CITY NEWS

Wrestling match at Empire tonight.

The case of Albert LaFleur, charged with grand larceny, was again continued in the police court yesterday, until tomorrow morning.

Suit has been begun in the district court by Aaron Bengtson against P. T. Kavanagh et al. to quiet title to lot 40, block 2, Auditor's Subdivision No. 7.

The city offices were open for business as usual yesterday, but callers were few. Most of the officials were busy with the primaries, and only a few clerks were in charge.

Rev. Benjamin Longley, pastor of the Central Park M. E. church, took out second papers of citizenship yesterday before Judge Bunn. Rev. F. M. Rule and G. N. Hillman were his witnesses.

Anton Knutson was brought to the county jail yesterday by the Rondo police, supposed to be suffering from insanity. At the jail he became violent and was placed in a strait-jacket.

Elizabeth A. Carnes has filed suit in the district court against A. Dumont, F. V. Heyderstaedt et al., to quiet title to the north 13½ feet of lot 16, block 7, Mackubin and Marshall's addition to St. Paul.

August Anger, charged with petit larceny by M. F. Leudtke, entered a plea of not guilty in the police court yesterday, and his case will be disposed of on Thursday. He was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

The legal department is preparing for the board of aldermen an ordinance compelling all persons who haul garbage and general city refuse to secure a permit. The ordinance is being drafted at the instance of the health department.

It is rumored in army circles here that the new commander of the Department of Dakota will be Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe. Nothing official has been received to this effect at the army building, however. Gen. Kobbe is at present in Washington on leave.

A defective chimney caused a $400 blaze in a building at 885 Rice street yesterday morning, occupied by a grocery store on the first floor and the family of E. Malmquist on the second floor. The grocery store is owned by Erickson & Nelson, and was damaged about $200.

Jane H. Meiggs has brought suit in the district court against Mary F. Knoche and George C. Knoche, her husband, to quiet title to lot 55, block 9, Smith's subdivision of blocks 9, 10, 15 and 16, Stinson's addition to St. Paul; and Lydia F. Wiley has brought suit against the same defendants to quiet title to lot 54, of the same block.

Coroner A. W. Miller stated last night that unless the remains of John Peterson, alias Maguson, who was found dead in bed in a boarding house on Kittson street, and Charles Leavitt, who died at the city hospital as the result of a fall, were claimed by tonight, they would be buried by the county. Leavitt was brought to the morgue on March 15 and Peterson on March 14.

Wrestling match at Empire tonight.

HIS VOICE CAME BACK

COUGH REVEALS CAUSE OF SINGER'S TROUBLE AFTER YEARS.

Special to The Globe.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 18.—Eighteen years ago today R. C. Davis, a resident of the West side, lost his voice. He was then a bass singer of note in the choir of a church at Indianapolis. His misfortune came suddenly, and refused to yield to the treatment of several of the most noted specialists of the country, who treated him for asthma, catarrh and all sorts of throat diseases but without affording him any relief.

This morning Mr. Davis was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and ejected a small substance, which proved to be a bit of a tooth, which he had unconsciously swallowed. The removal of this obstruction, which had found a secure lodging place in a little pocket in the oesophagus just below the larnyx, immediately restored his voice.

RAISES THE OMAHA SEE

NEW ARCHBISHOP IN WEST WILL PROBABLY BE SCANNELL.

Special to The Globe.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—The Very Rev. D. S. Phelan, editor of the Western Watchman, of St. Louis, stated today that Omaha is to be raised to an archepiscopal see within the next twelve months. Omaha, said Father Phelan, will then have the greatest gathering of Roman Catholic prelates ever seen in the West, as all the archbishops and bishops in the country will be here as well as cardinals and special representatives from Rome. The first archbishop of the province of Omaha, which includes a number of suffragan sees and bishops in the trans-Mississippi country, will be Bishop Scannell, the present Bishop of Omaha.

YERXA

A grand Orange Sale here this week.

Owing to a happy purchase of a large quantity fancy California Navel Oranges we can offer them at, per box, $2.75.

Extra large size, per dozen	36c
Large size, per dozen	31c
Large size, per dozen	26c
Medium size, per dozen	21c
Extra sweet, small, per dozen	16c

Remember, these are fine, large, juicy Oranges, and they are as cheap as fancy apples.

STRAWBERRIES—STRAWBERRIES.

The best lot that has arrived here this season; they are beautiful.

Full quart baskets, only	43c
Pint boxes, only	20c

Fresh Fish Market.

Fresh Ocean Flounders, per lb	10c
Fresh Codfish Steaks, per lb	15c
Fresh Haddock, per lb	11c
Fresh Halibut, per lb	15c
Fresh Whitefish, per lb	11c
Fresh Trout, per lb	15c
Fresh Pike, per lb	10c
Fresh Pickerel, per lb	8c

Drug Department.

Prescriptions are our specialty and are filled here by thorough pharmacists (registered) expertly and carefully at half prices others charge—we don't charge for bottles.

Easter Egg Dyes, three 5c packages for	10c
All Spring Medicines at cut price.	
3-lb bar Green Castile Soap, pure	22c

F. R. YERXA & CO.

SEVENTH AND CEDAR STS.

SMITH IS NOMINATED

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

who had him placed to run a bad third. In several of the Democratic precincts the colonel failed to coerce a single vote, while in the radically anti-Kiefer districts Warner broke even with Doran.

SMITH'S NOMINATION CONCEDED.

The Democratic vote, which in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth and Ninth wards ran better than two to one, did not offer the shadow of a puzzle. The gossip around the polling places in which the voters freely mingled after voting demonstrated beyond cavil that Smith's majority over Wagener would be enormous, and the betting again sewed up. A few Republicans gathered around the old familiar down-town places and tried to put smiling faces in evidence. The effort was vain, and the result was that the consensus of opinion seemed to settle upon Kiefer as the cause of the Republican troubles. The gallant colonel was reviled in fine round terms, and, as the spirit grew, bets on how badly the colonel would be beaten were offered. Takers were not out in large numbers, and the bets went begging until County Auditor Johnson offered a $55 proposition that Kiefer would not get 1,500 votes.

The temper of the leading Republican prophets at 6 o'clock proved absolutely that nothing like an accurate line can be kept on a primary vote, unless the voters are willing to disclose their choices. When the fact that nothing like a representative Republican vote could be brought out, Warner stock began to go up. He was rapidly advanced to second place, and until the unofficial returns began to come in it would have been anything but an easy task to get bets at odds against his landing the nomination.

REPUBLICANS REPUDIATE TICKET.

Two self-evident facts, the first experiment with the new primary election law in St. Paul yesterday absolutely proved. The Republicans of St. Paul repudiated the ticket presented for their approval and the almost universal comment of those Republicans who did vote was distinctly hostile to the law as a whole. So far as the routine work of polling the vote is concerned, the workings of the law are very satisfactory to everyone, but the possibilities of the law and the restrictions placed upon them by the party ballot are not satisfactory to the Republicans. Hundreds of old-time Republicans yesterday at the polls wanted to cast their vote for Mayor Smith. They are more than satisfied with the present administration, and are not backward about publicly saying so. When they came bump up against the fact that they must vote strictly within one party or the other, there was a general objection, and Republican judges all over the city last night freely predicted that the next legislature, if it is Republican, will wipe out the law, which has taken the party out of the control of the old party bosses, but has made it possible for men who have been tried on the party scales and found wanting an opportunity to again force themselves before the party voters and drive desirable candidates out of the field.

JUDGES HAVE STAGE FRIGHT.

Among the most amusing incidents of the day were the bad cases of stage fright that struck the Democratic judges in two precincts of the Third ward. City Clerk Jensen had not properly sized the relative proportions of the party vote nor had he made allowance for a very large increase over the first registration day of the last state and city elections. The Republican ballots in blocks of 100 held out well—very well. But shortly after noon the Democratic block of 100 in the Sixth precinct of the Third ward had dwindled down to a half dozen, and the Democrats seemed not at all inclined to quit. The judges took turns at the telephone and their plaintive appeals for "Ballots! Democratic ballots!" were answered by the arrival of another block just in the nick of time and almost in one-two order fifteen were torn off the new block for waiting and impatient voters. A significant state of affairs was developed by the consumption of the Democratic ballots, when the first Democratic block of 100 was exhausted there had been just fifteen Republican votes cast. The total registration was 50 per cent in excess of the first day's registration two years ago, and 15 per cent of the total vote cast at the same election.

REPUBLICANS ARE SCARED.

Up in the first precinct of the Third ward 150 votes had been cast at 2 o'clock, and only 15 of them were from the Republican side of the roster. There was no sign of an immediate let-up in the rush of Democrats, and the Democratic ballots were almost gone. A half dozen hurry telephone calls upon the city clerk's office ultimately resulted in the information that that functionary was out of Democratic ballots, and a hurry order had been placed with the printer. The ballots, fresh from the press, arrived after only a very short delay, and again there was joy in the hearts of the Democratic judges and a corresponding depression among the Republicans, who were hoping against hope that something would happen to stem the overwhelming tide of Democrats, who were reported as voting in all parts of the city.

SMITH WINS EASILY

DEMOCRATS OF THE CITY INDORSE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

BETZ FOR COMPTROLLER

Municipal Judges and Aldermen in Doubt at 3 A. M. This Morning—Returns Come in Slowly.

The Democrats of St. Paul yesterday indorsed Mayor Smith's splendid administration of the city government by nominating him for another term by the biggest primary vote ever given a St. Paul candidate.

For the nomination Mayor Smith beat John Wagener by a vote of fully two to one, and the official returns will probably show that he received as many votes as all the other candidates for mayor combined. The semi-official returns on the head of the ticket from fifty-seven precincts, compiled at 2 a. m., give Mayor Smith a total of 3,888, as against 1,950 for Wagener. Those returns included the precincts in which Wagener might reasonably be expected to make the best showing, and the completed official returns will probably increase the ratio of two to one, as shown by the returns of the first fifty-seven.

Based on the returns from the first fifty-seven precincts the Democratic vote will reach the phenomenal total of approximately 9,000, of which Wagener will receive but little in excess of 3,000.

The tremendous fight prognosticated by the Republicans did not come off as per schedule. There never was a minute after 9 o'clock yesterday morning when the approximate outcome of the Democratic vote could not be estimated with a very satisfactory degree of accuracy. From a Democratic standpoint the primary election law in its experimental workings was satisfactory. There were very few challenges on either side, and the men who presented themselves at the several polling places not qualified to vote comprised only a mere handful. The Democrats vote early, and at 3 o'clock at least 80 per cent of the whole Democratic vote, which represents at least 75 per cent of the normal vote of the party, was registered.

On account of the immense amount of detail work necessary to the canvass of the primary vote it was possible up to 3 o'clock to get only an approximate line on the relative positions of the heads of the tickets, the administrative candidates, the candidates for the municipal bench and the leaders in the brush for assembly nominations. A peculiarly significant feature of the vote is that Mayor Smith, on the face of the partial returns, will lead the whole ticket. The implied indorsement of his administration, without casting any slight on the remainder of the ticket, cannot be overestimated. It means that many Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket at the primaries came to the polling place simply to add their indorsement to Mayor Smith's administration. City Treasurer Bremer received substantially the same vote polled by Mayor Smith, which is again in part a Republican indorsement of his admirable administration of his office. Louis Betz, candidate for comptroller, had opponents in Miller and Pendergast. Both Messrs. Miller and Pendergast ran very well in sections peculiarly committed to them in a personal way, but the completed returns will probably show Mr. Betz's vote to be far greater than their combined poll.

With the return for judge of the municipal court half in the situation is a puzzle. Oppenheim, Kelly and O'Neil are far enough ahead on the partial return to practically leave the situation between them, but they in turn are running so close that it is a toss-up for the choice of two from the three. The leaders on the assembly ticket by the same returns are in order Whitcomb, Schiffmann, Doran, Haas and Powers. The completed returns will undoubtedly not be in before 9 o'clock this morning.

DAY SUES TO STOP REBATES

Continued From First Page.

may appear and resist said application if you should desire to do so.

—W. A. Day,
Special United States Attorney.

The bill to be filed tomorrow morning sets forth that about March 15 the interstate commerce commission requested the United States attorney general to direct the district attorney to begin proceedings either by injunction or by some other method to prevent the Chicago, Kansas City railways from violating the "act of regulate commerce."

Suit Under Sherman Law.

The attorney general at once directed the bringing of the suit, both that the matters complained of are in violation of the act to regulate commerce and in violation of the Sherman act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

After setting forth that the accused roads are common carriers and are subject to the provisions of the interstate commerce act, the bill recites that they have made schedules of 23½ cents a hundred pounds on packing house products from Kansas City to Chicago, this being until Jan. 10, the only lawful rate.

Then it is declared that the railways involved secretly made a rate of 18½ cents with corresponding reductions through to New York, and through unlawful combinations received large quantities of packing house products later by rebating to certain shippers the difference between the published rate and the charge rate. Then the bill sets forth the facts brought forth at the examination before the interstate commerce commission in this city.

The general officers and general counsel of some of the roads had a conference to decide on some course of action. It was learned that Judge Philips is at Jefferson City, Mo., and probably will not be able to go to Kansas City tomorrow. As the attorneys of some roads cannot possibly go to Jefferson City on such notice, it was decided that Attorney Day, who will go to Jefferson City, should be asked to delay action for a day or two so as to give the railway attorneys time to study the case and be able to make their arguments at Kansas City.

Seek a Restraining Order.

Several of the attorneys left for Kansas City this evening. While no definite course of action has been agreed on, it is believed that no serious objections will be offered to the injunction. Most of the larger railroad systems profess to be opposed to rate cutting and in favor of paying rates. They say they will be the gainers if rates are maintained, as it is the small and indirect lines that are cutting rates to hold their own against the big companies, and that the latter are forced to meet the cut rates.

The same charges of secret rates and rebates are made in regard to the grain shipments from Kansas City. After giving the details of those alleged illegal transactions, the bill concludes with the petition:

"That a subpoena or other suitable process may issue requiring the defendants to appear before the United States court for the Western district of Missouri and there make answer to all the matters referred to. An injunction, supplemented by a temporary restraining order is asked against the defendants, their representatives, officers, agents, etc., restraining them from carrying out any agreement to transport packing house products, dressed meats, grain and grain products at any other than the published schedule; also to restrain them from departing from the established schedule in future and from paying the rebates or making any concession conflicting with the legal rates."

And as Well as Can Be Expected.

The vigorous and efficient manner in which President Roosevelt and Mayor Low, of New York, are taking hold of things shows that the scholar in politics is getting on very well, thank you.—Kansas City Star.

RESULT OF THE VOTE

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Simons	58	173	84	89	140	38	100	203	125	125	102
Cory	57	79	211	195	195	102	50	192	143	14	33
Foot	23	92	166	179	320	55	79	232	153	17	42
Ford	47	64	94	176	200	77	39	236	135	22	34
Grace	43	51	76	135	206	31	42	168	120	12	25
Kelly	92	117	191	332	378	92	89	466	340	29	55
O'Neill	49	154	166	236	266	152	77	341	321	45	57
Oppenheim	48	86	215	320	384	164	86	433	213	26	43
Rogers	31	38	77	105	128	30	20	123	76	14	20
Shipman	29	49	83	122	152	49	29	147	72	32	18
For Assembly—Democratic—											
Adams	79	144	223	288	405	114	93	526	289	64	73
Eroos	77	114	222	350	387	89	40	573	297	55	49
Boeringer	68	109	221	340	419	242	129	494	287	50	63
Doran	117	246	430	652	589	233	297	669	548	40	109
Dion	126	226	224	288	354	142	80	227	261	23	44
Ferrier	70	101	230	257	291	96	46	343	239	34	49
Gieske	75	112	204	332	464	182	73	462	288	36	50
Gorman	98	151	242	356	462	144	128	443	366	46	50
Haas	116	229	394	557	751	262	183	906	550	73	106
Horejs	59	117	254	344	685	174	92	635	320	47	86
Healey	95	155	318	436	515	168	130	481	449	56	79
Herges	42	73	183	221	284	118	39	509	205	28	37
Lambert	91	126	264	360	451	168	147	544	336	51	74
Powers	109	181	552	458	608	202	141	532	392	57	106
Scholle	64	108	202	254	316	147	92	420	179	24	53
Schiffmann	129	249	354	614	803	254	196	881	549	61	108
Van Slyke	97	145	310	402	538	185	151	509	352	59	84
Whitcomb	151	263	473	636	714	222	176	805	567	72	106
For Assembly—Republican—											
Arnold	92	282	138	204	254	63	216	412	221	110	121
Bissell	46	141	87	92	133	77	98	191	114	46	65
Craig	76	220	138	171	274	43	224	342	189	141	155
Denny	50	169	110	122	211	30	128	233	125	77	93
Donnelly	2	174	108	196	219	52	206	237	162	85	116
Hammond	72	271	153	196	195	41	138	217	174	100	108
Haas	98	300	180	157	285	92	147	359	225	72	117
Innis	46	204	92	125	175	41	204	240	149	194	145
Lehmann	76	213	91	118	216	75	104	337	185	65	63
Nelson	145	288	157	162	220	83	130	328	271	113	101
Pennington	48	158	99	96	168	99	94	230	125	93	92
Porten	62	179	97	113	196	45	107	260	176	40	66
Pruden	68	250	136	206	268	60	342	293	209	76	169
Phillips	85	277	134	163	229	48	209	273	165	102	150
Root	78	267	134	163	221	65	219	274	172	86	150
Rosen	125	239	146	140	249	115	215	272	239	51	112
Ramaley	57	182	91	157	213	46	161	366	158	74	125
Schultz	64	240	109	107	297	52	94	262	188	36	64
Schurmeier	98	303	162	212	334	67	226	357	274	74	133
Shaw	68	238	106	144	223	61	108	210	189	82	92
Wheeler	84	317	186	254	318	56	347	342	265	94	253

FOR ALDERMEN.

Democrats.

Second—
Buschmann 391
Third—
Dahlquist 533
Fourth—
Huber 741
Fifth—
Dougherty .....185 Rohland 477
Gross .....106 Ulmer 401
Sixth—
Moriarity .....296 Prendergast 59
McGrath 552
Eighth—
Bantz .....778 Ries 573
Ninth—
Finnegan .....326 Hinkens 472
Tenth—
Dobner 120

Republicans.

First—
Holt .....193 Hillstrom 134
Second—
Mahle .....386 Niemann 196
Third—
Dallimore 266
Fourth—
Coook .....223 Sund 31
Shepherd 135
Fifth—
Selb 422
Sixth—
Adam ..... 44 Martin 54
Colledge 77
Seventh—
Corning 426
Eighth—
Mabon .....278 Schwabe 365
Ninth—
Snodgrass 421
Tenth—
Hackney 259
Eleventh—
Elder 350

DORAN THE NOMINEE

FORMER MAYOR RECEIVES ABOUT HALF THE REPUBLICAN VOTE

OTHERS WERE NOT IN IT

Wolterstorff Wins Out for Treasurer and McCardy Beat Thane—Hine and Fischout Win for Municipal Judges.

On the face of the partial returns received up to 3 o'clock Frank B. Doran received about one-half of the emaciated Republican vote cast for mayoralty candidates yesterday. Kiefer ran in second place and Warner a bad third, according to the same returns.

Wolterstorff, candidate for city treasurer, will probably lead the Republican ticket by a comfortable margin, with McCardy, who handed Thane an unmerciful whipping, in second place. Hine and Finehout, candidates for municipal judge, are relatively next in order, with Hine probably enjoying a shade the better of the total.

The leaders on the assembly ticket are Wheeler, Arnold, Craig, George Hammond, Donnelly, George Root and Hub Schurmeier. Each of the seven ran well up with the ticket, and in several instances all of them headed the ticket in their own wards.

The result of the Republican primaries is the severest commentary on the ticket which will come out of them. A liberal estimate places the total Republican vote at about 5,000, or less than 35 per cent of the normal party vote. On the semi-official returns from thirty-seven precincts Doran had 1,330 as against 650 for Kiefer and 452 for Warner. The vote polled by Seng, Robillard and Leighton would not collectively make a showing even in the extremely light Republican total and will undoubtedly be very much less than 10 per cent of the party vote. The results of the Kiefer canvass were entirely unexpected on all hands. He and his friends were cock sure of the nomination by a handsome majority and the entire anti-Kiefer forces read him into at best third place. That he will finish second is beyond question, but his second is a bad one. On the face of the first returns he will receive little more than one-half of the Doran vote. Kiefer fell down in the precincts that everyone was willing to concede him. Doran scooped him in several places in the Eighth ward. Warner did not realize his expectations anywhere. He was subjected to a bitter assault by the party organ and practically shut out from any newspaper support. His personal following included the best young workers in the party, and yesterday after 10 o'clock in the morning the Warner boosters were the only Republicans displaying any activity at the polling places. The handicap was too heavy for him though and his defeat by both Kiefer and Doran, with their lack of party prestige may reasonably be read to mean his political downfall.

SAY HE STOLE $100,000

NEW YORK AUTHORITIES CAUSE ARREST OF A BROKER.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Max C. Mayer, formerly a member of the brokerage firm of Rathborne, Mayer & Rathborne, was arrested today at Bayonne, N. J., charged with embezzlement of funds said to amount in all to $100,000. The charge was made by C. L. Rathborne & Son, successors of the firm of which Mayer was formerly a member.

"I did not intend running away," Mayer says. "I was in New York all day yesterday, and came out here only last night to spend the night with my mother."

MANLEY IS IN DOUBT

MAINE LEADER NOT SURE ABOUT TAKING FEDERAL OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Joseph H. Manley, the Maine member of the Republican national committee, left for his home in Augusta today, and will not give his answer to the proffer of the office of first assistant postmaster general until later.

KING'S NAME IS FORGED

LONDON BANK DISCOVERS CRIME AND HAS HOLDER ARRESTED.

LONDON, March 18.—King Edward's bank balance narrowly escaped a reduction to the extent of £229 this afternoon, by a forged indorsement of a check, which on its face was drawn "payable to bearer," by Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, keeper of the king's privy purse. The check was presented at Coutt's bank, where the cashier discovered the forgery. When the man who presented the check was questioned by the cashier, he ran away, but was captured and later remanded to prison. The prisoner gave the name of Alfred Reynolds.

REBELS WIN IN CHINA

ALL MANDARINS IN FANG CHENG KILLED AND TOWN LOOTED.

HONGKONG, March 18.—Gen. Ma has been defeated by the Kwang Si rebels who have taken possession of Fang Cheng (Feng Chuan.) They have killed or captured all the mandarins and have looted the town.

Gen. Ma attacked the rebel strongholds, but after an engagement lasting two days was forced to retreat. The rebels then established their headquarters at Fang Cheng.

The rebellion is spreading rapidly in the provinces of Kwang Si, Kwang Tung and Yun Nan.

The rebels prevent a junction of the government troops.

FEARS FRIENDS OF BOERS

BRITISH VICE CONSUL IN NEW ORLEANS ASKS PROTECTION.

Special to The Globe.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—George Van Sittart, British consul at New Orleans, declares his life and property in danger from Boers and Boer sympathizers in this city, and today appealed to the mayor and chief of police for police protection. He says that anonymous letters have grown numerous and threatening of late, and that suspicious men constantly stand around his consular office, as well as his home, contemplating, he believes, an attack on him. He asked, therefore, that a police force be stationed at both places.

Chief of Police Journee promised to investigate, and if there are any good grounds for Mr. Van Sittart's fears, the request will be granted. Police protection has been recently granted the British mule stations here, at the request of the British officers and Secretary of State Hay.

EVANS TO GO HIGHER

PENSION COMMISSIONER MAY BE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 18.—Close personal friends here of Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans claim to have information that President Roosevelt will make him secretary of the interior. It is said Secretary Hitchcock will resign soon, and that Evans will be offered his place. It is said the change will occur within thirty days.

PORT FREE FROM PLAGUE

NO NEW CASE REPORTED IN RIO JANEIRO IN THREE WEEKS.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, March 18.—No case of bubonic plague has been reported here for three weeks, and the port has been officially declared free from the plague.

FREE SLAVES BY WAR

PORTUGUESE TROOPS KILL FIFTY TRAFFICKERS IN MANKIND.

MOZAMBIQUE, Portuguese East Africa, March 18.—The Portuguese troops captured 162 slave dealers, and killed fifty others at Pemba bay, recently, when the government forces attacked twelve strongholds of the slave dealers, and liberated 790 slaves.

WIN FIGHT FOR AID OF CUBA

ADVOCATES OF RECIPROCITY HAVE A LARGE MAJORITY IN REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

MANY TEST VOTES TAKEN

Exciting Roll Calls Preceded by Forceful Address by Congressman Dick in Behalf of the Insurgents

FINAL BALLOT IS 85 TO 31

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The advocates of Cuban reciprocity scored a decisive victory tonight at the conference of Republican members of the house of representatives, the proposition of Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, for a 20 per cent reduction of duty, with the Sibley amendment, limiting the duration of the reduced rates to Dec. 1, 1903, being adopted by a vote of 85 nays to 31 nays. This result was reached at 11:30 o'clock, after a protracted debate, followed by a series of exciting roll calls. The first test was when Mr. Payne concluded the speechmaking with a motion for the previous question on all pending propositions.

This motion prevailed, 78 to 56. A vote was then taken on a substitute offered by Representative Dick, of Ohio, in behalf of those opposing the reciprocity plan, offering in its stead a plan of direct payment to Cuba covering several years. This was defeated, 57 to 79.

An amendment by Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, to take off the differential on refined sugar was defeated, 50 to 72.

The ways and means proposition for reciprocity with the Sibley amendment limiting its duration, was then agreed to, 85 to 31. While the voting was in progress quite a number of those who opposed the ways and means plan left the chamber.

In Haste for Action.

Republican members of the house of representatives met in general conference tonight to consider the Cuban tariff question, this being the fifth gathering held for the purpose of seeking to reconcile the differences existing on this subject. One hundred and forty members were in attendance, including Speaker Henderson, Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, and others who have figured prominently in the contest.

Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, proposed at the outset that the discussion be limited to an hour on each side, saying the arguments on the subject had been thoroughly exhausted and the time had come for action. This view was approved by the conference, with a reservation that the agreement did not necessitate a vote at the close of the two hours.

Chairman Payne made a statement of the difficulties encountered by the arbitrating conference which had been seeking for several days to bring the two elements together. He frankly confessed that nothing had been accomplished as each side had adhered firmly to its original position. Mr. Payne said that the position of the ways and means committee was in effect that presented by Mr. Sibley at the last conference, namely, for 20 per cent reciprocity, limited to December, 1903.

Dick Offers Reciprocity.

Representative Dick, of Ohio, one of the conferees of the element opposing the ways and means committee, agreed with Mr. Payne that no progress had been made by the arbitrating body toward reaching a solution. At the same time Mr. Dick said he was still hopeful of an ultimate agreement, and he urged deliberate action in order that harmony might prevail in the end. Mr. Dick closed by presenting resolutions representing the views of the conferees who had represented the element opposing the ways and means committee as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the committee on Ways and means be directed to report to the house a bill for the relief of Cuba, substantially embodying the following provisions:

"That the president be authorized to enter into a commercial agreement with the government of Cuba, when the same shall have been organized and established, whereby, on account of the relations which have existed between the United States and Cuba since 1898 and in consideration of such reduction of duties as shall be satisfactory to the president on goods, wares and merchandise, the growth or product of the United States imported into Cuba, he shall agree to pay each year to the government of Cuba a sum of money equivalent to 20 per centum of the moneys collected and paid into the treasury of the United States on goods, wares and merchandise, the growth or the product of the island of Cuba imported into this country.

Sure Cuba Would Benefit.

In support of these resolutions Mr. Dick submitted the following formal statement for his side:

"Adhering to the statement that we have heretofore made to this conference, expressing our reasons for opposing a reduction of the duties on the products of Cuba and in the interest of harmony and for the purpose of affording relief to Cuba, if such relief is needed, and mindful of the fact lately devoloped thta during the last fiscal year there was a deficit in the public treasury o the island of Cuba of nearly $500,000, we submit the foregoing resolution with the following additional statement of our reasons therefor:

First—It will afford relief both to the government and to the people of Cuba.

Second—It makes certain that Cuba and her people and no one else will be the beneficiaries of our action.

Third—By its adoption we keep faith with the people of this country and with the people of Cuba.

Fourth—It does not violate our national party platforms of 1896 and 1900.

Fifth—It does not disturb existing conditions in this country.

Sixth—It does not alter or modify any schedule of the present tariff law.

Seventh—It does not modify or disturb any present established industry or prevent its further development.

Eighth—It avoids an inopportune agitation of questions affecting industrial conditions of unparalled prosperity.

Ninth—It would secure reciprocal trade concessions from Cuba and give time to ascertain the value of such trade relations between the two republics under existing conditions.

Tenth—Its reciprocal features furnish a consideration which makes the proposed measure of undoubted constitutionality. It is as competent for congress to purchase trade concessions from foreign countries as to purchase naval or coaling stations.

Lacey in the Opposition.

Eleventh—It is sustained by precedent since the establishment of our government, and particularly by the legislation refunding duties collected on the products of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

Twelfth—It affords the means and opportunity for successfully inaugurating and permanently establishing the new government of Cuba during a time which the experience of all nations has shown will be its most critical period.

Thirteenth—It affords relief for the present adverse trade conditions affecting sugar approved by the conference abolishing sugar bounties.

Fourteenth—It discharges every obligation assumed by us under the provisions of the treaty of Paris, the Piatt amendment, and by our intervention guaranteeing the independence of Cuba.

Representative Lacey, of Iowa, supported the ways and means proposition, pointing out that the farm interests of his districts would reap benefits from Cuban concessions which enlarged the market for farm products.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, made a satirical speech as to the relief which the proposed reciprocal plan would give to Cuba. He declared that whereas Cuba's prospective production was 5,000,000 tons of sugar a year, by imposing our immigration laws upon them, and estimating the labor required for the full development of their resources, we were restricting their productive capacity to 800,000 tons annually.

The discussion of the Cuban reciprocity question, before final action was taken, became general, Mr. Boutell (Ill.), Mr. Sibley (Pa.), Mr. Morris (Minn.), Mr. Littlefield (Me.) and Mr. Burke, of South Dakota, speaking on various phases of the question.

Mr. Payne brought the discussion to a close with an earnest plea for the support of the reciprocity proposition, and a motion that the previous question be ordered on all pending questions. This brought the question to a decisive issue rather unexpectedly, and the voting began amid considerable excitement. The previous question was ordered by a vote of 77 yeas to 55 nays, which was the first decisive test of strength between the two contending elements.

The next vote was on the substitute offered by Mr. Dick earlier in the evening, representing the views of those opposed to the ways and means committee. Mr. Payne and Mr. Tawney, acting as tellers, announced that the substitute was defeated—57 to 79. After this vote quite a number of those in the minority withdrew from the chamber.

Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, one of the conferees on behalf of the beet sugar interests, offered an amendment taking off the differential on refined sugar. This was defeated—50 to 72.

This cleared the way for the final vote on the reciprocity proposition as brought forward by Mr. Payne, modified by the amendment of Mr. Sibley, limiting its duration to December, 1903. The vote was taken on these two propositions as a whole, resulting: Yes, 85; nays, 31.

Immediately following this vote the conference adjourned, and the long pending controversy over the Cuban reciprocity was determined so far as the Republican conference was concerned. It still remains to be dealt with in the house. The Payne resolution, as adopted tonight, gives the general form of a bill, authorizing the president to negotiate a commercial agreement with Cuba for reciprocal and equivalent concessions, by which the rates of duty shall be reduced at least 20 per cent and ad valorem on all articles imported from Cuba into the United States.

It also applies that the United States immigration and exclusion laws shall be enacted by the government of Cuba as a preliminary to reciprocity. The Sibley amendment, which is adopted as a part of the Payne resolution, recites that the foregoing 20 per cent reduction shall be "limited in its duration and effect to the first day of December, 1903."

HARBOR FRONT IN A BLAZE

Continued From First Page.

by pushing a cotton bale into the water, placing his family and himself on it and paddling ashore.

Hold Mongols at Piston Point.

Among the crew of the steamer Heathburn were thirty-two Chinamen. When the flames began to run over the vessel they all scampered to the pier for safety and began to make their way to the streets of Hoboken. There was a large force of customs officers on hand guarding property. As soon as these officials saw the frightened Chinamen they became alarmed that the aliens would make an illegal entry into the country, so with drawn pistols they ordered the Chinese to halt. The command was heeded, and then, surrounded by guards, the foreigners were marched to a pier some distance away and there locked up, under surveillance for the night.

The captain of the Heathburn was not aboard. His wife and children were rescued by the mate.

The fire was fought by Hoboken and Jersey City fire engines, and from the waterside by tugs and New York fire department boats. Employes of the Holland-America and Bremen steamship lines assisted these forces, as did the crew of the United States ship Portsmouth, lying at the pier next above the Phoenix line. This vessel is in use by the Jersey naval reserve as a training ship, and is in command of Lieut. Davenport. It was through their efforts that the Tonawanda's captain and his family were saved.

Other Deaths May Follow.

The fire started about 8:35 o'clock, and by 11:30 it was well under control. The British Queen, still ablaze, was towed out into the river. Three lighters, all afire, were directed down the river by tugs, but owing to the wind and current they once or twice came near setting fire to property on the New York side. Two of them finally drifted to the east shore of Governor's Island, setting fire to the new landing pier there.

The army officers' quarters were greatly endangered, and the soldiers stationed on the island were employed in fighting the flames.

The excitement attending the fire having subsided, the Hoboken police reported that five longshoremen were in the hospital there suffering from burns. One of these, Patrick Hussey, is almost sure to die, and the child of the captain of the Tonawanda is in a dangerous condition. The captain and his wife are also at the hospital.

AIDS RICH BY CHARITY

GOVERNMENT MAKES $15,000,000 GIFT IN BOND PURCHASES.

Special to The Globe.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, who has paid but one brief visit