The Evening Times

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BOERS READY TO RESIST

Joubert Gathering His Army Northeast of Bloemfontein.

Fifty Thousand Burghers Concentrated at Winberg—General Roberts' Cavalry Comes Into Touch With the Larger Force, and Fighting on a Small Scale Begins—The British Preparing to Advance—The Relief of Mafeking in Prospect. The March to Pretoria Likely to Be Attended With Military Hardships.

LONDON, March 2.—Despatches received here from South Africa indicate that the "On to Pretoria" march will not be a dress parade. Despatches show that fifty thousand Boers are at Winberg, sixty miles to the northeast of Bloemfontein, and desperate fighting is ahead of Lord Roberts' army. Seven thousand Boers are now on his immediate front and another force is reported to the southwest.

Fighting on a small scale has already begun, the British cavalry having come into touch with the larger force to the eastward. Lord Roberts, who, with Lord Kitchener and staff, visited Kimberley yesterday, started for Paardeberg again today, and the advance on Bloemfontein will probably begin immediately. It is likely that as soon as Roberts approaches Bloemfontein the Boers will evacuate the place. They will not, it is declared, make any real attempt to repel the British there, as the country is not suited to their tactics.

Anxious for News From Roberts.

Now that the wave of rejoicing over the raising of the seige of Ladysmith has expended itself, interest is transferred to Roberts, and news from the main British army is anxiously awaited. It is recognized that the real work of the war is beginning, that the invasion of British territory has been rolled back. There is not the slightest sign of yielding on the part of the Boers. On the contrary they are preparing to make a desperate stand against the British. The two republics, it is said, have 75,000 men in the field. They have a big force of the best modern artillery, and the supply of cartridges for their Mauser rifles is ample for a year. With this army they can hold the mountain ranges and passes which make the Transvaal a great natural fortification against a very big invading force.

The figures, as to the number of men in the field, are given by Colonel Albrecht, the German artillery officer captured with Cronje, who is well acquainted with all the details of the Boer army matters. The army concentrating at Winberg is under General Joubert himself. This announcement is made by Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Transvaal.

Dr. Leyds does not say what the remainder of the republican forces will do while Joubert is meeting Roberts, but it is likely that a large part of them will guard the passes of the Drakensberg range to the northward at Laing's Nek and to the northwestward at Ward Van Reenen's to prevent Buller from breaking through from Natal. It is thought that Buller will not be able to attempt any advance in that direction for some time. Not only are White's forces exhausted by their terrible experience through the four months' siege, but his own men need recuperation after their series of battles, and besides, it is said, he is handicapped by want of proper transport.

Skirmishing Begins.

This is the despatch just received from Paardeberg, reporting the concentration of the Boers in Roberts' immediate front:

"It is understood that some 7,000 Boers are concentrating on the British front. The British cavalry is in touch with them to the eastward and skirmishing began this morning. The Boers are also spread in force to the southwest. The British are well and cheerful."

The country in which Joubert is assembling his forces is said to be admirably suited for defence. It resembles that around Ladysmith, so that Roberts may have a taste of the sort of work that Buller has been doing since December. Ridges and kopjes are everywhere, and on these Joubert's men are working like beavers, throwing up entrenchments, getting guns into position, and preparing traps for the British soldiers.

Other despatches from Paardeberg this morning state that the Boers, despite Cronje's capture, are still active in the southern part of the Free State. The force of 7,000, presumably under the command of Dewet, who attempted to join Cronje, but was held back by Roberts, is operating east of Paardeberg and south of Bloemfontein with artillery. General French has been hurried with his cavalry division to engage the Boers, and by this time has probably had a fight. To the southwest of Paardeberg, also, the Boers are reported in large numbers, and a portion of Kelly-Kenny's force has been sent to strengthen General Roberts' line of communication south. The Remington scouts have been active in locating the Boers, and report they are still in large numbers to the south, west, and east.

Roberts' Flying Column.

General Roberts will not attempt an immediate advance on Bloemfontein in force, but will send forward a stray flying column to make a formidable reconnoissance. The report that Joubert has picked Winberg, sixty miles northeast of Bloemfontein, makes military experts wonder if Roberts will allow the Boer commander to again pick his own battleground. There is a strong belief here that Mafeking will be relieved very shortly and that a march to Pretoria will be begun from that point.

A despatch from the Boer headquarters at Bloemfontein, dated March 1, says: "In a fight south of Rensburg it is reported that 500 Port Elizabeth volunteers were completely routed. Two hundred were killed and wounded and thirty were taken prisoners, including one officer.

"The British cavalry and artillery are again advancing in the direction of Colesberg. The Orange River is running high."

Under today's date General Snyman reports as follows from Molopo: "Colonel Plumer's flying column attempted last week to approach Mafeking from the northwest, but has again returned to Gaberones. The federal trenches are now within 250 yards of the besieged town inside of which much fever is reported."

All the correspondents, including Rudyard Kipling, reiterate the necessity of sending more horses to the British at once. Kipling cabled the "Allahabad Pioneer," urging India to send more mounts. The "Pioneer" doubts that this can be done without impairing the efficiency of the Indian army.

Other despatches from the seat of war say it is believed that the Boers have deserted Zululand. Looted property has been restored on the border of the Umvoti country.

MAJUBA DAY IN PRETORIA.

President Kruger Conducts Services at Dopper Church.

PRETORIA, March 1 (via Lourenco Marques, March 1, 2 p. m.).—The anniversary of Majuba Hill was celebrated yesterday throughout the Transvaal and Orange Free State as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. President Kruger addressed a vast congregation at the Dopper (Baptist) Church. Among other things, he said that dark clouds were still covering the land, but faith in the Almighty and in the justice of their cause would carry the federal forces to a successful issue of the struggle.

A despatch from the Boer commander at Ladysmith says there has been heavy fighting again at the Tugela and in the vicinity of Pieters Hill. The Ladysmith garrison made two desperate sorties yesterday (February 28). Both were repulsed. Lieutenant Best and twenty-three Fusiliers surrendered yesterday. The lieutenant stated that they were all who were left of his regiment, which was decimated in last Friday's battle. British prisoners state their casualties in the vicinity of the Tugela in the last two months exceed in number the Ladysmith garrison.

ROBERTS AT KIMBERLEY.

Heartily Welcomed and Congratulated by the Burgher Council.

LONDON, March 2.—Generals Roberts and Kitchener arrived at Kimberley yesterday and were heartily welcomed by the Burgher Council. In reply to the felicitations of the council, Lord Roberts said it had afforded him great pleasure to assist Kimberley in its time of trouble. As he had a day off he availed himself of the opportunity to pay a visit, but he added that he must leave the city Friday.

This disproves the stories which stated that Field Marshal Lord Roberts was already on his way to Bloemfontein, and that Lord Kitchener was at Arundel, Cape Colony.

GENERAL BULLER'S LOSSES.

Large Casualties Among Officers and Men in Recent Fighting.

LONDON, March 2.—Details of General Buller's fighting show that large casualties are to be expected. The Somersetshire regiment, which was under fire for five hours on February 21, had seventy-three casualties, according to a list issued by the War Office today.

The War Office has also issued a list of casualties among General Buller's officers on February 27. Six officers were killed and twenty-five wounded. General Barton, commander of the Fusilier brigade (Sixth Brigade), of the Third Division, is among the wounded.

PRAISE FOR BULLER.

Cape Town Englishmen Admire His Persistency.

CAPE TOWN, March 2.—The English here are loud in their praises of General Buller for keeping his men attacking for twelve days after having suffered three repulses. It is regarded as a great triumph for him as a leader. Refugees from the Transvaal are elated over the surrender of Cronje and the raising of the siege at Ladysmith.

The prisoners taken at Paardeberg include many men who were prominent in the anti-English party in the Transvaal, and who were supposed to be President Kruger's closest advisers.

SUPPLIES FOR LADYSMITH.

Buller Reports the Arrival of Seventy-three Wagon Loads.

LONDON, March 2.—The War Office has received the following despatch from General Buller:

"Nelthorpe, March 2—(8 a. m.).—Seventy-three wagon loads of supplies are now entering Ladysmith. The first eleven are filled with hospital comforts."

SICK AND SHORT OF FOOD.

The Ladysmith Garrison Had Nearly Reached Its Limit.

LONDON, March 2.—The "Times" correspondent at Ladysmith, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says: "We could possibly have held out for six weeks longer, but sickness and the paucity of ammunition would have limited our power of resisting assaults like that of January 6.

"Originally there were 12,000 soldiers, 2,000 civilians, and 4,000 natives in the town. Eight thousand of the soldiers passed through the hospital. The death rate was low until January. The increase was due to the exhaustion of medicines. It is impossible to exaggerate the privations of the sick since the middle of January. Once a man was down, he was practically lost.

"The rations of the fighting men were just sufficient to keep them together. The last fortnight saw the majority of the field batteries unhorsed and the guns permanently posted and the carriage drivers converted into infantry. A line of defence was constructed in view of the final contingency should the outer works be carried.

"Since the siege began the following casualties have occurred: Killed, 24 officers and 225 men; died of disease, 6 officers and 240 men; wounded, 70 officers and 520 men, a total of 1,195. This list does not include the casualties among the white civilians."

THE NEWS IN HALIFAX.

General Buller's Victory Causes Universal Rejoicing.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 2.—The news of General Dundonald's success at Ladysmith was the signal for general jubilation in Halifax.

Bunting was thrown out all over the city. The military were particularly joyful. Gen. Lord William Seymour ordered the Citadel staff to be dressed with flags, something that is done only on national holidays. General Seymour also ordered a battery of royal artillery to fire a salute of twenty-one guns, but subsequently he countermanded this because General Buller was still fighting.

"As soon as Buller gets in and the beleaguered city is fully relieved a royal salute will be fired from the Citadel," said General Seymour.

Cronje Kept From the Public Gaze.

LONDON, March 2.—General Cronje and wife passed Orange River Station on the night of February 28. The most elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the public from seeing them. Even British officers were not allowed to enter the railway station.

$1.25 To Baltimore and Return $1.25 via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, March 3 and 4, good to return until Monday, March 5. All trains except Congressional Limited.

MESSAGE ON PORTO RICO

Mr. McKinley's Plan to Meet the Island's Financial Need.

He Recommends to Congress That Dingley Law Revenues Be Appropriated for the Use and Benefit of the Insular Government—Necessity for Providing Immediate Relief.

Before leaving for New York this morning the President met the members of the Cabinet who were in the city, and briefly discussed a few important matters. Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, and Wilson were absent.

Before the Cabinet meeting Speaker Henderson and Representive Cooper called together, and held a short conference with the President, afterward leaving in a carriage for the Capitol. The Speaker declined to say what had been the purport of his visit, but from the fact that Senators Allison and Foraker also called together and were closeted with the President, and the interest in the Senate's action on the Porto Rican Tariff bill, the latter subject it is believed was discussed.

Senator Beveridge saw the President on this important question, and, it is said, assured him that his friends in that body were strong enough to temper the bill which it was reached so as to adjust its provisions in a way satisfactory to the Administration and to the mass of the people.

Immediately prior to his departure from the White House, the President signed and sent to Congress the following special message on the Porto Rican tariff question:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"Since the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 18th day of October, 1898, the United States has collected on products coming from that island to the ports of the United States the duties fixed by the Dingley act and amounting to $2,095,455.88 and will continue to collect under said law until Congress shall otherwise direct. Although I had the power, and, having in mind the best interests of the people of the island, used it, to modify duties on goods and products entering into Porto Rico, I did not have the power to remit or modify duties on Porto Rican products coming into the ports of the United States. In view of the pressing necessity for immediate revenue in Porto Rico for conducting the Government there and for the extension of public education, and in view also of the provisional legislation just inaugurated by the House of Representatives, and for the purpose of making the principle embodied in that legislation applicable to the immediate past as well as to the immediate future, I recommend that the above sum so collected and the sums hereafter collected under existing law shall without waiting for the enactment of the general legislation now pending, be appropriated for the use and benefit of the island.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

"Executive Mansion, March 2, 1900."

A TRIBUTE TO GENERAL WHITE.

Said to Possess One of the Rarest Gifts of a Leader.

LONDON, March 2.—The "Times" says a tribute to General White for possessing one of the greatest and rarest gifts of a leader, namely, knowing how to maintain the spirits of men through a long, dreary period, not merely of danger and suffering, but of hope deferred. It adds:

"To General Buller and the relieving force a similar tribute must be paid. Seldom has the absolute confidence of a general in his men been more strikingly displayed. Never was the confidence more completely justified. General Joubert and the burghers made a grand defence, and the skill with which they had us in check until the very latest moment and then withdrew must excite the admiration of competent critics."

EDICT OF THE DUTCH CHURCH.

It Refers to Alleged Indignities Suffered by the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, March 2.—The news of the relief of Ladysmith caused unbounded enthusiasm here. An immense crowd gathered around the governor's house, where they cheered and sang patriotic songs. The crowd invaded Parliament House and insisted upon hoisting the union jack, which now for the first time since the war commenced waves over the legislative chamber.

The Dutch Reformed Church has issued a manifesto aiming to "correct misunderstandings." It contains the following:

"We solemnly declare that we never met the slightest trace of a conspiracy to oust the British from South Africa. Whether our people will continue to resist the severe strain on their loyalty after the indignities to which many of them have been exposed since the commencement of the war we cannot undertake to predict. We sometimes fear—and our fears are not altogether unfounded—that unless wiser and more conciliatory counsel prevails, the Dutch in Cape Colony, hitherto as loyal as any of Her Majesty's subjects in any part of the Empire, may be driven into disaffection."

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The Estimates Call for 430,000 Men and 61,499,400 Pounds.

LONDON, March 2.—The British Army estimates for the coming financial year of 1900-1901 have been issued. They provide for an increase to 430,000 men and a total net expenditure of £61,499,400 against 184,853 men and an expenditure of £20,617,200 as originally voted for the current financial year, showing an increase of 215,147 in the number of men and of £40,812,200 in the money expenditures.

The foregoing figures for the current year do not include the supplementary estimates of October and February.

Relief for the Baker Family.

Representative Roberts has introduced in the House a joint resolution "for the relief of Mrs. Baker and family." This refers to the widow and children of the colored postmaster of Lake City, S. C., who was killed during the race troubles February 21, 1898. An appropriation of $8 a month is specified. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads.

Nominated by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

To be first lieutenant—
Second Lieut. JOHN P. WADE, Fifth Cavalry.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

To be surgeon—
Passed Assistant Surgeon JOHN F. URIE.
To be passed assistant surgeon—
Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM M. WHEELER.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach. For schedule, see page 7.

FOR PORTO RICAN RELIEF.

The House Passes a Bill After Spirited Debate.

Soon after the House had assembled this morning the message from the President recommending the immediate appropriation of the customs collected in the United States on Porto Rican importations since the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards October 18, 1898, was read and the air was at once charged with the electricity of a fierce political fight. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee was on his feet, and when the applause from the Republicans at the close of the reading ceased, he shouted, stretching his long arm toward the Republican side: "I hope the recommendation will meet with favor on that side."

Instantly Mr. Cannon was in the aisle, waving an official looking paper in his hand, shaking his head, and speaking with indignation, retorted: "We'll see if it meets with favor on that side. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill which I send to the clerk's desk."

The bill was read. It appropriates $2,-095,455.88, the amount of customs dues collected on Porto Rican products up to January 1, 1900, to the relief of the people of that island, and authorizes the same use of such subsequent customs collected under existing law, until Congress otherwise orders.

Mr. Richardson—You'd better do it today, or you'll change your minds by tomorrow. (Laughter.)

No objection was made to the consideration of the bill, but Mr. Richardson asked if there was to be any debate.

Mr. Cannon said the bill presented a plain question. The people of the island were starving and in need of relief. He would be glad to have it disposed of without debate, but "what proposition has the gentleman to make?"

For a minute or two Mr. Richardson stood irresolute. After consultation with his colleagues, he said that he would like twenty minutes' debate.

Mr. Cannon—All right—twenty minutes on a side.

He made the first speech, saying with much impressiveness, that under the terms of the bill, and until other legislation was adopted the Sugar and the Tobacco Trusts would have to pay the full Dingley law tariff on their importations of tobacco and sugar now in Porto Rican warehouses, the money to go for the benefit of the people of that island. "Storm-swept and starving," said Mr. Cannon, "you've shed crocodile tears over their condition. Come up now and vote for this bill."

A number of Democrats wanted to ask Mr. Cannon questions, but he declined to yield, saying: "Ask the gentleman from Tennessee a question; I'm for the bill."

Mr. Bailey followed, opposing the bill. He said that, had he fairly understood the measure when the request for unanimous consent was made, he should have taken the responsibility of objection. "For," he said, "I never will agree to turn the Treasury over to any one man, be he the President or anybody else."

He agreed that if the people of Porto Rico were to be made the victims of an unjust and unequal tax, then there should be atonement made in the way of restitution, but it ought to be made by Congress and not by the President. He would never consent to the return of that money, but by a regular appropriation bill introduced in the regular way. Nothing, he said, better illustrated the dangers of the new policy entered on by the Republican party than this bill.

Messrs. Berry, Bell, Bailey, and Grosvenor also spoke.

After a further lively discussion the relief bill was passed by a vote of 162 to 107.

THE MESSAGE REFERRED.

The President's Recommendations Sent to a Senate Committee.

The message from the President concerning the Porto Rican tariff was read in the Senate shortly after noon, and was, at the request of Mr. Foraker, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A resolution offered by Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota was adopted calling upon the President for a statement as to the number of saloons established in Manila since the date of American occupation, by whom they were conducted, the nationality of their patrons, and what kind of liquors are dispensed therein. The resolution also requests the President to inform the Senate whether as Commander-in-Chief of the Army it is not in his power to suppress the saloons in Manila and to prohibit the sale of liquors to United States soldiers.

DISCUSSING QUAY'S CASE.

Mr. Hoar Addresses the Senate in the Pennsylvanian's Behalf.

In the Senate today the resolution against the right of Matthew S. Quay to occupying a seat as Senator under appointment from the Governor of Pennsylvania, was taken up and Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate against the resolution and in support of Mr. Quay's claim. He stated some points in the history of the framing of the Constitution to show, he said, how much the country at large was interested in having the Senate always full, and how little the idea it concerned the State alone was in the mind of the convention and of the people.

He spoke of the importance of even a single vote in the Senate. A single vote two years ago would have changed the entire policy of the country in regard to Cuba, and a single vote had saved Andrew Johnson from being deprived of his office as President of the United States. And now was it to be supposed that the framers of the Constitution had contemplated the idea that the great State of Pennsylvania should be shorn of half its strength in the Senate? That was the proposition now pending.

Mr. Turley, who made the report against Mr. Quay, asked whether there had been a case since 1825 where a Senator had been seated on the appointment of a Governor when the Legislature had had an opportunity to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Hoar replied that there had not been a case exactly in point with the present one, and argued that the precedents in such matters were the least reliable of all precedents. He added that the question never would be settled until it was settled in favor of the right of the State, of the right of the Senate, of the right of the whole people of the country, and never was so imperative as it was today, that every State should have its quota in the Senate and that every seat should be full.

He said that he had been receiving piles of letters for the last ten weeks, arguing for the decision of the question on the writers' views as to the character of the gentleman appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania. Such a course, he said, could not find support in the United States as it had found support recently in France where a man had been condemned on popular clamor, and against the evidence. If the Constitution written 113 years ago meant anything that meaning was to stand for every case and for all time.

Bought a Court House Site.

ELKINS, W. Va., March 2.—The County Court of Randolph county has decided to appropriate $2,000 for the site of the new Coutr House and jail in Wees addition, in this place. Former Senator Henry G. Davis and Senator Stephen B. Elkins offered free sites, but the Wees location, overlooking the town, was decreed the most eligible.

CHAIRMAN JONES' VIEWS

Democrats Accept the Issue Raised by the Tariff Bill.

Republican Discrimination Against the Porto Ricans Denounced as Monstrous—Majority Leaders Forced to Recognize the Growing Sentiment Against Their Policy.

Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, this morning sounded the keynote of his party's campaign in this ringing phrase:

"The Constitution follows the flag."

Senator Jones reached his committee room shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. A great pile of telegrams and letters had accumulated on his desk even at that early hour. Most of them were on political subjects and many of them dealt directly with the Porto Rican Tariff bill and the tremendous issues it involves.

"I have no time now to discuss the political phases of the Porto Rican bill," said Senator Jones to a Times representative, "further than to say that the Democrats accept the issue tendered by the Republicans. Porto Rico has been annexed to the United States. It is an integral part of the country. The flag proclaims our sovereignty there, and the Constitution follows the flag. The Republican proposition that we can enact discriminating legislation against the Porto Ricans and Porto Rican products is monstrous. We will fight it in the Senate to the limit of our strength. And we will fight it before the people from now until the ballots are cast in November."

Senator Foraker's favorable report of the bill at the close of yesterday's session of the Senate caused general surprise. It had been confidently believed that the bill would be held up for some time until the Republican managers could learn the sober second thought of the country on the great principles touched by the measure. It is now believed to be the unyielding intention of the promoters of the bill to rush it through with all possible speed. The bill now has a place upon the Senate Calendar as unfinished business. Senator Foraker has served notice that he will call it up at 2 o'clock next Tuesday. It is not yet possible to foretell how much time will be devoted to its consideration. It is believed, however, that it will consume more time than any other measure that has yet or will come before the Senate at this session.

Solidly Against the Bill.

The Democrats and the Populists, it is stated, will be solidly arrayed against it. The only exceptions possibly will be that small coterie of Democrats who have been co-operating with the Republicans on other important party measures. It is thought not impossible that Senators Aldrich and Nelson can rally a sufficient number of their Republican colleagues against the bill to assist the Democrats in defeating it. This, however, is suggested only as the barest possibility.

The programme of the opposition has not yet been arranged. It is not known what parliamentary methods, if any, will be resorted to in the hope of defeating it. Filibustering is being advocated, but some of the Democratic Senators are said to be averse to adopting that sort of tactics. They may be content simply to define the party policy, and, realizing their inability to compass the measure's defeat, go before the country on the issues as made up.

House Republicans this morning, as a rule, displayed a more pronounced feeling of uneasiness than even on yesterday. They are beginning to hear from their constituents in a way that is far from reassuring. None of them approached would talk for publication. The Indiana House Republicans appeared particularly depressed. The news from their State indicates that a dangerous revolt already has been started.

Judge Crumpacker, who, it is now recalled, made a speech in the House a year ago, defining the position of opposition to his party, which caused him to vote with the Democrats against the Porto Rican bill, is being boomed for Governor by the independent Republicans of Indiana.

"I regret that a movement to run me for governor has been started," said Judge Crumpacker this morning. "I have no desire to be Governor of Indiana. I very greatly prefer to remain in the House. I marked out my course on the questions involved in the Porto Rican bill in a speech I made in the House a year ago, and my vote on the bill was no surprise to my constituents. It is easier for me to move straight ahead after I get my bearings than it is to turn around and go back. This is all I care to say."

Strengthens the Democracy.

Representative B. F. Caldwell of the Springfield district declares the passage of the Porto Rican bill makes Illinois debatable ground. "This iniquity," said Mr. Caldwell, "added to the single gold standard bill, the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, the partiality to England in the Boer war and other misdeeds of the Republican Administration strengthens the Democracy in my State more than can be understood by people who do not live in Illinois. Then, too, the Tanner-Cullom factional fight is another contributing cause to the general weakening process operating on the Republican party in Illinois. If the Democrats nominate a strong State ticket this year we will sweep everything before us in Illinois, including the electoral vote and the United States Senatorship."

"The Porto Rican bill," said Representative Dougherty of Missouri, who made one of the most telling short speeches against the measure, "is the first legislative step in the nation's march toward imperialism. It has given the Democrats a new and vital issue and has put the Republicans on the run."

Redemption of Revenue Stamps.

The Senate Finance Committee has favorably reported a bill for the redemption of internal revenue stamps which have been accidentally rendered unfit for use, improperly or unnecessarily used, paid in error, or wrongfully collected. It authorizes the refunding of the amount paid for such stamps or the issue of new stamps under regulations to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Legal Affairs in the Navy.

Mr. Griffith yesterday introduced a bill in the House which provides that appointments to the office of Judge Advocate General in the Navy Department shall not be limited to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, but lawyers and civilians are made eligible. The second section provides that any officer pleading with the Navy Department for any right in law shall, on application, receive a personal hearing by the Secretary of the Navy and be confronted by the Judge Advocate General. Nothing shall be used against any officer secretly, but shall be fully made known to him by the Navy Department in writing. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE.

Mr. McKinley and His Party Leave for New York.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Dr. P. M. Rixey, B. F. Barnes, Executive Clerk; Assistant Secretary George B. Cortelyou, Adjutant General Corbin, and Miss Mary Barber left the city this morning in the special car Oceanic, attached to the regular 11 o'clock train, over the Pennsylvania Railroad for New York. The object of President McKinley's visit to New York is to attend the fourteenth annual banquet of the New York Ohio Society, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow night at which he will be the guest of honor.

The party arrived at the station this morning about fifteen minutes before the train started and occupied seats in the rear of the car. A large basket of White House roses and lilies was handed in shortly after their arrival. The President wore a bouquet of forget-me-nots, while Mrs. McKinley held a large bouquet of the same flowers.

On another track stood the private car assigned to Secretary Root and his party who started on their trip to Cuba at 11:15 o'clock. This party was made up of Secretary Root, Mrs. Root, Miss Root, Col. W. H. Carter, W. S. Cooney, Private Secretary, and several clerks. Secretary Root and his wife and daughter left their car to call on the President and when they came down the steps to go to their train they received a farewell greeting from those in the President's car. The Secretary will go over the Southern Railroad to Port Tampa. Secretary Hitchcock and a number of prominent men were at the depot to see the President and Secretary Root depart.

While no arrangements have been made for the President to make a speech at the banquet tomorrow night, he will probably be induced to make a few remarks. William L. Strong, former Mayor of New York, is a prominent member of the Ohio Society and a personal friend of the President. While in the metropolis the party will stop at the Hotel Manhattan.

THE CAMPAIGN IN LUZON.

Five Hundred Spanish Prisoners Taken From the Bandits.

MANILA, March 2.—Acting on information brought here by a boatload of Spanish prisoners who had escaped from the insurgents, the transport Alava, with fifty marines from the cruiser Brooklyn, was sent to the Gulf of Ragalef, on the south coast of Luzon, and succeeded in rescuing 500 Spanish prisoners and 10 Americans.

Over 100 bandits, as the rebels are now called, surprised the men of the Third Cavalry at Naimacpacan, in the province of La Union, North Luzon, last Monday. They killed one of the cavalrymen and captured the horses and a supply train. Troops are now hunting a gang of 500 of these bandits in the mountains.

On Wednesday twenty-five bandits crossed the Pasig at Mandaloyan and raided Santa Ana, which is only four miles from Manila. They were dispersed by the residents of the town.

Brigadier General Funston recently marched a force from San Isidro to Baler, the scene of Lieutenant Gillmore's capture, for the purpose of garrisoning that place. He returned to Manila yesterday by water and reports everything quiet along the east coast.

MANY SOLDIERS ILL.

The War Department Sends More Surgeons to Manila.

The War Department continues to send surgeons to Manila, and from reports received by the Surgeon General it is believed that sickness among the soldiers in the Philippines is on the increase. The return of the hospital ship Missouri a few days ago with 300 patients confirms the report that many of the soldiers are suffering from dysentery and other diseases. The rainy season is only a month or two off and the War Department is preparing to care for the hundreds of men who it is expected will become afflicted with fever and tropical diseases.

The following surgeons have been ordered to San Francisco to sail from there to Manila: Porter V. Ballou, from Louisville, Ky.; Frederick D. Branch, from Albany, N. Y.; George W. Ely, from Pittsburg, Pa.; Samuel Friedman, from New York city, N. Y.; George H. R. Gosman, from Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESCUED MANY PRISONERS.

Americans and Spaniards Brought Safely to Manila.

Secretary Long received from Admiral Watson today a cable despatch giving an account of the returning to Manila of a large number of Spanish and American prisoners from the Gulf of Rajay, in the southern part of Luzon. The Gibbons referred to is Lieut. John Gibbons whose home is at Grand Rapids, Mich. Following is the despatch:

Manila, March 1, 1900.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

Armed transport Alava received from Military Governor Sunday, commissioned immediately Gibbons in command with crew and marines from Brooklyn. Proceeded on same day on information received to Gulf Rajay; returned today with 500 rescued Spanish prisoners, 8 American soldiers, 2 officers of Hospital ship Relief, and 3 surrendered Filipino officers. Promptness and zeal of Gibbons and detachment highly commended. All well. Boatswain Mate Janeschka surrendered by insurgents February 10.

WATSON.

TRANSPORT THOMAS SAILS.

The Vessel Leaves San Francisco for the Philippines.

Depot Quartermaster Long telegraphed the War Department today of the sailing of the transport Thomas yesterday from San Francisco for the Philippines. His despatch follows:

"Transport Thomas sailed 12 o'clock noon today, direct for Manila, with eight officers, five acting assistant surgeons, thirty-three recruits, five Signal Corps men, fifty Hospital Corps men, twelve female nurses, and seven civilians; also full capacity of freight, commissary, and miscellaneous supplies."

A FRACAS IN RICHMOND.

Lawmakers Indulge in a Free Fight Over Election Affairs.

RICHMOND, Va., March 2.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections was treated to a lively scene this morning, during which fisticuffs were indulged in, pistols were drawn, and there was a general and vigorous fight in the committee room in the capitol.

The trouble arose over charges made before the committee by S. S. Lambeth, of Norfolk, belonging to the Reform party of that city, against John Whitehead, member of the House from Norfolk, in connection with the actions of the latter while judge of election in Norfolk.

Whitehead characterized the statement of Lambeth as a lie, and then the trouble began. Pistols were drawn by several, but were not discharged.

When the smoke of battle cleared away, it was found that Whitehead and Lyons, both of Norfolk, had been slightly cut on their heads. The trouble ended at this point. Friends interfered and peace was reestablished. More trouble is feared.

$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

March 3 and 4, good for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited.

CLARK ENQUIRY CLOSING

The Montana Senatorial Investigation Nearing Its End.

Only Two More Witnesses to Be Called by the Memorialists—The Argument Will Consume But a Few Hours—Representative Campbell Again on the Witness Stand.

The Montana Senatorial enquiry is drawing to a close. Representative Campbell, counsel-in-chief for the memorialists against Senator W. A. Clark, announced this morning that they have but two more witnesses to call in rebuttal and that their examination-in-chief would be brief.

Former Senator Faulkner, leading counsel for Senator Clark, announced that his rebuttal would consume but little time. The committee has one witness whom it deems important and who is so far unknown to either the defence or the prosecution. The case will then be ready for argument and this it is understood will consume but a few hours on each side.

There was an unusually small attendance of spectators at the hearing today.

Senator Pritchard announced that he and Senator Pettus had examined certain accounts of Messrs. Bickford, McDermott, and C. W. Clark, and that they would go over these accounts with counsel in the room of the Committee on Commerce at 2:15 o'clock.

Representative Campbell returned to the stand. He said he desired to correct an impression which former Senator Faulkner said he (the witness) had left on his mind. Mr. Campbell said that when he testified that he severed his connection with Mr. Clark because he did not desire to take part in a boodle campaign, he did not intend to convey the impression that he knew that money was to be corruptly used. He meant only to convey the impression that he did not desire to take part in a campaign in which money was to be lavishly used.

Mr. Campbell then presented a general statement of the amount of money he had expended during the Wellcome disbarment proceedings and the Senatorial enquiry. The full amount was given as $21,-764.45. This included all money paid to attorneys, witnesses, and detectives. Another of the items, though not bearing directly on the case at bar, was the expenditure of $10,000 for the purchase and support of certain newspapers in Montana, among them being the "Livingston Enterprise" and the "Bozeman Chronicle." The witness affirmed directly and positively that these papers were not sustained for the purpose of attacking Mr. Clark, nor were they sustained for the purpose of advocating Dalyism, but solely in the interest of good government.

The next witness was State Senator Henry L. Meyers, who was recalled. He was asked concerning Ben Hill's original affidavit. He said that so far as the affidavit related to him it was in the main true, but that the testimony given by Hill on the witness stand in repudiation of that affidavit was false. Mr. Meyers said that during the session of the Legislature Hill was an active Clark worker and had on several occasions come to him and said that Senator Clark desired to see him in his room and that if he (the witness) would vote for Clark, he would be paid $25,000. The proposition was repeatedly made. After the Whiteside exposure, the Clark people offered the witness, he said, $40,000 to leave the State of Montana. Mr. Meyers denounced the testimony of Charles W. Clark, so far as it related to him, and said it "was absolutely false."

James W. Kemper was next sworn. He said he had known E. P. Woods, of Ravalli county, intimately for twenty-five years. In 1892 he had loaned Woods a sum of money on his ranch. No interest was paid between 1892 and 1899. In January, 1899, during the session of the Legislature, a man came over from Helena and paid him the interest and principal, in all $6,800. This man was an attorney by the name of Bullard.

E. P. Woods was a member of the Legislature. The deed which Kemper made to Mrs. Woods was never recorded and was given to Bullard as an escrow to be held by him until the Woods should repay the mortgage. The transaction was practically a transfer of the trust originally held by the witness. Mr. Birney offered an abstract of the title to Woods' property showing no mortgage on it. It is contended by the sponsors of Senator Clark that the trust on Woods' ranch was bought—or that Woods was paid about $7,-000 that he should vote for Clark. Mr. Bickford, a Clark agent, testified that Charles W. Clark gave him $7,000 to "take care of Woods' trust," but that he did not so employ the money.

Miles Finlan, of Butte, was next sworn. He gave his occupation as that of mining. He was elected to the Montana Legislature in 1898, and was a member of the House of Representatives during the Senatorial contest. He was an anti-Clark man. He knew nothing of the $20,000 produced by Whiteside until he saw it in possession of the investigating committee.

"Did you contribute any part of that money?"

"No, sir; I do not give up money that easy."

Mr. Birney offered himself as a witness to refute some statements made by Hill.

Senator Hoar said that the statement which had been made at the time by Mr. Birney as a lawyer would be considered by the committee as having been made under oath, and that any imputation not answered by that statement would not be considered by the committee. It was decided that Mr. Birney need not testify.

The prosecution called the name of E. L. Whitmore, but he did not respond. Whitmore was one of the Clark workers and accompanied Charlie Clark and Frank Corbett on the special train from Butte to Helena on Sunday, August 5, 1899, the day on which Corbett and Justice Pigott, of the Montana Supreme Court, held the interview which has figured so prominently in the case.

The prosecution also called on Mr. Cason to take the stand, but he was not present.

The prosecution announced that with the examination of these missing witnesses they would close their case.

Mr. Faulkner, representing Senator Clark, said that he would consume but little time in sur-rebuttal and that the defence might close this afternoon.

Senator Hoar said that the committee reserved one witness and that counsel would be given a fair opportunity to examine him. The name of this witness was not mentioned and the announcement gave rise to a great deal of speculation.

Mr. Faulkner said that Mr. Campbell had agreed that if the defence should not put on any character witnesses, the prosecution would not, but, said Mr. Faulkner, as Mr. Campbell while on the stand yesterday undertook to give to Mr. Jackson, of Salt Lake City, a reputation undeserved, "I would like the privilege of putting on witnesses to impeach Jackson."

Senator Pettus and Senator McComas took the position that the statements which were made concerning Mr. Jackson, by Mr. Campbell while under cross-examination could not be considered as character testimony. Before acting on Mr. Faulkner's request the committee adjourned until 2:15 o'clock.

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