nearly as complete as the trials when they finally come on, as it is understood both sides will introduce practically all the proof they have on hand at this time.

Those who will be arraigned are Caleb Powers, Harry Whitaker, John Davis, Wharton Golden, W. H. Cotton, and "Tall Hen" Dick Combs, colored. Henry E. Yount, one of the defendants, who will be in court on application for bail, has already been arraigned and has entered a plea of not guilty. His attorneys, L. J. Crawford and R. W. Nelson, of Newport, arrived last night.

Judge Cantrell will not arrive from Georgetown till noon today, and the court will not be convened until 2 o'clock. The proof on the motions for bail in the cases of Powers, Davis, Whitaker, and Combs, it is expected, will be entered upon first, though this is not compulsory, and will doubtless consume the entire day. As soon as this is disposed of—providing the question of change of venue is brought up first—the evidence affecting the guilt of those who are arraigned and who are asked to furnish bail, will be heard, and it is believed will occupy the most of this week.

Eighty-odd witnesses have been summoned to testify on the motions for bail, and also a large number who will testify as to whether the suspects could or could not get fair trials in this country.

## BECKHAM'S BRIEF FILED.

The Governor of Kentucky Answers W. S. Taylor's Complaint.

Through his counsel, Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Cincinnati, and W. S. Pryor and Lewis McQuown, of Kentucky, Governor J. C. W. Beckham, of Kentucky, this morning filed a brief in the Supreme Court of the United States in answer to the complaint of W. S. Taylor, appellant from the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky. The case is the contest for the Governorship of Kentucky, in which Governor William Taylor, now in life, and which has cost that State much money and trouble.

The brief filed this morning states that the gist of Taylor's claim is that he has been deprived of the office of Governor without due process of law. In answer to the brief says that the highest court of Kentucky has held that Taylor never acquired title to the office under the method prescribed by the constitution and laws of Kentucky. The decision of the State court involved no Federal question, and therefore the Supreme Court of the United States is without jurisdiction. It contains the argument by claiming that Taylor must first show title to the office. Further, more than a hundred years the Kentucky Constitution has provided that the results of the elections of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be ascertained and finally settled and declared by the Legislature.

The State Constitution of 1799 provides that contested elections shall be determined by a committee from both houses of the General Assembly. When a specific mode for the determination of a contested election is provided by the State laws, that mode is exclusive; the decision by the Legislature is final and not subject to judicial revision or annulment. Governor Beckham's title is founded on the declaration of the Legislature, while Taylor's claim is based on a certificate issued to him by the State Board of Conciliators, finally superseded and annulled by legislative action.

The trial court, moreover, in its decision stated certain conclusions of fact, cited in the brief. These findings are not open to review Taylor's whole complaint, says the brief, is that the State court refused to admit certain parole testimony to show that legislative action in the matter had been tainted by fraud. No Federal question, it alleges, is involved in this. A political office, created by the State, is not property under the Fourteenth Amendment; under a recent decision in the Kentucky Circuit Court, not yet reported, it is not property at all.

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## SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

An Effort to Take Up the Pettigrew Resolution Defeated.

In the Senate today Mr. Pettigrew moved to take up the resolution offered by him February 2, expressing sympathy for the South African Republic, and "best hopes for the full success of their determined contest for liberty." The motion was defeated by the following vote:

Yeas—Allyn, Bates, Berry, Chandler, Clay, Hale, Harris, Helfield, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Keney, McCumber, McHenry, Martin, Mason, Pettigrew, Rees, Teller, Turner, and West—