The Evening Times

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BRITISH ENTER DUNDEE

The Boers Continue to Retreat Before Buller's Advance.

Burghers Loot the Town and Destroy the Collieries Before Moving Northward—Retiring Army Said to Be Marching Toward Laing's Nek. Small Losses of the English Due to Excellent Leadership—General Roberts Sends Despatches Detailing the Operations in Natal During the Forward Movement—Forcing Back the Federalists' Rear Guard at Helpmaknar Amid Fire.

LONDON, May 15.—The War Office announces that Dundee, Natal, has been occupied by the British forces under General Buller. Buller's progress since May 10 has been practically unchecked, and he has taken Dundee with few casualties, owing to the splendid leadership of Hamilton, Dundonald, and Bethune. The panic spirit that seized the Boers of the Orange Free State as General Roberts advanced seems to have made itself felt in Natal, according to Buller's almost unopposed advance to the town which was made famous by the early engagements of the war.

Dundee is near the scene of the first battle of the South African war. It is near Glencoe, and the fight is often referred to as the "Battle of Glencoe," having taken place between the two towns.

It was there that General Symons was killed, and the British force after the battle retired to Ladysmith and joined General White. Dundee had been in the possession of the Boers from that time until evacuated as announced in an appended despatch. It is in the extreme northern part of Natal.

The town was looted before the burghers withdrew, supposedly to take up a new position at Laing's Nek. The destruction of the machinery in the collieries at Dundee causes some uneasiness as it may foreshadow the fate of the costly mining properties in the Transvaal, toward which the Boers are retreating.

The War Office has received several despatches detailing the operations of General Buller since his forward movement toward Pretoria was commenced. The first despatch transmitted by General Lord Roberts says:

"Kroonstad, May 14.—In accordance with instructions to keep the enemy occupied at the Biggarsberg, I concentrated the Third Cavalry Brigade on the Helpmakaar Road. On May 13 he sent Hamilton and Bethune up Witchock Hill, and the enemy hurriedly abandoned the position. On May 14 the enemy evacuated Helpmakaar.

"BULLER."

Another despatch from General Buller, sent through General Roberts, and dated May 14, says:

"Dundonald drove the rear guard of the main body of the enemy near Zuslinden. The enemy were 2,000 strong. We move on Dundee today.

"Hildyard moved on Wessel's Nek on May 13. BULLER."

A third despatch from General Buller, dated Dundee, May 15, 1 p. m., says:

"Twenty-five hundred of the enemy left Dundee yesterday for Glencoe, where they entrained. Their wagons left yesterday by De Jaager's Drift and the Dannhauser Road. The Kaffirs said the Boers were going to Laing's Nek. Almost every house in Dundee was completely looted and damaged. The machinery of the collieries has been destroyed. Hildyard occupied Wessel's Nek today. Our small loss was due to Hamilton's, Dundonald's, and Bethune's excellent leading.

"May 14.—The enemy evacuated Helpmakaar Nek during the night, leaving a rear guard of 1,000 in front of us. These we forced back throughout the day under considerable difficulties as they set fire to all the grass on top of the berg while retreating and the wind being unfavorable to us, we were scarcely able to see. I halted the infantry, who marched well through the hot smoke, at Beith. The cavalry has not yet reported as they are some miles ahead. We have taken a few prisoners."

"Kemp's Farm, May 15—(6.30 a. m.).—Dundonald reported late last night that he had driven the rear guard on to the main body of the enemy near Zuslinden, where they occupied in force a strong position with three powerful guns. Major Gough, with a composite regiment, maneuvred to the right round their left flank. The enemy retired and Dundonald halted. He was twenty-five miles as the crow flies from last night's bivouac. He had covered nearly forty miles during the day in a waterless country, most of the time riding through smoke. I think his pursuit was a very fine performance.

"From prisoners I learn that the enemy were over 2,000 strong at Helpmakaar. Having been now joined by those who had been left at Van Jonder's Pass, they must be nearly 3,000 strong. BULLER."

It is believed here that, after a brief rest at Dundee, General Buller's army will continue the pursuit of the Boers in an effort to overtake them near the southern border of the Transvaal and administer a crushing defeat.

TIDINGS FROM MAFEKING.

The Besieged City Wires That All Is Well.

LONDON, May 15.—The latest tidings from Mafeking show that the beleagured city is still holding out.

Mrs. Whiteley, the wife of the Mayor of Mafeking, who is residing at Dewsbury, Lancashire, has received a cablegram from her husband, which was sent by way of Ootsi on May 9, saying "All well."

BADEN-POWELL'S REPLY.

Defender of Mafeking Accepts an Invitation to Dine in London.

LONDON, May 15.—The friends of Colonel Baden-Powell, who are desirous of entertaining him at dinner on his return to England, wired an invitation to the defender of Mafeking on March 28.

This afternoon they received the following reply: "Mafeking, May 9.—(By runner to Ootsi.)—Will be delighted to accept your kind invitation directly fortune permits."

THE BRITISH CASUALTIES.

They Number 18,799, Exclusive of Those in Hospitals.

LONDON, May 15.—The War Office has issued a statement of the total British casualties in the Boer war to date.

Exclusive of those in South African hospitals they have been 18,799.

Latest Quotations daily on Lumber and mill work. Call first on Frank Libbey & Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENVOYS.

New York's Committee Extends a Welcome to the Boers.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Holland-American Line steamship Maasdam, on which were the Boer envoys, otherwise known as peace commissioners, was sighted off Fire Island at 8:20 o'clock this morning. Ever since Saturday morning, the arrival of the vessel had been expected at any time, but the high seas and headwinds reported last week by incoming vessels had, it was thought, delayed the steamship.

The envoys were met down the bay by the committee. Former Judge Van Hoesen delivered the address of welcome to the envoys. He said:

"We are a committee of the citizens of New York who sympathize with you in your struggle for liberty and independence and who wish to make your visit to this city of New York agreeable to you personally and advantageous to the nation of which you are the representatives. In the near future we shall extend to you a more formal reception, but on this we simply say 'welcome.' I take pleasure in presenting to you such members of the reception committee as are on this vessel."

During the time that the Maasdam was on the high seas various plans to welcome or receive the three envoys, Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans, and Wessels, were proposed by official and unofficial bodies. The Municipal Assembly appointed reception committees and a Citizens' Reception Committee was formed, of which Killian Van Renssalaer was made chairman. The plan of reception which finally took shape provided for the welcome down the bay by a committee which should go on the revenue cutter for the purpose, another welcome at the pier in Hoboken by another committee, when the Maasdam had docked, an escort of the envoys to this city, the envoys and escorting persons entering carriages and crossing by ferry.

The Hotel Manhattan was selected as headquarters for the Boers during their stay here, and tonight the Citizens' Reception Committee will meet at the hotel to make arrangements for escorting the envoys to the City Hall tomorrow, where they will be received by Mayor Van Wyck, who will present them the freedom of the city. Then the municipal assembly will present to them the resolutions of sympathy with the Boers passed last week.

The envoys while in this country will be the guests of the National Boer Relief Fund Association. Despite the friction at the meeting of the reception committee at the Hotel Manhattan last night, when George Van Siclen retorted to the question of several members about certain reports circulated regarding the committee's plans, saying that the Irish members of the committee had "combined to jump on him," there was apparent peace this morning when the members of the committee assembled to carry out the reception plans. The deputation of the committee which went down the bay gathered at the barge office as soon as it was known that the Maasdam had been sighted.

The steamship Maasdam left Quarantine for her pier at 1 o'clock.

TO RECEIVE BOER ENVOYS.

Arrangements Made to Escort Them From New York.

Fifty members of the Congressional and Citizens' Boer Peace Envoy Reception Committee met last night at the residence of Representative Sulzer to perfect arrangements for the public reception which is to be tendered them on their arrival in Washington.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the President and arrange for a meeting with the delegates. A delegation of Senators and Representatives under the leadership of Hon. William Sulzer, William Astor Chanler, and Hon. Jacob Ruppert, will go to New York Thursday and escort the commissioners to this city. Gen. S. S. Yoder, Capt. Patrick O'Ferrall, and Col. Louis Schade were appointed as a committee to call upon the District Commissioners and invite their co-operation in receiving the delegates and to confer the freedom of the city upon them the same as was done in New York. A meeting of the entire reception committee has been called by the secretary at the Arlington Hotel tonight at 8 o'clock, where headquarters have been established.

The following were added to the Reception Committee last night: Senator James K. Jones, Senator J. W. Daniel, Representative Richardson, Walter Stilson Hutchins, Hillary A. Herbert, Col. E. B. Hay, Rev. Dr. T. C. Easton, Cornelius W. Van der Hoogt, George W. Gail, J. Van Hall, Alfred Riedel, D. M. Hite, Robert Miller, W. D. Windom, John A. Swope, Louis A. Rich, C. C. Dieudonne, Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, John F. Swormstedt, William A. Watson, Clifford Rose, H. H. Pechin, D. L. Seike, Julius E. Juenemann, Gen. Floyd King, Col. M. E. Urell, and General Brindle.

AN APPEAL FROM GREECE.

The Powers Asked to Arbitrate Differences With Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—The Greek legation to-day addressed to the Ambassadors of the six Powers represented here identical notes, recapitulating the points of dispute between Turkey and Greece connected with the negotiations in regard to the Turco-Greek consular connection and appealing for collective arbitration of the Powers on the basis of the peace treaty signed by Turkey and Greece. The notes were accompanied by memoranda explaining the differences between the two countries and pointing out that they affect vital principles.

The Greek legation at the same time informed the Porte of its action.

The occasion is regarded here as a favorable one for the Powers to affirm formally the existence of the stipulations of the peace treaty, which the Porte is constantly endeavoring to evade and contest.

FIRE AT THE EXPOSITION.

Flames Threaten the Electrical Apparatus for the Fountains.

PARIS, May 15.—Fire broke out on the Exposition grounds this afternoon in the Chateau D'Eau.

It was first reported that the entire electrical apparatus for the illumination of the fountains had been destroyed, but an investigation showed that the blaze was not at all serious. The fire was caused by an accident, and the wires were not damaged.

THE AUSTRALIAN POST.

Governor Generalship Offered to the Duke of Argyll.

LONDON, May 15.—The first Governor Generalship of Australia under the Commonwealth bill has been offered to the Duke of Argyll, formerly the Marquis of Lorne.

It is believed, however, that his acceptance is improbable, as his wife, the Princess Louise, objects to living in the antipodes.

6-inch Weather Boarding at only $1.35 per 100 feet for frame dwellings. 6th and N. Y. ave.

BOER OFFER TO AMERICA

Envoys Empowered to Seek a United States Protectorate.

South African Republic and Orange Free State Said to Be Desirous of Ultimate Annexation to This Country—Leaders Fear the Extinction of the Governments Unless Powerful Guardianship Is Forthcoming. State Secretary Reitz Quoted as Saying the Appeal Will Be Made, and That the Declaration of Independence Is Broad Enough to Span the Ocean—Burghers' Last Hope.

LONDON, May 15.—A despatch from Pretoria states that Messrs. Wessels, Fischer, and Wolmarans, the Boer peace envoys, who have arrived in New York, are empowered to seek a United States protectorate for the South African Republic and Orange Free State.

The Boers are willing that this protectorate shall tend toward ultimate annexation to the American Republic.

The Boer leaders are represented as feeling that unless the United States takes the two little republics under its guardianship, they are doomed to extinction at the hands of Great Britain.

Their hatred of England is so intense that they say they would retire to the mountains and carry on a guerrilla warfare to the last extremity rather than submit to annexation to the British Empire.

They feel that if America would take them in hand they would have local self-government and justice.

Apparently they do not take into account the practical impossibility of the United States establishing a protectorate over the republics without a war with England. They seem to look upon the great American Republic as all-powerful, and to feel that the United States has only to agree to the plan to have it speedily and peacefully accomplished.

Secretary of State Reitz, of the South African Republic, is quoted as saying: "We will maintain our independence if we can. If we cannot, we will appeal to the American people to take us under their wing.

"Surely the Declaration of Independence is broad enough to span the ocean.

"Our last hope is that, having again and again carried our burden of persecution into the wilderness to escape from England, we may be permitted to deposit it at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, to find peace and protection under the Stars and Stripes."

The officials of the State Department this afternoon denied all knowledge of the report from Pretoria, via London, that the Boer envoys, who arrived in this country today, were empowered to ask for an American protectorate for the South African republics. The officials state that they have received no previous intimation that such an offer would be made and that no such idea has been entertained by the United States Government.

Further, they declare that the idea is absurd, inasmuch as the assumption of such a protectorate would mean the practical alliance of this nation with those which are at war with Great Britain. The Administration has, they add, avoided all appearances of even a sympathetic alliance with the Boers, since the outbreak of South African hostilities.

To entertain the alleged Boer proposition would be equivalent to a declaration of war against England, for which there is no possible excuse.

The mission of the Boer envoys, according to the views of the State Department officials, is political rather than diplomatic. Had they come as properly accredited representatives of their governments, they would be barred from attending public meetings and expressing their war sentiments. Without such credentials, they will be able to visit the more important centres of population, and to address audiences, stirring up popular sympathy for the countries they represent. The question of their reception must wait for determination until their arrival here. Then, it will resolve itself into a formal reception to properly accredited foreign ambassadors or an informal reception to visiting Transvaalers and Free Staters. The department is inclined to expect the latter solution.

GENERAL FRENCH'S ADVANCE.

His Cavalry Repulses the Boers and Occupies Boschpoort.

KROONSTAD, May 14 (8.20 a. m.).—During General French's advance on May 10, General Dickson crossed the Zand River at Dupreez's Laager and, hurrying forward, caught General Porter at 5 o'clock the next morning. He found three squadrons of carbineers, the Scots Grays and the Inniskillings Dragoons occupying Verdrag, where about 300 Boers had surrendered.

When General Dickson arrived, the balance of the Boers withdrew to the water works and at midday opened fire. The cavalry lined up during the night and charged the Boers, who fled.

The next day the cavalry crossed the Valsch River and occupied Boschpoort.

THE SIPIDIO INDICTMENT.

Charges a Deliberate Attempt to Kill the Prince of Wales.

BRUSSELS, May 15.—The press correspondents have seen a copy of the public prosecutor's indictment of Sipido, who attempted to assassinate the Prince of Wales.

The indictment charges Sipido and the three other prisoners with deliberate conspiracy to kill the Prince, and says that they were instigated by an anarchist pamphlet. It adds that Sipido acted without impulse, but with the knowledge that his age would mitigate the punishment.

An Invalid Woman's Suicide.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 15.—News has reached here of the shocking death of Mrs. Alice Bishop, who committed suicide at her home in Sussex, near the county courthouse, by cutting her throat with a razor. Mrs. Bishop had made two or three previous attempts to kill herself. The rash act is attributed to ill health, as the unfortunate woman had been an invalid for some years. Her condition was such that she had to be moved about the house in a chair. She is survived by her husband and three children.

B. & O. Week-End Country Excursions.

Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays, for return until Monday following, at reduced rates from Washington to Charlestown, Frederick, Annapolis Junction, and intermediate points.

Call at 1224 F St. for Kretol.

6x20 No. 1 Shingles, clear, only $6.00 per 1,000. No. 1 and guaranteed by F. Libbey & Co.

AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

An Amendment to the Constitution Reported in Committee.

After a somewhat animated discussion this morning the House Committee on Judiciary, by a strictly party vote, agreed to favorably report the joint resolution providing for an anti-trust amendment to the Constitution. The proposed amendment provides that Congress shall have the right to "define, regulate, control, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations, existing in the form of corporations or otherwise."

The Democrats contend that such an amendment would take from the States part of their rights, and opposed the reporting of the resolution on that ground.

MADE GOVERNOR OF CEBU.

Col. E. J. McClernand's New Post in the Philippines.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—According to despatches received here, Col. Edward J. McClernand, commanding the Forty-fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, has been appointed Civil and Military Governor of the Island of Cebu, in the Philippines Archipelago.

Colonel McClernand is a son of John A. McClernand, of this city, and was captain in the Tenth United States Cavalry when the war with Spain began. He was adjutant of the Fifth Army Corps under General Shafter, and when the Forty-fourth Regiment was created he was appointed its colonel and went with the regiment to the Philippines.

STEPHEN CRANE DYING.

The Novelist Hopelessly Ill With Consumption in England.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 15.—Judge W. H. Crane, of this place, yesterday received a letter from his daughter, Miss Helen Crane, who is in England, stating that the condition of her brother, Stephen Crane, the widely known novelist and war correspondent, is hopeless.

A few weeks ago Mr. Crane felt greatly encouraged, and had planned to spend the summer with his family at Gibraltar. His trouble is consumption, the result of Cuban fever, which he contracted during the Spanish-American war. He is twenty-nine years of age.

DEWEY AT KNOXVILLE.

The Admiral Attends the Unveiling of a Farragut Tablet.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 15.—Admiral Dewey today went to Lowe's Ferry, where a tablet was unveiled marking the birthplace of Admiral Farragut.

A reception by the Cumberland Club concluded the affair. Admiral Dewey will leave for Washington at 6 o'clock this evening.

EIGHT YEARS FOR COLE.

Former Boston Bank President Sentenced to Prison.

BOSTON, May 15.—Charles N. Cole, former President of the Globe National Bank, who confessed that he misapplied $824,604.70 of the bank's money, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Lowell of the United States District Court, to eight years' imprisonment at the jail in Greenfield, Mass. Cole took the sentence without an outward sign of emotion, but smiled sadly when his friends greeted him.

The indictment returned against Mr. Cole by the Federal grand jury in March, contained twenty-five counts and accused him of taking in different ways something like $1,074,000. The defendent pleaded guilty to the accusations embodied in three counts, one of which was the misapplication of a stock certificate of the United States Mining Company to the value of $400,000.

BROOKLYN'S TROLLEY VICTIM.

Death Comes to a Cincinnati Man a Month After Injury.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Edward Boyd, patent atorney, who met with an accident four weeks ago while riding in a Brooklyn, N. Y., trolley car, died at the Grand Hotel here Monday night. He was riding in the car when he was thrown heavily to the street, sustaining an injury to his head and a badly lacerated hand. The injuries were not looked upon as serious until blood poisoning set in. The hand became swollen and he was removed to the City Hospital. He returned to the hotel, and every evidence of recovery seemed apparent.

Deceased was about fifty-eight years old. His will was found among his papers. Boyd died without a living relative, and leaves a $50,000 estate. The will bequeaths about $10,000 to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, $10,000 to a namesake, and the remainder to his law partner, E. E. Wood, who is also appointed executor.

FEDERATED WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Preparations for the Biennial Convention in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—Preparations are well under way for the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held in this city June 6. The programme is nearly complete. It will include meetings of the art committee, the industrial committee, and the Consumers' League.

Mrs. Corrinne S. Brown, chairman of the industrial committee, will present a report on "The Industrial Problem as It Relates to Women and Children." Papers will be read by prominent women on phases of the industrial problem. Among them are the following:

"Industrial Conditions of Working Women and Children"—In the West, Mrs. Marie C. Young, Portland, Ore.; in the South, Mrs. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga.

"Need of National Legislation to Protect Women and Children," Mrs. Margaret Halle, Roxbury, Mass.

"How Industrial Conditions are Undermining the Race," Mrs. A. P. Stevens, Hull House, Chicago.

"Women and Work," Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Pasadena, Cal.

There will be a musical programme by Milwaukee talent and an art session containing a surprise.

Money for West Point.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was taken up in the House this afternoon under call of Mr. Hull, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $644,164.49, which is $215,777.20 less than the estimates.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

In the Senate today Mr. Wolcott gave notice that on Thursday, at the close of morning business, he would call up the Postoffice Appropriation bill for consideration.

Always Cool at Chesapeake Beach.

Two daily excursion trains, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Take Columbia car to depot.

Chesapeake Beach—Excursion Trains

Leave daily, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Last train leaves Beach 6:30 p. m. 50 cents round trip. Take Columbia car to depot.

New Laths for Plasterers only $3.50

These are bright yellow and dry, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

CLARK RESIGNS HIS SEAT

Announces His Decision in an Address to the Senate.

The Montana Senator Declares That He Has Been the Victim of Persecution and Asks for an Investigation by a Special Committee. Charges of Bribery Denied—The Resolution Declaring Him Not Legally Elected and Not Entitled to His Seat Goes Over Until Tomorrow on Motion of Mr. Chandler, the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Senator Clark of Montana addressed the Senate this afternoon in his own behalf and wound up his speech by announcing that he had forwarded his resignation as a United States Senator to the Governor of Montana. Shortly after the morning hour he arose in his seat and, being at once recognized by the Presiding Officer, Mr. Frye, said:

"Mr. President, I rise to a question of privilege personal to myself. It has not been my usual habit to disturb this body, but the question which comes up to-day ro affects the State which I represent that I must say a few words. I will not cast any reflections on the gentlemen who have returned a verdict not in my favor, but I will state that the investigation was absolutely unfair and was not conducted in a proper manner. The rights of a man in the highest legislative body in the United States should be more clearly defined.

"The report of the minority showed that the testimony against me was perjured, false, and malicious.

"The entire proceedings were similar to those in the Dreyfus case and the accused was given no more opportunity to defend himself. There never has been a single instance wherein the facts could establish the guilt of a single legislator who voted to send me to this chamber. The Assembly of the State of Montana is composed of honest men and they have have been tested. They were actively engaged in attempting to repeal whole volumes of pernicious legislation, and had little time to look to the wrong.

"I submit my belief that the conclusions arrived at by the committee are not supported by the evidence, and I ask that a fair and impartial hearing be given me that I may establish my innocence.

"All through the testimony given before the committee my name appears in a criminal sense. I am slurred, slandered, and jeered at, and this personal slander is taken as testimony."

Mr. Clark then gave a brief resume of the facts in the numerous elections held in Montana, and told of the "dirty work done by Mr. Daly, who endeavored to forever destroy my political standing in that State."

"I give these facts," said he, "to show you what has led up to the fight made against me. Where the sway of Daly is supreme, his law is more than the State law. I only endeavored to break down this state of affairs.

Bribery Charges Denied.

"I deny that I made any negotiations with one McLaughlin for a sawmill, and aided him in getting into the Legislature. All the proceedings in my political and business life are open and above board. I hope every Senator will read the complete testimony taken before the committee and see what a flimsy lot of stuff it is. I never had any negotiations with Mr. Fine until after my election, and then there were no wrong transactions. He himself testified that he was never offered one cent by me or my agents. I never wrote a letter offering Mr. Day $5,000 for his services in the Legislature. I gave him this sum because he was a warm friend and had worked hard in my campaign. This was not bribery.

"As far as the Whiteside incident is concerned it is all folly. Mr. Wellcome is a great lawyer, and has had an honorable career. Not a man who knows John B. Wellcome will believe any of the tales against him. We offered to disprove these, but were not permitted to do so by the committee."

"The Republican members of the Legislature all testified that they voted for me because of a strong public sentiment throughout the State. I have gone over these cases in detail to show that there is really no foundation for the charges upheld by the committee."

Mr. Clark referred to the election laws of Montana and stated that nowhere in those laws was there a provision that their infringement required that the guilty or suspected person should forfeit the office held.

Daly's Methods Denounced.

"The committee does not criticise the actions of Mr. Daly, so that I am led to believe that the members of this body uphold his conduct. I can draw my own conclusions. Mr. Daly has labored hard to procure the great volumes of perjured testimony presented at the hearing. His hired detectives dogged my steps everywhere in the country and perjured themselves before the committee. This portrays the character of this man. Yet there are some members of the committee who find no wrong in such a man.

"As to the great expenditures said to have been made by me during the period preceding my election, I will say that I never paid one dollar for a vote. Governor Hauser made heavy assessments for political and other purposes and I was compelled to pay these.

"Daly's miners were led to the polls like animals and made to vote his ticket. They could not read or write, but could do as they were ordered—cast their votes against the Clark ticket. In one polling place alone, over 4,000 repeated votes were cast for Daly. What reliance can be placed in the testimony of a man who testified that he had authorized an unlimited expenditure of money that I might be crushed? Thank God, I have broken down his reign of despotism forever and have removed his heel from the necks of the people of the State.

"I was in a position to aid in destroying the Daly despotism, and I am proud that I did it. I was born in Pennsylvania in humble circumstances. I have worked myself up until my enterprises cover great territories, yet I have always done my duty toward mankind. I only wish to leave my children the legacy of a good name, better than all riches.

Reasons for Resigning.

"I, therefore, acting on my own responsibility and volition, announce that I have this day placed my resignation in the hands of the Governor of Montana. I say in this resignation that owing to the action of the Senate commitee in declaring against me, and owing to all the matters which have served to prosecute me, I desire to resign my position as United States Senator from the State of Montana and return my credentials.

"In retiring, I desire to thank all of my colleagues who have treated me so nobly, especially those on the Democratic side, and I thank the Presiding Officer for all of his kindness."

During the latter portion of his address Mr. Clark almost broke down, and closed with tears in his eyes. As he finished speaking many Democratic Senators crowded around and shook hands with him.

By agreement the resolution declaring Senator Clark "not duly elected to a seat in the Senate from Montana," reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections was to have been called up this afternoon, but as Mr. Clark took his seat Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee, arose and said:

"Mr. President, in deference to the statement just submitted, I ask that the resolution go over till 1 o'clock to-morrow."

The motion was agreed to.

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.

A Bill Affecting Attendance at Courts-Martial.

Mr. Clayton has introduced a bill in the House "to promote the administration of justice in the militia of the District of Columbia."

The bill provides for the enforced attendance of witnesses, that when war shall appear to a regularly constituted court-martial of the militia of the District of Columbia that the accused, having been duly ordered or summoned to appear before such court-martial for trial, has refused or neglected so to appear, such court-martial shall issue a warrant of attachment for the arrest of the accused, directed to the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, who shall forthwith execute said warrant of attachment and make proper return thereof to such court-martial, and to produce to such court-martial the body of the accused, if within the District of Columbia, and retain the custody thereof and continue so to produce said body during the sessions of such court-martial until the conclusion of the trial, unless sooner discharged by such court-martial.

The final section of the bill provides that every commissioned or warrant officer or enlisted man of the militia of the District of Columbia shall be exempt from jury duty during the time he shall hold a commission, warrant, or be enlisted in the militia of the District of Columbia, and every officer and enlisted man who shall have served six years in the militia of the District of Columbia, with a record of sixty per centum of duty in each year and has an honorable discharge therefrom shall be forever exempt from jury duty in the District of Columbia.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Secretary Root Again Before the House Military Committee.

Secretary Root appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs again this morning in behalf of the Army Reorganization bill. He continued the argument in favor of the bill along the same line as when he was before the Senate Committee and read a letter from General Miles endorsing the bill. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster made an argument in favor of the abolition of the Army canteen and wanted an amendment adopted to provide for this.

A bill was favorably reported giving the Volunteer Signal Service ten additional first lieutenants.

MRS. WALL BADLY BURNED.

Taken to the Emergency Hospital in a Critical Condition.

Mrs. Mary F. Wall, the widow of the late Col. William Wall, was seriously burned at her home, 1918 N Street northwest, shortly after 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. She is now at the Emergency Hospital, where it was said her condition is critical. Little hope is entertained for her recovery.

Mrs. Wall is burned about the upper portion of the body, and it is thought she inhaled flames. That the woman was not incinerated in her home is due to the heroic efforts of a colored maid and Foreman Donohue, of Truck B company.

The maid hearing the cries rushed to the second-story rear room where Mrs. Wall was enveloped in fire. The maid lifted Mrs. Wall out of the window and onto a small roof where both fell exhausted. Foreman Donohue found them there when he mounted a ladder which had been raised.

MEDIUM SLADE DISCOVERED.

The Famous Spiritualist Turns Up in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 15.—Henry Slade, the spiritualistic medium, who has been believed dead for some time, was located here yesterday. He is taking magnetic treatment. About four years ago he was sandbagged and robbed of $10,000 in New York, and upon his partial recovery was paralyzed on one side. He suddenly dropped out of sight and it was generally supposed he was dead. His mediumistic powers deserted him almost wholly, he claims, but yesterday in the presence of reputable witnesses he gave very remarkable tests. He declines to say much of himself recently. He drifted into Ann Arbor, how he claims not to know, and had some remarkable experience there. Then he went to Toledo. All this time he kept under cover and declined to make known his true name.

His identity was only revealed last night by some spiritualists who were holding an important meeting here, and to whom he sent a message. He is in a fair way to recovery, but is yet far from being well. He discusses with avidity everything save his career since he was injured in New York, but absolutely refuses to discuss the attack on him there.

Funeral of Dr. Hart.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 15.—The remains of Dr. M. Y. Hart arrived here on the midday train from Washington yesterday. The funeral was held from the Baptist Church, of which he was a member, at 10 o'clock this morning. Dr. Hart was an only child and is survived by his parents. He also leaves a large number of other relatives in this city and county.

Our Flag at the Paris Show.

Secretary Hitchcock has granted a request made by Commissioner Peck, and in consequence the largest American flag in the world will float over the Eiffel Tower at the Paris Exposition on this nation's holiday, July 4. This particular piece of bunting hangs in the Pension Office, and it measures 26 by 50 feet.

Immigration of Japanese.

Secretary Gage has transmitted to Congress a report on the immigration of Japanese during the past two years. In 1898 there were 2,230 and in 1899, 3,395, and for the nine months ended March 31, 1900, 4,427.

Aguinaldo's Letter in Congress.

The President today forwarded to the Senate an autograph letter signed by Aguinaldo which was forwarded by the latter to his friends warning them to leave the city of Manila, three weeks before hostilities between the American troops and the Filipinos were begun. The letter was forwarded by General Otis in response to a Senate resolution regarding the beginning of hostilities in Luzon.

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CUBAN FRAUDS THE TOPIC

The Postal Scandals Discussed at Length by the Cabinet.

The Administration Indignant at Neely's Alleged Betrayal of Trust. Failure of Attempt to Show the World How to Run an Honest Government for the Island's Residents

The Cabinet meeting this morning was occupied almost entirely with consideration of the Cuban frauds. The members of the Administration are filled with constantly increased indignation that one whom the American Government had entrusted with the management of affairs in Cuba should disgrace himself and his country by such a scandal as the present one. As a Cabinet member said after the meeting:

"We started to run things in Cuba with the purpose of showing the world how to do it, and now to have frauds of this kind arise is sickening."

According to the advices received by members of the Cabinet, there is no reason for believing that the scandal will grow to much larger proportions. The members feel confident that the worst has been discovered, and that probably the present reports are exaggerations. Up to the present time, nothing is said to have been found incriminating any official besides Neely, and perhaps Rich, but those in authority over them have shown inexcusable incapacity or negligence.

The action of the Administration in relieving Major Rathbone from the management of affairs in the island was approved by the Cabinet. He has not been proven to be connected with the frauds, but the officials feel that he should not have permitted them to continue. The action of General Wood in retiring Mr. Thompson, the postmaster at Havana, was a surprise to the members of the Cabinet and they are awaiting information before forming an opinion. Mr. Thompson was not a candidate for the place. When it was found necessary to choose a man for the responsible position, the field was carefully canvassed with the aim of getting the best possible man. Three persons who had formerly acted as Assistant Postmasters General were favorably considered. Two of them were unavailable as they could not accept the place.

Mr. Thompson happened to be disengaged, and was telegraphed a proffer of the position, which he accepted. It came quite as a surprise to him. He has the hearty endorsement of nearly all the Indiana people, and Senator Fairbanks said a day or so ago when calling at the White House: "No matter what crookedness you find in Cuba, you can depend upon Postmaster Thompson's honesty and integrity."

The Cabinet officials are not inclined to believe that there was any widespread conspiracy among the members of the postal service in Cuba. They think that such a thing would be impossible in view of the character of Mr. Thompson and one or two other officials there.

The work of auditing the postal accounts on the island will take perhaps a month. So much time would not be needed but for the fact that the country offices where there has been much room for fraud, are remote from the centres of the island.

The Attorney General looks for some difficulty in securing the extradition of Neely to Cuba for trial, but has no doubt of the ultimate success of the endeavors he will make.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who was assigned yesterday by Postmaster General Smith to proceed to Cuba, will sail tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Bristow will assume charge of the postal agents of the island, supervise the examination of the Cuban postoffices and postal officials, direct all the affairs of the postoffice in Havana, superintend the transportation and delivery of mails throughout the island, and become personally responsible for every expense account submitted to the military authorities for approval.

Mr. Bristow, in speaking of the matter this morning, said that he, being the superior of Mr. Rathbone, would naturally assume charge of postal affairs in Cuba, it not being absolutely necessary to mean a suspension of Mr. Rathbone.

Both Postmaster General Smith and Assistant Postmaster General Heath said that there was not anything to be given out concerning the Cuban affair, beyond the official bulletins.

CUBA IN THE HOUSE.

A Resolution of Enquiry Regarding Receipts and Expenditures.

The Cuban postal scandal has inspired a second Congressional resolution of enquiry. Representative J. R. Williams has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation and report as to the receipts from customs, postoffices, internal revenue, and other sources in the island of Cuba.

NEELY EXTRADITION HEARING.

Roosevelt to Consider the State Department Application Thursday.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—Governor Roosevelt who returns to the city Thursday, has set the hearing on the application of the State Department at Washington for extradition papers for Charles F. Neely, for Thursday evening at the Executive Mansion.

Neely is acused of being the head of the alleged conspiracy in connection with the Cuban postal frauds, and the preliminary hearing before the Governor will determine whether he shall be taken back to Cuba.

ALGER ON THE CUBAN SCANDAL.

Former Secretary Takes Sides With the War Department.

DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—Former Secretary Alger sides with the War Department in the Neely scandal and its developments. In the course of an interview with him touching on the relations of the War and the Postoffice departments and the Cuban postal system, he said:

"My remembrance of the matter is that very early the Cuban postal service was taken from the War Department and placed under the Postmaster General's jurisdiction. I think that when Mr. Rathbone was sent to Cuba he (the Postmaster General) was in full charge of the Cuban system. The Postal Department of Cuba was under the War Department for a while, or during the time that General Brooke was establishing a system which was badly needed. I do not recall that there was ever any deficit, as the Cuban Postal Department got its revenues from the usual sources.

"I have no doubt the Postal Department did the very best it could under the circumstances. As for myself, I do not wish to shirk any responsibility that may be found to be mine. What I have said is entirely from my recollection, but the records will show just how matters stood then and now."

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