

NO LACK OF MEN

GREAT BRITAIN NOW HAS AN OVERWHELMING FORCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

MR. WYNDHAM'S DECLARATION

IT CAME AS A SURPRISE TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC, AND DEFENDS THE GOVERNMENT

WELLINGTON'S ARMY SMALL

British Force at Waterloo Was a Mere Handful in Comparison With Army Sent to Conquer the Boers—News From the Front Unsatisfactory—Unconfirmed Rumor That Buller Has Recrossed the Tugela.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Wyndham's remarkable declaration in the house of commons, that Great Britain would have in a fortnight 180,000 regulars in South Africa, 7,000 Canadians and Australians and 22,000 South African colonials, is received with wonderment. Of this total of 210,000 troops and 232 guns, all are there now with the exception of 15,000 men. Beyond comparison this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put into the field. At the end of the Crimean war she had scraped together about 80,000 men. Wellington, at Waterloo, had about 25,000.

Mr. Wyndham's speech was the strongest defense the government has yet put forward as to what has been done and is being done. The general opinion of the morning papers is his figures will astonish only at the front; 10,000 others have been lost, and 10,000 are shut up in Ladysmith. There are nearly 100,000 troops who have not yet been in action, besides those at sea. Why so many have not been engaged is due to lack of land transports and supplies, to which Lord Lansdowne is devoting his attention and genius. It seems as though the force of these masses must destroy the equilibrium which holds the British forces in place wherever they are in contact with the Boer army. Lack of transportation and organization will not explain adequately why, when general at the front need reinforcements, they only get them in very small numbers. Knowledge is slowly penetrating to London that large garrisons must be kept in Cape Colony to hold down the Cape Dutch, who, as even one knows, outnumber the British residents three to two.

GEN. BUTLER'S ADVANCE

The St. James Gazette says it is reported on good authority that Gen. Buller has again crossed the Tugela river at three places, and that fighting has been proceeding all day long.

The war office has no news of Gen. Buller's alleged movements, as reported by the St. James Gazette, but the paper says it has no reason to doubt the correctness of its information, although it has not yet learned the exact positions Gen. Buller held.

WHY BUTLER RESIGNED.

In the house of lords today the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, said he desired to formally announce that Lieut. Gen. Sir William Francis Buller resigned command of the British forces in South Africa because of a political divergence of opinion with Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner and governor of Cape Colony, which was so great that he concluded his command in South Africa would be a source of embarrassment to the high commissioner.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Jan. 30:

Gen. Buller's wife accompanies him everywhere, and insists on personally providing for his table.

MR. MACRUM A WEAK MAN.

Canon Farmer, who was forced to leave Pretoria with other clergymen, has arrived in London. In reference to Charles E. Macrum, the former United States consul at Pretoria, Canon Farmer said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Mr. Macrum was one of the last men I saw before leaving. I told him he was taking the wrong side, and did not understand American feeling. His chief care seemed to be for his personal safety, and I think it was chiefly on that account that he left in the midst of the crisis. He is not a strong man, and President Kruger may have taken advantage of this. But when I last saw Mr. Macrum he was a patriotic and loyal American."

PRETORIA, CANON FARMER ADDED.

The war office this evening completes the list of British casualties at Spion Kop by announcing the names of 215 missing men of various regiments, including 137 members of the Lancashire fusiliers.

FOUND ROAR CLEAR.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—Lord Dunalley's reconnoitering party in the direction of Hanger Spruit found the roar clear. The enemy was not to be seen.

MAKING STRENGTHENED.

BULLWYKE, Saturday, Jan. 20.—A message from Col. Fumer, who was at Gabrona with the Mefeking relief force, says he has received a message from Col. Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, Jan. 17, saying:

"All well during the past fortnight. Have been pushing out the trenches towards the enemy's big guns, and Jan. 15 their ninety-four-pounder and high velocity Krupp evacuated their positions and retired eastward of the town, whence they are capable of little damage. Have thus pushed the enemy on three sides well out of rifle shot. Have opened a new firing ground for Hattie. The enemy still has two strong positions on the east side, which I hope to shift with dynamite."

GEN. JOUBERT REPORTED KILLED.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Nal., Tuesday, Jan. 30.—There is an optimistic feeling in

all ranks. The troops are confident of ultimate success. Great enthusiasm was aroused by the queen's message and Gen. Buller's telegram expressing admiration for Gen. Warren's and Gen. Clery's divisions and hoping they would reach Ladysmith in a week. The natives persist in asserting that Gen. Joubert was killed by the Boers outside of Ladysmith.

BOERS SEEK SUPPLIES.

STERKSTROOM, Cape Colony, Feb. 1.—A runner who has arrived here brought a letter from Allwal North, in which it is announced that the Boers have reopened the Bergendal road, and that supplies were short at Stormberg. The camp of the burghers, it is stated, has been back of Sterkstroom heights.

HAY ON THE WAY.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 1.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, leaves today on his way to the Transvaal.

WHAT LEYDS IS DOING.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—It is strongly rumored in parliamentary circles that the chief political object of Dr. Leyds in visiting Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg is to influence Germany and Russia to intervene if Great Britain should attempt to seize Delagoa bay.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at the Court of Bloemfontein, the foreign secretary, has thus far refused to give a definite promise. There have been daily conferences between the emperor and Count von Bismarck, and the German colonial circles and the German government itself regard the war as distinctly unfavorable to Germany's interests in Africa. No matter how it may be settled, Germany will be a loser, whether either "fanatical Boers" or "presumptuous British." More than this, the feeling is that in German Southwest Africa, where the Boer movement is bound to be awakened, Germany, therefore, would like peace under conditions that would leave both belligerents weakened. Herr Schilling, in the Lok-Anzeiger, says:

"The Boers will and must continue the fight until the military bankruptcy of the English is accomplished."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Interpellations Answered by Representatives of the Government.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It being intimated that Gen. Buller's sympathies were in favor of the Boers, Mr. Balfour, in the house of commons, said there was no reason to present them to the house. Gen. Buller's opinion on South African affairs he added was well known.

The parliamentary secretary of the war office, either publicly or privately, that the number of troops required would be anything like the number actually sent. In relation to the suggestion that the Indian troops should have been used in South Africa, the house, Mr. Balfour said, would understand the impossibility of this.

Replying to questions relating to the letters of B. F. Hawkesley, counsel for the British South African company, and other letters published by the Correspondence Belge, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain admitted that those of which he had personal knowledge were published substantially correctly. The letters, he added, were stolen from Mr. Hawkesley's office by a clerk, who was summarily dismissed in 1897. Mr. Chamberlain further declared that he was only aware of the contents of the letters a few days before they were published.

Mr. Balfour, replying to another question by Mr. John Gordon Siffert, Macmillan, the minister for South Africa, in relation to the letters published by the Correspondence Belge, and what he proposed to do when the cabinet ministers were deliberating with respect to the honesty and public falsehood, said that according to his view of the case such accusations ought to be treated with contempt.

Sir Charles Dilke, advance Radical member for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, resumed the debate on Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's amendment to the address in relation to the throne. He said he thought no one could deny that the net result had been to kill the belief of the world in Great Britain's ability to conduct a war. The country's military reputation had been lowered, and even now the government failed to grasp the seriousness of the war.

REGARDING FEES ENGAGED.

Mr. Windham said that, exclusive of the Eighth division and the Fourth cavalry brigade, Great Britain had 42,000 foot and artillery, 3,700 cavalry, 38 siege guns, 38 naval guns, 38 howitzers, 20 batteries of horse artillery and 234 field guns, while the combined forces of the two republics were estimated in 1898 at 50,000 men.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY OF THE WAR OFFICE ALSO SAID HE WOULD ASK THE HOUSE FOR LARGER FINANCIAL MEANS IN ORDER THAT THE WAR MIGHT BE BROUGHT TO THE CLOSE BY THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL MEANS POSSIBLE.

COAL IS KING.

Great Britain Disturbed by Threatened Drain.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The announcement that a firm near Cardiff coal shippers has contracted to supply foreign agents with 400,000 tons of steam coal for shipment abroad has caused genuine uneasiness. The destination of the fuel is not mentioned, but as coal is a great export to the United States, it is probably going to one of these countries. France is already receiving coal from the United States, and the American shipments are intended solely for railroad locomotives, and will not be used in the navy. The vital interest which the question has for Great Britain will be understood when it is realized that Natal is depending on Wales for coal for the numerous transports that have gone to Durban, because the colonial coal fields have been closed by the war. It is pointed out that it would be a good move on the part of Great Britain to drain the fuel resources of Great Britain in the manner of the event of sudden demands the British navy would be seriously crippled by the loss of so much coal. Some of the newspapers advocate the government placing an embargo on such transactions in war time.

Big Fire in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—A fire which broke out at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the city of Indianapolis, destroyed property spread to adjoining buildings occupied by Brinkmeyer, Kuhn & Co., wholesale grocers; the Hendricks-Vance company, wholesale boots and shoes, and the A. Klefer Drug company, causing a total loss estimated at \$350,000.

Has Big Liabilities.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Liabilities aggregating \$724 are scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed today by William H. Silberhorn, formerly in the banking business, and now a creditor in the Union Loan and Trust company, of Sioux City, which has a claim for \$25,000.

Opening of Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 1.—There was a larger attendance at the opening of the Dominion parliament than for many years past. The governor general's speech was lengthy, but contained nothing new. The only bill of importance promised is one for the redistribution of seats.

PLANS FOR PEACE

MEDIATION BY THE UNITED STATES IS FINALLY DEFINITELY PROPOSED

PEACE MEETING IN NEW YORK

CLERGYMEN AND CONGREGATIONS OF NEW YORK CHURCHES FRAME RESOLUTIONS

HAGUE CONFERENCE IS CITED

Favor Friendly Suggestion by the American Government, Without Actual Interference—Asserted That Victory Cannot Smother Peace Prejudice—Copies to Be Sent to All Countries Involved.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The following resolutions were adopted at a peace meeting held at Carnegie hall tonight:

"Whereas, The present war between white races in South Africa involves the mutual slaughter of the very men who should be engaged in developing the resources and protecting the civilization of that continent; and

"Whereas, The continuance of the conflict must deepen and intensify race jealousy, hatred and distrust, and thus imperil the cause of human peace and progress, not only in South Africa, but throughout the world; and

"Whereas, The differences of opinion between Great Britain and the Boer republics, which are assigned as the original cause of the conflict, referring chiefly to the question of the rights of immigrants, were never questions of fundamental opposition, but only of the time and manner in which these privileges were to be granted, and were at one time apparently in process of peaceable adjustment; and

"Whereas, Questions of this kind are precisely these in which justice and equity cannot be secured by the use of arms, and in which calm and unprejudiced arbitration is the best, if not the only, prospect of a wise and peaceable settlement; and

"Whereas, The powers which participated in the peace of the two nations admitted to the proposition that any third nation may without offense proffer its good offices, and that the two nations at war, with a view to end strife by arbitration; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the clergymen and congregations of the city of New York, representing, as we believe, millions of communicants:

TWO LIVES LOST.

Fatal Fire in St. Louis Catholic School.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Sister Stanislaus, a teacher, and Mary Foley, a pupil, lost their lives as the result of a fire which destroyed the parochial school of St. Lawrence. The school was burned on the fourteenth and O'Fallon streets, this afternoon. There were 200 pupils and twelve sisters in the school building, a four-story structure, when the flames broke out.

When the first alarm of fire was given the teachers hastily marshaled their little charges and marched them to the street. Sister Stanislaus had got all those under her immediate care to the street escape, and before they were overcome by smoke. A heavy fire broke out in the school building, and carried them to the open air. While awaiting an ambulance to take them to the city hospital, the two sufferers died.

The cry of fire caused the wildest alarm among the pupils, and but for the coolness of the sisters and the help of Father Drennan and two other priests, the result of the panic might have been very different. Only a few of the children were injured.

The fire spread so rapidly that a general alarm was turned in, bringing out every engine in the city.

The fire is supposed to have originated from an overheated furnace. At 3 o'clock every effort was being made to keep the flames from spreading to the church of St. Lawrence O'Toole, nearby.

TRAIN ROBBER CAUGHT.

Man Who Shot Detective Jackson in Custody.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 1.—Charles Jones, alias Charles Johnson, the alleged train robber, who shot Railway Detective John Jackson, of Sedalia, in the fight with alleged train robbers at Holden, Monday morning, was captured today by a posse near Chilhowee near Holden. He had previously been reported under arrest at Ottawa, Kan. Two of Jones' pals are now in jail, awaiting a hearing.

Henry Bond for Cole.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Charles H. Cole, formerly president of the Globe National bank, and who is charged with embezzling and misappropriating \$800,000, the property of the bank, waived examination today and was held in \$50,000 bond for the grand jury of the district court, which sits March 20. Benjamin E. Smith and Benjamin W. Wells, of Boston, were accepted as sureties.

Charged With Murder.

SIoux CITY, Io., Feb. 1.—Oscar Goodrich was arrested today on the charge of having murdered John Robson, his partner in the contracting business. Robson was murdered in his office one evening about a month ago. Robson was an old and prominent citizen.

Sioux City Murder Mystery.

SIoux CITY, Io., Feb. 1.—The body of a man shipped here from Baltimore in a box two weeks ago, and which bore evidence of murder, has been identified. The coroner will hold an inquest this afternoon.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Fair; Variable Winds.

1-Taylor Asks Federal Aid. Pleas for Peace.

Goebel Still Alive. South African War News.

2-New Chief in Charge. Schweitzer Is Removed. Obase Held Down.

3-Minneapolis Matters. Northwest News.

4-Editorial. State Political Gossip.

5-Sporting News. Milwaukee Baseball. Santry Knocked Out. Slaves in Sulu. Swindler Is Caught.

6-Markets of the World. Bar Silver, 60 3/8c. Chicago May Wheat, 67 7/8c. Stocks Active; Firm.

7-News of Railroads. Supreme Court Decisions.

8-St. Paul Social News. Debate at Hamilton.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Westernland, Antwerp.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Pennsylvania, Baltimore.

BREMEN—Arrived: Lahn, New York.

NAPLES—Arrived: Steamer Ems, New York for Genoa, and proceeded.

ROTTERDAM—Sailed: Steamer Werkendam, New York.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—"Passion Play" pictures, 2:30 "Mile Film," 3:15.

GRAND-Fulgura's Vaudeville, 8:15.

Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m.

Elm Ward Democratic City and County organization meets, Jesner's hall, University and Farrington avenues, 8 p. m.

St. Paul Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M., meets, Masonic hall, Fifth street, opposite postoffice.

Schubert club musicale, Raudenbush hall, 8:30 p. m.

Listeman String quartet, entertainment, People's church, 8:15 p. m.

ASKS FEDERAL AID

GOV. TAYLOR APPEALS DIRECTLY TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AT WASHINGTON

RECIRES THE EXCITING HAPPENINGS IN KENTUCKY SINCE THE CONTEST BEGAN

HE CANNOT MAINTAIN ORDER

For That Reason Seeks the Assistance of the Government and the Army—President Will Submit the Matter to the Cabinet Today—Will Do Nothing Hastily, and Hopes for a Judicial Settlement of Contest.

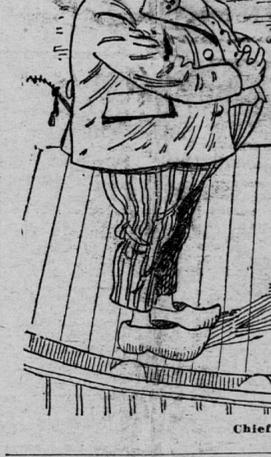
FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—Gov. Taylor admitted tonight that he had sent a long telegram to President McKinley and said that it "was in the nature of an appeal." He would discuss the matter no further.

It is understood that the message today of Gov. Taylor to President McKinley contains between 600 and 1,000 words, giving reasons for appealing as governor to the national administration for assistance. Gov. Taylor gave a history of everything which occurred in Kentucky in connection with the contest, since the election of last November. He cited the election figures reported officially by the county boards after the election, and afterwards as returned to the state board, showing the plurality for the Republican state ticket as afterwards affirmed by the state board of election, and states on the official report of a majority of the state board certificates of election were issued and the incumbents duly qualified.

While reviewing all that was done from

MUNICIPAL VAUDEVILLE.

Chief Goss—'I've Left My Happy Home for You.



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WORK OF A MISCREANT.

Fast Train on Plant System Wrecked With Fatal Results.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 1.—The fast train on the Plant system was wrecked twenty miles north of this place last night. Engineer Kennedy was instantly killed. One passenger was killed, but the body was so mutilated it has not been identified. The son of S. P. Hernden, mail agent of this city, died today at the Sanford hospital. Mr. Hernden Sr. was badly injured. A number of other passengers were also injured.

The mail and express cars and two day coaches were thrown from the track and made the pretext of interested partisans for the most rash and desperate course of procedure ever known. Even such a deliberate body as the contest board brought its deliberations to a sudden end, refusing to postpone its work until the heat of passion had abated, and delivered an immediate, impromptu decision, in favor of the victim of the criticism.

Gov. Taylor describes fully the conditions which existed when he exercised his constitutional duty in adjourning the legislature to a point where no insurrection existed.

After reviewing the scene of disorder and violence at the state capitol during this week he calls attention to greater dangers which threaten the commonwealth, and states that the state authorities are unable to maintain order, or the majesty of the law, and therefore he applies to the president of the United States.

THEY FREEZE IN CHICAGO.

Two More Deaths in That City, Due to Cold.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Two deaths were caused by the cold weather in Chicago the past twenty-four hours, and many persons suffered from frost bites of varying severity. Hundreds of homeless men were cared for by the police. The mercury at 8 a. m. yesterday and at 6:30 a. m. today touched 8 below zero, the lowest point this winter in Chicago. The forecast today promises some relief.

DOLLIE EVANS DEAD.

Well Known Vaudeville Actress Committed Suicide.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Dora Knoblauch, a vaudeville actress, twenty-five years of age, known on the stage as Dollie Evans, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid today at the residence of her sister, Miss Knoblauch. It is understood she has been dependent for some time because she had been unable to find a position.

Mr. Bryan in Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 1.—W. J. Bryan made a brief stop here, en route from Portland to Concord. He was greeted by a large crowd that had assembled at the depot. Conducted by a committee of Jefferson Democrats to Phillips hall, he spoke for forty minutes.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 1.—It has just become known here that a futile attempt was made to wreck Passenger Train No. 72 on the Milwaukee-Prarie du Chien line at Chicago, Monday evening. St. Paul road, at total near Avoca, late Monday night.

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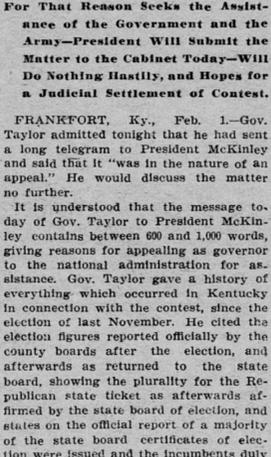
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reason to believe that a specific request for the immediate presence of federal troops is not made. No action of any kind has been taken on Gov. Taylor's memorial, and it can be positively stated that up to midnight no decision whatever with reference to it had been reached.

CABINET WILL CONSIDER.

Tomorrow is the regular day for cabinet meetings, and Friday's session will be very opportune for a careful consideration by the president, and all his advisers, of the course for the administration to take. No conclusion will be reached, save with great deliberations, and after the most careful consideration of the Kentucky situation in all its phases as it affects the federal government. The president will be likely to meet the matter, in the hope that events in the state itself will so shape themselves as to relieve the administration of any necessary responsibility.

At the same time there are contingencies which would compel the president to move. If interference can be averted, the tension in Kentucky is felt here to be likely to lead to some peaceful settlement of the question. Action by the federal government, at this time, it is feared, might ruffle rather than smooth the angry passions that have arisen.

Today the first attempt was made to secure a peaceful way out of the mud-die. This attempt met failure in an absolute refusal on the part of the Democratic managers to let the United States supreme court decide the case.

WILL MOVE SLOWLY.

The position of the administration, however, is that efforts along the line of a judicial determination of the claims