

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1900.

TWO CENTS.

THE ENGLISH NOW HAVE LADYSMITH

General Buller's Men Take Possession of the Town.

SUFFERING OF GARRISON

Had Lived for Days on Half a Pound of Meat a Day and Horse and Mule Flesh—Will Need a Little Nursing—London Transported with Joy Over the News of the Relief.

London, March 1.—It was announced officially this morning that Ladysmith had been relieved.

"Ladysmith's Headquarters, March 1, 9:05 Morning—General Buller, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite regiment of British Life Guards, entered the town last night.

"The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of the enemy. I am moving on Nelthorpe."

"At 6:55 p. m. the war office reported that General Buller had wired from Nelthorpe, under today's date, saying that he had just returned from Ladysmith and that the whole country south of that place had been cleared of the Boers.

"The following is the text of General Buller's second despatch: "Nelthorpe, March 1.—I have just returned from Ladysmith. Except a small guard north of Surprise Hill the whole of the enemy lately besieging the town have retired in hot haste, and to the south of the town the country is quite clear of them."

"The garrison was on half-pound of meat per day a man, and were supplementing the meat ration by horses and mules.

"The men will want a little nursing before being fit for the field."

London Rejoicing. When the news of the relief of Ladysmith became known generally, London literally went mad with joy, and throughout England the scenes enacted had no parallel in the memories of this generation.

The storm of jubilation centered around the Mansion House and by noon thousands of persons blocked the many approaches to that grim building. The crowd presented the appearance of a dense, black mass. It was composed principally of business men, the majority of whom carried little Union Jacks.

London, March 2.—1:15 a. m.—Until after midnight London gave itself up to the wildest expressions of joy. From the mansion house to the West End all the leading thoroughfares were constantly paraded by cheering crowds, intermittently bursting into patriotic songs. Bands marching through the streets assisted with strains of jubilation, and the same exultant notes were to be heard at every railway station or place of public gathering throughout the metropolis.

The West End clubs, the cafes, the restaurants and the public buildings were all brilliantly illuminated, and their interiors, even to the tables, were beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and electric lights.

At all the music halls patriotic songs were given, the people rising and joining in amid scenes of unbounded enthusiasm. Hardly a person could be met who was not wearing the national emblem, in the shape of a tricolor rosette or ribbon. The biographic representations of leading generals and heroes of the war were greeted with tremendous acclamations. One striking feature of the rejoicing was the great number of American flags entwined with the British.

At 11 o'clock, when the theaters and music halls poured forth thousands, the jubilation was redoubled. In Trafalgar Square every available inch of space, including the "Plyth of Lions" and Nelson's column, was occupied by a surging, singing, cheering crowd. All joined in "God Save the Queen," wildly applauding every reference to Roberts, Buller, White, Baden-Powell and the rest. The scene at this point was almost without precedent, and it is not likely to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

Full Mail. The Strand, Fleet street and Chesapeake cheered and re-echoed until long after midnight, the cheers and songs of the slowly, reluctantly dispersing crowds.

INCREASE THE ARMY.

Estimates from the War Office Calculated to Swell the Army. London, March 2.—1:30 a. m.—Britons feel that they are living in the presence of momentous events. Tomorrow's patriotic excitement are whirling through the country. Even the dullest soul must have been stirred by the emotions of yesterday, and London's

6,000,000 were raised to a high pitch of patriotic exaltation. It was a wonderful sight. Old men have nothing in memory with which to compare the day. Some likened it to Lucknow, they talked of the fall of Sebastopol. It was a time of singular abasement. The usual conventions of society ceased to control, and everybody knew everybody else, all joining in smiles or bewailings, as their dispositions moved them.

Lord Lansdowne chose the psychological moment to announce the estimates exceeding £40,000,000 and rather startled the public by unfolding the programme of the war office to be sent out, in addition to the 20,000 troops now on foot, 56,000 fresh soldiers. Lord Roberts will ultimately have a force of a quarter of a million.

An order has reached Woolwich arsenal for the construction of 234 new guns from 3-pounders to 12-inch guns. Of these 140 are to be naval guns. Already 25,000 workmen are employed at the arsenal, and 2,500 more will be engaged. The Boers seem to have gotten quite away from Ladysmith, without losing a gun or their baggage. Vanlleenen's Pass is only about twenty miles from Ladysmith. The enemy had artillery in position Tuesday, and they probably utilized both railroads in retreating, sending the heavy pieces to Pretoria and the lighter ones into the Free States. Dr. Leyds says that General Joubert is assembling 50,000 men at Winburg, seventy miles northeast of Bloemfontein. Colonel Albrecht, according to a despatch from Paardeberg, affirms that the Boers have 75,000 men left.

Whether Lord Roberts is at Bloemfontein or not, he doubtless soon will be dating his despatches and using the town as his advanced base. Lord Kitchener's mission is to combine the forces under General Buller and General Gatacre and to advance along the line of the railroad to Bloemfontein. The conditions at Ladysmith, some of which were explained by Charles Williams yesterday and cabled to the United States, are now better understood, as the military authorities no longer retain their special information. It appears that since the middle of January the Boers have been half starved, and altogether too weak either to drag guns or to carry cavalrymen. Hence the impossibility of dashing out.

HOW CRONJE'S MEN LEFT CAMP. Frolicked Like Schoolboys as They Waded the Modder River. London, March 1.—One would suppose, says a special correspondent telegraphing from Bloemfontein, under date of Feb. 27, that such determined fighters as the Boers would have destroyed their guns, small arms and ammunition before surrendering. The only thing injured, however, was a Vickers-Maxim piece, which had been hit by a British shell.

A British officer and nine British soldiers, who were prisoners, had been provided with deep holes and treated kindly by the Boers. The Boers inquired anxiously whether Bloemfontein was in possession of the British.

When the order came for the Boer prisoners to cross the river to the British lines, they took all that they could carry of such things as pots, pans and blankets. Their rifles they threw in two heaps that gradually increased to huge proportions. As the ford had been swollen by the heavy rain, the Boers took off their trousers and waded across. The scene resembled play rather than war. The men laughed and splashed each other in the water. In some instances they were grim faces, that looked with disfavor on such sportiveness.

BOER REPULSE AT MAFFERING. Forty Killed and Wounded in Attack on the Town Feb. 18. London, March 1.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says that a telegram had been received there from Maffeking announcing that a severe and protracted attack on February 15, but were driven off at all points. The town which is usually observed Sundays was broken on the 15th by another Boer attack, but after determined fighting the Boers were repulsed with a loss of forty killed and wounded.

NO EUROPEAN INTERVENTION. Germany Intends to Make No Offer and Has Heard of None. Berlin, March 1.—The foreign office announces that, in spite of newspaper statements to the contrary, Germany neither knows of any project for intervention in South Africa nor intends such herself.

During the debate in the reichstag today on the foreign office estimates Herr Gradnauer, Social Democrat, requested to be informed as to the attitude of the government in regard to the Hague peace conference. The minister of foreign affairs, Count von Buelow, replied, saying: "Our aims are always directed toward peace, and it will not be broken by us. I can give no guarantee of the action of others; therefore, we must be glad to gladly participate in the labors of the conference, but could not agree to obligatory arbitration, and can only decide on recourse to arbitration as cases arise."

Continuing, Count von Buelow said: "In completing and perfecting our armaments on land and sea, our sole object has been to protect our territory and well earned rights against undisturbed hostile attacks. We must take timely measures of precaution against possible eventualities."

IN INTEREST OF MERCHANT MARINE

A REPORT PREPARED BY SENATOR FRYE.

Suggestion Made by the Committee on Commerce of the Senate—Value of the Merchant Marine Pointed Out—The Danger of Relying Upon Foreign Nations in Time of War Is Dwelt Upon—Decrease in American Shipping.

Washington, March 1.—The report prepared by Senator Frye upon the shipping bill reported by the committee on commerce of the senate was made public today. The report begins by asserting the self-evident value of a national merchant marine, explains and deplores our almost entire dependence upon foreign shipping for our ocean carrying; suggests the danger of reliance upon the merchant ships of other nations which may become involved in war, the possible complete exclusion of American exports from their regular foreign markets in such a contingency and points out that the wholesale transfer of tonnage of a belligerent nation to a neutral flag would unquestionably involve such shipping difficulties, seizures and detentions. The British-Boer war has materially reduced our means of transportation and embarrassed our ocean mail service. The humiliation of our reliance upon foreign vessels bought and chartered during our war with Spain is referred to, and the broad ground is taken that under those sections of the constitution which empowers congress to provide for the common defense and general welfare is found the highest authority for the promotion of our merchant marine.

The decrease in American shipping since 1869 is shown. In that year the value of imports carried in American vessels was \$28,956,774 and foreign vessels \$96,552,912. In 1899 American vessels carried \$109,644,685 and foreign vessels \$1,966,879. An equivalent anti-thesis to the report goes that this bill if enacted will involve a large increase in the American merchant marine. The passage of this bill, it is claimed, would probably effect a reduction of \$25,000,000 a year in ocean rates on American commerce, through the additional copying and the completion of the bill would be created.

"Foreign oppression," the report says, "is being concentrated upon the bill because foreign shipping interests clearly see that they will be seriously injured by the replacing of American for foreign vessels now in our foreign trade."

A Promising Field. The maximum annual expenditures are fixed at \$9,000,000 in the bill. "The provisions of the bill from every point of view," adds the report, "are overwhelmingly in favor of new and more vessels, more ship-yards and greater facilities for ocean transportation."

The report also states: "A most promising field for the future development of our markets for agricultural products is northern, and the completion of the railroads in grain fields and cotton plantations will gain in greater proportion from the enactment of the law than the seaboard shipping bill and ship-owning states."

Computations are given showing the exact amount vessels of various rates of speed would get under the bill, as compared with the cost of operating them. A 21-knot ship making 88.09 miles per annum would get, over and above the cost of coal and the handling of it, a net compensation under the bill of \$22,382, while a 10-knot ship, making 42,000 knots per annum, or less than half the distance of the fast ships, would receive a net compensation over the cost and the handling of the coal of \$15,120 per annum. The fast steamships receive the lowest net compensation under the bill.

The report is quite lengthy and goes into the details of the bill, giving statistics, and other data concerning shipping and marine methods of restoring the merchant marine are discussed, and the conclusion drawn from the present measure is the only practical method that could be devised.

HARRIS GETS SIXTEEN YEARS. The Baltimore Wife Murderer Is Sentenced. Baltimore, March 1.—Harry W. Harris, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing his wife, was sentenced by Judge Phillips, in the criminal court today, to sixteen years in the penitentiary. Eighteen years is the maximum for this crime.

On October 12, last, Harris shot and killed his wife, Eva, at their home in this city. The couple had not lived happily together. Mrs. Harris' father, A. Y. Jones, of Remova, Pa., had arrived in the city on that day to take his daughter home with him. While taking leave of his wife, Harris drew a revolver and sent a bullet through her head, causing death in a few days.

PRESIDENT AT NEW YORK. Mr. McKinley Will Attend the Ohio Society Banquet. Washington, March 1.—President McKinley will go to New York tomorrow in a special car attached to the 11 o'clock Pennsylvania limited train, and on Saturday night he will attend a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, to be given by the Ohio Society of New York. The president will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Dr. Bixey, Mr. Cortelyou, his private secretary, and Mr. Barnes, stenographer.

Littlefield Endorsed. Portland, Me., March 1.—The Portland board of trade today emphatically endorsed the views expressed by Congressman Littlefield in his "courageous stand" in the matter.

English Army Estimates. London, March 1.—The army estimates, issued tonight, show a total expenditure of £61,409,600, an increase over last year of £4,852,200. The total number of officers and men is placed at 429,000, an increase over last year of 25,117.

CHARLES L. DAVIS DEAD.

Theatrical Manager and Actor of Prominence.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 1.—Charles L. Davis (Alvin Joslin) the well known character actor and owner of Alvin theater in this city, died tonight, aged 52 years. He had been sick for several weeks with peritonitis and paralysis of the throat and died after much suffering. Mr. Davis came of theatrical parents and was born while his parents were on the road. He went on the stage at the age of five years and was in the show business continuously from that time until 1889, when he retired and built the Alvin theater at a cost of \$25,000. At the time of its building the Alvin was considered the finest theatrical house in America, but it was too much of a burden and in its second season the Fort Pitt bank, who held much of the house, with the understanding that when the \$170,000 indebtedness was cleared his owner should resume charge. The claims had all been met with the exception of about \$20,000 at the beginning of the present season and Mr. Davis expected to be sole owner next season.

He was many times known throughout the country as Alvin Joslin, the New England farmer character which he originated in the early sixties and which was the medium through which he made a fortune. He was not known to have a living relative.

INSURGENTS ACTIVE.

They Ambush a Train Near San Fernando—Third Cavalry Prepared to Drive Them Out. Manila, March 1.—5:35 p. m.—A hundred insurgents, seven miles from San Fernando de la Union, ambushed ten men of the Third Cavalry who were escorting a provision train. The animals scattered and while returning to camp one man was killed. The insurgents captured four horses and a quantity of provisions. A subsequent reconnaissance of the locality developed the fact that there were entrenched a force of Filipinos estimated to number 800. The Third Cavalry is preparing to drive the insurgents out.

The recently purchased naval transport Alava, sent to Nagay, in the Gulf of Liberate, for Spanish prisoners, has returned here bringing 500 persons, including priests, officers, soldiers and civilians and ten Americans. The navy officials being informed that the prisoners were carelessly guarded, hurried the Alava to Nagay, manned by twenty five American Six officers from the Brooklyn and fifty marines accompanied the transport.

THEIR FIRST VICTORY.

Democrats Secure Extra Votes in Contested Election Case. Washington, March 1.—The Democrats secured their first victory of the session in the house today on the motion to take up the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district. On two separate votes the Democrats, with the aid of two Republicans, Mr. Mendell, of Wyoming, and H. C. Smith, of Michigan, beat the Republicans on the question of consideration, and the election was therefore not called in order.

An agreement was made to consider the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, March 20, and notice was given that the Wise-Young contested election case would be called up next Tuesday. A bill was passed to grant an American legation to the ship Windward, in which Lieutenant Peary will make an attempt to reach the North Pole.

PHILADELPHIA ACTIVE.

One-Half of the Convention Fund Already Paid In. Philadelphia, March 1.—Mayor Ashbridge today sent to Senator Hanna, chairman of the national Republican committee, a check for \$25,000 for the Republican convention, thus making \$50,000 sent to the committee, or one-half of the fund pledged by the city. The mayor also announced that the work of raising the third quarter is well under way and that the full amount will be collected within a short time and without any difficulty.

The members of the National Export Exposition committee, who have control of the exposition hall where the convention will be held, held a meeting today and formally transferred the building for the use of the convention.

CUBAN TARIFF SCHEDULES.

Are Not Satisfactory to the Planters. All the established companies of Cuba, Washington, March 1.—Mr. Quesada, the Cuban minister, today presented to the original John F. Grube, Pittston, Luzerne, Pa. Restoration and increase—John McGowan, dead, Ashley, Luzerne, \$8 to \$12; Increase—John Minnewater, Eranton, \$12 to \$14; William H. Eldridge, Brooklyn, Susquehanna, \$12 to \$17; George J. Edgell, Evergreen, Bradford, \$18 to \$17; Ralph Hoover, Honesdale, \$14 to \$17; James Mitchell, Wilkes-Barre, \$6 to \$10; Original widows, etc.—Mary McGowan, Ashley, Luzerne, \$8.

Shot His Brother. Chicago, March 1.—Charles E. Lutz, shot and fatally wounded his brother, A. D. Lutz, today at the latter's art store, 56 West Madison street. He then fired two shots at his sister-in-law, killing her instantly. Charles Lutz was formerly employed by Mr. and Mrs. Lutz as manager. He was discharged last fall. Today he entered the store intoxicated and quarrelsome immediately, which resulted in the shooting. The murderer made no attempt to escape.

Public Debt Statement. Washington, March 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued today shows that at the close of business February 28, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,118,886,050, a decrease since February 1 of \$7,750,168. This decrease is largely accounted for by the increase in the amount of cash on hand.

Cuban Heroes Buried. Washington, March 1.—The bodies of ninety-six soldiers who died in Cuba since the outbreak of the Revolution were buried with military honors at Arlington cemetery today. Rev. D. J. Stafford and Rev. Father Dolan read the ritual for the dead of the Catholic church and Rev. Mr. Patton read the Episcopal service.

EFFECT OF THE HEAVY STORMS

RESULTS OF THE MARCH BLIZZARDS.

Snow Blocks Travel in the West, While the Floods Make Trouble in Eastern States—Central Pennsylvania Suffers from High Water. Two Deaths Result—Drowned in the Lackawanna. Philadelphia, March 1.—The unusually heavy rain of the past two days, coupled with the melting ice and snow, has caused several floods in the central part of Pennsylvania and in the anthracite coal regions. The north and west branches of the Susquehanna river are out of their banks at many points, as are also numerous creeks. Two lives have been lost, due to the floods, and many industries have been forced to suspend work, including a large number of coal mines. The damage wrought will amount to many thousands of dollars.

Near Carbondale, a thirteen-year-old boy named Stanley Franz, while watching the flood on the Lackawanna, fell from a bridge and was drowned and his body carried down stream. At Mayfield a party was searching for the body when another boy, named William Lewis, fell into the river, was carried away and drowned.

Bellefonte and Williamsport suffered severely from the rising waters. At the latter place Graffius Run broke loose and flooded the entire center of the city. The city hall is entirely surrounded by water. One of the large factories and several schools were forced to close. Bellefonte suffered one of the worst floods in its history. Many of the large houses were forced to be taken from the establishments in boats. The town was without drinking water for six hours, owing to the flood reaching the boiler house of the water works and rendering the pumps useless. No trains have arrived at that place today, the trains being under four feet of water. At Selin's Grove the Susquehanna river is rising at the rate of six inches an hour, and at Bloomsburg the creeks have risen to an alarming extent. Part of Bloomsburg, known as Raiston, is inundated, and the Wilkes-Barre and the Western line has been unable to run trains between Orangeville and Millville, the tracks being washed away in many places.

No Trains Running. There are no trains running between Catawissa and West Milton on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, the roadbed being under water, making it dangerous for trains to run. Bridges on this line have been weighted down with loaded freight cars to prevent them from being carried away by the rushing waters.

The anthracite coal region is suffering to a great extent, collieries at Shamokin, Shenandoah, Pottsville and in the Mahanoy valley being compelled to suspend work because of the mines having become flooded. At Mt. Carmel a heavy fall of snow in the western of the Lehigh Valley railroad district, have been partly submerged. A branch of the Northern Central railroad, near Mt. Carmel, is under water for a distance of a quarter of a mile.

It is believed that the floods at the various places have reached their highest points, as reports late tonight show that the waters are receding.

Snow in Mississippi Valley. St. Louis, Mo., March 1.—Every railroad running into the city, specially from the west, is suffering. The result of a heavy fall of snow in the Mississippi Valley. Most of the trains are late and others have been abandoned because of heavy drifts that cover the tracks.

Toledo, O., March 1.—Passenger traffic was resumed this afternoon on all roads out of Toledo, after the following interruption of about sixteen hours. Last night eight trains were reported "lost" on six roads.

The depth of the snow fall is reported as twenty-two inches by the local weather bureau.

Columbus, O., March 1.—The snow storm which has prevailed over the country for the past forty-eight hours has sadly demoralized railroad traffic practically on the north and south lines. The Pennsylvania railroad has managed to keep moving by double-heading their trains, although Chicago trains are from six to ten hours late.

Pennsylvania Pensions. Washington, March 1.—Pension certificates issued under date of February 15: Original—John F. Grube, Pittston, Luzerne, Pa. Restoration and increase—John McGowan, dead, Ashley, Luzerne, \$8 to \$12; Increase—John Minnewater, Eranton, \$12 to \$14; William H. Eldridge, Brooklyn, Susquehanna, \$12 to \$17; George J. Edgell, Evergreen, Bradford, \$18 to \$17; Ralph Hoover, Honesdale, \$14 to \$17; James Mitchell, Wilkes-Barre, \$6 to \$10; Original widows, etc.—Mary McGowan, Ashley, Luzerne, \$8.

Inspector Brennan's Report. Shamokin, Pa., March 1.—Inspector Edward Brennan, of the Seventh anthracite mining district, today sent the following report covering the past five years to James W. Latta, secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania: Tons of coal mined, 2,577,397; fatal accidents, 23; non-fatal accidents, 1,230; men were killed last year, being below the average. There were in that year ninety non-fatal accidents, this also being a smaller number than for many years. Most of the accidents resulted from carelessness.

Government Expenditures. Washington, March 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for the month of February were \$4,631,255, and the expenditures \$7,738,472, leaving a surplus for the month of \$2,997,730. During the last eight months the total receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$7,738,000.

Child Suffocated. Philadelphia, March 1.—Arthur Bame, aged five years, was suffocated today during a fire in the store and residence of his father. Four other members of the family were injured. Arthur Bame, the father, Mrs. Bame, the mother and two children, James and Clara, aged respectively 13 years and 11 months. James will probably die.

Signatures of Sympathy. Washington, March 1.—Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, today continued securing signatures of members of the house of representatives to a telegram of sympathy for General Cronje, the captive Boer commander. The signatures now number one hundred.

Steamship Arrivals. Boston, March 1.—Arrived: John from New York via Southampton. Left: Pressed; Werkendam, from New York for Rotterdam; Cherbourg—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen and Southampton for New York.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: FAIR, COLDER.

- 1 General-Siege of Ladysmith Lifted, Effect of the Storms. Professor McGiffert Will Withdraw from the Presbyterian Church. Hawaiian Bill Passes the Senate. Senator Frye on Our Merchant Marine. 2 General-Northeastern Pennsylvania, Financial and Commercial. 3 Local—Robert Morris Lodge Banquet. Court Proceedings. 4 Editorial. News and Comment. 5 Local—Scranton Electric Light and Heat Company Gets the Contract. Rev. John Dixon on Home Missions. 6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban. 7 News About the County. 8 Local—President Scranton's Side of the Light Question. Live Industrial News.

PROF. M'GIFPERT WILL WITHDRAW

Union Seminary Professor Leaving the Church—The Trial for Heresy to Be Avoided—Has Consulted with His Friends, Who Say He Will Ask to Have His Name Taken Off the Roll of Presbytery. New York, March 1.—Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, of Union Theological seminary, whose views are the subject of attack by one group in the Presbyterian church at this time, has definitely decided to withdraw and will seek fellowship in the Congregational denomination.

In order to reach a decision, he called into conference about twenty of his closest friends and laid before them the entire matter. This conference was held a few days since. It contained men not only close to Prof. McGiffert, but vitally interested in Presbyterianism. From one of the number in this conference it was learned today that when Prof. McGiffert had finished his statement the response from the twenty men present was almost immediately given in favor of withdrawal, and before the conference was over Prof. McGiffert said that he would accept the advice and withdraw.

From the same authority it was learned that Prof. McGiffert will seek fellowship in the Congregational body. He has no leanings whatever towards the Protestant Episcopal church, so his friends say, and will not follow that. It is stated that he will announce his intention to withdraw through his friend, Prof. Brown, of Union seminary, doing so at the next meeting of the Presbytery on March 2.

Prof. McGiffert's action, the Evening Post says, will relieve the general assembly in St. Louis in May from consideration of a heresy trial, and will also relieve Union Theological seminary in another way by giving it a professor belonging to another religious body than the Presbyterian, and so serve to round out its plan of a theological university instead of a Presbyterian seminary. Locally, in this Presbyterian body, the tension which was rapidly dividing that body into two hostile parties, and permit the taking up of pressing matters, among them Presbyterian church extension in this city, which has suffered of late from this and other causes.

THE IDAHO MINE TROUBLES. Witness Tells of Trials Before the "Kangaroo Court." Washington, March 1.—Wilbur Stewart, the newspaper publisher at Mullan, Idaho, today continued his testimony before the house committee on military affairs concerning the labor troubles in Idaho. He said that on June 8 his newspaper plant was confiscated by two civilian officials accompanied by a detachment of soldiers. The witness said that throughout his detention he was given no trial except before the "Kangaroo court," the name applied to an "inquisition," carried on by a local official, not a magistrate.

Mr. Stewart testified that one Johnson was taken before the "inquisition" and an effort made to learn from him the names of persons who participated in the riots. When Johnson returned to the "den" he had expressed fears that he would be hanged. He had tried to kill himself with Indian clubs and was finally rescued from an imaginary noose by two men shot through the head and killed by a guard. The witness said that Johnson was mentally sound before being put in the pen, and was pronounced insane after being put there. Other prisoners had been in fear of being shot. Mr. Stewart said that about 350 prisoners and about 1,000 to 1,200 soldiers were in the Coeur d'Alene district. He expressed the opinion that there had been no occasion for declaring martial law.

Some of Mr. Lentz's inquiries brought into question the accuracy of the report of the testimony taken by the industrial committee as to the Idaho trouble, but that line of inquiry was ruled out on the ground that the committee had no authority to investigate the industrial commission.

DEATHS OF A DAY. Harrisburg, March 1.—Samuel Maner, one of the Democratic legislators who voted for General Simon Cameron for United States senator in 1857, died today, aged 84 years. The Democrats had a majority of two on joint ballot and their candidate, Colonel John W. Foggy, would have been elected if Maner, who was 84 years of age, had not voted with the Republicans for General Cameron.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, March 1.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair, colder; Friday: high northwesterly winds; Saturday: fair.

THE SENATE PASSES THE HAWAII BILL

Measure Providing for Government Has No Opposition.

The Scheme to Pay \$250,000 for Queen Lili's Interest in the Crown Lands Finds but Little Favor, Committee on Pacific Islands Reports Back to the Senate the Puerto Rican Tariff Bill Passed by the House—Mr. Penrose Will Ask for Vote on the Quay Case at an Early Date. Washington, March 1.—After being under consideration for nearly ten days the bill providing a form of government for the territory of Hawaii was passed by the senate today without division. Mr. Cullom has had charge of the measure.

Mr. Clay (Ga.) delivered today a speech on the Philippines. It was a carefully prepared argument in favor of the adoption of Bacon's resolutions declaring it to be the policy of the United States to turn over the islands to the Filipinos as soon as a stable government could be established by them under the protection of this country. At the instance of Mr. Foraker the Puerto Rican tariff bill was made the unfinished business and was considered as soon as the conference report on the financial bill shall have been disposed of next Tuesday.

In the consideration of the Hawaiian bill Mr. Clark (Wyo.) proposed an amendment appropriating \$250,000 to be paid to Lillookalani, the late queen of the Hawaiian Islands, for all interest she may have in the crown lands. The amendment was vigorously opposed and like other efforts to amend, was of no avail.

Mr. Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico, reported back to the senate the Puerto Rican tariff bill passed yesterday by the house. The committee strikes out the preamble and all of the enacting clause and substitutes the senate Puerto Rican bill, already reported, with amendments. One of these amendments is a reduction of the tariff on Puerto Rican products to 15 per cent. of the Dingley tariff in order to make the measure agree with the house bill.

There were other committee amendments to the bill relating to marriage and divorce laws. One allows priests who have taken vows of celibacy but who renounce the church, to marry.

The Quay case was not brought up today, but when Mr. Foraker presented his motion to make the Puerto Rican bill the unfinished business Mr. Penrose (Pa.) said, while he did not expect to oppose the motion, he desired it to be understood that he would press the Quay case and would ask for a vote at an early date.

SHEET STEEL COMBINATION. New Concern, with \$52,000,000, Soon to Apply for Charter. Pittsburgh, March 1.—Further details in the organization of the sheet steel combination have been completed. An exhaustive report on the work accomplished was submitted at a meeting of manufacturers last night by the organization committee. Representatives were present at the meeting for the capital which is to be included in the combination.

The new concern is to be known as the American Sheet Steel company. The capital stock is to be \$52,000,000, divided equally into common and preferred stock. A charter is soon to be applied for in New Jersey. Since the meeting in this city two weeks ago, when the consolidation was practically effected, prices of sheet steel have advanced about \$4 a ton.

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Government Expenditures. Washington, March 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for the month of February were \$4,631,255, and the expenditures \$7,738,472, leaving a surplus for the month of \$2,997,730. During the last eight months the total receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$7,738,000.

Child Suffocated. Philadelphia, March 1.—Arthur Bame, aged five years, was suffocated today during a fire in the store and residence of his father. Four other members of the family were injured. Arthur Bame, the father, Mrs. Bame, the mother and two children, James and Clara, aged respectively 13 years and 11 months. James will probably die.

Signatures of Sympathy. Washington, March 1.—Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, today continued securing signatures of members of the house of representatives to a telegram of sympathy for General Cronje, the captive Boer commander. The signatures now number one hundred.

Steamship Arrivals. Boston, March 1.—Arrived: John from New York via Southampton. Left: Pressed; Werkendam, from New York for Rotterdam; Cherbourg—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen and Southampton for New York.