

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1900.

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BIG BATTLE IMMINENT

Boers Arc Concentrating in Country Near Bloemfontein.

HARASSING THE FARMERS

Johannesburg Mounted Police Carrying Off Cattle—Lord Methuen and Forces Have Been Ordered Back from Kimberley—Mafeking Bombarded Seven Hours on Tuesday.

London, March 29.—The Boers are concentrating in force about fifteen miles north of Bloemfontein in the rear of Glen, and Lord Roberts is sending forward troops to engage them.

It does not seem probable that the Boers will give serious battle in the fairly open country north of Glen. Still, their evident strength indicates more than a corps of observation.

In small affairs the Boers are daringly aggressive in all parts of the field of war. The Johannesburg mounted police, ordered by the Boers to be their best mounted commando, are raiding the country near Bloemfontein, harassing the farmers, who have given up their arms to the British, and carrying off cattle.

There is a report from Natal that a Russian soldier of fortune, Colonel Gantolzi, with a hundred horsemen, is operating close to the British outposts on the western border.

The Boers have re-occupied Campbell and are in strength near Taunus and Barkley West.

They shelled the British camp at Warrenton, Wednesday, but moved out of range that night. Yesterday (Thursday) two British guns enfiladed the Boer trenches, quieting their musers.

Methuen Ordered Back to Kimberley. Lord Methuen and the forces that have been operating in the Barkley district have been recalled to Kimberley by Lord Roberts.

No explanation has been given for this, but the mounted troops are dissatisfied at having been ordered back.

The Boers and disloyalists at Kenhardt have been dispersed and caused to retreat. General Parsons is about to enter the town unopposed.

Lord Roberts is making extensive arrangements to police and safeguard all the Free State towns in the territory occupied. Dispatches from Maseru assert that the Boers who returned to Ladybrand from Clocloan have taken up strong positions and sent pickets far in every direction to watch Basuto-land, in the expectation that part of General Buller's army will invade the Free State on the 29th.

According to Pretoria advices Mafeking was bombarded for seven hours on Tuesday.

It is reported in London, in a well informed quarter, that Lord Kitchener will be offered the post of commander-in-chief in India, succeeding the late Sir William Lockhart, so soon as decisive successes have been obtained in the Transvaal.

General Sir Archibald Hunter will succeed him as Lord Roberts' chief of staff. The Indian newspapers have been arguing Kitchener's appointment.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Woodward's Opinion Will Furnish Incentive for Test Case.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 29.—Judge Woodward rendered an important decision in court today. It was the case of John B. Hoyt vs. the Kingston Coal company. When the Hoyt family lost their coal lands to the defendant in 1867, one of the provisions of the lease was that the company was only to pay for coal that would pass over a certain screen having meshes five-eighths of an inch square. Of late years the market has demanded a smaller size of coal and the coal companies have put in screens which would turn out the size of coal wanted. Judge Woodward decides that, although the small size was not mentioned in the lease, the Kingston Coal company must pay the owners of the coal land for the same. Nearly \$200,000 is involved in this suit.

The case will be carried to the Supreme court at once, as it is looked upon as a test case. There are scores of cases of a like nature and the ruling of the higher court will be awaited with much interest by owners of coal lands and coal operators.

BOERS SOUGHT WAR.

American Correspondent Says They Were Planning It Twenty Years.

An unpleasant picture of the people who have posed for sympathy in England comes from Julian Ralph, the American war correspondent, in a letter from Kimberley, published in this morning's Daily Mail. It is in part as follows:

"It is a war steadily and stealthily planned by the queen's Dutch subjects and the Dutch republics for nearly twenty years. For between four and six years they have been equipped for war. They began purchasing arms and planning defenses before the Jameson raid. Let no one fool you with a falsehood about that. Finally, President Kruger begged President Steyn to declare war three weeks before President Steyn consented. Next rid your mind of the notion that you are dealing with two farmer republics. There is not a farmer in the two countries, and only one, the Free State, was a republic in any way. These people are herders of cattle, sheep and goats, like the Indians of the old and the Afrikaners and Balkan people of today. His (the Boer's) so-called farms are as nature made them, merely ranches on the veldt whereon the cattle graze. On each one he has put up a home, but its surroundings are almost invariably more repellent and disorderly than any houses I ever saw except in the cabins of freed slaves in the United States.

"Their camps and strongholds from which the British have routed them are the filthiest places I have known of any sort to live in and I have seen Red Indian, Chinese and Turkish camps, and the camps of many sorts of black men.

"As to their bravery and honor I have seen and heard sufficient to fill a page of the Daily Mail with details of their cowardly and dastardly behavior before I came to Kimberley. But here I find they have been guilty of different and original enormities. Here they killed British wounded and laid their bodies in a row after one of the forays out of town. Here they murdered many blacks to fight against the British, showing all the world how scandalously fraudulent were their exclamations of horror at the idea of the British employing native Indian troops.

There has hardly been a battle in which the Boers have not abused either the white flag or the Geneva Cross, or both. At Spion Kop, the British saw them loading Maxim's in ambulances, in order to get them safely away. That we saw them do at Modder River, also at Kimberley. At where the Boers shelled the funeral cortege of George L. Abram, an American.

"At some places they fired on British ambulances. I saw them do it at Modder River and saw them fire on stretcher bearers in that battle time and time again. When the British entered Jacobabad that place looked like a city of doctors. Every man in the streets wore the Red Cross bandage on his arm.

"These were the men who had just been shooting British soldiers from behind garden walls. There was nothing novel or original about their seeking their cowardly shelter of the doctor's badge. We have become quite accustomed to it. We once entered a Boer laager after a victory and found twenty-seven of these bogus doctors and seven or eight wounded for their patients. They have not been content with looting the houses of the loyalists in the British colonies, but in Natal, in scores of instances, they smashed into kindling wood and torn into ribbons whatever they did not want or could not carry off. Worse yet, they have fouled the walls of the homes of defenseless women with obscene writings. They never knew the value of an oath or promise, and have not learned it since the war began."

KILLED BY A CAVE-IN.

Spokane, Wash., March 29.—Five men were killed today and several seriously injured by a cave-in on the Great Northern right way of track on Washington street. A mass of brick weighing hundreds of tons, toppled over, burying a whole gang of workmen.

Machinists on Strike.

Dallas, Texas, March 29.—All machinists in Mungler's Cotton Machinery Manufacturing works, the largest of the kind in the world, went on strike today. The men refused to do extra work required by the company, and the International Association of Machinists authorized the strike.

Persia's New Minister.

Washington, March 29.—The Shah of Persia has appointed Mofakham Ed Dowleh, minister plenipotentiary of Persia to the United States. The Persian minister here has been vacant for some years past.

BASE BALL.

At Athens, Ga.—Cornell, 7; Georgia College, 2.

WAR CLOUD IN THE FAR EAST

CONFLICT THREATENED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Preparations for War in the Mikado's Empire—Russian Admiral Ignores Nagasaki Harbor Authorities—Mobilization of Japanese Navy—Russia Asks Permission to Land Troops in Corea—Latter Government Wants Outside Aid.

Seattle, Wash., March 29.—The government transport Garonne, which sailed from Manila February 17, has arrived from quarantine with news of active preparations in the military and naval departments of Japan for war with Russia.

The Russian fleet at Nagasaki has disregarded the harbor authorities and has anchored where it pleased. The war spirit is said by Captain Conrad, of the Garonne, to be strong in Japan on account of the czar's recent attempt to gain influence in Korea, in violation of the treaty.

A grand assembling of the Japanese navy, to be followed by maneuvers from which foreign newspaper correspondents and the public are to be excluded, was fixed for the last of this month.

London, March 29.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from Korea, Japan, under today's date, in which it is announced that Russia has demanded leave to land troops near Maseru, Korea, and that Corea wants outside interference. The dispatch says:

"It is not likely that Great Britain will interfere, being too much occupied in the Transvaal and in watching her frontiers against the Boers, who will be left alone, no other European power being interested in aiding her, and the United States, with whom she sympathizes more than any other nation, having its attention occupied in the Philippines."

JOUBERT'S FUNERAL.

His Remains Will Be Buried Quietly at Rustfontein and Without Military Honors—Body Lying in State at Pretoria.

Pretoria, Wednesday, March 29.—General Joubert was taken ill Sunday morning. He was at his office the previous day. He was taken ill in the morning, became unconscious some time before death. The complaint was acute inflammation of the bowels.

The body will lie in state tomorrow and will then be taken by special train to the farm at Rustfontein, near Walsenburg, where it will be buried quietly, as Joubert often requested, and without military honors.

RAPID RAILROADING.

Peacock's Special Runs 443 Miles in 441 Minutes.

Denver, Colo., March 29.—With a special train rushing across the continent the Santa Fe road is trying to break its Nettle Bay and all other records in order that A. R. Peacock, one of the directors of the Carnegie Steel company, may arrive in Pittsburgh in time to attend the annual meeting of the directors at noon on Saturday.

The train left Los Angeles at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night and passed through La Junta at 11:30 last night, making the run of 1,254 miles in twenty-four hours. The train left La Junta at 12:15 this morning. The next spur was to Newton, a distance of 167 miles, which was made in 163 minutes, reaching that station at 7:15.

It is estimated from the rate at which the special has been run so far that Mr. Peacock will be landed at Pittsburgh Friday night, thereby making one of the best long-distance runs that has been made across the continent.

Kansas City, March 29.—The Santa Fe special train, on which A. R. Peacock is speeding eastward, reached Peacock's before noon today, and at 12:05 pulled out for Chicago. The run from La Junta, Colo., to Emporia, Kan., 413 miles, was made in 441 minutes, actual running time.

LIVED IN THREE CENTURIES.

Two Women Die at the ripe age of 103 Years. New York, March 29.—Mrs. Cleary Hyland is dead at her home in Orange, N. J., aged 103 years. For the last year of her life she was totally blind.

Plymouth, Mass., March 29.—Mrs. Felicity Pickard died at the home of her son, Eddy, aged 103 years, 7 months, 16 days. Until very recently her mind was clear and her health good.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

Outlook Is Promising for a Better Demand for Foreign Consumption.

Philadelphia, March 29.—The outlook is promising for a better demand for anthracite coal by foreign countries. While the foreigners have been anxious to secure bituminous coal there has been no demand for anthracite. Today, however, one of the leading coal companies received a request from a prominent coal house to state terms and the number of thousands of tons of anthracite coal it could deliver at St. Petersburg, Russia, by October 30.

This request was somewhat of a surprise and it was agreed to give the writer a rate at Perth Amboy. "Please inform us as quickly as possible your lowest price for each size of your anthracite coal per ton of 2,240 pounds, delivered, freight and ship-landed lots or less, at St. Petersburg, Russia, and state how many thousand tons you can supply delivered at St. Petersburg before the latter part of October, duty free. Also send correct analysis of several sizes of coal. In case of your chartering American vessels to make the trip direct to St. Petersburg we think we can supply return freight via Hamburg and Hull to America. In this manner cheaper freight rates could be secured by you."

The letter was as follows: "Please inform us as quickly as possible your lowest price for each size of your anthracite coal per ton of 2,240 pounds, delivered, freight and ship-landed lots or less, at St. Petersburg, Russia, and state how many thousand tons you can supply delivered at St. Petersburg before the latter part of October, duty free. Also send correct analysis of several sizes of coal. In case of your chartering American vessels to make the trip direct to St. Petersburg we think we can supply return freight via Hamburg and Hull to America. In this manner cheaper freight rates could be secured by you."

GIVEN TIME TO THINK IT OVER

Six Months' Extension to Spanish Residents in the Philippines for Purposes of Mediation.

Washington, March 29.—Secretary Hag and the War Department, the Spanish minister, today signed a protocol extending for six months the period of time allowed Spanish residents in the Philippines to elect whether they shall remain Spanish subjects or surrender their allegiance and adopt the nationality of the territory in which they reside. The article in the Paris treaty bearing on this subject allowed the Spanish residents one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty within which to make their choice. That period expires on the 11th of next month.

The extension arranged for does not apply to Cuba or Puerto Rico. It is confined in operation to the Philippine Islands for the reason that conditions in those islands have been so unsettled as to make it difficult for Spanish residents to make an election in this important matter. Many important towns in Luzon where Spanish subjects reside are as yet without American garrisons and the assertion of American sovereignty over them has been rather technical than practical. While on many of the Philippine Islands no American troops or representatives have ever landed.

A few considerations are deemed sufficient to warrant the extension to Spanish residents of more time to make up their minds as to their future. It may be that the Spanish residents in these islands desire to avoid making a final determination of their status in the United States of the exact status of citizens in the insular possessions of the United States.

DANGEROUS CAVE-IN.

Disturbance in Kehley Run Mine Wrecks Houses.

Shenandoah, Pa., March 29.—The residents of Kehley Run, near Jarvin and Chestnut streets, this city, suddenly awakened from their sleep at 4 o'clock this morning by the swaying, creaking and loud cracking of their houses. A serious investigation it was found that a cave-in in the mine workings of the Kehley Run colliery.

The plaster fell from the walls and ceilings and water pipes burst, flooding the cellars. The houses are from four to six stories high and are in a dangerous condition. The property owners entered suit today against the Thomas Coal company, the owners of the mine, for damages.

TO WELCOME THE QUEEN.

Arrangements for Her Visit to Ireland Are Nearing Completion.

London, March 29.—Arrangements for the queen's visit to Dublin are rapidly nearing completion. Two detachments of life guards left London this evening to act as the royal escort, and the trials of the royal trains have been completed along the route.

Gerald Hailey, chief secretary for Ireland, who is just recovering from a serious illness, will leave tomorrow in order to welcome the queen, who will probably be accompanied by Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war.

Pennsylvania Pensions.

Washington, March 29.—Pensions: Increase—Philander Putnam, Granville Centre, Bradford, \$17 to \$21; James Johns, Carbonate, \$8 to \$8; David Wayman, New Albany, Bradford, \$17 to \$21; Geo. E. Lester, Equinunk, Wayne, \$8 to \$10. War with Spain, Original—Jane L. Barnes, mother, Hallstead, Susquehanna, \$12.

Frick Present; Carnegie Absent.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 29.—H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel company, arrived here about noon today in his private car, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Helen. Inquiry at the leading hotels fails to sustain the report that Carnegie is coming.

Must Register to Recover.

Philadelphia, March 29.—The state supreme court today filed an order in which the court holds that a company incorporated to serve several well known streets and which falls to register in Pennsylvania, cannot recover in a suit at law.

Wage Increase at Shamokin.

Shamokin, Pa., March 29.—The Shamokin Mill company, employing three hundred persons, today announced an increase in wages of 10 per cent. in the winding departments, and 20 per cent. in the warping departments.

CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY ROOT

NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION ARRANGING TO GO.

It Will Have Much Broader Powers Than the First Commission, but Its Instructions Are Not Yet Ready for Publication.

Washington, March 29.—The Philippine commission met this forenoon and agreed upon the personnel of the staff that is to accompany the commission to Manila. They also agreed upon certain outlines which they will follow in their work in the Philippines.

By appointment the commission waited on Secretary Root about 3 o'clock this afternoon and they spent three hours behind closed doors in secret conference. At the conclusion of the conference the secretary said that the discussion had covered the probable scope of the work of the commission for the next two years. So far he had not been able to present the commissioners' written instructions, and what passed today was rather preparatory to the reception of those instructions. It was not the intention at this time to make the instructions public.

Broader Powers.

But it might be stated in general terms, the secretary said, that the new commission would have much broader powers in dealing with the problems arising in the Philippines than had its predecessor. The primary purpose was the establishment of local civil governments throughout the islands. In the selection of the civil officers the commission would have a free hand. When asked whether the civil authorities would dominate the military, the secretary contented himself with the reply that as he saw it no question was likely to arise on that point; there would be no chance for friction.

The commission will meet again tomorrow and will continue the conference with Secretary Root in the afternoon. That will be the last meeting of the full commission in Washington before the departure for Manila.

Personal Movements.

The members will dine with the president at the White House tomorrow evening, and tomorrow night three of them, General Wright, Judge Ide and Professor Worcester, will go to their homes to prepare their private affairs for a two years' absence in the Philippines.

Judge Taft, the chairman of the commission, goes to New York Saturday, but will return to Washington before starting on his voyage. Professor Moses also leaves Saturday, going directly to his home in California. The commission will gather at San Francisco on April 12 and will sail for Manila on the 15th on the army transport Hancock.

ARMY BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Very Few Amendments Were Made. The War Department Effectually Punctures Some Democratic Campaign Misrepresentation.

Washington, March 29.—After four days of stormy debate the house today passed the army appropriation bill. As passed the bill is only slightly modified from the form in which it came from the committee. One of the last amendments adopted opened the soldiers' home to the officers and men of the volunteer and regular armies incapacitated by service during or since the Spanish war. The officials of the war department, taking notice of the criticism passed in the house yesterday during the discussion of the army appropriation bill upon the quartermaster's department in fitting out the army transport Summer, today made public from the records the account of expenditures showing that the expenditures to be very much different from those stated yesterday in the course of debate.

For instance, the war department statement shows that the cost of the repairs at New York was not \$5,000, as announced in congress, but \$1,945. The three big mirrors in the sideboard did not cost \$1,000, but were purchased for \$12.50. The silver service, which was said to have cost the government \$5,000, is only plated ware, and all the plate on the ship for the use of 1,500 men cost \$1,298.

The Jersey Lily Barred.

Pittsburg, March 29.—Mrs. Lily Langtry, who is booked to appear at the Alvin theater in this city next Monday evening, will not be permitted to produce her play "The Degenerates." This was decided today by Mayor William J. Delahanty, who has received protests from the Presbyterian Ministers' association, and numerous citizens against the production of the play on the ground that it is immoral.

Injured in a Runaway.

Lock Haven, March 29.—Congressman Packer, of Wellsboro, and Postmaster Hall, of this city, were driving near Langant, today, when their horses ran away down the mountain side at terrific speed. At a sharp turn in the road the wheels broke, the vehicle upset and the occupants were thrown out. Mr. Packer escaped uninjured, but Mr. Hall sustained a severe scalp wound and his right arm and shoulder were badly bruised.

Railroads and the Convention.

Philadelphia, March 29.—The different railroads will establish a joint agency in this city during the week the Republican national convention meets, for the purpose of extending the time upon tickets as well as the dissemination of information.

Bonds Offered for Sale.

Washington, March 29.—The amount of bonds offered for exchange for the new two per cent. up to the close of business today was \$17,075,000, of which \$18,571,330 came from individuals and institutions other than national banks.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather indications today: RAIN OR SNOW.

- 1 General-London Thinks a Big Battle Imminent in South Africa. No Free Trade for Puerto Rico. Philippine Commission Confers with Secretary Root. Japan Prepares for War.
2 General-Northeastern Pennsylvania. Financial and Commercial.
3 Local-Abbe Address on Sanitation. Common Pleas Court Delays. Grand Jury Will Make a Return Today
4 Editorial. News and Comment.
5 Local-Mayor Hoar Vetoes the Controller's Bill. Successful Liederkreis Minstrel Performance.
6 Local-West Scranton and Suburban.
7 Round About the County.
8 Local-Live Industrial News.

BOERS DENOUNCED BY CONFERENCE

Com Paul's People Unanimously Condemned by Delaware Colored Methodists Because of Their Slaveholding Tendencies.

Philadelphia, March 29.—At today's session of the Delaware Methodist Episcopal conference a resolution denouncing the Boers as slaveholders was presented by the Rev. P. H. Butler and unanimously adopted. The conference represents colored preachers and laymen of Delaware, Maryland, and a portion of Pennsylvania.

The slavery complained of was the present apprenticeship system in vogue in the Boer republics. In speaking later of the resolution and the reasons for presenting it, Rev. Mr. Butler said: "The Kaffirs and other nations of South Africa are kept in practical slavery, especially in the mining districts. No matter what may be said against the English, they have always been the first to abolish slavery wherever they have found it. The lives of the colored race in South Africa have been made miserable by this system, which practically means ownership for the men over their men."

"No matter how much we may sympathize with the Boers in their strife as a republic, we must recognize the condition of the colored race in that district."

DELAGOYA BAY AWARD.

Text of the Decision Given at Berns, Switzerland—Portugal Condemned to Pay.

Berns, Switzerland, March 29.—According to the Delagoa bay railroad award Portugal is condemned to pay 15,245,000 francs.

Following is the text of the decision, which is in six clauses: I. The Portuguese government, as the defending party, is condemned to pay to the government of the United States the sum of 15,245,000 francs, in addition to the 28,000 pounds paid on account in 1890, the sum of 15,245,000 francs in legal Swiss money, with simple interest on this sum at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, 1899, up to the date of payment of said sum.

II. This sum, after deducting what is necessary to defray the cost of arbitration falling on the claimants and in addition to the balance of 28,000 pounds paid on account in 1890, shall be paid in equal parts by the claimants and holders and other creditors, if there is need of the Delagoa Bay Railway company, according to their standing. The claimants shall draw up a claim against the Portuguese government for the amount of the award, in addition to the 28,000 pounds paid on account in 1890, the sum of 15,245,000 francs in legal Swiss money, with simple interest on this sum at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from June 1, 1899, up to the date of payment of said sum.

III. The costs of the arbitration, according to the scale to be drawn up in accordance with Clause V of the arbitration compromise, will be born in equal parts by the three parties to the suit, that is to say, a third part by each of them.

IV. The conclusions of the parties insofar as they differ from the above award are set aside.

V. An authentic copy of the present award will be delivered through the intermediary of the Swiss foreign consul to each of the three parties to the case.

THE BERMUDA SOLD.

Fillibuster Sold to Satisfy Claims of Creditors. Philadelphia, March 29.—The steamer Bermuda, which acquired some notoriety as a filibuster during the Spanish war, was sold at public auction today to satisfy claims of creditors for \$39,750.

The British register of the Bermuda was recently withdrawn by Consul Wilfred Powell, owing to rumors that she was chartered to take war materials to the Boers.

Major Shearer Dead.

Harrisburg, March 29.—Major H. J. Shearer, of this city, 107th Pennsylvania volunteers, died at his home in this city tonight, aged about 65 years. He was a well known insurance man and had a gallant record as a soldier. He had been in poor health for several months. His son, Wood K. Shearer, was drowned in the Susquehanna river last summer.

Death of Consul Merriam.

Washington, March 29.—The state department has been informed by cablegrams that Joseph W. Merriam, United States consul at Iquique, Chile, died at that post yesterday. Mr. Merriam was born in New York, and was appointed from Massachusetts to be consul at Iquique, in November, 1888.

FREE TRADE KNOCKED OUT

By Vote of 16 to 33 the Senate Declines to Accept It.

Washington, March 29.—A direct vote was taken by the senate today on the proposition to strike from the Puerto Rico measure the provision levying 15 per cent. of the Dingley law duties on Puerto Rico products imported into this country. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 16 to 33. While the vote is regarded as presaging the passage of the pending measure, it is not regarded as indicating the final vote on the bill. The bill was under discussion throughout the session and several amendments went over for action tomorrow. The detailed vote on the amendment of Mr. Pettus (Ala.) to strike out the 15 per cent. tariff was: Yeas—Bacon, Bates, Berry, Clark (Mont.), Clay, Cockrell, Cullerton, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, Morgan, Pettus, Sullivan, Turley, Wellington—16.

Yeas—Alderson, Baker, Barn, Carter, Chandler, Clark (Wyo.), Cullom, DeLoach, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Keam, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McComas, McMillan, Perkins, Spooner, Warren, Wetmore—33.

BEVERIDGE SPEAKS AGAIN

In a Masterly Address He Defines the Constitutional Status of the Newly Acquired Territory and Explains Why It Is for Free Trade with Puerto Rico—If He Cannot Get That He Will Support the Compromise Bill in Order to Hasten the Establishment of Civil Government in the Island, Which Means the Hastening of Free Trade.

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The following pairs were announced, the last named being opposed to the amendment: Martin-Jones, of Nevada; Daniel-Penrose; McLaurin-Tritchard; Hour-McHenry; Tallaferrero-Mason; Turner-Aldrich; Hawley-Walcott; Money-Teller; Caffery-Brown; Pettigrew-Platt; Connecticut; Simon-Dewey; Clinton-Elkins; Helfeld-Plant, of New York; Butler-Beveridge.

No announcement of pairs was made of the ten senators who were absent from the chamber when their names were called: Allen, Davis, McCumber, Mallory, Nelson, Proctor, Stewart, Thurston, Tillman and Vest.

Senator Beveridge's Speech. The feature of the debate today was the speech of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, advocating free trade, or as he termed it, reciprocity between the United States and Puerto Rico. He declared his intention of voting for the free trade amendments but, if unsuccessful, promised to support the compromise measure.

Senator Beveridge devoted the main portion of his speech to an argument upon the constitutionality of the independence, holding that both in the letter of the clause respecting territory and in the spirit of the constitution we have ample warrant for the use by congress of a free hand to deal with these newly acquired islands as they different conditions and changing needs demand. In this connection he said:

"Do you tell me that under power so broad we can set up a king in Puerto Rico and that therefor we must so restrict the constitution as to forbid us such a power? I answer that we could not, even if another section of the constitution did not, in terms, forbid it. Why not? Because our constitution in terms forbids it before the constitution of independence, forbidding institutional law is older, deeper, and more vital than constitutional law. It is our institutions, and the concrete manifestations of our institutions, that are the life of our nation, flowing like vital blood through the weaker constitution, gives that institution a respect and a vitality which our institutions were not established by the constitution. Institutional law existing before the constitution of independence, therefore, our unwritten constitution forbids the establishment of monarchies anywhere, by and under American authority."

The City of Imperialism. Partnership shrieks "imperialism," and asks where we find words to prevent the development of a monarchy. We find them in absolute power in our possessions, and ending with absolute power in the republic, if such a power as the constitution confers be exercised. I answer: I find the imperative words "development" in our institutions. I find it in the speech of the people; in the maxims of liberty; in the instincts of our blood; in every syllable of our ineffable history; in the unspoken, unwritten, and divine principles of our race. Words would not prevent aut