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Amendments

Senate-The

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has received a request from the Hawaiian government for a stay of execution in the case of Paulo Kaumanu, now under sentence of death, and the governor has granted a stay of sixty days. The purpose of the request was to give time to the Hawaiian government, of which the condemned man is a native, to inquire into the facts of the case. Paulo Kaumanu was convicted of murder in El Dorado county in 1894, The facts as proven at the trial were that he had tramped an old woman to death. For this crime he was sentenced to death. For this crime he was sentenced to be banged on the 10th of next month, and the sixty days' stay will change the date of execution to the 9th of June.

FUNDING PLANS

Work Suspended Pending the Caining of

Information
Washington, March 31.—The Pacific WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Pacific railroad committees of the two bouses have suspended their work in order to procure certain data from the secretary of the treasury to enable them to proceed intelligently in the preparation of the bill which they propose bringing in. So far the proceedings of the committees have been based upon a bill containing the following provisions:

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific systems are to be reorganized separately.

sisted ...

ASHINGTON, March 31.—The expected te on the resolution for a senate iny into recent bond issues did not occur y, as Mr. Peffer gave notice that he d defer his motion to proceed with the set until tomorrow. The postoffice opriation, carrying \$93,000,000, was idered in part but not completed. A p debate on mail subsidies arose, Mr. s opposing extensions of the subsidy mt, while Senators Perkins and White California upheld them. Senator ge's speech in opposition to Mr. Du's claim to a seat occupied most of the and was not completed. At 4 oclock George yielded and the postoffice apriation bill was taken up. the postoffice appropriation bill the ndment appropriating \$12,818,580 for ree delivery system had added to it provision that no part of the sum id be used for payment to postoffice exters. The amendment giving \$80,-additional compensation to the mis Steamship company for carrying malls from San Francisco to Hawaii other points aroused opposition from Vilas. Mr. Allison explained that the based upon a bill containing the following provisions:

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific systems are to be reorganized separately, but subject to requirements in all respects similar. The secretary of the treasury is to ascertain the amount of the government lien, principal and interest, in each case, up to January 19, 1897, ieducting payments already made; the sinking fund for each of the roads is to be credited on the debts to the government. The entire property of the two lines is to be mortgaged to the government, subject to the first mortgage, covering the entire government debt, including principal and interest and bonds issued to the government bearing 2 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. There is to be in each case, an anuual payment of principal amounting for the first ten years to \$300,000, the next ten to \$500,000 and thereafter to \$750,000 until the indebtedness is wiped cut, but this provision is likely to be changed so as to increase the annual payments and lessen the time; the companies are authorized to refund their other debts and to issue a first mortgage, and this only, to take precedence over the government lien; the companies are to be allowed to issue preferred stock and to pay not to exceed 4 per cent dividends on it, and this only when earned and after full payments of principal and interest due on bonds. Foreclosure under pending proceedings and the formation of new companies are authorized, with the same privileges, immunities and obligations as the existing companies. In the case of the Central Pacific, the mortgage is to include the lease to the Southern Pacific; the Southern Pacific; the Southern Pacific to the government for services is to be used for the cancellation of Central Pacific bonds. The president is authorized, with the secretary of the treasury at any time to clear off the paramount lien for the protection of the government may take possession of the roads or their extensions or consolidation with other lines are repealed.

NEW OBJECTS other points aroused opposition from Vilts. Mr. Allison explained that the sast was required in order to offset competition of the subsidized Canadian r. Vilas said the mail subsidy system tell some years ago had entirely dis giving more expeditious or better service and extending American ping while it had greatly increased the of the postal service.

The Perkins (Republican of California) orred the amendment and spoke of large subsidies paid Canadian lines a view to monopolizing the trade large subsidies paid Canadian lines a view to monopolizing the trade a the Orient.

C. White (Democrat of California) said service could not continue unless addial compensation was given. The mic line was the only American one ships sailing south of the equator.

Vilas demanded a roll call on the idy item, but further progress was cut y the adjournment at 5 to 8 colock.

IN THE HOUSE

resolution was adopted by the house orising the expenditure of \$20,000 of mexpended balance of the appropriafor the cascades of the Columbia river the construction of protecting walls ssary to the opening of the canal to gation. gation.

e house disagreed to the senate
ndments to the legislative, executive
judicial appropriation bill and agreed indicial appropriation bill and agreed e conference.

Ingham (Republican of Pennsylvania), all (Republican of Tennessee) and tery (Democrat of Missouri) were anted conferees. Consideration of the ry civil bill was then resumed.

Ingo consideration of the items under nead of coast and geodetic survey Cantook occasion to sharply criticise the inistration for "freezing out" Prof. J. endenhall, the predecessor of General eld, the present superintendent.

In the present superintendent.

In the on the appropriation bill to arouse re of the silver Republicans from the by bringing up the question of current its about the Washington conference een silver Republicans and some Philbhia manufacturers, which was the set of the formal meeting of the manurers in that city last night, admitted twenty-eight manufacturers some over from Philadelphia and alhour consultation was had. But it lisinctly stated no conclusions had reached.

NEW OBJECTS

The Pitchfork Carrier of the Sunny South Gets

Roasted
DENVER, March 31.—The action of the Democrate state central committee yesterday in endorsing the idea of inviting and receiving Senator Tillman has called forth a most scathing rebuke from Gen. A. L. New, collector of internal revenue and one of the most prominent Democrats of the west.

"The Democrats of the west, or of any other part, of the country," said General

other part of the country," said General New, "Need no advice from Mr. Tillman or from any other person who comes from outside the ranks of the party. Mr. Tillman reaction.
rtman agreed the reports scattered
least by the press regarding the soWashington conference had been

a washington conference had been and misleading. But the silver men in nowise responsible for these false ts. The plain truth was some manu-rers from Philadelphia requested a prence. Their invitation had been

appropriation committee, vigorously sked the informer system and urged Republicans of the north to abolish it.

other individual antagonistic to the principles of Democracy."

General New further stated that in his opinion no true Democrat will participate in the deliberations of the convention to be addressed by Mr. Tillman, but will assemble and select the legister to the actional Allen supported what Mr. Hartman said, and declared that a cause that o be bolstered up by such methods as old men pyrsued must be inherently Tate (Democrat, Georgia) precipithe old fight against internal revenue mers by moving to strike out the apiation of \$50,000 for the pay of inaddressed by Mr. Tillman, but will assemble and select delegates to the national convention to go as Democrats and not as Tillmanite belters. Further, these delegates will be pledged to support the adoption of a free silver plank in the Democratic platform and the nomination of a mau to carry it out. But, in case this delegation should be in the minority, it will support that principle of Democracy which has always characterized its independence, viz, that the majority shall rule. ers would paralyze the internal reve-Sayers Democrat of Texas) also op-i the amendment and read from the its to show the extent of illicit distill-n Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia other suthern states.

viz, that the majority shall rule. POLITICAL POINTERS

New Hampshire Republican state convention was held yesterday and delegates to St. Louis chosen. The platform praises both Reed and McKinley and the delegates are not given instructions.

n Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia other southern states. "These operary illicit stills," said he, "are making feet hell of the fairest portions of this try. They are converting the corn properly belongs to their families for into whisky which degrades their nood and corrupts their morals." his appropriation," interrupted Mr. s, "yields a better return to the govern than any other appropriation."

Linney (Republican of North Carolin support of the Tate motion, ded that no fund expended in sacred or ane history, excepting the thirty pieces liver received by Judas, had been put the base uses as the appropriation for the McCall of "connesses." are not given instructions.

Hon. James S. Clarkson of Iowa, member of the Republican national committee, at St. Louis yesterday said: "Nobody will enter the convention with votes enough by about 100 or 150 to nominate him before the tenth ballot. The nominee, therefore, will be a second choice man. McKinley leads today in the matter of instructions, and will hold this lead. Allison is the strongest second choice, and will gain in strength right along. I therefore predict Allison's nomination."

The board of election commissioners of Chicago yesterday declared 45,000 of 370,000 voters registered for the commissioners discoverned wholesale registration

mers.
. McCall of 'rennessee, a member of

ched the informer system and urged 370,000 voters registered for the coming Republicans of the north to abolish it. Cannon, chairman of the appropriacommittee, argued against the amendat. He pointed out the great temptation wade the law where the tax on the uct of a bushel of corn was about \$5, insisted that this fund was essential to letection of violations of the law. Layton, Democrat of Ohio, said that ieans of this appropriation of \$19,500 for support of the Indians on the islands. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but amendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but amendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but amendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but amendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but amendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but amendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but amendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but amendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but amendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but a mendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but a mendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but a mendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but a mendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George, Alaska, but a mendment to strike it out was resid. Paul and St. George and a resolution to investigate were the publication of respots. The resolutions adopted declare for McKinley for president declared 45,000 of resident in Montana, North Dakota, Delaware, Florida and Nevada. Senator Shelby M. Cullom's heme control of the Indians on the islands. Paul and St. George and the mumber of names stricken from the lists is greater than the total vote of the president days. John the president days and the number of names stricken from the lists is greater than the total vote can be added to the comment of t

THE CHICAGO BOXED-UP BODY IS POSI-TIVELY IDENTIFIED

The Corpse of Joanes Prosper Chazal by a Process of Fatty Degeneration Turned to Adipocere, Rendering Recognition Possible After Three Vears' Time

Associated Press Special Wire.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The mysterious body in the box has been positively identified as that of Prosper Chazal, the identification being made possible by a phenomenon so rare in medical annals that its occurrence under the present circemstances is looked upon by physicians as almost a miracle. The phenomenon referred to is the formation of adipocere, or corpse wax, which in this instance has formed in large quantities and has partially preserved the body to such an extent that what under ordinary conditions would have been a formless mass of decay can be recognized by well known marks as the body of Joanes Prosper Chazal, murdered in Salt Lake City three years ago, it is claimed, by a man known to the French population of that city as Jules L'Assassin.

The formation of corpse wax is rare under any circumstances and science affords it it is not a corporation of the corpse way is rare under any circumstances and science affords it it is not a corporation of the corpse way is rare under any circumstances and science affords it it is not a corporation of the corpse way is rare under any circumstances and science affords it is a corporation of the corpse way is a corporation of the corpse way is a corporation of the corpora Associated Press Special Wire.

under any circumstances wax is rare under any circumstances and science af-fords little or no explanation of its cause. In the case of the body in the trunk na-ture's forces have operated under condi-tions which seemed to make its occurrence

In the case of the body in the trunk nature's forces have operated under conditions which seemed to make its occurrences impossible.

The body was enclosed in a zine box, placed in a trunk and the trunk in turn was packed in a drygoods case, being completely surrounded by sawdust, which must have absorbed any moisture which came out of it. The case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood sease, being completely surrounded by sawdust, which must have absorbed any moisture which came out of it. The case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in a drygood of the case and its contents after arriving in Chicago was deposited in drygood of the case and its deposited in a drygood of the case and its deposited in the content arriving in Chicago was a deposited in drygood of the case and its deposited in the content arriving in Chicago was a deposit

restrained plaintiff of his liberty for two victims of Jules l'Assassin.

When the fatal trunk was once dispatched, the murderer and his mistress leat no time in fleeing from the country. No trace of them was found, except the far-away report from Caracas, Venezuela.

Gradually the details and circumstantial evidence has been piecing out the story. The last step in completing the chain was sent to the mother of Joanes Chazal in Paris, inquiring on which side of the body the hernia for which the trues was worn was located. This information is in the hands of the physicians here, and all that is needed is the corroboration of the mother. The wonderful preservation of the muscular integuments by the formation of adipocere, makes possible a deterination of the location of the rupture with an exactness extending to the smallest anatomical detail, notwithstanding the body had lain dead for three wears. was not elected by Democrats to the lofty position which he occupies and disgraces today, and there is no more reason why he should be invited to address a Democratic convention with his tirade of vituperation than should Mr. Coyey or any cotton individual not convention to the vindividual not convention to the smallest anatomical detail, notwithstanding the body had lain dead for three years. In addition, there are the small, regular, perfect teeth: the unusually long legs, the long arms, the noticeably large hands and feet, and over the whole body the symmetrical muscular development of Chazal, whom his friends now here had first known in France and later in Salt Lake City.

Now the police are asking themselves if the second box addressed to G. M. Morgan at 166 Jefferson court also contained the body of a murdered man, and if the assassin returned from Caracas to add another

sin returned from Caracas to add another to his list of victims.

TOO MECH IDENTIFICATION

CHICAGO, March 31.—The body of the man found in a box sold at auction in this city last week has been identified too much, and there are signs of trouble before the matter is finally adjusted. The body has been positively identified as that of Cliver Pike of Ohio and it has been identified as that of Prosper Chazal of France. The coroner's jury, however, has decided in favor of the Ohio man and made official declaration that the body is that of Oliver Pike and none other.

William Doriot, an uncle of Pike, positively identified Pike at the inquest today as that of his nepthew, and the Frenchmen, who also testified, were equally positive. When the verdict was given turning over the corpse to Mr. Doriot, as that of Oliver Pike the Frenchmen were full of wrath. They declared over and over that the body was that of Chazal. They left declaring they would see the French consul. Mr. Doriot will take the body to Fayette, O., for burial. TOO MUCH IDENTIFICATION

WILMERDING SCHOOL

Twenty-one Sites Offered-Claims to Be Con-

Twenty-one Sites Offered—Claims to Be Considered

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The board of regents of the State university spent nearly all day of this afternoon discussing the Wilmerding school site matter and listening to the arguments of those representing the various places which want the industrial institution.

John E. Budd, the newly appointed regent, and his brother, the governor, faced each other from opposite sides of the table. Wm, T. Jetter was in attendance. The only places represented by delegations were Alameda county, Stockton and San Francisco. The offers of six new sites were announced, making twenty-one in all. There are two or three more from Stockton, one from Oakland and one from Lorin.

The report of the committee on sites,

Stockton, one from Oakland and one from Lorin.

The report of the committee on sites, read at a previous meeting, was read again. It contains a recommendation that the Temescal site be accepted. Regent Martin moved that this report be adopted. It was decided that before any motions were put the advocates of the various sites should be heard. Chairman Bouvier of the San Francisco committee was the first to speak. He called attention to the fact that San Francisco contains one-third of the population of the state, and said it was the most central and accessible place for the school. The plan to place the Lick and Wilmerding schools in joint operation was set forth fully, and the reasons already published why they should co-operate were made prominent.

LOS ANGELES, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1896. Per f 070

dressed the board on behalf of the Stockton mothers.

Regent Martin's motion to adopt the report of the committee on sites was laid on the table and those who had offered sites were granted three days more in which to present their claims. The board decided to take the matter up again on the second Tuesday in May.

SUITH AFRICA'S SITUATION

THE TRANSVAAL INVADERS ARE CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP

MURDER AND SUICIDE

A San Francisco Woman Kills Herself and Three Children

San Francisco, March 31.—The asphyxiated bodies of Mrs. Olga Deuss and three little children were found this morning by the husband, who is a prosperous jeweler. Deuss said he had been out to lodge last night, returning about daylight today. Mrs. Deuss left a note to her husband indicating her intention to commit suicide and that her children must die with her. The relations of the pair had lately been unhappy.

happy.

Deuss tried to cut his throat with a razor this afternoon but was prevented by friends. He still insists that he will take his own life and is kept guarded con-

stantly.

The friends and acquaintances of Deuss remain almost as much distracted as he is.

Dr. E. L. Mulligan was one of the first to
answer the summons of the husband this

"I shall never get the scene out of my eyes," he said this afternoon, "I have been a physician for many years and have seen suffering and death in most of its forms; but I naver saw a spectacle so awful in all its aspects as that which I saw this morning in that Guererro street home." What prompted the woman to commit

what prompted the woman to commit the crime, unless it were madness, cannot be told. That she considered herself to have been neglected by her husband, there is no question. She intimated as much to some of her friends, although she made little compiaint. She seems to have had only one women to whom she gave even the least of her confidence. This woman was Mrs. Otto B. Schmeider.

"She was a good woman," said Mrs. Schmeider, "good to her husband and children. I do not know why she kitled herself and little ones, but she was not herself lately, and I think her husband must know something which might throw some light on his wife's suicide. Mrs. Deuss was excited and disturbed when she came here on Friday and on Saturday, but she would not tell me what troubled her, and I did not ask her. I have never seen her in such a condition before."

The score by innings: Garnier—10, 7, 33, 18, 8, 46, 5, 9, 0, 11, 7, 36, 27; total, 178; highest run, 36; rverseg, 13 9-13. Ives—47, 9, 5, 55, 200, 78, 0, 0, 14, 6, 59, 53, 73; total, 600; highest run, 200; average, 46 2-13.

Won the Pot

Won the Pot
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 31.—Riley
Grannan, the celebrated plunger, now in
Little Rock, won something in the neighborhood of \$50,000 by the victory of Charley Patierson's colt Suisun in the fourth
race here yesterday. It is known that he
took \$7500 out of the local ring, and the
balance is said to have been won in different poolrooms throughout the country.

STATE NOTES

Charles Paulson and Mrs. Minnie Bell, an eloping couple who left Templeton last week, were arrested in Stockton yester-terday. A liberal reward was offered for their gyrage.

The body of a man was found floating in the river yesterday about four miles above Sacramento. Papers found in the pockets would indicate that his name was J. C. H. Clow. The indications are that the body has been in the water for a week.

The suit of George H. Andrus against A B. Butler, the well-known raisin grower for \$299 wages due, was tried the second time in the superior court at Fresno yesterday, and the plaintiff was awarded the amount sued for.

J. C. Shepherd of Fresno, representing the Feather River Canal company, is at Biggs, working up an irrigating system, which will irrigate 280,000 acres of land suitable for the cultivation of alfalfa, small fruit and trees of all kinds.

John B. Armstrong, who is largely interested in the oil wells of Los Angeles, has been at Napa for some days prospecting for oil. Yesterday he announced his determination to sink a number of experimental wells. He says he confidently believes oil is there in abundance and will be reached at a depth not greater than 1000 feet.

Henry Norton Northoff, alias

Henry Norton Northoff, alias Alfred Brand, better known as "Henry the Penman," who was arrested at Oakland yesterday while attempting to work the Central bank for \$1500 on bogus checks, has confessed his guilt. He says he is ready to suffer for his crimes. Northoff is accused of criminal work in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Stockton and San Francisco.

Three men boarded the eastbound train at Truckee last night, taking positions on the "blind baggage." They were standing on the platform in a careless manner, and when the train was rounding a curve near Boca a lurch threw them off. One of the men, named William Morse, whose home was at Tacoma, Wash, was killed. R. F. Evans, whose home is in Chicago, was badly injured. He was taken to Truckee and cared for. The third man escaped injury.

injury.

Judge Buck has filed his decision in the the most central and accessible place for the school. The plan to place the Lick and Wilmerding schools in joint operation was set forth fully, and the reasons already published why they should co-operate were made prominent.

H. J. Corcoran of the Stockton committee spoke for that town and the "poor country boy of California." He said the latter had no opportunity to learn a trade while the boys of San Francisco had plenty of such advantages.

Mrs. James Gillis of the same place ad-

THE TRANSVAAL INVADERS ARE CAUGHT

The Supply of Arms is in the Hands of the Boers, Who Unite With the Natives in the Attempt to Destroy British Influence In Southern Africa

Associated Press Special Wire.

Cape Town, March 31.—Additional advices received here from Buluwayo show that the work of putting that town in a state of defense has been completed as far as the means at hand permit. But there is a lack of arms and ammunition ther with which to supply the many settlers who have gathered there from outlying districts since the uprising commenced. These men, in many cases, have rifles, but they are of all kinds and makes and the stock of ammunition procurable for them is small. Consequently it has been decided to replace these weapons as far as possible with the Martini-Henry rifles served out to the police, etc., the stock of ammunition for the latter being fairly adequate. The authorities here are now feeling the effects of the policy of weakening the defenses of different parts of British South Africa in order to make the lamentable display in the Transvaal. Had matters at Johannesburg turned out as the manipulators of the expedition and uprising contemplated, things would have assumed a different aspect. But certain persons here and elsewhere are now in the position of hunters caught in their own traps, with the additional mortification of the knowledge Associated Press Special Wire. things would have assumed a different aspect. But certain persons here and elsewhere are now in the position of hunters caught in their own traps, with the additional mortification of the knowledge that the Boers have, by the seizures made in the mines, etc., of many thousands of rifles, bayonets, revolvers and Maxim guns, completely turned the tables on the British. Until arms and ammunition arrive from England the latter are almost helpless, and a combined uprising upon the part of the Boers and natives who could be bribed into hostility might be very disastrous. The Boers now have weapons with which to arm a powerful auxiliary, for they are aware of the predicament in which the British find themselves. Offensive operations against the Matabeles are nearly at a standstill; communication south of Bultuwayo is practically cut off; parties of settlers, who left their clearings at the first sign of alarm, are still unrelieved, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of assistance being sent to them. Some of these, therefore, are more than likely to fall victims to the Matabeles.

Selous and Napier, at Buluwayo, have done everything possible under the circumstances, and as a result of scouting work they are keeping "dust in the air;" that is to say, they are doing their utmost to conceal the weakness of the position of the British, while anxiously awaiting the supplies of arms and ammunition necessary. But these supplies are not procurable at such short notice. Thousands of stands of arms which were believed to be at the disposal of the British chartered company's officials seem to have mysteriously disappeared and few doubt that they are in the hands of the Boers. Thus, time must elapse before arms and ammunition can reach here from England, and in the meantime the situation must necessarily grow more grave.

The agent of the chartered company habeen duly sethorized to raise an additional particular and disappeared to raise an additional particular and ammunition can reach here from England, and in the meanti

meantime the situation must necessarily grow more grave.

The agent of the chartered company has been duly authorized to raise an additional force of five hundred men, but though the men are available, arms, amnition and horses are wanting.

The whole of the country outside of a radius of about thirty miles around Buluwayo is in a state of open insurrection, and the Matabeles and other natives are flocking to the Matopo hills, where the son of the late King Lobengula is said to have been raised to his father's rank with much ceremony, preparatory to taking command

been raised to his father's rank with much ceremony, preparatory to taking command of the army of insurgent natives flocking to the hills from all parts.

The vicinity of Buluwayo is kept clear of rebels by the white scouts, but it is believed that the natives are kept fully informed of all that is going on, and nobody now doubts that the root of the trouble is at Pretoria and that Berlin is kept well informed regarding the progress of the uprising.

rising.
Advices from the Transvaal show that

Advices from the Transvaal show that the work of preparing for war is being continued there night and day. Gangs of men relieve each other at intervals upon the armed forts designed to protect Pretoria, the plates for which have been furnished by the Creusot works and the guns by the great Krupp firm of Germany.

The drilling of artillerymen under German officers goes on openly every day. There is no longer any concealment in the preparations being made. The foreign legation, composed almost entirely of Germans who have recently entered the Transvaal, is organized. This force will be mostly infantry and artillery, the Boers being relied upon to furnish all the cavalry.

The general opinion expressed here is

alry.

The general opinion expressed here is that the company's officials and the British home government greatly underestimate the serious state of affairs which prevails here. This seems to be especially the case with the British government, and it would seem that the latter must be intentionally or unintentionally misled by the chartered company's officials or others. In this connection

the case with the British government, and it would seem that the latter must be intentionally or unintentionally misled by the chartered company's officials or others. In this connection it is reported that Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, seeing the approach of the clouds, is desirous of resigning before the storm breaks, and there are other officials who, rumor has it, would like to do the same. In short, British prestige in South Africa has been rudely shaken, and the shaking, under encouragement from Germany, is still going on and the most energetic steps are likely to be necessary in order to enable Great Britain to maintain the status quo which prevailed before the Jameson raid. The full effects of the great mistake are only beginning to be felt, and unless all indications are deceiving, the worst is yet to come.

It leaked out today that the officials of the British Chartered company are even more alarmed than current report has it. It is understood that representations have just been made to Sir Hercules Robinson regarding the extreme gravity of the situation and requesting that he ask for immediate reinforcements of regular troops from Great Britain or India. He is said to have assured a representative of the company that the home government may be counted upon to meet any emergency and that additional troops may be shortly expected at Cape Town.

Similar representations, it is admitted, were cabled to the officers of the British Chartered company in London and an assuring message is understood to have been received here from the president, the duke of Abercorn.

The news from the seat of the outbreak in Matabeleland increases in gravity and details are coming to hand of the failure of the forces dispatched against the natives to gain substantial advantage over them. The rebellion is spreading, and the inadequacy of the present force in equipment to quell it is admitted.

It is learned that five white men, including Messrs. Cass, Hanley and Burford have been murdered at Inyati, forty

black men, and in his fight with them some of his men were wounded, while several of the Matabeles were killed. After this Gifford's patrol was obliged to evacuate the store he had been protecting and to retreat. The patrol at Gwelo has also been repulsed and Captain Pockock wounded. The driving in of these forces will leave the country practically bare to raids by the Matebeles and increases the peril of settlers in the extreme. The Rhodesia horse has been disbanded and the Buluwayo field force has been substituted in the preparations which are now making for a two-months' campaign.

The force dispatched against the blacks in the Mattopo hills reports that it is not strong enough to dislodge them and asks for reinforcements.

The latest advices from Buluwaye state that the Matabeles have been defeated in several small skirmishes in various parts of the country, and that it is expected the settlers who have laagered out will shortly be relieved.

NOT INFLAMMABLE

NOT INFLAMMABLE
LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from
Constantinople to the Times says: The
French and Russian attempts to infuriate
the sultan against England on account of
the Nile expedition have failed.

FRENCH POLITICS

The Senate Wrestles With English-Egyptian

The Senate Wrestles With English-Egyptian Complications

Paris, March 31. — Referring to the Egyptian question in the senate today M. Bourgeois said that after the decision of the Egyptian debt commissioners to allow the reserve fund to be used for the purpose of the British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile, France entered into communication on the subject with Great Britain and the pour parlez was still in progress on the part of France with wisdom and firmness. France, he added, was firmly supported by Russia in this matter, and their accord had never been more complete or cordial.

M. Bardoux asked M. Bourgeois to explain the semi-official note issued on March 17 and purporting to explain that the proposed advance up the Nile was a great surprise to the government and would serve to embitter the anti-English feeling in France at a time when a better entente was promised, adding that Great Britain's explanation that the advance was necessary in the interest of Egypt wes viewed with skeptcism in France. M. Bourgeois replied that the note was semi-official and could not be discussed by the senate.

M. Bardoux protested against the pres-

viewed with skeptucism in France. M. Bourgeois replied that the note was semiofficial and could not be discussed by the senate.

M. Bardoux protested against the present government's action regarding Madagascar, objecting to the policy of annexation which had been substituted for the protectorate of France over the island, thus creating difficulty, according to the senator. He also complained that the explanation of M. Bourgeois in regard to Egypt were inadequate, and asked if the government had any hope that Great Britain would fulfill her promises. To this question M. Bourgeois replied that the French government had in no way receded from the attitude which France had taken up toward Egypt, but he added that the government could not enter into details at present as negotiations were still in progress on the subject with Great Britain. M. Bourgeois finally made a statement in reply to a long attack upon the government policy made by Senator Bardoux, who contended that M. Bourgeois had destroyed the splendid position which France had gained abroad during the tenure of office of the last government. M. Bourgeois, he centended, had bungled in Egypt, Madagascar and China; and the senator pointed out particularly that the opening of the West river to the European trade had destroyed the advantages of the French railway from Langson to the frontier, that the Chinese loan had been obtained by Great Britain, and also referred to the fact that Sir Robert Hart, an Englishman, was the head of the customs service.

In his reply M. Bourgeois said that France would profit equally with the other powers in the opening of the West river, that the Chinese loan had been placed in England because the conditions were not acceptable to French financiers and stated that the government was not aware of the appointment of Sir Robert Hart.

But, he contended, if China decided to largely ntilize foreign officials the government would know how to secure an equitable share of the posts for Frenchmen.

able share of the posts for Frenchmen

LONDON. April 1.—A Rome dispatch to the Chronicle says its correspondent learns from an official source that the negus of Abyasina demands a large ransom for the Italian prisoners he holds, and for the Adigrat garrison. The dispatch adds that the Italian government is disposed to accept the terms.

Threats of Lynching

Akron, O., March 31.—A crowd of 1000 surrounded the city prison tonight and many threats were made against A. B. Strong, the suspected murderer of the Stones at Talmage. The militia is still under arms at the armory and a force of police is ready for action. Strong continues to deny all knowledge of the crime.

An Exposition Abandon

Montreal, Quebec, March 31.—The mayor of Montreal has issued a card to the mayor of montreal has issued a card to the peter of the montreal has been abandoned.

WIRE WAIFS

The Democratic and Republican execu-tive committees of Arizona have wired a petition to the congressional committee on territories to give Arizona statehood.

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Beginning last night the Leadviile Herald-Democrat takes the leased wire service of the Associated Press. From its office among the clouds, and there is no other daily in the world published so high up, the Herald-Democrat sends greeting to the press of the world, through the association which reaches to all parts of the

globe.

Secretary Bruce of Arizona acting under advice of the interior department, yesterday asked Governor Hughes, removed, to surrender his keys and records. He refused, saying his removal was inoperative until the appointment of his successor is confirmed. The secretary of the interior gave Hughes an opportunity to resign, but he ignored the request.

Secretary Morton has let a contract for 10,125,000 packets of vegetable seeds, to be distributed under the recent act of congress, to D. Laudreth & Sons, Philadelphia. The price is \$70,000, seeds to be delivered ready for mailing. A contract for a million packets of flower seeds was let to L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn., at half a cent per package.

ion packets of flower seeds was let to L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn., at half a cent per package.

Engineer Nick Smith, after forty years' service in railroading, was killed yesterday in a head-end collision near Dwyer, Col., between his train, the Leadville accommodation from Denver, and an extra going east. Smith had disregarded a stop signal, but it is said that in the blinding snow objects could not be seen over twelve feet away. The damage to cars was small.

A move developed in Nebraska yesterday to contest the right of the government to regulate the liquor traffic of the forts in this state. At every post the canteen, operated by privates, is conducted without state or county interference. At Fort Robinson today county authorities issued warrants against the canteen owners for selling liquor without a license and writs to confiscate the wet property. The military authorities refused to permit the sheriff to serve his warrants and that officer has appealed to the secretary of war.

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SALVATOR CISNEROS ASSERTS THAT THE CUBANS WILL NEVER YIELD

Banished Correspondent Believes The Cuba Will Be Free If the United Sta Grants Belligerent Rights-The Spa Army on the Defensive

Associated Press Special Wire.

New York, March 31.—The Heraki to day says: A manifesto signed by Salva dor Cisneros, president of the insurgent of Cuban government, has just been received in the United States. In it Cisneros state that sugar estates, which in the easter division of the island have been permitted to grind, all others in the west have been prevented from doing so simply because at the beginning arrangements were made between the proprietors of said estates and some of the Cuban leaders, whereby the former in consideration of a "war tax," paid into the Cuban treasury were granted the privilege of grinding under the protection of those leaders. The manifesto also states that the insurgent armies have not burned country dwellings except when used by Spanish troops as forts or garrisons, and that for the sake of families, wives and children of non-combatants food is now allowed to enter towns and cities at present held by the armies of Spain on the payment of an import duty. Cisnero most emphatically denies that bandits or outlaws form any part or have any connection with the Cuban army, and proclaims that notwithstanding the course being pursued by Spain toward captured insurgent soldiers and political prisoners, the Cuban government will not retaliate. The manifesto concludes with these words:

"We are now strong in numbers and in hopes, but if our armies should unfortunately suffer defeat in the field we will never give up. Cuba will perish with the world looking on without renouncing her one great hope and aim—independence."

Among the passengers on board the steamer Yucatan, which has just arrived here, was Albert Rappleye, the newspaper correspondent who, after three months' stay in Cuba, was banished from the island by a decree of Captain-General Weyler. Mr. Rappleye, in an interview, said:

"I unhesitatingly state that within three months the insurgent cause will be trium-

"I unhesitatingly state that within three "I unhesitatingly state that within three months the insurgent cause will be triumphant if the United States government will grant belligerent rights and give to the Cubans anything like a fighting opportunity. The Spaniards are now on the defensive. Every battle fought in Cuba during the last few days has been invited by the rebels. "The Cubans now practically hold the island of Cuba. The troops of Spain have been, as they are now, entirely on the defensive.

"When General Macco started on his

"When General Maceo started on his western campaign one-third of his men, 15,000 in number, were unarmed. His forces have engaged in battle with but three cartridges each, depending entirely on the capture of the enemy's train for the ammunition to continue the fight. If the Cubans had enough arms they could put 100,000 men in the field.

"Thousands in Havana are suffering for enough to eat and they are heart and soul with the Cubans and are willing to suffer. Spanish cruelty has no been half described. Execution of purchers is a daily occurrence. Spains kills all prisoners in Cuba."

DYGERT'S CASE New York. April 1.—A dispatch from Havana to the World says: Complete investigation of the case of Walter Grant Dygert, the American confined in prison as Guines, leads the captain-general to bold him, and he officially informed Consul-General Williams of his decision tonight, High authority is quoted as saying that ample evidence exists to justify this determination. Consul-General Williams immediately cabled the result to the state department.

department. THE BERMUDA SEIZED NEW YORK, April 1.—A special to the Herald from La Libertad, Salvador, via Galveston, says:

The Bermuda arrived at Puerto Cortes Honduras, on the 29th, with a cargo of ammunition, which has been seized by the port authorities.

A Madrid special to the World says: La Epoca and other ministerial papers have been instructed to contradict rumors that the Madrid government had abandoned the idea of sending to Cuba a Spanish iron-clad squadron and six merchant trans-Atlantic steamers equipped as fast-cruisers

EXCITED IMMIGRANTS.

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Citizens From Sunny Italy Object to Deportation.

New York, March 31.—It was one continuous round of excitement on Ellis island to-day. Twice a large body of Italiana, held for deportation, made desperate attempts to escape from their place of imprisonment. It was shortly after 10 o'clock when the first outbreak occurred. There were 250 savage-looking customers, mostly Italians, shut inside the "to be deported" pen on the second floor of the main building. Suddenly there was a murmur among them; it increased to a howl of defiance and rage. Hundreds of them tried to tear open the wirework of the barriers. In a moment more it would have given away, had not the keepers rushed up and down outside pounding the protruding fingers. Dr., Senner, early in the day, realized the gravity of the situation. He telegraphed to Washington that he must have more help. The reply was favorable, and twenty more men will be at work tomorrow. It is also said on authority, that the commissioner requested Gen. Miles to hold a small detachment of troops in readiness.

Just when all seemed peace, the Arizona, the steamer which takes the immigrants from Ellis island to the Battery steamed in. Several immigrants ran to board her and some of them shouted to the throng of "detained." In a moment all was excitement again and a fierce rush was made-Savage blows were struck at the officials and more than one knife was drawn. The officials went at the undisciplined mob forcibly and after a few minutes' fighting the little knot of breathless officers had the crowd subdued.

The Booth Misunderstanding

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New York, March 31.—A statement was given out by Commander and Mrs. Bailington Booth at the Bible house tonight, to the effect that when Commissioner Emma Booth-Tucker landed on Saturday last she was met by a letter from Commander Booth, in which he stated that, having heard through the press that she desired to see him, he was willing to meet her at her convenience. She answered his letter on Sunday, saying she wished the interview to take place as soon as possible. The commander and Mrs Booth appointed tonight at 8 oclock for the interview, but Mrs. Booth-Tucker objected to the supulation that they have a witness present. Commander Booth then explained over the telephone that in view of the fact that his previous interviews with London's representatives had taken place without any other witnesses except Mrs. Booth and had been misquoted in consequence, his version having been deliberately branded by Miss Booth as "false," he felt that they had made a private interview impossible. No understanding has yet been reached.

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