

"THE paper with the marvelously beautiful halftones." A correspondent's reference to The Sunday Republic's Magazine.

NINETY-SECOND YEAR.

SENATE REBUKES SECRETARY ROOT.

Declares Void His Permits Authorizing Dredging for Gold at Cape Nome.

HIS ACT A VIOLATION OF LAW.

Land and Shoal Waters of Behring Sea Declared Open to Exploration for Gold by American Citizens.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Washington, March 28.—The Senate today rebuked the Secretary of War for his action in issuing permits to dredge for gold in the gold-bearing sands in and around Cape Nome, Alaska. All such permits were denounced and, so far as the Senate was concerned, the permits heretofore issued were nullified and revoked, and their issuance in the future prohibited. The discussion in the Senate today was a continuation of the debate yesterday, the strictures upon favoritism of the War Department being brought prominently to notice by Senator Jones of Arkansas, who declared in a halfhearted fashion by Senators Carter and Wolcott.

Senator Jones discussed the exclusive permits that had been granted with great detail, and pointed out how impossible it was for these permits to be issued under that provision of the law governing the control of navigable streams and waters of the United States. He charged that the issuance of these permits proved a desire on the part of the department "to play favorites" and permit certain favored individuals to get in on the "ground floor" with their dredges, to the great detriment of American miners who had gone to that portion of Alaska under the belief that the United States mining laws would protect and reserve to them all rights they secured as prospectors engaged in the work of locating mineral lands.

These permits, Mr. Jones said, interfered with the rights of American miners and were in violation of every law enacted by Congress on the subject. He declared that the Secretary of War had gone out of his way to issue these permits. In no time of the world could this mining be carried on as an enterprise, with the valuable waters of the United States. It was, apparently, part of a plan to give certain persons the advantage of a department permit, so that they could go on and dredge for gold under a Government permit in territory forbidden to those miners who did not possess such a permit.

Action Denounced.
This action was denounced as a violation of not only the letter, but the spirit of the law, which was never intended to cover such a case as this. It was a plain violation of the conditions existing at Cape Nome. This was denounced by Senator Jones as not only an outrageous but a plain usurpation of authority.

The administration was defended from the charge of willful evasion of the law by Senators Carter and Wolcott, although it was evident both these Senators believed the department had erroneously interpreted the law and made an application of it to the Cape Nome case.

Senator Carter contended that the conditions at Cape Nome and along the coast were unique. They were not in contemplation of the time when certain laws were enacted for the regulation of the United States coast, to excavate under the shoal waters of the sea. Under no circumstances could the dredging for gold in the Cape Nome waters be construed as an obstruction to navigation, and the permits granted by Mr. Carter could not be construed as a violation of the law, but as a necessary measure to relieve the dredgers from the possibility of violation of the laws now based on the coast, and not with any intention of showing favoritism to any person, persons or corporation.

In the main, Mr. Wolcott agreed with the conclusions reached by Senator Carter. He offered an amendment to the Alaska code bill, placing the whole matter under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and limiting the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War to the more matter of policing the Territory.

Carter's Amendment Passed.
This was voted down today and Mr. Carter's amendment was agreed to, which is in accord with all the primitive mining laws of the United States. This amendment provides that all land and shoal water below mean high tide on the shores of Behring Sea shall be subject to exploration for gold, etc., by citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention to become such, under such reasonable rules and regulations as the miners in establishing mining districts may have heretofore made or hereafter make, governing the temporary possession thereof for exploration and mining purposes until otherwise provided by law.

One of the most significant changes in the amendment, and the one that rebukes Secretary Root, reads as follows:

"And all permits heretofore granted, authorizing any person or corporation to excavate or mine under any of said waters are hereby revoked and declared null and void."

This amendment was agreed to without the formality of a vote and may vote. It now becomes a part of the code of laws for Alaska, and will probably pass both houses of Congress in time to control mining in Alaska before the work of mining for gold on this beach begins in June.

The moral effect of the adoption of the Carter amendment will call a halt upon the issuance of further permits by the War Department, and to Mr. Carter, chiefly because the credit of righting wrongs has been perpetuated, and protecting the future rights of American citizens who will seek for gold upon the cold and barren shores of Cape Nome in far off Alaska.

ROYAL BETROTHAL.

Crown Prince of Japan to Wed Princess Sakado.

Washington, March 28.—Minister Beck, at Tokio, has informed the State Department that official announcements have been made of the betrothal of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, to Princess Sakado. The wedding probably will take place during next May.

The future Empress belongs to the ancient and historically famous Fujiwara family, and was educated on modern lines at the Peers School in Tokyo.

USE PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.
British Troops May Thus Advance Into Rhodesia.

London, March 28.—The Foreign Office, according to the Daily Chronicle, is arranging with Portugal for some thousands of British troops to be landed at Beira and sent by the Rhodesian Railroad from Maseru to Unaiata. A permanent arrangement is understood to exist for the use of this route to transfer the Rhodesian Police.

The possibility of foreign protest is suggested by the Daily Chronicle.

FORCED INTO LINE BY PARTY WHIP.

Free Trade Republican Senators Consent to an Early Vote on Puerto Rican Bill.

DAVIS SUGGESTS A REMEDY.

To Impose Internal Revenue Tax on Rum and Tobacco—Points Out Iniquities of Present Measure.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Washington, March 28.—Sensational personal convictions for party considerations. Free-trade Republican Senators have yielded to the pressure of the party managers and consented to an early vote on the bill to limit and remodel Puerto Rican bill on Tuesday next.

This means an adherence by the Senate to the plan of maintaining a tariff wall between the United States and Puerto Rico, and the only possible escape now from a free trade rests upon the President, as the House is committed to the plan. Senator Foraker had little difficulty today obtaining unanimous consent for fixing a time for a vote. He was anxious to close the matter up for the week, but as several senators desired to discuss the bill, it was postponed to Tuesday at 1 o'clock on Tuesday.

An important interlude was made later in the day on the bill by Mr. Davis of Minnesota, who addressed the Senate between the United States and Puerto Rico. His speech was comparatively short, and he pointed out the iniquities of the present measure, which would impose an internal revenue tax on rum and the tobacco produced in the island. The bill, in his opinion, would better suit the people of the island, but would be just, equitable and constitutional.

Mr. Davis of Minnesota is one of the leaders of the movement against the proposition to impose a tariff upon Puerto Rico. "I am so desirous of an early vote upon this bill," said Mr. Davis, "that I have thought it better to address the Senate on this subject than to wait until the bill is brought up for a vote."

After the delivery of Mr. Davis' speech, Mr. Davis said he did not think it was necessary for him to enter upon a discussion of the bill, but he thought it better to address the Senate on this subject than to wait until the bill is brought up for a vote. He pointed out the iniquities of the present measure, which would impose an internal revenue tax on rum and the tobacco produced in the island. The bill, in his opinion, would better suit the people of the island, but would be just, equitable and constitutional.

Plea for the Constitution.
"Why do some insist that there is no other way of solving the question presented by this bill," he asked, "than by a constitutional amendment? I believe that the only way to solve the question is by a constitutional amendment. I believe that the only way to solve the question is by a constitutional amendment. I believe that the only way to solve the question is by a constitutional amendment."

Mr. Davis contended that the amendment he had proposed would go far to appease the storm of protest which has been raised against the bill. He pointed out the iniquities of the present measure, which would impose an internal revenue tax on rum and the tobacco produced in the island. The bill, in his opinion, would better suit the people of the island, but would be just, equitable and constitutional.

As to the Philippines.
"When we come to deal with the Philippine question we will take care of that," Mr. Davis said. "The Philippines are not a part of the domain of the United States. They are a part of the domain of the Philippines. When the time comes, the rights of American labor will be protected by the Philippine tariff. I believe that the only way to solve the question is by a constitutional amendment."

Mr. Davis said he was not in a position to extend his laws relating to the customs of the Philippines. He pointed out the iniquities of the present measure, which would impose an internal revenue tax on rum and the tobacco produced in the island. The bill, in his opinion, would better suit the people of the island, but would be just, equitable and constitutional.

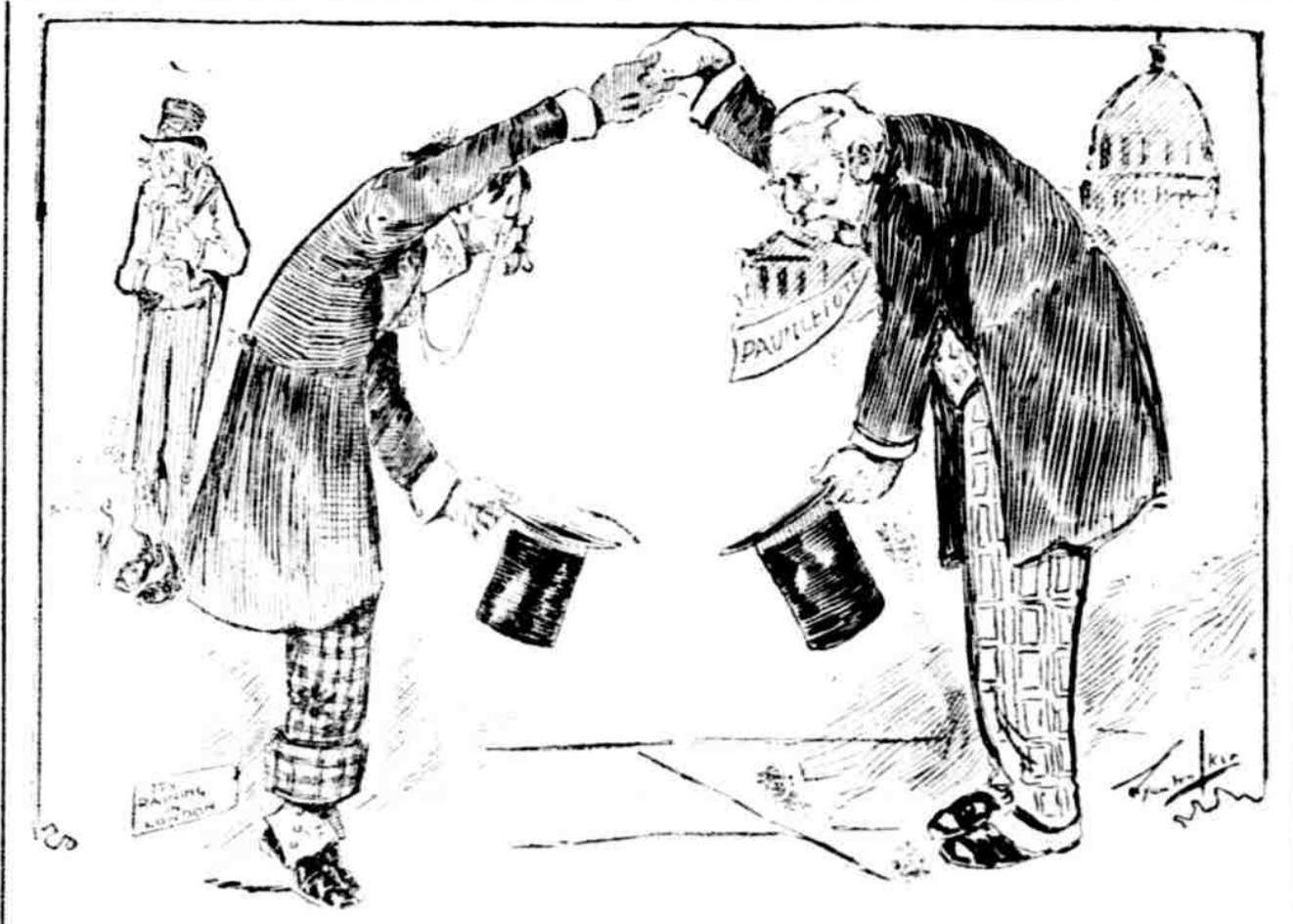
"I understand well, too, that upon distilled spirits and tobacco there is not an imposition of a tariff. It is so easy to place a tax upon these articles that I shall be surprised if the proposition to do so does not meet the approval of Congress and the people. What are the people going to say if this bill passes? They will say: 'Fool and a tax on what the lower people eat.'"

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

ST. LOUIS, MO., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900.

THE "super" is getting to be quite an important feature of local theatricals. Read of him in next Sunday's Republic.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.)



ENGLAND'S APOLOGY.
Ambassador Pauncefoot—"I'm sorry Macrum made such a bloomin' row."
Secretary Hay—"So ham hi."

WEBSTER DAVIS MUST SEE MCKINLEY BEFORE HE TALKS.

He Saw Fighting All Over South Africa, and Fellow-Passengers Say He Is Pro-Boer to the Core—His Guarded Replies.

For my own personal amusement, but until the other reached quarantine this morning and you came aboard I have not talked with a newspaper man since I left Mr. Millard in Pretoria, and I have given out nothing for publication. I saw everything worth seeing from the standpoint of a spectator, while in South Africa, but, in the very nature of things, my position induced the utmost caution, and even now the propriety demand that I shall first see the President before taking the public into my confidence.

Then your call upon the President will be, in a sense, official," he suggested. "In a sense, yes," Mr. Davis replied, "but not in the sense you mean. It is customary for a public official, after a leave of absence, to pay his respects to his chief, and that is what I will do as a matter of course. I had no mission to South Africa, however, and my visit to that far-away land merely fulfilled a promise made long ago to my old friend, James G. Stowe, the United States Consul General at Cape Town. Mr. Stowe is a Kansas City man and was associated with me in business and politics before and after my election as Mayor of that city. He was sent to Cape Town at my request, and when he was leaving the United States, I promised him that I would spend my next vacation in his homelike. After the Ohio campaign of last year I was in a rambling condition, and asked for a leave of absence, which the Secretary of the Interior granted."

Then, recalling my promise to Stowe, and wishing also to see something of the fighting in South Africa, I set out for Cape Town on December 5, going by way of Southampton. There was no secrecy about my trip, and the theory that I had a Government mission is merely a newspaper device.

Strictly Private Journeys.
Although heralded by fellow passengers as pro-Boer in his sympathies, Mr. Davis was very guarded in discussing the Boer war and his connection therewith. He made it plain, however, that he had been charged with no mission either by his own Government or the Pretoria authorities, and that from first to last his journey had been strictly that of a private citizen. He sought information rather than gave it, and one of the first questions he asked was for news of the Herald-Republic correspondent with the Boer army, Mr. Thomas F. Millard. "When I left Pretoria," said Mr. Davis, "I had purchased the usual khaki outfit, and I was going to the front. He was to join General Cronje at the Modder River, a few days later, and I have no doubt that he did so. I have been interested to know whether he was captured with General Cronje's army at Paardeburg, and they expected to receive tidings of him on my arrival at New York."

"Mr. Millard reached Pretoria just as I was about to leave, and I was glad to be of service to him, as far as lay in my power. I arranged through Secretary Bantz for the interview with President Kruger which The Republic published a few days ago. "This interview I brought back with me to Naples, making it there, as requested, to the office of The Herald in Paris."

Elsewhere The Republic publishes a dispatch from Mr. Millard, dated Pretoria, Wednesday, March 28. This is conclusive evidence that the correspondent was not captured by the British at Paardeburg, or that, if captured, he was released and returned to the Transvaal Republic. Mr. Davis recalled a number of interviews in which he had been freely quoted by London newspapers. His attention was called first to this dispatch to the London Daily Mail from his correspondent at Naples. "I don't believe it. I think the Boers are above anything of that kind."

Davis' Real View.
Mr. Frank Long, a tobacco merchant of New York who resides at No. 128 West one Hundred and Eighteenth street, and who also was a passenger on the Aller, talked rather freely of Mr. Davis' impressions as he had gathered them on the voyage from Genoa. "I found him to be pro-Boer all over," said Mr. Long. "He said to me that the Boers were in the right in this war, but that they could hardly be expected with a force less than 40,000 men to check a British army of nearly 200,000. I expressed surprise at his estimate of the numerical strength of the Boers, but he said his figures were right and that the Boer forces had been greatly overestimated. We never had more than 5,000 or 6,000 men in any one engagement, and more often than not, Buller and Roberts with their vast forces were confronted by a Boer force of less than 4,000. Mr. Davis cited several pathetic instances where he had seen father, son and grandson fighting side by side, with the women of the family loading their rifles. He told me that in

his opinion it would be a shame to permit this war to continue. "On the way up the bay, Mr. Davis was asked if he had made these statements. He reiterated his previous statement that he had not expressed his personal views to anyone for publication. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior brought back with him many relics of the war in addition to photographic views of battle scenes. His baggage, consisting of nine pieces and any number of boxes and other unique weapons used by the South African savages, was passed by the customs officers as a courtesy, as well as the right of a Government official.

PROTEST TO TURKEY.
European Powers Object to Increased Import Duties.

Constantinople, March 28.—The foreign embassies here have sent a collective note to the Government declaring in positive terms that they will consent to no increase in the import duties without a previous understanding being reached between the Powers and the Porte. The embassies also propose to protest against the stamp duties, already put in force, without such an agreement being made.

AMERICA NOT IN IT.
Washington, March 28.—It is said at the State Department that the United States Minister at Constantinople is not acting in concert with the Ministers of other Powers in seeking to prevent the increase of the Turkish customs duties. Although the United States would profit by any concerted action which tended to prevent such a handicap on trade as is proposed through the increase of customs duties, the subject is not within the sole purview of the European Powers. The same statement applies to the proposed combined protest against the Turkish stamp duties.

GOES TO MEET RHODES.
Millionaire Boit on an Important Mission.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.
London, Thursday, March 28.—Copyright, 1900, by The New York Herald Company. Much significance is attached in political and financial circles to the fact that Mr. A. Boit has started for Madeira to meet Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Mr. B. H. is the leader of the South African millionaires, and it is surmised that some big financial move is on the boards, and that all arrangements will be made by the two financiers during the voyage from Madeira here.

SAYS MCKINLEY IGNORED AN APPEAL FOR MEDIATION.

America Asked to Befriend the Boers a Month Before the War.

Macrum's Testimony Surprises and Disconcerts Republican Members of the Investigating Committee—Former Consul Says the British Possess America's Official Cipher Code.

Washington, March 28.—Former Consul Macrum of Pretoria was heard today by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Macrum exhibited to the committee two envelopes which had been opened and detained by the British censor and told of numerous instances where telegrams sent by him as Consul had been delayed or transmission had been refused by the censor.

He made the positive statement that he had evidence that the British Government officials in Africa were in possession of the secret code used by our State Department, and gave as an instance of that fact that his request for a leave of absence was published in a Natal paper before his telegram had reached Washington.

Members of the committee tried to produce an admission from Macrum that his dispatch in this case was in ordinary commercial code, but he maintained that it was the department's cipher code. He said he had been informed a few days before he left for Cape Town that he had asked for a leave of absence.

Mr. Smith was proceeding to interrogate Mr. Macrum as to the character of the code used by him, when he was interrupted by Mr. Macrum, who said that he had been informed a few days before he left for Cape Town that he had asked for a leave of absence.

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the public code, but he had seen the commercial code, and he had seen the department's cipher code. He said he had been informed a few days before he left for Cape Town that he had asked for a leave of absence.

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the public code, but he had seen the commercial code, and he had seen the department's cipher code. He said he had been informed a few days before he left for Cape Town that he had asked for a leave of absence.

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the public code, but he had seen the commercial code, and he had seen the department's cipher code. He said he had been informed a few days before he left for Cape Town that he had asked for a leave of absence.

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the public code, but he had seen the commercial code, and he had seen the department's cipher code. He said he had been informed a few days before he left for Cape Town that he had asked for a leave of absence.

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the public code, but he had seen the commercial code, and he had seen the department's cipher code. He said he had been informed a few days before he left for Cape Town that he had asked for a leave of absence.

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the public code, but he had seen the commercial code, and he had seen the department's cipher code. He said he had been informed a few days before he left for Cape Town that he had asked for a leave of absence.

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the public code, but he had seen the commercial code, and he had seen the department's cipher code. He said he had been informed a few days before he left for Cape Town that he had asked for a leave of absence.

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the public code, but he had seen the commercial code, and he had seen the department's cipher code. He said he had been informed a few days before he left for Cape Town that he had asked for a leave of absence.

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the public code, but he had seen the commercial code, and he had seen the department's cipher code. He said he had been informed a few days before he left for Cape Town that he had asked for a leave of absence.

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the public code, but he had seen the commercial code, and he had seen the department's cipher code. He said he had been informed a few days before he left for Cape Town that he had asked for a leave of absence.