No. 15,347.

"Undoubtedly!

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MAY 5, 1902-SIXTEEN PAGES.

FAIRS COMMITTEE.

National German Alliance Presents

Petitions Signed by Over a

Million Citizens.

The subcommittee on the war in South

Africa of the House committee on foreign

affairs today gave a hearing to a large

delegation representing the National Ger-

man Alliance of this country in behalf of

the resolution introduced in the House by

Representative Burke expressing sympathy

people of the United States feel a strong

sympathy for the people of the South Afri-

can republic and the Orange Free State;

that they are pained by the report of the present sufferings of this Christian people,

and unite in the hope that this declaration they feel their duty to make will be favor-

ably considered by the government of Great

Britain in a settlement of their unfortunate

"Resolved, that it shall be the duty of the

President of the United States to communi-

cate this resolution to the government o

There was no mineing of words on the part of the delegation in stating what they

hole of bury it, I can assure you that you

will lose the entire million votes of the German-American Alliance."

Dr. Hexamer then explained that he did not state this as a threat, but simply as

a declaration emanating officially from the

headquarters of the German-American Alli

for the Boer republics.

lution were presented.

differences.

Great Britain.'

TWO CENTS.

SOME STOCKS SLUMP

Result of Wild Speculation

STANDARD SHARES, HOWEVER,

Offenbach & Moore, Lockwood, Hurd & Co. and Henry Bros. the

NEW YORK, May 5 .- The developments of the latter half of last week in Wall

On Saturday afternoon, however, a state-ment was made on behalf of the firm to

### Excitement on the Curb.

On the curb, where non-stock exchange securities are traded in, there was an excited group of traders trying to make sales in Webb-Meyer stocks. Dominion securities, which sold last Friday at 188% and on Saturday at 70, was offered today at 70, but the best bld was 20. Later it was offered at 50 and the bid declined to 10. Hacken-sack Meadows was offered at 40, with no

bid. On Friday it sold at 79.

Henry Brothers made an announcement after their suspension to the effect that their embarrassment would be but tempor-

No statement of liabilities or assets ac-companied the suspension notices, and it

min P. Moore of Offenbach & Moore. Adriance Busch is the assignee for Henry

support and a record that he is not afraid of the postmaster hopes to get another President is not taking as much pernouncement. Another interesting political situation is

sustaining the law.

ticular reasons. Mr. Payne's work i derstood to be satisfactory to the southern republicans of real character and influence Three Oklahoma Judgeships. Delegate Dennis Flynn of Oklahoma is more sought after now than any other

result of his findings.
Mr. Flynn was at the White House today

Pancoast of Perry and F. E. Gillett

### Some of the Visitors.

The annual outing of the 6th Pennsylvania Lancers' Veterans' Association is now taking place, and the President today received the members of the association and their wives in the east room. The itin-

### erary of the association includes Washington Mt. Vernon, Old Point Comfort and

Williamsburg, Va.

Representative Jones of Washington pre-sented R. Scott of Spokane to the President. Mr. Scott saw the President in the interest of the establishment of a soldiers' home at

Representative Tongue of Oregon talked with the President about the bill giving a pension to veterans of the Indian wars of the northwest. This bill has passed the

Senate three times, but there is difficulty in getting both houses to put it through. President is favorable to the passage Live Stock Men Ask Consideration.

Former Representative Wm. M. Springer,

situation.

Mr. Springer, on behalf of the association. ceive executive approval. President Grants Six Pardons.

CANDIDATES PRESSING FOR DELEGATE FLYNN'S INFLUENCE.

Live Stock Men Ask Consideration-Six Pardons Granted-Some

The Southern Post Offices

Fight.

OKLAHOMA JUDGESHIPS

Two trunks full of petitions signed by over 1,000,000 citizens of this country urg-Callers Today. ing action by Congress on the Burke reso-The resolution reads: "Resolved, that the

ton to withdraw from the Senate the namination of Clarence E. Ide as collector of customs of the Puget Sound district of that occasion. Washington. Back of this is a long story of politics, in which Senator Foster, ex-Senator Wilson and others are involved. Ever since ex-Senator Wilson began to take part in the recommendation of candidates for office in his state and since some of his candidates have been appointed there has been considerable ill-feeling in the state. Mr. Ide was one of the friends of Mr. Wilwanted.

"Should you refuse to let this resolution go out of this committee," declared Dr. C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, president of the National German Alliance, as he addressed himself, as he sald, to the republicans on the committee: "Should you pigeonsen. After his nomination went to the Senate charges were filed against him of political bribery. It was made by opponents, of course, and as a result the nomination has been held up in the Senate. The President has refused to withdraw the nomination, and did so again today when the case was presented to him by four prominent citizens of Washington-B. D. Crocker of Walla Walla, Charles Bedford of Tacoma, Thomas H. Brents of Walla Walla and Thomas H. Cavanaugh of Olympia. Mr. Crocker was the man whose name was presented to the President by Senator Foster as his candidate for this collectorship and who failed to receive the nomination. Ex-Senator Wilson himself saw the President today, some time before the other visitors, Mr. Ide talked with the President Saturday, It is understood that the President takes the position that until it is shown conclusively that the charges against Mr. Ide are true he cannot and will not withdraw the latter's name. The four Westington. latter's name. The four Washington men came all the way from Washington to fight the nomination of Mr. Ide and will not hold back on account of the President's position. They have told the President that Mr. Ide should not have the position.

Among the President's visitors today were Admirals Upshur and Erben, retired, and Passed Assistant Engineer H. E. Rhodes.

Virginia Postmasters. The more important offices in Virginia having been disposed of, the republicans of that state are finding something to fight over in the minor places, post offices included. The post office at Culpeper is affording contention now. The postmaster is R. L. Rosson, while the deputy is Louis Whitestone. Several Virginia republicans who were at the White House today said that the republican organization of the state has given its sanction and indorsement to the candidacy of Mr. Whitestone. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of support by the state organization Postmaster Rosson is making a fight and has railied to his support the backing of some of the strongest opponents of the machine. With this

sonal interest in post office affairs as for-merly. In the south the President has placed the disposition of these positions almost exclusively in the hands of Postmaster General Payne and refers all visitors on this kind of business to the latter. Mr. Payne is perfectly familiar with po-litical conditions in the south. Although he carries out the President's desires as to a class of men preferred in office, he gives as much weight as possible to the mendations of the organizations of the various southern states, especially in the states where there are organizations of some influence and standing. In Virginia the organization has been strongly recognized by the administration and its selections are not turned down except for par-

member of Congress. The reason is plain when it is stated that Delegate Flynn's patronage has been largely increased recently. One Oklahoma judgeship is vacant by resignation, and Congress has provided for two new judgeships, making three fine places on the bench. Naturally, Delegate Flynn hasn't any time at his own disposal. He belongs to the candidates for the judgeships, and they are as many as were the Oklahoma applicants for positions in Roose-yelt's Rough Riders at the beginning of the pleased with this addition to his already extensive popularity. He is wise and diplo matic enough to know that when the three judges have been selected there will be ugly feelings in the hearts of some of those were sure that it was all Flynn's fault. Mr. Flynn is discounting dangerous possibilities of this kind by carefully explaining to the cohorts of candidates that he man who really disposes of the judgeships is Attorney General Knox, inasmuch s Mr. Knox goes over all applications by direction of the President, and reports the

with three of the leading candidates for the judgships—J. K. Beauchamp of Enid,

Fort Sherman, Idaho.

representing the National Live Stock Association, called on President Roosevelt today and presented to him a telegram from the president of the association, stating that the passage of the oleomargarine bill, the fallure to consider the Grosvenor shoddy bill and the government's action against the beef packers are already producing heavy losses to live stock producers of the United States. The President is urged to give immediate consideration to these mat-

know how the National Live Stock Associa-tion stood with reference to the govern-ment's suit against the beef trust, but he was confident that what the association most desired was prompt action, that the cattle raisers of the country might be re-lieved from the uncertainty of the present situation

made an argument to the President to show that the oleomargarine bill should not re-

### The President has denied ten applications for pardon, and has exercised executive

clemency in the following six cases: Edwin Quesonberry, convicted in the western district of Virginia of removing and concealing distilled spirits upon which the tax had not been paid and senwhich the tax had not been paid and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and to be imprisoned for sixty days in jail. The judge suspended execution of sentence in order that the prisoner might apply for pardon on account of extreme ill-health, and the President has granted a pardon on this ground.

President has granted a pardon on this ground.

George M. Lohmann, convicted in the District of Columbia of keeping an open bar on the Sunday preceding inauguration day, 1901, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$400 The President has reduced the fine to \$150 on the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney and trial judge, for the reason that the latter was the bighest fine. reason that the latter was the highest fine assessed against any other like offender on Raffaele Ciania was convicted in New

Jersey for being implicated in procuring false naturalization, and sentenced February 18, 1901, to two and one-half years in the penitentiary. He is pardoned on the ground that he was an ignorant tool of an-other Italian, who has been convicted and

is now undergoing punishment.

John H. Devlin, convicted in Colorado of stealing \$3 from a letter, and sentenced on October 21, 1901, to a year in the peniten-tiary, is pardoned on the ground that seven months in the penitentiary, in addition to the time he was imprisoned in jail before

William Hagan was convicted in San Francisco of having in possession coun-terfeit money and sentenced upon his plea of guilty to imprisonment for three years from November 4, 1901. This prisoner was implicated with many others in having in possession and passing the geniune bark notes of the old New Jersey State Bank of New Brunswick. He pleaded guilty and his co-defendants domurred to the indictment on the ground that the notes of the old New Jersey State Bank were not counter-feits of United States notes. The demurrer was sustained and Hagan's co-defendants were discharged by the United States authorities and turned over to the state au thorities for prosecution for fraud. Hagan is pardoned on the ground taken by the trial judge that, however he may have offended against the state laws, he committed no offense against the United States. Isaac Slone, convicted in Kentucky

murder and sentenced November 25, 1895, to imprisonment for life. His sentence is commuted to imprisonment for ten years, with allowances for good conduct, because circumstances show that he did not do the actual killing, and because ten years' imprisonment is sufficient punishment.

President Roosevelt has decided to appoint Henry Blun, jr., postmaster at Savannah, Ga., to succeed Postmaster Doyle. Blun served as a major in the war with Spain, and is said to be in harmony with the republican organization of his state.

### AGAINST MINNESOTA

### Supreme Court Decision on Red Lake Indian Lands. The case of the original action of the

of the Interior Department and Commisstoner Hermann of the general land office was decided by the United States Supreme Court today, the opinion being delivered by Justice Brewer. The suit was brought by the state to restrain these officers of the Interior Department from selling the land included in sections 16 and 36 in the old Red Lake Indian reservation, the state claiming those lands under the grant for school purposes. The decision was against the state, the court holding that as all the lands embraced in the reservation had been the property of the Indians they are entitled to the proceeds of the sale of them. Justice Brewer today delivered the opin ion of the Supreme Court in the case of the Travelers' Insurance Company vs. the state of Connecticut, involving the state law for the taxation of stock held by non-residents,

Justice Brown delivered an opinion in the case of the Carnegie Steel Company vs. the Cambria Iron Company, which, he said, involves the validity of the Jones patent for mixing molten pig metal. The opinion was favorable to the Carnegie company and the case was remanded to the circuit court of appeals for the third circuit for

case was an important one to the parties at interest, but turned entirely upon technicalities pertaining to the patent law. The court dismissed for want of jurisdicion the proceeding of the New Orleans Water Company vs. the state of Louisiana.

### THE VENICE ARRESTS. Court of Inquiry to Meet on the Chi-

## cago.

court of inquiry be convened on the U. S. S. Chicago, now at Trieste, Austria, to investigate the circumstances attending the arrest and imprisonment of Captain Wynne, I. S. M. C., and three other officers, tached to that vessel at Venice several days ago. This action was taken at the suggestion of Captain Dayton, commanding the Chicago. Further proceedings in the matter will depend altogether upon the result of this official investigation.

Action of Civil Service Commission in Lexington Post Office Case. The civil service commission has dis-

missed as utterly unsubstantiated and unproved a number of charges filed against the conduct of Assistant Postmaster Walker and others of the Lexington, Ky., post office, by S. Henry Sheehan, a dismissed employe. The charges alleged political assment of employes and participation of employes in party work.

### MUST BE DEPORTED.

### Effect of Supreme Court Decision Regarding Detained Chinese. The chief justice of the United States Su-

preme Court today rendered opinions in two test cases affecting the transit of Chinamen through the United States to other countries, sustaining the action of the governat San Francisco. There are said to be forty or fifty Chinamen who have been thus detained in San Francisco for the past four or five months, and who have been very restless under the restraint. The result of the decision will be the deportation to China of the Chinese detained.

Nearly three and one-half million dollars were distributed by the Secretary of the

## THREE BROKERS FAIL

'All advertisers certi-

fy to the influence The

Star has on those who

buy. That is the test.

Last Week.

SOON RECOVERED LOSSES.

Victims.

street in connection with the stocks of the Dominion Securities Company, the Rutland Railroad Company and the Hackensack Meadows Company, resulted today in the announcement in rapid succession of the suspension of stock exchange brokerage houses. The first firm to declare inability to meet obligations was Offenbach & Moore, Henry Bros. and Lockwood, Hurd & Co. followed rapidly. Offenbach & Moore were known principally as traders in what was known as "Webb-Meyer" securities, and the announcement was made Saturday that they had experienced some difficulty in securing loans to enable them to carry stocks for the interests which they represented.

the effect that temporary arrangements had been made and that it was hoped funds might be obtained today to pay off obliga-tions and continue business. Today's suspension shows, however, that these hopes were not realized. The offices of Offenbach & Moore were not opened for business at all today. Mr. Gordon of Henry Bros., whose suspension followed that of Offen-bach & Moore, was a director of the Dominion Securities Company

ary; that they were solvent, and that they had suspended for the time being in order to protect their customers

was said such statements might not be obtainable for several days. Up to 11 o'clock there had been no serurday against A. L. Meyer.

### Dr. Webb's Statement.

Dr. W. Seward Webb was in conference auring the morning with A. L. Meyer,

Brothers and E. T. Perrine is assignee for Lockwood, Hurd & Co. Neither of the assignees has yet made a statement. Before noon call money eased off to 8 per cent. A canvass of the leading banks of the financial district indicates that these institutions have scarcely more than passing interest in the events of the morning. It is reported, however, that a number of New England banks hold Webb-Meyer securities as

collateral. Announcement is made that Dr. Webb has resigned from the International Power directory. President Hoadley said that the resignation will doubtless be accepted. Mr. Prail of the stock exchange firm of Webb & Prall made this statement on the authority, he said, of Dr. Webb:
"All the Rutland railroad's preferred

stock sold by Dr. Webb last June, certain-cates of which are still in his name and amount to 12,500 shares, will be paid for in eash at 108 by J. W. Davis & Co. of 100 Broadway. Mr. Moore's Statement.

### Mr. Moore of the firm of Offenbach &

Moore, when seen early this afternoon, said that no assignee had been appointed for his firm, and that the suspension would be only temperary. J. Edward Simmons, president of the

Fourth National Bank, made this comment: "I consider this a good thing. It will result in conservatism instead of the continu-

ance of wild speculation. I think the storm has blown over. President Hendrix of the National Bank

of Commerce expressed himself in similar H. J. Weir of the firm of Henry Brothers

& Company said that on Friday they re-ceived an order to buy 4,000 shares of curb stock, to be delivered to Offenbach & Moore today. The suspension of that firm prevented delivery, and when the 4,000 shares of stock was left on the hands of Henry Brothers & Company this morning it tied up their entire capital and forced them to suspend temporarily.

### FIRE IN A BEDDING FACTORY. Two Employes Killed and Several Bad-

ly Injured.

NEW YORK, May 5.-Two persons perished and several were injured today in a fire which gutted the building 304 Pearl street, occupied by the Eureka Bedding Company. The dead are:

Emma Boltcher, nineteen years old, and John Lynch.

The injured are: Ethel McGrath, burned probably fatally; Katie Wadsworth, contusions of back and internal injuries, caused by jumping from fourth floor; Annie Gilroy, sprains and bruises, caused by

jumping from fourth floor. The fire started on the first floor near a pile of stair pads. A boy was sweeping some loose cotton over the floor, and it is supposed that he swept the stuff over a lighted cigar or cigarette stub. The cotton burst into a blaze, the stair pads were set afire and in an instant the fire spread

throughout the first floor and mounted up A panic ensued, and, disregarding the fire escapes, many of the employes jumped from rear windows to the roof of an extension. It was in this way that Miss Gilroy and Miss Wadsworth were hurt. The bodies of Miss Boltcher and Lynch

### were found on the top floor, death resulted from burns and suffocation. Cleveland Painters Strike.

CLEVELAND, May 5 .- Between 400 and 500 union painters went on strike in this city today to enforce a demand made upon their employers for 35 cents an hour. The men have been receiving 27½ cents an hour.

President Palma's Family Off to Cuba. NEWBURG N. Y., May 5.-Mrs. Estrada Palma, wife of President-elect Palma of Cuba, and her family left their home in Central Valley for Havana today. A dele-gation of women of Central Valley accom-panied them to New York.

## CUBAN RECIPROCITY

Hearing Before Senate Com-

HIS VIEWS REGARDING THE

SUGAR SITUATION.

Tells About His Fight With the Beet Sugar Men in the Southwest.

President Havemeyer of the sugar refining company resumed his testimony concerning the Cuban sugar situation before the Senate committee on relations with Cuing for a statement of the Missouri river points at which the price of sugar was reduced last year for the purpose as Mr. Havemeyer said, of regaining his market.

Mr. Havemeyer gave the names of the points at which the reductions had been made last year: Kansas City, Lincoln Fremont, Omaha, Council Bluffs and Sioux City. These were the principal jobbing points, he said. Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis had not been included, but the price in Denver was reduced in sympathy

Speaking further of the rivalry at those places. Mr. Havemeyer said that in the

important feature, the exclusiveness of the contracts." He could not give the name of any sugar factory making such a contract, but said that the terms were made by the beet factors of the southwest, "of Colorado and Nebraska," he added. He had never seen one of the contracts after it was signed, but he had seen the blank

"Suppose," suggested Senator Teller, "it should turn out that none of the contracts was ever signed?"
"My apprehension is that the contracts were perfected and I acted upon that hy-

pothesis."
"What did the beet sugar makers do

"I don't know; I had no communication "Did you lose money in your reduc-"We did." . He said that he had no intention of destroying the beet sugar in-dustry. "It was," he said, "but not for the record, only a little southwestern scrap

when the contracts were violated?

and it did very little harm.

Sugar Purchases in Cuba. Mr. Teller then returned to the question | ment. sugar could be bought cheaper at the outports than at Havana it was bought at

Speaking of attacks upon the trust, Mr. Havemeyer said man; of them were made for the purpose of getting in foreign sugars at a lower duty, to the injury of the beet industry, as well as to the injury of the American Refining Company. He insisted that the sugar company would have to pay as much for Cuban sugar as it now pays even if the proposed congressional conces-

sion should be made Suppose we should take the entire duty off of Cuban sugar, would there be a reduction in the price of Cuban sugar?" "There would not be until the volume of the Cuban production should approximate

our consumption. Until then the Cubans would get the benefit." "Suppose 25 per cent should be added to the duty?" "The added expense would come out of the Cubans. The price would be the Ham-burg price plus the duty."

He added in this connection that the ap-prehensions of the beet sugar men were Responding to other inquiries. Mr. Havemeyer said that his company makes no con-tract with persons buying its sugar requiring them to sell trust sugar exclusively "That was tried some years ago." he said "but the system was abandoned."
It has been his experience, Mr. Have-

meyer said, answering Mr. Teller, that the storage of sugar increased its cost. In six months storage would increase the cost half a cent a pound, and he said he never bought to any such extent that storage is Mr. Teller further questioned the witness as to where he would obtain his sugar should the Cuban crop not be marketed for several months. He replied that he would

look to Porto Rico and South America.

where there is an inexhaustible quantity of beet. During the Spanish war 300,000 tons

were imported from South America, H

Cupan planter is not in a

### financial condition to hold his crop in th event of there being no legislation until

Effect of Tariff Concessions. Mr. Teller: "Suppose we don't make any concession to Cuba, where will the crop be marketed?"

Mr. Havemeyer: "It will come right here and we will get it anyhow." "If we should reduce the tariff on sugar 20 per cent, would the consumer get any advantage of that?"

"None whatever." Would the trust get any?" "None whatever." Mr. Havemeyer insisted that it was not in the power of the trust to get it if they saw fit, because the price would immediate

ly advance to offset the advantage.

"But," said Senator Teller, "suppose We will not pay you more than hait of this concession and we will take the other half!" The witness answered that the price mediately augments to the parity of beet

sugar in bond. "Could the Cuban get as much for his sugar in England as in the United States?" "Just the difference in freight." Sugar From Hawaii.

Mr. Havemeyer contended that sugar

from the Hawaiian Islands comes in free, and asked: "Why don't they gouge the Hawaiian out of all he has got?" Contitnuing, he said there was no philanthropy that protects Hawaii that would not reflect in Mr. Teller interjected the remark that sugar from Louisiana was free, which

brought from the witness the statement that the trust did not get any of it below its parity. He said that if the 20 per cen reduction was made the price would advance at once in Cuba. Teller-"Sugar ought to drop that much unless you give the Cuban the ad-"He gets the advantage of the concession,

irrespective of us.'

Senator Teller Contradicted. "He don't unless you say he may," said Mr. Teller.

"I am not. You have got the power to say 'We will pay just what we have been, less the concession, and if you say that he has got to take it."

view of his desire to return to New York would consent to his being excused with mittee Today.

the understanding that he would promptly come here again should his presence be HAVEMEYER RESUMES

deemed necessary.

The committee then adjourned until tonorrow morning, when Mr. Mott will be

actly what he thought the trust would do and that the Cuban could not get any bene-fit in this country unless the trust bought his sugar, but Mr. Havemeyer maintained

that Senator Teller was wrong.
"You have got to have the sugar," inquired Senator Teller.

Mr. Teller stated that he might have some further questions to ask the witness, but in

DISBURSING CLERK BARROWS.

Examination of His Accounts by Treasury Experts Concluded. The examination into the accounts of H. A. Barrows, who has been suspended from the office of disbursing clerk in the census bureau, was concluded today and the ex-

perts from the office of the controller of the treasury have returned to the Treasury Department. It is expected the board of experts will now prepare its report to the controller and that a copy of it may reach Director Merriam of the census bureau ome time about Wednesday.

Nothing is known of the conclusions to which the experts have come or of the method by which Mr. Barrows is said to have "doctored" his books. The treasury officers have been directed, they say, not to discuss the matter and the officials of the census bureau abruptly refuse to do so. The office of the disbursing clerk is now under the control of Appointment Clerk

Langley who is officially designated "Act-ing Disbursing Clerk." A movement for the relief of Mr. Barrows' family has been started in the census bureau and a considerable sum collected. Most of his associates subscribe without hesitation on the ground that Mr. Barrows was one of the most considerate and courteous officials in the entire civil service contracts made by the beet sugar men with the grocers they agreed to sell at 10 points under the prices on cane sugar. He admitted that this difference was usual and mitted that this difference was usual and mitted that this difference was usual and mitted that this difference was usual and refuses to discuss the matter.

All action looking to the reimbursement of the surety companies which bonded Mr. Barrows and to the possible punishmen of the suspended disbursing clerk is to wait on the report of the treasury experts. Mr. Barrows is reported to have made over to the local officers of the American Surety Company all his property, real and personal, but the aggregate is said to be considerably less than the amount of his alleged

### ANXIETY OVER DUTCH QUEEN.

Bulletin This Morning, However,

Slightly More Reassuring. THE HAGUE, May 5.-A bulletin issued at Castle Loo this morning is as follows: As has been feared the illness from which Queen Wilhelmina is suffering put an end, yesterday evening, to the hones for a happy event, the realization whereof was expected in September next.

All things considered, her majesty's con-

dition is satisfactory at the present moing's official bulletin did little to allay the tailed explanation. He said that when apprehensions of the public regarding the condition of the queen. The streets are dotted with despondent groups of people anxiously discussing the exceedingly scant information permitted to leak out. The offices of the official newspapers were besieged with inquirers and surrounded by people awaiting bulletins. Telegrams of inquiry arrived from all parts of the world. foreign diplomatists either person-

ally called for news or sent their secretades to make inquiries about her majesty's A bulletin posted at Castle Loo at 2 p.m. today announced that the condition of

Queen Wilhelmina was satisfactory up to the present time. It transpires that the first disquieting symptoms in the queen's condition manifested themselves during Saturday evening. An urgent summons was dispatched for an accoucheur, who remained at her majes-ty's bedside all night long and summoned Dr. Roessings and Professor Konwer, the gynecologist of Utrecht University, who arrived at Castle Loo yesterday afternoon. The symptoms of complications became more and more pronounced, and the condi-tion of the queen was considered extremely grave. The queen mother and the prince consort did not dare leave the bedside. Toward nightfall the patient became worse and suffered intense pain. The most critial time was reached between 10:30 and 11 p.m., and there was no relaxation to

extreme suspense of all present in the sick room until the doctors, at about midnight, were able to announce that the aceuchment was over. of great pain, her majesty's condition was elatively satisfactory, considerably lessened the anxiety of the queen's relatives and attendants. This feeling of relief was in-creased by the departure of Professor Kon-

### wer from the castle and the wording of this afternoon's bulletin. MR. HANNA FEARS A STRIKE.

Situation in the Coal Region is Very Critical. PHILADELPHIA; May, 5 .- Senator Hanna, who had been the guest of Clement A. Griscom at the latter's country seat in Haverford, a suburb, since Saturday, left for Washington at 10:20 o'clock today over the Pennsylvania railroad. Senator Hanna was in conference with A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-

pany, for more than an hour previous to his departure. When asked for an expression of opinion concerning the situation in the anthra-

cite coal region the senator said: "I can add nothing pertinent to what I have already said. The situation, as is apparent to everyone, is very grave. It would not, I think, be wise to discuss the matter now.

Efforts to adjust the troubles of the miners were referred to the conciliation committee, comprising members from the miners and operators. They failed to reach an understanding.

The matter now goes to a board

twenty-eight men, representing the anthra-cite workers, who will meet in Scranton next Wednesday. They have absolute next power to deal with the situation, and the indications are that a strike will be or-If a strike is ordered 147,000 authracite coal workers will be affected. More than 300,000 bituminous coal workers may be

REBELS TAKE SANTO DOMINGO.

President Jiminez Seeks Asylum in

involved.

French Consulate. MONTE CHRISTI, Santo Domingo, May -Messengers under a flag of truce, who arrived vesterday at Puerto Plata, from San Domingo City, confirmed the reports of the capitulation of the Dominican capital, which took place Friday. It was also confirmed that President Jiminez sought refuge

The negotiations between the revolutionists and General Deschamps, the governor of Puerto Plata, for the surrender of that place have, it is further reported here, fallen through. The governor refuses to sur-render without an order from the Dominican Mr. Teller insisted that that was ex- government.

in the French consulate at San Domingo.

### PRO-BOER RESOLUTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE HEARING BY HOUSE FOREIGN AF-

An Amount of \$205,000 to Be Added.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

AMENDMENT FOR IT OFFERED BY SENATOR ALLISON.

He Explains Its Purpose and Its Proposed Cost-Repairs to the White House.

When the sundry civil bill was under consideration in the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Allison offered an amendment which had been adopted by the committee on appropriations Saturday afternoon, appropriating \$205,000 for improvements at the White House. Of this amount \$30,000 is for the construction of a one-story building south and west of the White House, to be used as an office building by the President, together with \$10,000 for furniture. The entrance to this building will be on the street opposite the State, War and Navy building. The office building is to be of brick painted white, and will have a high roof. It will contain the offices of the President, so that none of the clerical force will be retained in the White House itself. That will allow the present offices of the President to be used for domestic purposes. The building can be constructed in three months' time. In order that the entire White House can be put in order and made to conform more

These amendments were adopted by the Mr. Allison's Statement.

Mr. Allison made the following statement in recommending this appropriation: "A one-story temporary office building, approximately 150 by 50 feet, can be erected in the space immediately west of the White House conservatory in such a manner as to be not inharmonious with the White House. A driveway, with a turn, connecting with the main driveways in

nearly to its original plan in the interior, \$165,000 is appropriated by the amendment.

front of the White House, can be constructed. "The building itself would be of brick, painted white. It would have high ceilings, and would be comfortable for work in summer. It would contain a cabinet room, a room for the President, a room for the secretary to the President, a room for one of the assistant secretaries to the President, a telegraph room, a room for the executive clerks, a room for the press, toilet rooms and file rooms. The executive offices would thus occupy from 50 to 75 per cent more space than is now allowed to

"The cost of the building itself would be exceed \$30,000, and it could be finished in ninety days from the time of be-"The furniture now used by the executive clerks in the White House is not suited for

further use; and for the furniture, rugs, etc., necessary for the new building, in

addition to the furniture which, for his-

toric reasons, the President might see fit to transfer, will cost about \$10,000. Repairs to the White House. "After as careful an examination of the White House as could be given while the house is being occupied, it appears that it is necessary, first, to support the floors of the second story by placing a steel truss or trusses in the attic and hanging the floors therefrom. The attic itself should be provided with a stairway, access at present

being by elevator only. The rooms on the

second floor should be converted from of-

"A new elevator should be provided for

fices into chambers.

the house, and throughout the first floor the old beams should be relieved of the undue strain now placed upon them, a strain which makes certain of the rooms dangerous to the large number of people that frequently congregate in them portions of the house the original trimmings, mantels and doors remain These are of such a character as to indicate pretty clearly the line on which the restoration in the house shall be conducted, the idea being to reinstate the house was originally built and to rid it of those excrescences which follow the temporary fashion in the days when taste was not so well developed as it was at the time when the house was built and as it is today. There should be no changes from the origi-

nal structure of the house, nor any inter-ference with the architectural features of the exterior; but the building should be restored in such a dignified and permanent manner as to be lasting.
"It is impossible in so short a time to state in full all the items that are necessary to be done in refitting the building, but a rough estimate of \$165,000 is made subject to such revision, either by way of decrease or increase, as may be found

decrease or increase, as may be found necessary on a detailed examination of the "The most economical practice of today in regard to such constructions and recon structions is to place the plans in the hands of a thoroughly competent and reliable builder and to hold him responsible for thorough work and completion within a given time, to have him submit the items of cost, and to receive a reasonable amount for his work. If Congress shall see fit to place in the hands of the President the work of reinstating the White House, and give him the same authority that he has frequently exercised in connection with very much larger and more important pubthe White House can be restored so as to be ready for occupancy in December next,

### will eliminate any of its historical fea-EXPORTS FELL OFF.

at an expenditure which can be properly

guarded and economically used.
"In this connection it may be well to

state that it is not contemplated to discon-

tinue the public access to the east room

ed, nor is it proposed to make any such structural changes in the White House as

under the limitations which it is now

Commerce of Cuba for Eight Months Ending February 28. The insular division of the War Depart-

ment gave out for publication today a statement showing in comparative form the commerce of Cuba for the eight months ended February 28, 1902 and 1901. It is shown that the total value of merchandise imported during the stated period of 1902 was \$44,659,314, as against \$42,920,814 for the corresponding period of 1901. Export figures show \$28,487,226 worth of merchandise in 1902, and \$34,008,270 in 1901. These returns show an increase of 4 per cent in imports and a decrease of 16 per cent in ex-Merchandise coming from the States into the island aggregated \$19,140,540 during the eight months ended February 28,

1902, a slight increase over the correspond-

General of Immigration. The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Frank P. Sar-

period amounted to \$18,158,540, a decrease of about \$3,000,000. The value of sugar shipments to the United States during February of 1901 was \$4,329,033, as compared with \$1,385,487 worth for the corresponding

state convention, to be held the latter part of the legislature on the

cratic ticket. It is impossible for such men ina. They will just have to stay at home.

vention and go before the primaries Ex-Representative John J. Hemphill Mr Geo. Johnson, Representative Latimer, Representative Elliott and Isaac M. Bryan ar

Over the Bill. S. H. Bethea, United States attorney at Chicago, and William A. Day, special as-

F. P. Sargent to Be the Commissioner

Mr. Charles S. Keyser, also of Philadel phia, told the committee that not only were the Germans of the country united on the matter, but that the Irish vote of the country would be influenced by the action of the committee on the resolution. "All we want is to get this resolution reported to the House," he declared, "so that we may put that body on record." Mr. Keyser declared that five governors of states were on record as pro-Boer sym-pathizers, "and the next governor of Penn-

sylvania will be the man whose record shows him to be heartily in favor of the bject of these resolutions."
Mr. Van Ness of New York presented a brief setting forth the legal points involved in the question of the purchase of horses and mules by the British government in this country. Mr. Van Ness held that it was our duty to enforce neutrality treaties on our own shores.

Mr. E. Frank Carson, secretary of the

National German Alliance, also submitted

arguments in line with what Dr. Hexamer

had said, and also filed a brief with the Chairman Adams of the subcommittee made a statement at the conclusion of the hearing in which he assured the delegation that the committee was glad to get the information presented and would give the same careful consideration. He said the question of neutrality violation was now being considered by the Attorney General. The District of Columbia was represented in the delegation by William L. Elterich

### SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN. Why Senator McLaurin Made His An-

couldn't flush a spectacular and dramatic political campaign. The coming contest promises to be up to the average. Senator McLaurin's announcement that ne will not be a candidate for the United States Senate before the coming primaries. which is published in another column, calls

impending in South Carolina. It would be

It will probably serve to focus public notice on the unusual features attending the holding of the primaries. of this month. That convention will, it is said, stipulate the conditions on which primaries. If present indications are ful-Democrats who do not agree with the views of which he is the most conspicuous ex

before the primaries. No democrat will be sent to the legislature who is not committed to a candidate who does not stand by the n the legislature, lest he be a republican

### among the most prominent candidates for the Senate.

sistant attorney, are in the city, and yesterday and today had conferences with Atbeef combine. Mr. Bethea and Mr. Day presented to the Attorney General the text of a bill in equity which they had prepared under his instructions, and this was carefully gone over at today's conference. The Attorney General has revised the bill in a number of important particulars and it is now expected that it will be sent to Chicago some time during the present week to be filed in the office of the clerk of the United States court there. After the bill has been filed it will be made public. PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Assistant surgeons, to be passed assistant surgeons, marine hospital service—Taliaferro Clark, Virginia; Hill Hastings, Kentucky; C. H. Lavinder, Virginia.

give immediate consideration to these marters in the service—Taliaferro Clark, Virginia; Hill Hastings, Kentucky; C. H. Lavinder, Virginia.

Gustave Bender, Kurt F. Voelekner, Will-Wolfgang Ruckdaeschel, Karl Gundlach, Claus Schwartz.

a warm summer when South Carolina attention again to South Carolina affairs.

The primaries, which will be held in August, will be preceded by a democratic democrats will be permitted to vote at the filled, the conditions will be so severe as to disfranchise every democrat in the state who does not subscribe to the doctrines of which Senator Tillman is a representative. ponent, will not be permitted to vote for

conditions under which the primaries will be held. It is not apparent, therefore, how Senator McLaurin can have one supporter His position will accentuate the methods of the "machine," doubtless, but no one can see any other comfort for him. There are several gentlemen who are ready to accept the stipulation of the cor

BEEF TRUST PROSECUTION. Conferences With the Attorney General

torney General Knox on the subject of the

William E. Bundy, United States attorney southern district of Ohio; Craig W. Wadsworth, third secretary of the embassy at

sion some time.

Mr. Springer explained that he did not tions of the country.

Justice Peckham, who delivered the court's opinion, said there had been an effort to raise a federal question in the case, but it had not succeeded.

CHARGES DISMISSED.

Distributed Among Sixty-Two Banks.

gent, Illinois, commissioner general of immigration; Frank W. Tucker, collector of internal revenue, district of Arkansas; ing period of 1901, while the exports from Cuba to the United States during the 1902

President Roosevelt is being urged by a number of men from the state of Washing-

trial, constitutes sufficient punishm

# Postmaster at Savannah.

state of Minnesota vs. Secretary Hitchcock | Henry L. Sprague, an attorney, and Benja-

further proceedings in accordance with the directions given by today's opinion. The chief justice and Justices Harlan, Brewer and White united in a dissenting opinion which was delivered by Justice White. The

Secretary Moody today directed that a

Treasury this morning among national banks in various parts of the country. Sixty-two banks were recognized as govern-ment depositaries in widely different sec-