

BULLER'S MEN AMBUSHED

The Boers Attack a Mounted Squadron Near Vryheid.

General Bethune Reports That His Casualties Are Sixty-six—Capt. Earl de la Warr Among the Wounded—The English Forces Return to Natal for Supplies—The Centre of Military Interest Temporarily Transferred to Northern Natal and the Transvaal Border—London Expects to Hear of Vigorous Resistance to the British Advance.

LONDON, May 22.—The first serious resistance to General Buller in his new march to Pretoria is recorded today and seems to indicate that from this time forward his men will have to fight their way. General Bethune's detachment has suffered a severe reverse near Vryheid, having been ambushed by the Boers. In the fight that followed one of his squadrons of mounted men was badly cut up, sixty-six men being killed or wounded. After the fight, General Bethune returned to Natal for supplies.

Among those who were slightly wounded when the burghers attacked the mounted force was Capt. Earl de la Warr.

The indication that the Transvaal troops are present in strong force near the southern border of the South African Republic disposes of the recent reports that they were hurrying northward as rapidly as possible in order to concentrate at or near Pretoria.

It is believed in London, in view of General Buller's despatch, that the centre of interest in the South African campaign will now be temporarily transferred to northern Natal and the entrances to the Transvaal. General Buller's despatch follows:

"New Castle, May 22.—(8 a. m.) I have received the following from General Bethune under yesterday's date: 'While on the march in the direction of New Castle yesterday, one of my squadrons of mounted men was ambushed by the Boers six miles west of Vryheid and a very few escaped. 'Captain Earl de la Warr was slightly wounded. My casualties were about sixty-six. I returned to Natal for supplies, and will march tomorrow to New Castle, via Dundee. 'I detached a column with 500 men from Dundee on May 17, with instructions to march by Vants Drift, to show his force in Natal, which it reported has been evacuated by the enemy, preparatory to the return of the magistrate and the civil establishment to the district. Buller's despatch follows:

"BULLER." News of the operations to be directed from New Castle is now impatiently awaited in London.

LOSSES AT MAFEKING.

Mahon Reports That the Burghers Suffered Heavily.

LONDON, May 22.—General Lord Roberts has transmitted to the War Office the following despatch concerning the advance of Mahon's force which succeeded in raising the siege of Mafeking:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Mahon reports that his flying column entered Mafeking at 4 a. m. May 18. He was stubbornly opposed by 1,500 Boers. 'On May 17 the Boers were driven from a strong position nine miles from Mafeking after five hours' fighting. A detachment of the Canadian Artillery by a series of forced marches reached him on the morning of the fight and rendered very valuable assistance. Mahon's casualties were thirty. The Boers lost heavily. 'ROBERTS.' There is no confirmation of the reports that have been persistently circulated to the effect that the Boer siege forces at Mafeking had been captured by the British relief column.

A despatch to a news agency from Mafeking, however, says that when Commandant Eloff was driven by some of his followers he fired on them. Then he surrendered with eight of his men to Colonel Hoare, whom he had previously captured.

CAPTURED BY THE BOERS.

Company of Methuen's Cavalry Said to Have Been Taken.

PRETORIA, May 18, via Lourenco Marques, May 21.—It is reported here that an entire company of General Lord Methuen's cavalry has been captured by a Boer force.

The cavalry, it is understood, was a part of the advance force of the expedition which is conveying food supplies to the suffering people at Mafeking.

RELICS OF THE CELEBRATION.

London Police Gather Cartoons of Broken Hearts.

LONDON, May 22.—Some idea of the violence of the Saturday celebration of the relief of Mafeking opposite the Mansion House can be obtained from the fact that the city police have collected four cartons of broken hearts there.

The crush was so great that, when huts thrown in the air fell to the ground they were not recovered.

W. W. ASTOR'S DONATION.

Two Hundred Pounds for War Widows and Orphans.

LONDON, May 22.—William Waldorf Astor has donated £200 to the Great Western Railway to be placed in the collecting box of the dog "Tim."

The money is to be placed in a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of railway employees who have been killed in the war.

Boxers Increasing in Numbers.

Minister Corder, at Pekin, China, reports that the boxers are increasing in numbers in that vicinity. They have burned a village forty miles distant and killed sixty native Catholics. No foreigners have suffered. The Chinese Government protests suppression of the rioters and protection of life and property.

Girl Killed by Her Sister.

FULASKI, Va., May 22.—Ida Mills, a colored girl, fourteen years old, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by her sister, Cora, about four miles north of this place, yesterday.

SHIRINERS, SHRINERS, SHRINERS.

To Chesapeake Beach Today.

Trains leave 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Returning, leave Beach 2:30 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. Only one boat's ride to the beach. Columbia car to depot. 90 cents round trip.

For the Best grades of Lumber and

DEFENCE OF THE RAND.

Neutral Powers Notified That the Boers Will Fight.

PRETORIA, May 22.—(Via Lourenco Marques, May 22, 3 p. m.)—There is no doubt that the Boers intend to offer a most determined resistance to the occupation of Transvaal towns by the British forces under General Roberts and Buller.

Statements to that effect have been made by burgher leaders for several days past, and the reverse at Mafeking seems only to have aroused the most desperate spirit of the Kruger forces.

The fact that the Boers will put up the best fight which they are capable of is evident, and the Government, this afternoon issued the following official warning notice to the consuls of neutral powers now in the South African Republic:

"Having regard to the large non-combatant population of the Witwatersrand, the greater of which are subjects of neutral powers, the Government thinks it desirable to make it known that the military officers of the Government are determined to defend the Witwatersrand to the utmost in case such action should prove to be necessary.

"Furthermore, the Government will not hold themselves responsible for any injury to persons or the damage or destruction of any property on the Rand which may occur as a necessary result in the course of the defence."

There is great excitement in Johannesburg today caused by the decision of the Government to defend that place to the end against the British armies. The neutral residents are very much alarmed over the prospective situation.

It is said to be likely that the Vaal River coal mines will be destroyed if the Government decides that the military contingency requires such action.

The Transvaal Government has made an offer to the British to exchange their prisoners for an equal number of the Boer prisoners, the men to be placed on parole. If the offer is not accepted the 4,000 British prisoners now at Waterfall will be shut to another district further away from the fighting lines.

NEW METHODIST BISHOPS.

Conference Makes a Choice on the Seventeenth Ballot.

CHICAGO, May 22.—As was expected, two bishops were elected today by the Methodist General Conference. They were Rev. Dr. H. Moore and Rev. Dr. J. W. Hamilton. Both were elected on the same ballot, the seventeenth, the first and only one taken today. Both had handsome majorities. But one more ballot was required for their election than in the election of 1898.

The fact that both were elected on the same ballot is unprecedented, and raises the question of seniority.

The ballot which elected them resulted as follows: Moore, 534; Hamilton, 410; Day, 104; Spellmeyer, 71; Neely, 41.

STRIKERS STOP A FUNERAL.

Prevail Upon Non-Union Drivers to Leave Their Carriages.

BUFFALO, May 22.—Striking cabmen stopped a funeral procession yesterday afternoon in which there were four non-union drivers of carriages and asked the men to get down off their boxes.

The men refused to do so, and when it was reached the strikers renewed their arguments with the non-union drivers, with the result that when the C. W. Miller stable, the funeral coach, cemetery there were four less carriages in line than when it left the house.

The mourners were very much annoyed, and tried to convince the strikers of the wrong they were committing by telling them that the deceased was a union man himself, and that his funeral should therefore not be interrupted. The strikers did not see it in that light, however, and felt gratified at their victory.

The strike condition remains unchanged, except that a notice has been posted in the Democratic party. The Democrats of the Twenty-third District, on the North Side, are willing to give to the young man, whose home is in Chicago and in the district, the use of the lower house of the Legislature. He was asked to present his name to be presented to the convention.

Young Dewey is connected with a local dry goods house. He has been living in Chicago the last year, to fulfill the legal requirements of residence.

AN OFFER TO DEWEY'S SON.

Chicago Democrats Want to Nominate Him for the Legislature.

CHICAGO, May 22.—George Goodwin Dewey, son of the Admiral, may go to the Legislature of Illinois, if he is willing to accept the nomination at the hands of the Democratic party. The Democrats of the Twenty-third District, on the North Side, are willing to give to the young man, whose home is in Chicago and in the district, the use of the lower house of the Legislature. He was asked to present his name to be presented to the convention.

Young Dewey is connected with a local dry goods house. He has been living in Chicago the last year, to fulfill the legal requirements of residence.

FARMER KILLS A NINEBOY.

Silas Riggs Accused Sumners of Abducting His Daughter.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., May 22.—Silas Riggs, a farmer residing near here, yesterday shot and killed Thomas Sumners, seven-year-old daughter of Riggs' seven-year-old daughter.

Both men were married and had families. They got along pleasantly as neighbors until two weeks ago, when, it is claimed, Sumners left home taking away with him Miss Riggs in a wagon. Nothing more was heard of him until yesterday, when Sumners appeared at Spring Garden.

Sumners had stated that the girl had asked him to take her to her uncle's, and as he was going in that direction in his wagon he consented.

SURRENDERED TO WHEATON.

Two Companies of Insurgents Give Up the Fight.

The War Department today received the following cablegram from General MacArthur:

"Adjutant General, Washington: 'Two companies of insurgents, one captain, two lieutenants, four second lieutenants, one hundred and thirty-three men, with one hundred small quantities of ammunition, surrendered at Tarlac at 2 a. m. May 22. This is the first instance in the history of the Philippine insurrection complete and is regarded as significant and important.'"

Never Saw a Railway.

DOVER, Del., May 22.—Thomas Muncey, ninety years old, died today at his home in Little Creek. He was a railroad man, never smoked or chewed tobacco, and never drank liquor. A widow, eight children, twenty-five grandchildren, seventeen great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild survive him.

By Taking the Elegant

Norfolk and Washington Steamers.

Leaving foot of Seventh Street daily at 6:30 p. m., an opportunity is offered to witness the total eclipse of the sun at Norfolk on 28th instant. For steamship reservation, telephone 750. See schedule, page 2.

Pence Pickets and Patlings, Dressed 4

630s and No. 1 quality, only 2 1/2c. 63s and N.Y. ave.

BOERS VISIT MR. MCKINLEY

The Envoys Informed That This Country Cannot Intervene.

Treated as Distinguished Guests and Shown Through the White House. They Return to Their Hotel Evidently Disappointed at the Outcome—Future Plans Not Revealed.

The three Boer envoys were received by the President this morning. Mr. McKinley indicated to them that the United States could do nothing to intervene, and after a quarter of an hour's conference the visitors departed.

According to the arrangements made yesterday by Secretary Hay, the envoys were driven to the White House at 10 o'clock. They were dressed in conventional frock coats, with silk hats. Indeed, they appeared merely as distinguished visitors, and the question of their credentials was not considered.

The President was expecting them and they were shown at once into the Blue Room. This was considered a graceful act of attention to the envoys, as the room is usually reserved for diplomatic callers.

There was an exchange of greetings between the commissioners and the President and his secretary, Mr. Cortelyou. The commonplaces of the weather and the city were discussed, and then Mr. McKinley led his guests to the rear porch, where a beautiful view of the grounds can be obtained. From that point the conversation turned speedily to the home of President Kruger in the Transvaal, and in a moment more the party was discussing the subject so near to the hearts of the visitors.

Mr. McKinley explained that this country could do nothing more to check the Boers, and that the Government must pleasure to offer its good services to the Boers as mediators, but the prompt reply of Lord Salisbury that Great Britain was not prepared to do so, and that the future action along that line impossible.

The announcement was not a surprise to the Boers. They had expected it and were prepared for it. They discussed the matter generally, for a few moments, and then, it is understood, make any specific request of the President. After about fifteen minutes they left for their hotel.

The President had them well, with great cordiality and assured them of a welcome whenever they might call.

There was a shadow of disappointment and irony in the voices of the commissioners when they discussed the meeting after with newspaper men.

"Yes, the President received us cordially," said Mr. Fischer.

"And it is a fine building," remarked Mr. Vessels, with a laugh, which indicated that the inspection of the White House had proved the most profitable part of the visit.

They declined to say anything about their future plans.

The conference with the President this morning was but a reflex of the interview which they had yesterday afternoon with Secretary Hay.

The burghers have not yet presented their credentials either to Secretary Hay or to the President. It is apparently clear to them that such action would be useless as this Government intends to do nothing to stop the war. Not having filed their documentary papers, the Boers are not to be hampered in carrying forward their public crusade in this country.

PORTO RICO THE TOPIC.

Affairs of the Island Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet members at their meeting this morning, considered the Porto Rican situation at length. Governor Allen has forwarded a list of intelligent and able natives from whom native five members of the Executive Council may be chosen. His recommendations in the matter will doubtless be confirmed, as the President has great confidence in him and has declined to make any save the most pressing Porto Rican appointments until Governor Allen should have an opportunity to express his judgment on the character of the proposed appointments for the Federal judgeship in Porto Rico were also considered.

A minor matter which required consideration was the loan of money to the Treasury of Porto Rico during the inter-recession preceding the establishment of civil power. It was agreed that such loan should be paid out on requisition by Governor Allen on the President.

Members of the Cabinet say that the Administration has no intention of pushing the reversion of the War Revenue law. Indeed, it would hardly be possible to revoke it now, they say, in view of the short period of work ahead of Congress.

It was announced at the meeting that the Cuban postal frauds, the Phillips and the Boer envoys called upon the State Department and the President were not discussed.

WATCHING FOR PLAGUE CASES.

Baltimore Health Officials to Inspect Incoming Vessels.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Health Commissioner Bosley and Quarantine Officer Heiskell to keep a close watch on vessels from South American ports to see that no cases of bubonic plague come to Baltimore.

Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, yesterday informed Dr. Bosley that a case of the plague had occurred in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, on April 8. Dr. Heiskell was at once notified. He reported that he had already examined a ship from Rio Janeiro and one from another South American port. Dr. Heiskell does not think that a case of plague will get past quarantine.

E. T. WRIGHT DISCHARGED.

Conclusion Reached That Mrs. Butler Killed Herself.

BOSTON, May 22.—John T. Wright, who was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mrs. Desdemona Mae Butler, a lodger at the home of his parents, in Roxbury, on Saturday night, was discharged in the District Court today.

From all evidence presented it was thought that the woman killed herself because of despondency over love affairs. She was found dead with a dagger in her heart.

Splinter Kills a Woman.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., May 22.—Blood poisoning, caused by a splinter penetrating one of her fingers several weeks ago, resulted in the death yesterday at the Pottstown Hospital of Mrs. Ellsworth Murray, of South Pottstown. She was thirty-six years old, and the mother of eight children.

CHESAPEAKE BEACH—ON THE WAY.

Always cool. Excursion trains leave daily, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Last train leaves Beach 6:30 p. m. Take Columbia car to depot.

Call on 1224 F St. for Kretol.

Wholesale and Retail. Only 4 cts. in 1 lb. 1 1/2 lb. and 3 lb. thickness. Lillie & Co.

TAYLOR NOW A REFUGEE.

To Remain in Indiana Until the Kentucky Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—The feeling here among Republicans today is bitter. The Republican minor State officials refuse to surrender to the Democrats, and will carry their cases to the United States Supreme Court, and until that body acts on the writ of error they will hold their offices.

Democrats, it is said, today admit that W. S. Taylor was legally Governor until yesterday, which brings out an important point. Five of the Republican State officials who were indicted as accessories to the Goebel murder were pardoned by Taylor two months ago. Under the Supreme Court decision, it is said, these pardons will serve as a bar to any prosecution of the indictments returned against them.

Taylor will not return to Kentucky from Indiana until the Republican State Convention is called, which will be just after the Kentucky Convention in Philadelphia. He will be nominated for Governor by acclamation, and will, it is said, be arrested in the convention hall. If refused bail, he will remain in custody until the convention.

A Federal election is to be held this fall, the Kentucky election for Governor will be a fair one, the Goebels, it is said, being indicted for the murder of Taylor.

Detestives who were on Taylor's trail all of yesterday afternoon and last night were followed in their efforts to arrest him by the action of Governor Mount of Indiana in refusing to honor the requisition for former Secretary of State Finley or any other Republican indicted by the last Franklin county Grand Jury, on the ground that such a demand for extradition would be a violation of the Federal Constitution.

The moment the Supreme Court rendered its decision a detective was sent to Indianapolis to arrest Finley and a bench warrant was issued for Taylor and a detective was sent to find him. But Taylor eluded the sleuth in a closed carriage and escaped into Indiana. This brought out the fact that an indictment was really returned against Taylor and held up by Judge Canfield.

"I have no criticisms to make of the Supreme Court," Taylor said, "but I do not like the decision. It does not do justice to the merits of the controversy. It does not do justice to the majority of the voters, and so does every other honest man understand it. The Supreme Court simply holds that it cannot take jurisdiction. The arbitrary action of the General Assembly was the latest crime ever committed against civil liberty."

The Republicans and liberty-loving Democrats have been long-suffering and patient. The fact that this wrong has been done under the forms of the law makes it none the less a crime. The success of the Democrats in Kentucky is a triumph of force and fraud over the liberty of Kentuckians. If Mr. Beckham desires to replace because he and his associates were an office and overruled the will of Kentuckians by brute force, I shall not envy him his delight."

The campaign will be even more bitter than that of last fall. Simon Bolivar Buckner, former Governor of Kentucky, and W. H. Yost, Col. W. C. Beckwith, and other Democratic leaders, it is said, today offered to stump the State for the Republicans.

The "Commercial," the Republican organ of the State, of which Taylor and Senator Deboe are the chief writers, says editorially that the decision of the Supreme Court is a "disgrace to the Republic."

"It is as the State's rights Democrats have told us. There are some guarantees of the Federal Constitution which do not permit of the State's rights Democrats of Kentucky have demonstrated that the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to that great charter was a waste of time. The same agency has proved that those who have been in the habit of electing to the privilege of conducting their affairs by a Republican form of government may have their way about it. The Supreme Court has said that it has no jurisdiction to enquire whether a citizen has been deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and that it lacks jurisdiction to enquire into this question as to a citizen of any State."

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APPEAL MADE FOR NEELY

His Counsel Appears Before the House Judiciary Committee.

He Asks That the Alleged Defaulter Be Not Made the Subject for Legislative Intervention in Extradition. Absence of Treaty Stipulations. Lengthy Argument for His Client.

John D. Lindsay, of counsel for Charles F. W. Neely, appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House today in the matter of the proposed legislation enabling the extradition of American citizens to Cuba. He presented reasons, he said, why he would be unwelcome and undesirable to subject American citizens to the jurisdiction of the Cuban criminal courts and why the case of Mr. Neely should not be made a basis for legislative intervention.

The first contention of Mr. Lindsay was that "in the absence of a treaty stipulation, or Congressional legislation, there is no authority in the United States Government to extradite a fugitive from foreign jurisdiction."

In support of this, the attorney cited Moore, an authority on international law, and in the United States the general opinion has been, and practice has been in accordance with it, that in the absence of a conventional, or a legislative provision, there is no authority in any other department of the Government to seize a fugitive criminal and surrender him to a foreign power.

Mr. Lindsay said: "It is important to note that while the Spanish Government has in exceptional cases surrendered foreign fugitives in the absence of treaty stipulations, it never delivers its own citizens for trial in other jurisdictions, no matter what the character of the offense may be, or what circumstances may have attended its commission. The United States Government, we have seen, has consistently refused to extradite all persons, whether citizens or not, in the absence of treaty stipulations."

In a case arose which probably provoked more discussion than any other in the history of extradition in the United States, since it is the only instance in which the Executive has assumed power to order the delivery over of a foreign fugitive in the absence of a treaty. The individual to whom this unwelcome distinction was given was Don Jose Augustin Arango, a Spanish subject and an officer of the Spanish Army, then Lieutenant Governor of the District of Colon, in Cuba, who had effected the capture of a cargo of nearly 1,100 African negroes intended to be sold in slavery."

The second contention of Neely's attorney was that "the Cubans are a free and independent people, and the island of Cuba is as much foreign territory as France or England, or any other independent sovereignty."

In support of this point Mr. Lindsay said: "The position taken by the Government at the beginning of the late war is expressed in the joint resolution of Congress of April 20, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Cuba. 'That the first clause of that resolution is: 'First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.'"

By Article I of the Treaty of Paris, Spain relinquished all claim of sovereignty over Cuba, but while by subsequent articles certain other Spanish territory was ceded to the United States, the Treaty makes no mention of American authority in Cuba except to provide for its temporary occupation."

The American Commissioners expressly refused to entertain any proposition involving the idea that the United States was to acquire Cuba. They were willing only to agree upon the stipulation of Article I, and that expressed in Article XVI.

But neither the President nor his advisers can extend the limits, or enlarge the boundaries of the United States, can only be done by Congress. As the institutions and laws of the United States do not extend beyond the limits before assigned to them by the legislative power, the inhabitants of Cuba during its military occupation by the United States, can claim none of the rights and privileges established by such laws. And such laws, such institutions and laws are adopted by the Government of military occupation, the rights which they confer upon the inhabitants of the conquered territory do not extend to the United States or Territories of the United States. The conquered territory is under the sovereignty and authority of the United States, but it is not a part of the United States; nor does it cease to be a foreign country, nor do its inhabitants cease to be aliens, in the sense in which these words are used in the laws of the United States. Such territory forms no part of the United States, and its inhabitants have none of the rights, immunities, and privileges of citizens of the United States, under the Federal Constitution."

It was further contended that "no nation should authorize by treaty or legislation any form of extradition to a place where the laws of justice and equity are abhorrent to its idea of right and justice."

Counsel for Neely said that the extradition system is based upon the theory that civilized nations ought, out of comity and will, to render each other such aid in the administration of criminal justice as will properly tend to the general repression and punishment of crime. Extradition arrangements assume the existence in the respective jurisdictions of just laws and proper judicial methods. In their absence no treaty stipulations on the subject of extradition would be justifiable.

Some contentions were urged by Mr. Lindsay were that the policy of the United States has always been to refuse to extradite American citizens to Spain, or to place administrative the Spanish system of law; that the United States, in common with other nations, has of recent years exempted citizens from the operation of extradition treaties with nations administering different systems of laws; that the conditions in Cuba are such that extradition of offenders against Cuban laws is a single or even many criminals may go unwhipped of justice; and that Mr. Neely's case is no exception for the proposed legislation, for he can be tried in the United States courts upon the charge now pending against him.

The committee this afternoon decided to report the bill favorably.

A New Convention Ordered.

In the Senate today a disagreement in conference was reported on the Army Appropriation bill, and a further conference was ordered.

A Week-End Country Excursion.

Shoppers will Saturday and Sunday, for return Monday following, at reduced rates from Washington to Charleston, Frederick, Annapolis, Junction, and intermediate points.

Sawed Square Concrete Posts, only 40

40c, ready to use, for park fencing. Libbey & Co.

ISTHMIAN CANAL CHARTERS.

Three Companies Incorporated Under the Laws of New Jersey.

Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Senate yesterday, today reported that three charters of New Jersey corporations had been discovered, relating to ship canals in the Isthmus of Darien. The charters include the Panama Canal Company of America, the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company, and the American Isthmian Canal Company.

Mr. Morgan had given notice that he would call up the Canal bill for consideration at 2 o'clock today, but as Mr. Spooner had the floor for an address on the Philippine question, he yielded and will call the matter up later in the day.

The Panama Canal Company's charter states that the company is formed for the following objects: