INSURGENTS SURRENDER.

Malvar Surrenders His Forces of Laguna and Batangas to General Bell.

Rebel Commander Orders Submission of Every Man Under His Charge and Manila is Delighted.

Manila.—(Special.)—General Malvar has unconditionally surrendered to Brigadier General Bell at Lipa, Batangas province, with the entire insurgent force of the provinces of Laguna and Batangas. General Bell says his (Bell's) influence is sufficient to quell the insurrectionary movements in Tayabas and Cavite provinces and capture all those in the field who have not yet surrendered, but Malvar has ordered the complete surrender of every insurgent to the nearest American force.

General Wheaton, reporting to the division headquarters, says that all resistance in his department has ended and that the surrenders just announced mean that the ports will be opened and that the Filipinos in the detention camps can be allowed to return to their homes in time to plant the crops. General Wheaton is especially pleased with General Bell's care of the natives confined in the camps.

The officers in charge are held personally responsible for the quality and quantity of the food served out and for the general welfare of the occupants of the camps. After scouring the mountain passes General Bell employed volunteer bolomen for protection against ladronism.

GRATEFUL TO AMERICANS.

Numbers of Filipinos volunteered and expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the treatment accorded themselves and their families who were in the concentration camps.

General Wheaton gives General Bell great credit for his indefatigability in conducting the campaign. He was afield on horseback day and night, personally superintending the most arduous operations.

The people of Manila are delighted at the prospect of a resumption of trade with the pacified provinces and are anxious to show Generals Chaffee, Wheaton and Bell their appreciation of the fact that the insurrection is really over.

About 3,500 rifles have been received by the American officers in Batangas and Laguna provinces during the last four months. General Malvar personally requested an interview with General Bell in order to make his complete submission.

The lack of news from the island of Samar is due to a defective cable. It is believed, however, that the American commander has received the surrender of all the insurgents in Samar, unless the planned proceedings were altered.

TAFT SAYS REAL WAR IS OVER.

St. Louis, Mo.—(Special.)—Governor General W. H. Taft of the Philippines, who is here for a conference with the World's Fair officials, speaking of the situation in the islands, said:

"The real war in the islands is over when thirty provinces are pacified and only three remain to be brought under civil control. And I do not expect to see these three provinces in rebellion very long. Civil government is a success and the whole archipelago will soon offer a field for American enterprise.

"There are some delicate questions that must be adjusted. The church and the crown of Spain were closely associated in their possessions, and when Spain transferred sovereignty and crown possessions to the United States and the church property and religious functions were retained by the church a number of interesting questions were presented which probably can better be settled by a conference than by any other way. For we must bring about that indispensable condition in the islands, the complete severance of church and state. Here we have a country where, by our wishes and our custom, the church and the government are in no way allied. This condition will be brought about in the Philippines, I have no doubt, in a manner most amicable."

SOLDIER TELLS OF "WATER CURE."

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Edward J. Davis, formerly a sergeant in the Twenty-sixth United States volunteers, testified before the senate committee on Philippines, as to the application of the "water cure" to the presidente of the town of Igbaris, Iloilo province, island of Panay.

His testimony differed but slightly from that of Sergeant Reilly. He said Captain Glenn, Lieutenant Conger and Dr. Lyon, a contract surgeon, were present.

The victim was kept under a tank from five to ten minutes. When he swelled up from water, the men who were giving it to him took their fists and rolled him stomach, making the water squirt from his mouth. He struggled terribly and his eyes were bloodshot.

When cross-examined by Lodge, witness sad that after the administration of the "cure," the presidente confessed that he was a captain of the insurgents, while professing to be friendly to the Americans. He was not hurt, apparently, by the "water cure."

GRAVE FINDINGS IN BRITISH CAMPS.

New Orleans, La.—(Special.)—The allegations made to the administration by Governor Heard are said to have been far surpassed by the discoveries of facts regarding the English camp at Fort Chalmette, by Colonel Crowder.

General Pearson, the Boer refugee, arrived here, having come at the request of Colonel Crowder. He placed advertisements in all the papers at once, requesting all Boer sympathizers, who had information regarding the camp, to come to his office. Colonel Crowder absolutely refuses to talk regarding his investigation.

Pope Receives.

Rome.—(Special.)—The pope descended to St. Peter's and there received 1,000 Italian and Swiss pilgrims. The reports that his holiness has become weaker, prove to be unfounded. He is in perfect health. The scene at St. Peter's was inspiring, the vast concourse greeting Leo with cries of "Viva Papa Re."

President Loubet has appointed M. Michel Legrave commissioner of the French exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. The president also signed the decree providing that France should be represented at the exposition.

IOWA GOVERNOR SIGNS THE PARDON.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special.)—Governor Cummins has signed the parole papers which will give Wesley Elkins, the boy murderer of Clayton county, his freedom. The legislature had recommended the parole and partially fixed the conditions on which it shall be granted. He is to remain on parole ten years before he can be granted a full pardon. The governor has provided also that he shall not any at time return to visit either Clayton county, where his crime was committed, or any of the adjoining counties. Elkins, when he was 11 years old, murdered his father and stepmother, after planning it for some time, and for some time concealed the fact, but finally confessed. He has served twelve years in prison and has become a well educated young man of brilliant intellectual attainments. Prof. Harlan of Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, has agreed that he shall go into college and complete his studies, and a group of men interested in him has entered into an agreement to look after him for the period of his parole.

The governor will also issue the paroles for Otto Otten of Pocahontas county and John Bailey of Webster county next Saturday. Otten has learned a good trade and will remain a workman in one of the factories at Fort Madison, while Bailew will go to Sioux City, where he is promised employment. The other paroles recommended by the legislature have not yet been issued, but will be as soon as the papers can be prepared.

Judge Wolfe, in district court at Davenport, has just sentenced to imprisonment for seventeen years one who is known to have been concerned in something like a dozen forgeries in the past twenty years on which he had secured many thousand dollars. He operated chiefly in Indiana, where he was known as Dr. Jackson B. Thomas, but his real name appears to be S. R. Beasley. In all his forgeries he had never been convicted but twice. He is now 45 years old.

ORDERS THE TRIAL OF GEN. SMITH.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Secretary Root has sent to Senator Lodge copies of a letter from the war department to General Chaffee. In it he orders the court-martial of General Jacob H. Smith, Major Edwin F. Glenn and Captain James A. Ryan.

The court-martial of General Smith is in consequence of the trial of Major Waller, in which the latter testified that he had been given orders by the general to kill natives and burn their property. According to Major Waller, General Smith had placed the age limit of natives to be killed at 10 years.

"WATER CURE" CHARGES.

The charges against Major Glenn and Captain Ryan are the result of the testimony of Sergeant Charles Riley and Private Lewis Smith of the Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry before the senate investigating committee. They said that the "water cure" had been given to the presidente of Igbaras, in Iloilo province, under the direction of those two officials.

Both Major Glenn and Captain Ryan have been order to San Francisco and all haste is urged by Secretary Root for fear the time limit of two years, after which they could not be tried, will expire.

In concluding, Secretary Root orders General Chaffee to bring any men or officers believed to be guilty of violations of the rules of war, to trial at once.

BIG WHEAT CROP IS IN SIGHT.

New York.—(Special.)—According to dispatches to R. G. Dun & Co., the outlook is encouraging for a large yield of winter wheat. At most points the acreage is equal to or larger than last year's, and even in the few reports of a decreased area, the loss is only put at 10 per cent, while the most hopeful statements make the increase 50 per cent. On the whole there appears to have been little loss during the winter from weather conditions, although at a few points the snow protection was light. Damage by insects is also less serious than a year ago. The least satisfactory feature thus far is the lack of moisture, which is causing anxiety in a number of states. With average weather during the rest of the season, however, there is every reason to anticipate a yield above the average, and probably fully equal to last year's large production. The liberal demand and good prices of the previous season would naturally tend to stimulate operations, so that reports of a large acreage were to be expected, but estimates of condition are more sanguine than the government report on April 1, which may be due to favorable weather during the last few weeks.

IGLESIAS IS NOW A FREE MAN.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—(Special.)—The supreme court of Porto Rico has rendered a decision in the appeal of Santiago Iglesias, president of the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, who was sentenced last December to three years, four months and eight days' imprisonment on the charge of conspiring to raise the price of labor in Porto Rico.

The court acquitted Iglesias of all the charges against him, thus reversing the decision of the lower court. A fine of $25, however, for contempt of court in not answering a summons was allowed to stand.

Fifteen hundred members of the Federation of Workmen paraded through San Juan in the afternoon. They stopped at the palace and saw Governor Hunt, who spoke a few words to them. The paraders were orderly.

Iglesias is now at Ponce, where he has organized several unions of the American Federation of Labor. There was a similar parade at Ponce when the news of Iglesias' acquittal reached there.

Gift to Columbia.

New York.—(Special.)—It is understood that Andrew Carnegie has made a magnificent money gift to Columbia college. The exact amount is at present unknown, save to the college officials, but is believed to be about $1,000,000. The gift is intended to be used in building a chapel, a college hall or dormitories, and will be amply sufficient.

Minister Congor Not to Be Removed.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—After a conference between President Roosevelt, Senators Allison and Oolliver and Representatives Hull and Hedge of Iowa, concerning Minister Conger, who, it was rumored, was to be displaced as minister to China by W. W. Rockhill, Senator Allison said the president stated that he had no knowledge of the rumored change.

Following a quarrel at the railroad station with her husband, Mrs. Alice Adams, wife of a Burlington conductor, committed suicide by taking poison, at St. Joseph, Mo.

ARGUES FOR NICARAGUA.

Senator Morgan Argues Advantages of This Over Panama Canal Route.

Asserts Difference of Fifty Millions in first Cost Should not Interfere. Ultimate Result Desired.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—For more than four hours Mr. Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the isthmian canal committee, addressed the senate on the subject of the Nicaragua canal. He devoted the greater part of his speech to a consideration of the desirability and practicability of the two principal routes, Nicaragua and Panama. He strenuously favored the former, maintaining that in every possible respect it had many advantages over the Panama route.

A parliamentary change in the situation of the Chinese exclusion bill was made just before adjournment, the measure passed by the senate being substituted for the house bill. This was done to xpedite the bill in the house.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Culberson of Texas directing the secretary of war to send to the senate a statement of money paid by the United States on account of the Philippine commission and a statement of the amount of money expended for sending troops to the Philippines and for their maintenance were agreed to.

MORGAN BEGINS HIS SPEECH.

Mr. Morgan began his remarks on the isthmian canal question. He assumed, in beginning, that the senate was convinced of the indispensable character of a canal—that it was a national necessity—and that it was only choice of methods and a comparison of national advantages which was left to decide, "all questions of financial ability, of private interests, of political bias, having been relegated to the rear by command of a free, honest and powerful principle. It is to reach the logical results that should follow the actual merits of the claim of either canal route in deciding the preference, that I will try to present an outline of the questions that now require discussion.

"The subject presents itself to my mind," said Mr. Morgan, "with conclusive force in the form stated in the six proposition I will now state:

"1. We have reached the point where investigation is complete by observation, experience, scientific research and forecast, and these means of knowledge are as conclusive of the facts as we could hope to make them in another half-century of delay.

"2. The question now to be decided is the choice of either of two routes for a canal, whether it shall be located at Panama or through the valley of the San Juan river in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

CONTROLLING FACTOR IN CHOICE.

"3. The controlling factor in making this selection is the assurance of success in constructing a canal that will be permanently useful for commerce and for the needs of the government and its policies and for the benefit of the people of the United States.

"4. A sum of money necessary for expenditure in the work of constructing such a canal to accomplish such ends cannot be reasonably compared to the real value of the results to the people and the government of the United States and the choice of either route, with safe, intelligent and sincere regard to its permanent usefulness and advantage should not be controlled or affected by a difference in the present cost of construction, I will say, within a limit of even $50,000,000.

"5. The assured certainty of success in the construction of a permanent canal is, of necessity, the basic or foundation fact upon which congress must act in the selection of the canal route. Considered as a simple proposition of civil engineering there is no doubt—not even a shadow of doubt—as to any fact touching the practicability of a ship canal from Greytown to Brito, in and along the river and across Lake Nicaragua. It is certain beyond a reasonable doubt that its cost is as nearly within the limits of exact estimates as any great public work that was ever undertaken. It is upon this ascertained and settled basis of certainty that I rest my judgment.

"6. If the dam at Bohio, on the Panama route, should fail for any cause, the only hope of a canal across that isthmus would perish, never to be restored. All engineers admit this fact. The failure of a dam at Conchuda or Boca San Carlos, or at Ochoa, or at Tamborgrunde or at any other site on the San Juan river, would only mean the loss of that structure, to be replaced on a better location of a lake level. These chances are at least ten to one, and if the risk is estimated at only tenfold the cost of the dam at Bohio, it would deter the boldest gambler in futures from risking the possible loss of more than $80,000, when if he was successful his profits could not exceed $6,000,000. But the loss of a dam at Bohio could not be less than $144,23,358 clear loss to the United States in cash, to say nothing of the lives wasted in the work, the incalculable loss to our commerce and the national shame and despair that our people would suffer."

OFFICERS CONDEMN EACH OTHER.

London.—(Special.)—The dispatches which passed between General Buller and his officers and Lord Roberts regarding the sensational reverse at Spion Kop have been published. Buller, in his report to Roberts, condemns General Warren. He says:

"We lost our chance by Warren's slowness. I ought to have assumed command myself."

The dispatches of the other officers indicate that matters at the battle were in a hopeless muddle. The publication of these reports is likely to cause renewed disputes and incriminations.

Priest Ruins Girl.

Tyndall, S. D.—(Special.)—Rev. T. A Bily, for several years pastor of the local Catholic church, has left for parts unknown, after borrowing $1,500 from a banker and paying this amount to Peter Schaffhausen, whose 15-year-old daughter he is charged with ruining. He left soon after the girl revealed the name of the father of her 2-months-old child.

William H. Wallace, known to grain men all over the United States, and a prominent member of the produce exchange, is dead at his home in New York.

PRESIDENT PALMA STARTS FOR CUBA

New York.—(Special.)—Tomas Estrada Palma, president-elect of Cuba, took leave of his friends of Central Valley, N. Y., among whom he has lived during eighteen years of exile from his country. A large crowd gathered at his old home and escorted him to the station, where another large crowd had assembled. The local volunteer firemen and school children, headed by the village band, paraded and nearly everyone carried either an American or a Cuban flag.

Farewell addresses in behalf of the citizens were made by Rev. F. C. Harding and Irving Washburn and Mr. Palma made a brief response. He said that he left Central Valley with regret, for it had been a haven to him when he was driven from his own country. The people had always treated him with great kindness, he added, and he would always remember it with deep gratefulness.

President Underwood of the Erie railroad gave President-elect Palma the use of his private car for the trip to New York. It was decorated with Cuban flags, bunting and ferns. Mr. Palma appeared on the rear platform as the train left the depot and there was a final cheer louder than all the rest. At Arden the children of the village school gathered to greet the Cuban leader and although the train did not stop there was a friendly demonstration. At 10:20 the train reached New York.

Mr. Palma will remain in New York for a few days, when he will start south for Cuba. He will land at Gibara and will go from there to Bayamo. It was at Bayamo twenty-five years ago that his mother, driven into the jungle by Spanish soldiers, died of exposure, and his first duty in Cuba will be to seek out her neglected grave. From Bayamo he will go to Manvanillo, then to Santiago and last to Havana, which he plans to reach on May 9, the day before the Cuban congress convenes.

ARE SETTLING FOR FRIAR LANDS.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul had a conference with Secretary Root, following a talk he had has with the president respecting the Philippine friars' land question. It was the idea of Archbishop Ireland and Bishop O'Gorman to have this complex question settled directly at Rome instead of through the archbishop of Manila, whom they pointed out would have been obliged to delay proceedings by frequent reference of every important phase of the negotiations to his superiors in the vatican.

The government here has come to accept the Ireland and O'Gorman view as the most business-like proposition, and that is why Governor Taft will stop at Rome on his way back to Manila and endeavor to arrange a basis for a transfer of the lands to the Philippine government in trust for the Philippine people.

Mgr. Sbarretti favored a settlement of the question in Manila, in which case he would have been appointed archbishop and would have undertaken the work himself in behalf of the religious orders. The decision in favor of Rome will involve a change of his plans.

The dispute which has arisen at Havana between the civil and the church authorities because of the prohibition by the former of the church tax on funerals has not been brought to the attention of the war department and nothing is known of the merits of the case by Archbishop Ireland.

TELLS OF CRUELTY TO FILIPINOS.

New York.—(Special)—Richard O'Brien, recently corporal of company H. Twenty-sixth United States volunteers, in a statement published here, says that the barbarous "water cure" was a common practice with the officers of the United States army in the Philippines. He tells also of other alleged horrors, including the abuse of Filipino women, and the massacre of unresisting townfolk.

O'Brien claims that the undignified action of officers in many instances was responsible for the brutality displayed by the soldiers. Telling of the frightful butchery of natives, encouraged and countenanced by officers, O'Brien recites the story of a visit of the troops to and the pillage of the town of Barrio, Lanog, December 27.

"Ae we approached the town word was passed along the line that there would be no prisoners taken. The first shot was fired by the then first sergeant of our company. His target was a mere boy.

"The shooting attracted the villagers, who came out of their homes in alarm. They offered no offense and did not display a weapon, but they were ruthlessly shot down—men, women and children."

O'Brien enlisted from Massachusetts and declares his willingness to testify as above.

PLATT EXCLUSION BILL IS ADOPTED.

Extends present exclusion law to December 7, 1904.

Provides that the law shall apply to all territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Chinese laborers may not be imported from American island territory to the American mainland nor to any other American island territory.

Chinese laborers may be moved from island to island of the same group, if under the jurisdiction of the same state or district.

The bill is held to be within the bounds of the 1894 treaty with China.

The law is to remain in effect if a new Chinese treaty is effected until a now law can be passed.

The provisions of the act are to be enforced by the secretary of the treasuhy.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—By a vote of 48 to 33 the senate rejected the Mitchell-Kahn Chinese exclusion bill, and in its place passed the Platt measure, which extends the provisions of the present law and applies it to all insular territory of the United States. The vote on the substitute, which was passed, was unanimous, save for the vote of Senator Hoar. The enacting clause of the bill was not adopted, so the bill will go to the house as an original measure.

Some few alterations were made in the bill as passed, but the substitute was adopted, practically, as presented by Senator Platt.

Looks Over Reservation.

Pender, Neb.—(Special.)—Inspector McLaughlin is looking over the Omaha reservation to determine how the $100,000 congressional appropriation shall be spent. The agency people were badly shaken by the visit of the last inspector, and have an eye open for another tremor.

Eveleth, a small town near Detroit, suffered two calamities in one night. The city jail was burned and a prisoner cremated and safe-crackers in the railway depot overestimated the amount of nitro-glycerine required and completely wrecked the building.

CUBAN BILL PASSES HOUSE.

Measure Giving Reciprocity to the Islanders Goes Through the House.

Chair is Overruled by House and the Morris Amendmend is Adopted Amid Exitement on Floor.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The democrats and the republican insurgents rode rough-shod over the house leaders when the voting began on the Cuban reciprocity bill. They overthrew the ruling of the chair in committee of the whole on the question of the germaneness of an amendment to remove the differential from refined sugar during the existence of the reciprocity agreement provided for in the bill. The vote to overrule the decision of the chair made by Mr. Sherman was 171 to 139, republicans to the number of thirty-seven joining with a solid democratic vote to accomplish this result.

Having won this preliminary victory the amendment was adopted in committee—164 to 111—and later in the houe by a still larger majority—190 to 100. On this occasion sixty-four republicans voted with the democrats for the amendment.

The bill was passed by an overwhelming majority—247 to 52. An analysis of the vote shows that 124 republicans and 123 democrats voted for the amended bill and forty-two republicans and ten democrats against it.

The voting on the bill was the culmination of a long struggle which began almost with the opening of this session of congress, and after two weeks of continuous debate during which much bitterness was aroused. The debate was of an exceedingly lively character, the feature being echoes of the democratic caucus. To that caucus the defeat of the republican leaders who sought to pass the bill without amendment is attributable.

PLAN TO OVERRULE CHAIR.

Previous to the holding of the caucus the democrats were very much divided and the opposition of the republican beet sugar men showed signs of disintegrating. When it became apparent that the democrats would act together the beet sugar men decided at a meeting attended by thirty-two of them, to take the bit in their teeth and overrule the chair. As soon as this combination was effected the republican leaders realized that they would be defeated so far as the removal of the differential was concerned, and Mr. Payne, the republican leader, contented himself with warning his beet sugar colleagues that in reviewing the differential they were taking off a bit of protection placed in the Dingley bill especially for the benefit of the beet sugar producers.

One of the surprises of the session was the attempt of Mr. Roberts, a Masachusetts republican, to take the duty off hides. He offered two amendments and appealed once from the decision of the chair, but was voted down.

The bill as passed authorizes the president as soon as may be after the establishment of an independent government in Cuba and the enactment by said government of immigration exclusion and contract labor laws as restrictive as those of the United States, to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba, by which in return for equivalent concessions, the United States will grant a reduction of 20 per cent from the Dingley rates on goods coming into the United States from Cuba, such agreement to continue until December 1, 1903. During the existence of such agreement the duty on refined sugars and all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard is to be 1.525 per pound.

Mr. Dalzell, discussing the question of striking the differential from refined sugar, said it was placed in the Dingley law for the benefit of the beet sugar industry. "If I am to have sugar from a trust," said he, "I want it from an an American trust, not an English trust."

In conclusion Mr. Dalzell said:

"We have pointed out to Cuba the way she must waik. We cannot abandon her now. We must and can give her not generous, but just treatment, and fulfill the mission we assumed when we entered upon the war for humanity." (Applause.)

HE ALLEGES BREECH OF TREATY.

Chicago, Ill., April 22.—Peter Van Vlissinger, who has been one of the most active friends of the Boers in Chicago, has sent to President Roosevelt an open letter advancing an argument against the British mule transfer.

He declares that the transfer is in violation of the treaty of Washington.

"Article 6 of that treaty," the letter says, "lays down three rules, by which the arbitrators are to be governed. The second rule declares a neutral government is bound to permit or suffer neither belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a basis of naval operations against the other or for the purpose of renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruiting of men."

Further along the letter says:

"Great Britain made no scruple of asserting the terms of the treaty of Washington against this country on the first and only occasion when our government was at war with a foreign state. April 26, 1898, the day after war was declared between the United States and Spain, Queen Victoria issued a proclamation of neutrality, insisting upon the observance of the treaty.

"In this proclamation Great Britain insists that her ports and waters shall not be used to abet the military activity of belligerent powers, and we now request the enforcement of this rule."

By the classification prepared by the state department, published by Secretary Long June 20, 1898, in his "instructions to blockading vessels and cruisers" (General order 492, paragraph 29), horses are designated as "absolutely contraband" of war.

Two Nations Now at Peace.

Caracas, Venezuela, April 22.—The congress having adopted the French protocol providing for a renewal of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, the ratification of the protocol was signed by M. Quevreeun, the French charge d'affaires for France and Senor Pachano, the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, for Venezuela. This terminates the suspension of relations between France and Venezuela, which were broken off in 1895.

The total receipts of the American Baptist Missionary union to March 1, 1903, are $236,832.52.

REVISED CANAL PROTOCOL PRESENTED.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The Colombian canal protocol, which was delivered at the state department April 1, and afterward recalled by Minister Concha for modification, has again been presented to Secretary Hay.

The proposal as to the price is set out as follows:

"One year after the exchange of ratifications of a treaty the United States shall pay Colombia the lump sum of $7,000,000. This figure will represent fourteen years' rental at $500,000 a year. At the end of the fourteen years period the price which the United States shall pay each year is to be fixed by mutual consent of the two countries. In case the parties cannot agree on a sum, it will be left to an arbitrator selected between the governments. The protocol provides for a joint commission representing Colombia and the United States, which will arrange and provide for all matters pertaining to the administration of affairs within the proposed canal belt, including the membership of the tribunals for the admission of justice and other steps necessary to the joint occupation of the belt.

VIRTUES OF THE CANAL.

"It is realized that the building of a Panama canal would bring great numbers of persons of all kinds to the isthmus, and it is provided that the policing of the strip shall be performed by American and Colombian constables, neither of these nationalities, it is held, being efficient without the aid of the other."

It is stated positively in an authoritative quarter that the modifications for which the protocol was recalled were in no sense a retraction of any of the proposals embodied in it at its former presentation, but were in the nature of explanations which make certain points clearer, but do not change their effect. The retention of Colombian sovereignty over the canal land is a point which has been consistently adhered to all through the protocol, and none of its provisions relinquish this sovereignty in any degree, it is stated. The protocol consists of twenty-seven articles and represents an exhaustive study of more than a year. Viewed as a study and as a comprehensive expression, it is regarded very favorably at the state department.

CREAMERY MAN ATTACK PURE FOOD LAW

Lincoln, Neb., April 23.—The Nebraska pure food law is being vigorously attacked in the supreme court on the ground that it is unconstitutional. The chief contention is that the act is in violation of that section of the constitution which prohibits the creation of state offices by the legislature.

The case is one in which John C. Merrill of Sutton was convicted for operating a creamery without having first procured a license from the food commissioner. No question arises as to the facts, the only defense interposed being that the law under which conviction was had is void. The suit is being watched with unusual interest by manufacturers of both pure and imitation butter, dairy and vinegar products. The question involved is one of far-reaching importance, however, for it will affect not only the dairy interests, but those persons who come within the meaning of various other laws which have created or established new state offices. Among these offices are those of the deputy labor commissioner and deputy oil inspector. The law adds to the governor the duties of oil inspector, labor commissioner, food inspector, labor commissioner, food commissioner and several other officers, but authorizes him to apoint deputies, who are required to do the work of their departments. Official papers of these departments are signed by the governor, but all other business is transacted or conducted by the deputies. Each office is provided for by a separate act of the legislature, but the general plan of operation is the same in all of them, so that the decision of the court in the pure food case may be held to apply to all other offices of like origin.

FREEZE OUT THE MILITIA COMPANY.

Des Moines, Ia., April 22.—Adjutant General Byers has, on recommendation of the chief inspector of the Iowa National guard and on recommendation of the members of the company, mustered out company L, Forty-ninth Iowa, the company which has been located at Oelwein the past two years. The company had fallen below the requirements in numbers and there was lack of interest on the part of those remaining. The reason given by the members of the company is unique. The big shops of the Great Western railroad are located there and the city is dominated by the union laborers connected therewith. The members of the militia company say that among the laborers there is strong opposition to guardsmen or any organized forces of the state, and this sentiment is so strong that merchants and others do not care to give support to the local military company. As a result the members do not remain long and it is found impossible to keep up the company. Therefore they ask to be mustered out. Decorah and West Union are candidates for the place that is thus left vacant in the Forty-ninth regiment.

SAYS BRITISH ARE NOT CRUEL.

New York, April 23.—Rev. Dr. Joseph Hertz, who was a member of the Lord Milner high or advisory committee in South Africa and chaplain of the Rand rifles, has arrived in this city, his former home. When the war broke out Dr. Hertz was expelled from Johannesburg by Mr. Kruger being a Uitlander. He has since visited many of the British concentration camps in South Africa. Of these camps and on kindred subjects Dr. Hertz says:

"The stories of British cruelty toward the wives and families in the concentration camps are absurd. It is not the fighting Boer who makes these charges, but the stay-at-home. Why, the Boer in the field sends his family to the British to take care of so that they will not be hampered by them while fighting. While there were but 9,000 children attending school in the Orange Free State before the war started, there are now 14,000 at school under the British governmental rule.

Cook Must Stand Trial.

Manila, April 23.—Lieutenant John A. Day of the marine corps testified at his trial by court-martial, charged with executing natives of Samar without trial, that the presidente of Basey, Samar, and his fellow plotters were shot, as he believed, by the orders of Major Glenn. Lieutenant Cook of the scouts is to be tried by court-martial on charges similar to those brought against Major Waller and Lieutenant Day.

Philadelphia Press: "I suppose you own the house you live in?" "I used to." "Sold it, eh?" "No; got married."