RIVER AND HARBOR BILL IS KILLED BY CARTER

Retiring Montana Senator Occupies the Floor of the Senate Constructively for Almost Thirteen Consecutive Hours

WASHINGTON, March 4.—One of the most notable occurrences in the history of Congressional legislation marked the closing hours of the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Senator Carter of Montana signalized his retirement from the Senate after six years of brilliant service by talking the river and harbor bill to death. He occupied the floor constructively for nearly thirteen consecutive hours, although in the aggregate about three hours of that time were devoted to other business.

At 11:40 o'clock last night, after the Senate conferees on the river and harbor bill had reported a disagreement, Senator Carter began his speech. Apparently in a facetious vein he began his attack upon the measure, denouncing it as vicious and pernicious legislation, unwarranted by conditions and unsound in principle.

Shortly before 5 o'clock Allison submitted a further disagreement on the sundry civil bill, the item in contention being the appropriation for three expositions. From this the Senate receded and then passed the St. Lous exposition bill. Tillman, who has championed the appropriation for Charleston throughout the session, made a final appeal to the Senate to save the Charleston item, but he realized that the Missouri Senators were more powerful than he. By the vote of 38 to 1 the Senate receded from the Charleston provision and the bill was passed.

Carter resumed his speech, finally announcing at 6:35 o'clock that it was his intention not to permit the river and harbor bill to become a law if his strength should hold out, and saying that at that moment he was in excellent physical condition. With the exception of a brief intermission while a quorum was being secured and a recess of half an hour between 10:30 and 11 o'clock to-day, Carter spoke practically continuously. He yielded the floor only after the ceremony of the induction of Vice President Roosevelt into office had begun.

In retiring as the President pro tem. of the Senate, Frye, in response to a resolution of thanks for his courtesy and impartiality, delivered a brief but feeling address to the Senate.

At the conclusion of the session of the Fifty-sixth Congress Vice President Roosevelt was sworn in and immediately called the Senate of the Fifty-seventh Congress to order. It was a simple but beautiful and impressive ceremony. The new Senators were sworn in in groups of four. At the conclusion of this proceeding the Senate attended the inauguration of the President on the east front of the Capitol. At 1:45 o'clock the Senate returned to its chamber and adjourned immediately until to-morrow.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Minority Leader Offers Resolution Thanking Speaker Henderson.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House closed its session at 11:45 to-day amid a demonstration from its members following the delivery of an impressive valedictory by Speaker Henderson. For an hour the body had been in the throes of dissolution, with little business to perform. The galleries were almost empty, for there were too many sights and scenes without the building and too many restrictions on admission to permit an overflowing assemblage. Here and there on the desks of members were great clusters of flowers, paying farewell tribute to their services.

Shortly before the closing hour Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader, presented resolutions testifying the high regard of the House for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which Speaker Henderson had administered the duties of presiding officer. Coming from the minority, there was added significance in the tribute. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Then the Speaker, in slow and impressive tones, delivered his closing words to the House, thanking the members for their co-operation through a busy and eventful Congress.

He concluded at 11.45 and announced the sessions of the House of the Fifty-sixth Congress adjourned.

ATTACKS BRITISH ARMY SYSTEM

Wolseley Says Commander-in-Chief Is Robbed of His Usefulness.

LONDON, March 4.—The Duke of Bedford in the House of Lords to-day started a discussion of army matters by asking for information on the military administration and the War Office.

Lord Wolseley arose after the Duke of Bedford had done speaking and for two or three hours he attacked the military system of Great Britain, in a carefully written speech, which it is understood he had long meditated and praised in consultation with his friends.

"My arguments," he said, "are not directed against the individuals but against the military system which I have honestly tried for five years and have found wanting, and which entails many great dangers not realized by the people of this realm."

Lord Wolseley said he had worked with the Marquis of Lansdowne and there had not been a single disagreeable incident. His complaint was that the professional commander in chief was robbed of his chief usefulness. He had to hand over the command and the entire management of the army to a civilian Secretary of State, assisted by subordinates with whom he dealt direct. The responsibility for everything rested with the Secretary of State alone. The commander in chief could only bring strongly the wants of the army to the Secretary. He had often done so. After that he could do no more. He added:

Wants of Army Unheeded.

"Although the various needs are undisputed, not only are no steps taken to meet them, but no one outside of the Government is aware that their urgency has been raised. The Government has thought it advisable for economic reasons to postpone their provision, but yet it will not take the nation into its confidence. That such important demands for men and stores have been put forward by experts and nevertheless refused, I cannot assert too emphatically. It behooves Parliament to devise a plan by which strong representations made and still refused should be laid before the nation, for it to decide between the experts and the economists. In no other way can we safeguard the empire from great and unknown perils. Many an evening at the end of a day's work I have felt sick at heart when I contemplated the great national risks deliberately accepted by the Government which happened to be in office. Why were they so accepted? Because it was not then politically expedient to ask Parliament for money."

Lord Wolseley outlined the present system, which he said was entirely unsuited for the army, under which it would never be efficient, and he doubted much if they would ever have a contented army.

When he accepted the office of commander in chief he had been told it was proposed to introduce regulations greatly altering the position of future commanders in chief. When he learned the nature of these changes they were not to his liking, but he had honestly given them five years' trial and was convinced they would never make an effective army. Up to 1895 he (the commander in chief) was responsible to the Secretary of State that the army was thoroughly trained for war. Since 1895 the responsibility had been with the Under Secretary of State, with subdivisions, each under a military head and each advising the Secretary of State without reference to the commander in chief. Lord Wolseley pointed out in detail how the distribution of responsibility disorganized and impaired the war machine. It was an unworkable and impossible system. The commander in chief had no effective control. Neither had the heads of departments, and the work and cross references in all branches had been largely increased.

No Love for War Office.

"My Lords, I need scarcely tell you," said Lord Wolseley, impressively, "that our soldiers do not love the War Office nor its civilian rulers. You cannot flout the sentiment of the army without injuring its morale."

In conclusion Lord Wolseley said: "It might reasonably be asked, if the army system is so bad, how it was that such a large army was dispatched to South Africa in so satisfactory a manner? The answer is simple. No army system, however bad, would be allowed to stand in the way at such a time by officials like those composing the headquarters staff in 1899.

"I have known the War Office for twenty-eight years, and I unhesitatingly say it could not have been composed of better men than those serving when President Kruger declared war. They were effectively helped by the generals and other officers at the ports of embarkation, all of whom were determined that the army should be dispatched, system or no system.

"But in so doing they were not helped by the new army system. If ever the history of what was then done was fully written the country will realize how much it owes to those officials, and how little to the new fangled experimental and unmilitary system under which they were supposed to work."

Cannot Form a Cabinet.

MADRID, March 5.—Last evening Senor Villaverde conferred with the Queen Regent, informing her that he had failed to construct a Cabinet and must decline to pursue the endeavor further.

FIVE MEN KILLED IN A MINE ACCIDENT

Unexploded Shot Is Accidentally Discharged, Setting Off a Box of Powder.

JOPLIN, Mo., March 4.—Five men were killed and two others seriously injured in a mine accident at the Ingleside zinc mine in Center Valley, eight miles east of Joplin, to-day. The dead are:

HALE FOSTER.
GEORGE WILSON.
WILLIAM BUZZARD.
FITZ MORRIS.
ED STOTHARD.

The injured: William Danielas and John Burton.

The seven men were in the ground cutting a drift from the main shaft. The five men killed were confined in the drift and the other two were in the main shaft. Early this morning two shots had been fired, but the whole charge failed to explode. This afternoon a whole box of powder was sent down into the mine.

One of the men accidentally discharged an unexploded shot and the box of powder was set off, resulting in terrible destruction.

A man at the surface entrance of the mine was thrown thirty feet in the air. Center Valley is an isolated place and details are not yet obtainable.

SENOR BRAVO WELCOMED BY IMMENSE DELEGATION

In Course of Incendiary Speech He Condemns Government of the United States.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 4.—Senor Bravo, a delegate to the constitutional convention at Havana, arrived here today on his return and was met at the wharf by an immense delegation with bands and banners. Thousands of people, 90 per cent of whom were negroes, took part in the demonstration which followed on the plaza.

In the course of an incendiary speech Senor Bravo condemned the Government of the United States and the crowd became frenzied, shouting, "Down with the Americans." A few of the latter who were present laughed good naturedly.

PORTION OF RUSSIAN AGREEMENT WITHDRAWN

China Appeals to the Powers for Intervention and Aid in the Matter.

PEKING, March 4.—Russia has withdrawn a portion of the Russo-Chinese agreement regarding Manchuria and China has appealed to the powers in the matter.

The Empress Dowager, it is rumored, expressed reluctance to return to Peking.

LONDON, March 4.—The Peking correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, telegraphing March 2, says:

"The Emperor will return to Peking at the end of March. A bodyguard is already assembling at Sianfu.

"The foreign Ministers have demanded the death of twelve additional high officials and the punishment of ninety provincial mandarins.

"Smallpox has broken out among the allied troops."

CHICAGO MEN START ON TOUR OF THE WEST

Special Train Bearing Thirty Members of Commercial Club Pulls Out of Windy City.

CHICAGO, March 4.—A special train bearing thirty members of the Commercial Club of Chicago left to-night over the Santa Fe road for a tour of 12,000 miles through the West. With the members of the club are guests from New York, Boston, Cincinnati and other large commercial centers. The train will go direct to Phoenix, Ariz., and from there, with a few intermediary stops, to Los Angeles, Pasadena and San Francisco. The return trip will be made by way of Salt Lake. It is expected that the entire trip will occupy a few days over three weeks.

MILITIA ORDERED OUT TO GUARD A PRISONER

Mob Is Quietly Organized in Indiana to Lynch Aged R. H. Edwards.

LIPTON, Ind., March 4.—At 6 o'clock this evening the police discovered that a mob had been quietly organized preparatory to lynching R. H. Edwards, a well-known citizen, aged 65 years, who was lodged in jail this morning charged with taking improper liberties with the 11-year-old daughter of W. H. Ross, a prominent citizen. The Sheriff has communicated by wire with Governor Durbin at Indianapolis, and as a result the latter has ordered the local militia company out to guard the prisoner.

SYBIL SANDERSON ARRIVES AT VIENNA

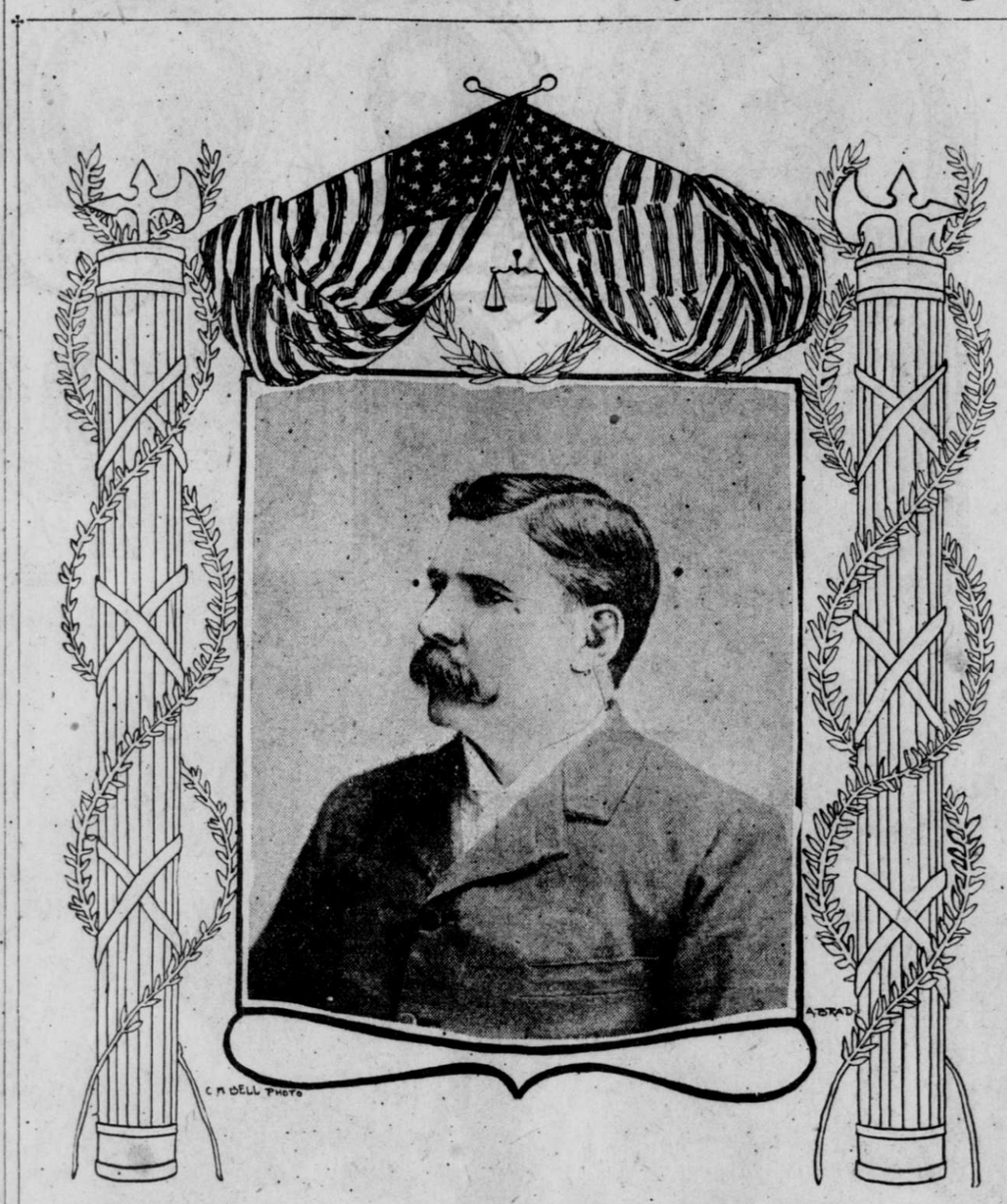
Nothing Known to Justify Report That She Attempted to Commit Suicide.

VIENNA, March 4.—Miss Sybil Sanderson (Mrs. Antonio Terry), the singer, has arrived in Vienna from Budapest and will sing here next Friday.

Nothing is known in this city to justify the report circulated in the United States that she recently attempted to commit suicide in the Hungarian capital.

PAGEANT A GORGEOUS ONE, BUT BARREN OF SO-CALLED "REGAL POMP"

Beauty and Dignity of National Life Alone Shown in the Procession Dragging Its Weary Length Through the Sodden Streets of the City of Washington



UNITED STATES SENATOR JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER OF IOWA.

BY SENATOR JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, March 4.—The second inauguration of William McKinley has filled the capital with people. The ceremony was such as never before witnessed on a similar occasion. The day of this ceremony long ago became the great day of our political feast. The simple yet stately proceedings on the streets, in the Senate chamber and before the multitudes at the east portico of the Capitol have never been so impressive.

The general prosperity of the country turned the thoughts of citizens able to command weeks of leisure toward the Capitol and multiplied thousands have passed its gates. In various states of discomfort and fatigue they have witnessed the superb pageantry in which the President of the United States has been a conspicuous figure.

A vast sum of money has been expended to provide for the convenience and entertainment of these people. Some have denounced this extravagance, with its courts of honor, its flashing uniforms and its social festivities, managed on a scale so vast as to almost bewilder the imagination. Some have even claimed to see in it all shadowy figures with crown and regal garments surrounded by people on horseback, with swords in their hands and hostility to our institutions in their hearts.

But the average American was not bothered by these specters to-day as he stood in the rain to catch a glimpse of the performers or sat in a reserved seat of a grand stand on the avenue to see the procession draw its slow length along.

Grandeur and Dignity.

Even those who are offended by the ostentation of individual wealth, by the parade and ridiculous grandeur of American millionaires trying to keep up with European courts, find no fault with these splendors and see nothing to condemn in these gorgeous recreations. These belong to the people themselves and everybody feels that the magnificence in which all have a share expresses the beauty and dignity of national life.

In spite of exhortation, heedless alike of warning and of lamentation, nobody has had time to consider with appropriate solemnity whether an inaugural ball, with a five-dollar limit, can put on good clothes enough to make it a suitable nucleus for a coming empire. On the other hand one need only be jostled for an hour in the throng which for days has been surging through the corridors of the Capitol to understand how it has happened that the tale of woe which came out of last fall's campaign, somewhat disfigured but still in the ring, has become even in the Senate of the United States a mere formality of party opposition; a mere habit left over from morbid and unnatural political surroundings.

On all tongues have been heard words of faith and hope and courage. In all hearts have been found an inspiration for pride and satisfaction and exalted enthusiasm. The President, after greeting his wife, who sat frail and radiant in the place of honor on the inaugural platform, addressed his countrymen in words that will be memorable in the annals of our time. If there was a sickly imagination anywhere filled with fantasms in purple robes it must have caught the spirit of the scene and dismissed these creatures of its fears. American people saw standing there, with the President of the United States the superb figure of the republic, united and free, ready and eager for the service of mankind and rejoicing like a strong man to run a race. And if any American in search of coronation exercises had looked into the Senate chamber and seen the Supreme Court and Cabinet, generals and admirals, Embassadors and foreign Ministers, Senators and Representatives, huddled together, many of them with their overcoats on and cotton umbrellas under their arms, he would at once have seen that whatever becomes of crowned heads of other countries, the American plug hat was permitted at least to serve out its unexpired term.

Troops in Line.

The inaugural parade reviewed by a distinguished group from the platform in front of the White House was not lacking in evidence that our institutions are still doing business at the old stand. As the great columns moved down Pennsylvania avenue under skies which refused to be overruled by the weather bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Wilson was heard to mutter, as he stood in the rain, that on the next occasion of this sort in which he participated he would take the matter out of the hands of his subordinates and attend to the weather business himself. It was an impressive march, and it would be hard to say in which division the spectators took more interest.

The regulars were there, 5000 strong; the National Guard of neighboring States, regiment after regiment; scores of Governors with their military staff; the cadets of military and naval academies, and political clubs from nearly every American city, besides citizens on foot that nobody could locate.

A few days ago the old soldiers of the Union army, after a controversy with the local committee, refused to occupy a subordinate place in the line of march, and for a time it looked as though the old guard had been pushed aside from its accustomed place in this national spectacle. Local newspapers said it was all right—that these scarred and broken men had grown so old and so weak that their unsteady step would really interfere with the beauty of the movement. Many said: "Let them go to the rear and let young fellows take their place who can do a quick step and a two-step."

Veterans Honored.

McKinley heard of it and sent for the committee. He ordered that the veterans of the Union army, instead of being left to squabble for a place in the procession, should stand about his own carriage as his personal guard of honor, and as they trudged down the great avenue, many of them bent beneath their weight of years, and escorted their old comrade to the Capitol, there were few so dull that did not see in their faded uniforms and in their feeble step beauty so perfect as to capture all hearts and fill all eyes with tears.

The tact and skill with which the President settled this not altogether creditable affair is a sidelight upon those characteristics of the man which have contributed so much to the success of his administration. From the humblest citizen upon the streets to the highest official of the nation, all bear willing tribute to that kindliness of manner, that sauvity of temper, that genuine interest in the happiness of others, which have given to the Executive Mansion during the last four years a reputation for perfect hospitality. It has not been reserved for party friends and associates alone; it has been extended to his adherents and his opponents alike. He has done more than any man since Abraham Lincoln uttered those heart-broken words, "We are not enemies, but friends," to complete the victory of the old Union army by perfect restoration of fraternity and good will between all sections of this once divided country.

There are few men here in private or public life too blind to perceive that President McKinley has the sympathy of all parties and all factions, because all believe that he is a patriot, using the influence of his great office to guide the nation into the larger opportunities that belong to the century which is to be pre-eminently American in its benignant influence on the progress of the world, and now that "the pomp of yesterday" has retraced and weather-beaten, has faded throughout our vast domain the sentiment uttered at the first inaugural of Washington will be repeated: "Long live William McKinley, President of the United States."

CHIEF CHAMPION OF PROTECTION INAUGURATED SECOND TERM

Continued From First Page.

little house that had been erected for him. It was raised above the rest of the stand. It consisted merely of a roof and was open on all four sides. In the absence of a better name, it is called a "tribune," and the term pleases those who were likening the proceedings to the inauguration of an empire. Mrs. McKinley beamed on her husband, and graciously shook hands with Vice President Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt and the Roosevelt children were not far away.

No time was to be wasted. The ceremonies at once began. Chief Justice Fuller stepped to the President's side. Mr. McKenney, clerk of the Supreme Court, stepped up to the tribune with a bible in his hands. The Chief Justice uncovered. The President raised his right hand. The oath by which the President swears to support the laws and the constitution of the United States was administered in dead silence.

President McKinley pressed to his lips a leaf of the open Bible. He had become President a second time. He stepped forward, produced a handful of manuscript and began his address.

INAUGURAL CLOSES IN BLAZE OF GLORY

Before the President was half through his speech the rain was coming down in torrents. Those who had umbrellas and hoisted them were immediately assailed in their rear and half a dozen fights were going on in the crowd at one time. The enormous crowd swayed from one side to the other like an uneasy sea. Gradually it began to melt away. When the President concluded with his impressive peroration six acres of spectators had dwindled to less than an acre and a half. Those who remained vigorously cheered Mr. McKinley at his conclusion. After the speech the President received congratulations. Then he swiftly walked up the aisle under Senator Hanna's umbrella and disappeared into the Capitol, where he had luncheon.

As the President disappeared the signal from the dome of the Capitol flashed the news to the monitor Puritan lying at the navy yard and the roar of her battery gave the President's salute of twenty-one guns.

The President was ready for his return to the White House soon after 2 o'clock. Mounted policemen cleared the way in front of the Capitol. The President's coach and four rolled under the marble archway. It appeared in a few minutes with the President and Senators Hanna and Jones and Representative Cannon inside.

The rainfall had diminished, but was still coming down in an unpleasant drizzle. The crowd all along the route, however, remained waiting patiently for the President and the parade. The enthusiastic welcome accorded to the President on his ride to the Capitol was repeated on his return. Soon after arriving at the White House grounds the President entered the reviewing stand. A glass enclosure had been provided in anticipation of the unfavorable weather and from this the President conducted the review.

The parade was four hours passing a given point. Thirty-one thousand men were in line and it was not until 6 o'clock that the rear of the procession filed past the reviewing stand and saluted.

Washington to-night is in a blaze of light. The court of honor is brilliantly illuminated. Huge braziers on top of a dozen large pillars are blazing with red fire. A hundred thousand incandescent electric lights are flashing. The great inaugural ball is in progress. It is the most brilliant that was ever given in Washington. The interior of the Pension Office is like fairyland. President and Mrs. McKinley attended and received the congratulations of many thousand persons.

DIAMONDVILE MINE SOON TO BE REOPENED

Everything Is Quiet in Neighborhood and Preparations Are Being Made for the Inquest.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 4.—A special to the Tribune from Diamondville, Wyo., says: Everything is very quiet here to-night. The twenty bodies which were brought up from the mine this morning have been removed from the morgue. Thirteen of them are placed in the Odd Fellows' Hall, and the other seven, who are Finlanders, have been taken to Finn Hall. The inquest will be held to-morrow morning. Most of the bodies will be buried here. The mine will be in full operation in a few days.

NATHANIEL GREENE'S TOMB AT LAST FOUND

Remains of the Brave Revolutionary Hero Lie in What Is Now Known as Colonial Park at Savannah, Georgia

Special Dispatch to The Call

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4.—After having been buried and lost 115 years, the remains of General Nathaniel Greene, a hero of the American Revolution, were discovered in Savannah to-day.

They were found through the efforts of the Rhode Island Society of Cincinnati. For weeks Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner of New York and a local committee have been at work in Colonial Park, formerly used for a cemetery, searching for some trace of the remains of the friend of Washington and the American people. There were many who thought the remains would never be found, as tradition had it they had been spirited away after the public interment in 1786.

To-day, however, a vault was opened that contained a plate bearing the name of General Greene, and there were also found three buttons of the colonial period that are supposed to have been on the uniform of General Greene when the burial took place. This is one of the most important discoveries of its kind made in the United States for many years.

The Rhode Island Society of Cincinnati, of which General Greene was the first president, and many Americans have always thought it a pity that no one knew where he was buried, and an effort to clear up the mystery was determined upon.

There are two or three monuments to General Greene in America, but his tomb was unmarked and until to-day its whereabouts was unknown.

PAT CROWE AGAIN DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE

Chief Donahue Says He Will Waive All Right to Reward if Man Surrenders.

OMAHA, Neb., March 4.—Pat Crowe, one of the alleged abductors of Edward Cudahy Jr., has written a letter to the World-Herald, postmarked Denison, Iowa, March 2, touching on the kidnaping and asserting his innocence. The communication is a lengthy one, and in many respects is a duplicate of the letter written to Mr. Cudahy three weeks ago. Chief of Police Donahue says there is no doubt in his mind as to the genuineness of the letter and of its coming from Crowe.

Chief Donahue also gave out the contents of a letter he wrote February 9 to Steve Crowe, a brother of Pat, and which was written in answer to the letter received by Mr. Cudahy at that time. The chief says:

"If Pat Crowe will surrender himself to me personally I will waive all rights to the reward offered for his arrest; also to the reward offered for his arrest and conviction for the kidnaping of Edward Cudahy Jr., on the night of December 18, 1900," and continues:

"I will further agree to do everything in my power to protect him from any personal violence and mistreatment while he is in my custody, and will aid him in every way to establish his innocence of the crime."

OFFICERS INAUGURATED IN WEST VIRGINIA

Governor White Speaks on Methods for Controlling Trusts and Corporations.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., March 4.—The inauguration of State officers took place at noon to-day. Speeches were made by the outgoing Governor, Atchison, and the incoming Governor, White. Governor White said in his inaugural address:

"The question of the proper control of corporations and trusts is a live one. The size of the corporation does not affect the principle involved. It is what the corporation does or seeks to do which determines its character for public good or public detriment. A certain amount of publicity may well be exacted of all corporations, at least to the extent of ascertaining their reliability and whether they are worthy of credit and confidence, and also to aid in determining their liabilities for taxation. A list of the stockholders and shares held by them would assist materially in securing taxation of stocks in West Virginia enterprises held by non-resident owners."

ALL WILL BE TRIED AT SAME TIME AS NEELY

Attorneys for Rathbone Object to His Being Required to Furnish Additional Bonds.

HAVANA, March 4.—The attorneys for ex-Postal Director Rathbone have filed objections to the action of the court requiring him to furnish $5000 additional bonds. The objections probably will be sustained, as the new charges are based on old evidence.

The Government has decided to try all persons implicated in the Cuban postal frauds at the same time as C. F. P. Neely.

SHOOTS EMPLOYER AND COMMITS SUICIDE

Charles Morrill, a Chicago Tea Merchant, Is Seriously Injured by His Bookkeeper.

CHICAGO, March. 4.—Charles Morrill, of the firm of C. A. Morrill & Co., tea merchants, was shot in the head and severely injured to-day by John Correa, a bookkeeper, who then committed suicide. The shooting is said to have resulted from a dispute over the firm's books. Mr. Morrill will recover.

Cattle-Growers' Convention.

DENVER, Colo., March 4.—The executive committee of the American Cattle-Growers' Association met here to-day to arrange for the opening of the first annual convention, which occurs here to-morrow. The committee decided to recommend that none but actual cattle-growers be admitted. This was in response to applications from stockyard men and others. Most of the time was taken up in drawing up a constitution and by-lays to be submitted to the convention.

Oregonian Launched.

CHESTER, Pa., March 4.—The steamer Oregonian, built for the American-Hawaii Steamship Company, which stuck on the ways on February 19, was launched to-day at Rich's shipyards. The vessel will ply between New York, San Francisco and Honolulu.

STALLION SAVES RIDER FROM ENRAGED BULL

Two Brutes in a Terrific Combat on a Ranch Near Larkspur.

SAN RAFAEL, March 4.—Fred Sarcander, foreman of the Hotaling ranch, near Larkspur, had a narrow escape from being killed by an enraged bull to-day. The animal had broken out of its corral, and Sarcander, mounted on a thoroughbred stallion, endeavored to drive it back. The bull, a half-wild holstein, attacked horse and rider, throwing both over its head.

Sarcander sought safety in flight, but the stallion went at the bull with teeth and hoofs. The fight was terrific for a few minutes. The bull gored the stallion terribly, but the thoroughbred had nearly killed his antagonist ere he was roped and drawn reluctantly away from the contest.

ARNIE STEVENS DIES.

SPOKANE, March 4.—Arnie Stevens, the minstrel man who was shot by Henry Graves in a fight over a poker game last night, died early this morning. At the Coroner's inquest to-day the jury found that the shooting was justifiable, and the Prosecuting Attorney ordered Graves released.

Invents Submerged Waterwheel.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 4.—Colonel Mavis, manager of the British Columbia Syrup and Refining Company and formerly a well-known resident of San Francisco, has patented in the United States and Canada a submerged water wheel for producing power. The wheel is said by engineers who have examined it to be entirely practicable and to overcome the hitherto unsurmountable difficulties of developing great pressure from totally submerged wheels.

DEWET MARCHING ON FAURESMITH

Kitchener Reports That Surrenders Continue in Pietertieff District.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 4, says:

"Dewet was moving on Philipolis, but was headed off by our troops, and is now marching on Fauresmith.

"Babington has dug up a Krupp, a pom-pom and some ammunition at Landfontein.

"Sixteen men of the Victorian Rifles have captured thirty-three Boers and fifty horses at Seacow River.

"General Dartnell has captured a Hotchkiss near Pietertieff.

"Surrenders continue in that district. Over fifty men with a commandant came in March 2."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to a question in the House of Commons as to whether the Government proposed to recover from the British South Africa Chartered Company the claims of the Transvaal arising from the Jameson raid, said the claim for £1,000,000 for a moral and intellectual damage was illegal. Regarding the balance, £627,938 of this claim, the Colonial Office was taking the advice of the law officers of the crown. He, as Chancellor, would be delighted to find there was a chance of obtaining money from this unexpected source.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Dr. Montagu White has been appointed by the American Transvaal League its delegate and envoy to represent the league and branches in the United States at the congress to be held in Paris, France, March 12, of all societies and associations existing in any part of the world to befriend and aid the Boers of the South African republic.

VESSEL WRECKED OFF COAST OF ALGERIA

Believed to Be the Italian Bark Sillan, Bound From Pensacola to Genoa.

ORAN, Algeria, March 4.—A vessel reported to be named the Chill, but which is probably the Sillan, has been wrecked in this vicinity. Six of those on board were drowned.

The Italian bark Sillan, Captain Palazza, sailed from Pensacola December 18 for Genoa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOTHERHOOD

Is a natural instinct which shows itself in the girl as soon as she is big enough to play the mother to her doll. Unfortunately the womanly health does not always keep pace with the motherly instinct, and when real motherhood comes it often comes to mothers who suffer intolerably during maternity and who are unable to nurse the weakling child which frets and moans in their arms.

Motherhood is prepared for and provided for by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures nausea, tranquilizes the nerves, gives a healthy appetite and promotes restful sleep. It makes the baby's advent practically painless, and gives the mother abundant strength to nurse her child.

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." There is nothing "just as good" for weak and sickly women.

"Two years ago I was very sick and began taking your 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. Rd. Hackett, of Chardon, Geauga Co., Ohio. "When my baby boy came he weighed twelve pounds and a half. Have had good health ever since, until about three weeks ago, when weaning my baby, I contracted a heavy cold. Am taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I am thankful that poor sufferers have such a grand chance to regain their health by using Dr. Pierce's medicines. It would take pages to tell the good it has done in our family, and in a great many more families under my observation.

"I thank you for your kind medical advice."

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