

# DYING MEN EAT THEIR COMPANION.

## DECIDED BY LOT.

Sailors Cast Adrift During a Hurricane Agree That One Must Perish to Appease the Cravings of the Others.

During the recent hurricane the Norwegian bark, Drot, was wrecked and three of the sailors were cast adrift on a raft. Hunger and starvation drove them to desperation and it was decided by lot that one should die. Accordingly a German was killed and eaten. The men were rescued by a passing steamer and brought to Charleston, S. C.

Monday it was reported that Gustave Anderson and Goodman Thomas, the two man-eating sailors who killed their companion on the raft from the Norwegian bark Drot, will live. Their condition has improved so much that they are able to walk, although the terrible ordeal through which they passed. The stories, however, are not clear or straight. They differ in detail from the first accounts given, but the men have been given a mental and physical rest, and a true account may never be had.

Thomas, who speaks snatches of English, told the correspondent that they lived for 10 days before the raft was blown to sea. The raft was blown to sea by a storm which was one longer than the rest, and to the man who drew the longest was to fall the lot to die. The German got the long splinter, and he took his fate manfully.

The man made hurried preparations to die. He wanted the thing to end quickly. He closed his eyes, laid flat on the raft, and when a moment later he was ready one of his companions gave him a whacking blow over the head and another stabbed his heart a moment later. The German's death was made easy.

The bodies of the two who died were cast overboard. The bodies of the two who survived were cast overboard. The bodies of the two who survived were cast overboard.

On the lips of Thomas, who is a mere boy, there are deep, black scars, the remains of the wounds which the men told that lots were drawn while five sailors were on the raft, and again they mutter that only three straws were cut. Their stories are vague and disconnected.

It is said that the courts will not handle the case; that the sailors entered into an agreement by which one should give up his life, and with such circumstances no punishment can be meted out to those who were left.

Henry Emde, a demented carpenter of Chicago, committed suicide last Monday by hanging. He had just murdered his wife and 5-year old daughter.

Unfriendly Natives. Soldiers Supplanting Native Policemen at Manila.

An American who has arrived at Hong Kong from Manila says: "Every day the feeling on the part of the Filipinos against the American grows. Natives who have never taken part in the revolt against American rule no longer hesitate to openly show their unfriendliness to us. As a result all the native policemen have been discharged and their work is being done by soldiers who are incompetent and tyrannical. Robbery and murder run riot in the capital and it is not safe to be out after dark. The Filipinos claim that the customs and excise taxes are being used for the support of the army and that all needs of the municipality are neglected. They say it is the heavy taxation that causes the many deaths of violence."

The official reports made to Washington of the losses of Filipinos in the many skirmishes are based entirely upon hearsay, and there is no doubt that the insurgents receive material and continued assistance from their allies inside our lines. The work is being put in power by our forces have been found wanting. The mayor of Balic is serving a 22 years' sentence for treason; the alcalde of San Pedro Macati is in jail pending a trial on the same charge, and the mayor of Imus is also suspected of being a traitor. The censorship in Manila is as strict as ever."

SPANISH SHIPS RESTORED. Lieut. Hobson Says They Were More Damaged by Fire Than by Shot.

Naval constructor Hobson has submitted to the navy department a supplemental report to that recently made on the condition of the Spanish ships raised from Manila bay and now being rebuilt under his supervision at Hong Kong. He says they were more damaged by fire than by shot, and that most of the rebuilding has been made necessary by the burned woodwork.

They were 80 per cent. completed on July 1, and Mr. Hobson says they will be ready to turn over to the navy for service within six weeks after the arrival of the batteries and the electrical plants. These were shipped some weeks ago. He again urges that efforts should be made to raise the other ships sunk in Manila bay.

# TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Admiral Dewey is now at Gibraltar. Frank C. Ives, the American billiard king, died at Progreso, Mex., last Friday.

The raiders are supporting the New York butchers in the fight against the meat trust.

The United States transport Morgan City struck on the Japanese coast. No lives were lost.

Chicago Hebrews will boycott the Paris exposition and French goods if Dreyfus is convicted.

Rev. William Thomas, of Akron, was severely beaten at Cleveland last week for riding on a boycotted car.

The thirty-third National encampment of the G. A. R. of the Republic began at Philadelphia last Monday.

Albert Becker, of Chicago, convicted of murdering his wife to wed a 17-year-old girl, has been divorced by the latter.

William Thomas, James Pedding and Thomas Bevan were killed by an explosion in a Pittsburgh mill last Friday.

The citizens of Marietta, O., presented a silver service to the gunboat Marietta, now at the Charleston navy yard.

John R. Frisbie, of New York, has sold his interest in a Mexican mine in an English syndicate for \$1,500,000 in gold.

Germany will not interfere in the Dreyfus trial, although the Tzarblatt says that the government could name the guilty spy.

Jacob E. Blackmore, a soap manufacturer of Pittsburg, was arrested, charged with forging two notes for \$500, using the name of T. B. Ritter.

A movement was started at Greensburg, Pa., to have the entire Tenth Pennsylvania regiment attend the reception to Admiral Dewey in New York.

Annie Neuschwander, aged 14 years, of Philadelphia, was killed, and five other persons were injured Sunday night at a grade crossing accident in Gloucester, N. J.

Adam Reineman, of Allegheny, Pa., who left an estate worth \$2,000,000, left a perpetual trust of \$25,000, the income to be distributed to the worthy poor.

William Wasco and William Patterson, the murderers, respectively, of Anna Sestak and Alice Van Horn, at Pittsburg, were sentenced by Judge A. McClung to be hanged.

Joseph Jubenville, wife of a successful farmer near Winnetka, Ill., was burned to death with her two children, aged 2 and 4, Wednesday morning in their home.

The police of New York had great difficulty in landing Mrs. Kate Ristick, a janitress, in jail Tuesday night. She was accused of kicking a boy to death and a mob attempted violence.

Argonola, the almost impregnable stronghold of the bandits in Negroes, was taken by the Sixth Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Byrne last Saturday. No Americans were killed.

Swage Indians are taking advantage of the heavy rain to burn their property from falling into the hands of their creditors. Petitions to the amount of \$50,000 have already been filed.

A document written by an aide to the king of Portugal, advising an alliance with England to enable Portugal to annex the island of Madeira, was found at Madrid. It has caused a great stir.

The Diario de la Marina says that none of the cattle which is being imported into Cuba is fit for human consumption. The paper adds that a quarantine should be insisted upon.

The coroner's inquest into the death of a child at Chicago for the jury in its verdict censured "Elder" Dinens, a faith curist, charging him with having allowed the baby to die without medical attention.

The National bank of North America, New York, the depository designated by the act of war for the Porto Rican relief fund, reported that the total amount which it had received amounted to \$28,861.

Ten thousand dollars is the sum demanded by David E. Studebaker, of Milwaukee, Bradley for breach of promise. Studebaker is the banker of Wabash, Ind., and recently married his divorced wife.

Bertrand Duffel, of Bridgeport, Conn., declined a drink of whisky which his wife had prepared for him. She found it in the cup. The woman is supposed to have been insane.

There is an agitation going on in Mexico favoring an alliance of all the South American republics. The purpose is to build the interoceanic canal in opposition to the attempt of the United States to control the water way.

In North Carolina a campaign has begun which has for its object an amendment to the constitution, whereby voters must be able to read and write the Federal constitution. By this 100,000 negro voters will be disfranchised.

Banker Edward S. Dreyer, of Chicago, charged with misappropriating \$319,000 of the Chicago West Park bond funds, and once convicted, is having a second trial by order of the Illinois supreme court. Change of venue was refused.

Striking Girls Brandish Knives. Two hundred girls and women paraded the streets of Salem, N. J., Sunday brandishing knives. It was not a revolution led by amazons. It was a strike of the table girls in the cannery factories. They did not cry for blood. They demanded 5 cents instead of 4 cents for peeling a bucketful of tomatoes.

As their knives gleamed in the sunlight they loudly asserted their demands, and their conduct was so riotous that Mayor Gwynne and Chief of Police Washington were called to restrain them.

Alaskan Boundary Controversy. Correspondence is in progress between the members of the American contingent of the Canadian high joint commission looking to meeting at an early date with a view to making preparation for a report to congress on the state of negotiations undertaken by the commission. It is probable that the preparations for this meeting have caused the circulation of the report that some kind of an arrangement has been reached between the United States commissioners and the Canadian members.

Rioters Demolish Street Cars. Rioting and disorder broke out at Cleveland Tuesday in connection with the strike on the lines of the B'G Consolidated street railway and four cars were nearly demolished, while the crews were compelled to flee for their lives. It was only after determined efforts on the part of 30 police under Capt. Bradley that order was finally restored.

A Stream Divided Them. John Perry, cowboy, and Emma Moyer, daughter of a rich cattleman, were wedded while standing on one side of a swollen stream, while Rev. Carlock stood 60 yards away on the opposite side of the stream at Perry, O. T., a few days ago. The ceremony could not be held across the stream to the bride's home, the place appointed for the marriage, and the couple met him at the creek.

# FILIPINOS IN WANT OF RATIONS.

## USING BLACK POWDER,

Impossible to Carry Material Beyond American Lines—Spanish Prisoners Make Their Escape.

Many Spanish prisoners are escaping from the Philippines and bringing into the American lines stories of hard treatment. They agree that the Filipinos are exceedingly short of rations, and that a large section of their troops is reduced to the use of home-made black powder. The natives are trying every scheme to get food and munitions from Manila. Daily arrests are made for attempts to smuggle contraband of war through the American lines. In one case a cargo of a cargo of bamboo poles was overhauled and the poles were found full of rice.

The insurgents have a wholesome respect for the British, on account of several threats of British warships to bombard their towns unless the rights of British subjects are respected. Two British vessels, the Lacon and the Nero, were driven by stress of weather into the harbor of Daguapan, the northern terminus of the Daguapan Railway. The crews were impressed, but, on their protesting that they were British subjects, the insurgent authorities permitted one man, Edwards, to come to Manila, promising to release the crew of the Lacon if Edwards secured from the British Consul at Manila a statement establishing the nationality of the crew. A similar concession was made to the crew of the Nero.

Edwards says, he saw several American prisoners who were better fed than the Spaniards, or the Filipino soldiers. Moreover, they were not compelled to work, as the Spanish prisoners are.

A force of native police has begun to patrol the city of Manila, co-operating with the protest guard, whose lack of resorts of native criminals had given many opportunities for burglary, an industry which has been flourishing of late. The new force includes many members of the army, and many insurgents who had grown tired of fighting. It has already done good work in running down native criminals.

The American secret service recently found a Filipino spy in Calamba. He is supposed to have been a member of the Washington regiment, whose lack of loyalty to the soldier who was sent to capture him, and tried to run away with two revolvers and a box of cartridges. Finally, he was brought down by a bullet in the hip. He died after jumping from the stretcher and trying to run.

Later Monday afternoon the Kansas regiments embarked on big barges on the pier, and were towed to the United States transport Tartar, the regimental flag flying and the men cheering and singing. The Tartar sailed for home this evening.

CUBA HAS A SURPLUS. From the Receipts of the Current Year More Than a Million Remain.

The war department gave out Monday for publication an interesting statement of the financial standing of the island of Cuba. It shows that under the management of the United States government the receipts of the island from January 1, 1899, to June 30 of the current year, exceed the expenditures by the very handsome sum of \$1,480,221. This statement probably will be a surprise to many persons who had supposed that under the military occupation of the United States was not self-sustaining.

During the period named the receipts from all sources were \$6,982,010; disbursements, \$5,501,788. Of the money received \$1,712,000 was expended for sanitation; \$505,261 in the erection and improvement of barracks and quarters; \$443,563 in the establishment, etc., of the rural guard and administration; \$250,000 in public works, harbors and roads; \$293,881 in harbor improvements; \$242,146 for civil government; \$231,281 for municipalities; \$83,944 in aid to the destitute; \$42,205 in quarantine matters; total, \$4,448,924.

The report for July shows that the customs collections in the entire island for July alone were \$1,201,537; internal revenue collections, \$156,351; postal collections, \$15,000; miscellaneous collections, \$65,435. Grand total of receipts for the month, \$1,539,324; disbursements, \$1,059,877.

CAR BLOWN UP. Five Passengers at Cleveland Have Legs Broken.

A combination car on the Wilson avenue line at Cleveland was blown up by a powerful explosive between Scovill and Quincy streets Thursday night. There were six passengers on board, five of whom sustained broken legs. The other passenger and driver of the car escaped without injury.

When the explosion came it was with such force that it lifted the car entirely off the track, destroying the trucks and demolishing the flooring. The car fell again on the tracks and in such a way as to imprison the injured and frantic passengers. These were rescued by the crew of the car.

The report of the explosion was such that it was heard on the public square three miles from the scene.

The injured are: Miss L. Schroeder, No. 20 West Clinton street, left knee broken; Miss Schroeder, No. 36 West Roy street, left leg broken; E. P. Schultz, right leg broken; Mrs. E. P. Schultz, right knee broken; unknown man, who was taken away in a carriage, had his leg broken.

Robbed by a Cabman. Mrs. Harned, a resident of Philadelphia, but a cottager of Atlantic City for the season, was the victim Monday night of an outrage by an omnibus driver who is unknown.

Mrs. Harned entered the vehicle at Atlantic City and was taken to her home in Chelsea section. Instead of being taken there she was driven to a lonely spot near the meadows, where she was beaten into insensibility and robbed of \$15.

Next morning she was found by John Mason and two companions in a salt pond. She was unable to extricate herself and was taken home.

Fraulent Johanna Stein, a teacher, started on Sunday to climb the Platica in the Julian Alps without a guide. As she was climbing she was overtaken by her and her mutilated body was found at the foot of a rock 250 meters high.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK. One hundred thousand Democrats are to meet at Dallas, Tex., October 2 and 3. The profits of a dollar dinner will go the ways and means committee.

Ex-Congressman Lewis, of Washington, says there is not a state west of the Missouri which will not send a Bryan delegation to the next Democratic convention.

William Bryan will make 40 speeches in twenty days in behalf of William Goebel, democratic nominee for governor.

# MILLIONS FOR PENSIONS.

## Ohio Leads in the Number of Pensioners With Pennsylvania a Close Second.

There were 104,681 residents of the State of Pennsylvania on the pension rolls of the Government at the close of the fiscal year 1899, according to the annual report of the War Department. The States of original admission were Evans, made public last week. The pension agents at Pittsburg and Philadelphia disbursed to this army of old soldiers, soldiers' widows, children and other dependants the sum of \$12,479,785.11.

But one other State had more pensioners on the rolls, and this was Ohio, where there were 105,657, who received \$15,456,008.90. In West Virginia the number was 13,067, and the amount received \$773,127.48.

Speaking of the veterans of the war with Spain, Commissioner Evans says in his report: "The States of Pennsylvania and New York, each having two agencies for the payment of pensions, I have directed that all pensioners on account of service in this war residing in Pennsylvania be by the Philadelphia agency, and those residing in the State of New York at the same time in the future the agencies will be consolidated, and payments in each of these States will then be made by one agency."

During the year there were added to the roll 40,991 names and 43,186 were dropped. There were expended a total of \$18,255,920. The annual value of the entire pension roll amounted to \$21,679,961, being \$29,496 more than it ever was. The roll is made up of 753,451 surviving soldiers, 237,415 widows and dependent relatives and 653 nurses. The total number of original applications filed during the year, including those on account of the war with Spain, was 48,765. The number of original claims allowed was 37,977.

Legislation is suggested extending the benefits of the act of June 27, 1899, to persons who served in the Confederate army, and afterward voluntarily enlisted in the Union army or navy prior to January, 1865, and were honorably discharged. Complaints have been made against the bureau for the large number of the pensions of those who enlisted or accepted commissions in the war with Spain. These pensions ceased by operation of law, and not by any court order, and the bureau has refused to pay them. Up to this date the number of re-enlistments of pensioners for service in the war with Spain has been reported as 13 of the navy, 44 of the regular army and 66 of the war of the rebellion.

THE FATHERS ESCAPE. Their Children, While Bathing, Get into Deep Water and Drown.

One man and four children—three girls and one boy—were drowned at Black Rock, near Bridgeport, Conn., a while since, while bathing. The dead are Elijah Middlebrook, a farmer and ice dealer of Easton; May Middlebrook, 14 years, his daughter; Tony Koehler, 14 years, of Easton; Ethel Hill, 11 years, of Bridgeport, and Florence Hill, 11 years, her sister. The victims, with Andrew Koehler, father of the drowned boy, and Louis H. H. of this city, father of two of the drowned girls, were spending the day at Black Rock near the mouth of Ash creek. While in bathing they all got beyond their depth. Koehler and Hill succeeded in getting ashore themselves, but the others perished.

Burning Words of Welcome. The committee of arrangements in charge of the decorations for the Dreyfus reception in New York have agreed upon the plans for the electrical illumination of Brooklyn bridge. On each of the tall towers there will be affixed a searchlight 30 inches in diameter, which will be readily seen all over Greater New York and Jersey City. In the center of the bridge span, looking down East river, the words "Welcome, Dreyfus," illuminated letters, will be placed. This design will be carried high and three feet deep. The letters will be the largest illuminated ones ever made, and will occupy a space of 400 feet in length. The lights will be strung on wires suspended from a iron poles about 20 feet apart. There will be backing to the letters and the lights will be seen both up and down the river. All the lights will be white in color, and there will be 8,000, of 16 candle power each.

Reveals His Father's Shortage. E. D. Fris, who was appointed Treasurer of Barnwell county, S. C., on the death of his father, the former Treasurer, reports to the Governor that he finds a shortage in his father's accounts of \$7,700. The shortage was over \$16,000, but there were funds to his father's credit to reduce it. The son tells the Governor that his father left him property enough to wipe out the shortage, which will be done.

Campson Will Remain. Lieutenant Commander Winslow, of Rear Admiral Sampson's staff, in a report to the Governor, has absolutely denied the report that the Admiral is to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic squadron at his own request. The Commander said that Admiral Sampson is enjoying good health and that he wants to stay with the squadron.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. President McKinley visited at Canton, O., last Thursday, returning to Washington Friday.

A consignment of carrier pigeons for military service was sent from Dover, England, to the United States.

Gen. Otis is breaking down. Criticisms have caused melancholia. He has been advised not to read the newspapers.

For striking his commander, Private McCreary, a Wyoming volunteer, was sentenced to death. His fate rests with the president.

News was received of the death in battle in the Philippines of David E. Dague, of Washington county, Pa., a private in the Fourteenth regulars.

Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., a native of Rhode Island, has returned to Guam, Ladrones Islands, and has established the sovereignty of the United States.

Secretary Hay has informed American agents in the Transvaal that the United States will not take hand in the impending war between Kruger and England.

The amount of gold certificates exchanged for gold and bullion to date is \$2,556,360. In addition to this \$5,000,000 additional gold is about to be exchanged.

Receipts of \$3,210,000 from the sale of the old custom house site in New York gives a surplus of national receipts over expenditures for the month of August of \$1,140,000.

In accordance with Adj. Gen. Corbin's suggestion, a memorial service was held last Friday at the graves of the Pennsylvania soldiers at Pocomo cemetery, Manila. Chaplain Sutherland, of the Twenty-third Infantry, of Cleveland, has entered a protest in the war department. They declare that the Cleveland volunteers in the Philippines, who were granted discharge, are performing active service in the island.

# DREYFUS' FRIENDS ARE HOPEFUL.

## FAVORABLE TESTIMONY.

The Prisoner Did Not Write the Boredeau, for He Was Not Permitted to Attend the Army Maneuvers.

Elation is the only word that expresses the feelings of the Dreyfusards after last week's proceedings. The tide has turned at last, they say, and Dreyfus cannot be condemned after the evidence given. The spirits of the Dreyfusards are quite moribund. Every day since the opening of the trial has seen them rise or fall. Recently they have been falling heavily, the close of an evening session generally bringing them in anxious conversation, accompanied by ominous shaking of their heads. Their buoyancy, therefore is all the more noteworthy.

Major Hartmann, of the artillery, occupied nearly half the session Saturday with the conclusion of his expert evidence to the effect that Dreyfus, as an artillery officer, would not have displayed such ignorance regarding guns and brakes as was shown in his boredeau, while the other subjects of the boredeau were matters upon which any officer could inform himself. Major Hartmann's testimony practically closed the case against the general. Delys, nor General Mercier, who replied, refuted any material point therein.

M. Havel, a member of the institute then entered upon the grammatical aspect of the boredeau, and in rigorous but elegant language devoted himself to showing that the construction of the boredeau bristled with strings, and, in his opinion, conclusive marks of Esterhazy's handwriting, which the phraseology bore no resemblance to Dreyfus' style.

Labori for the first time got General Gouze to admit that he ordered the tampering with Fiquart's letters. In order, as he said, to ascertain the general's doings while he was chief of the Intelligence Bureau. A little later Labori evidently disconcerted Gouze, the latter hurried out that Lieutenant Colonel Henry committed his forgery in order to have fresh proofs against Dreyfus. The audience smiled audibly at this explanation. General Gouze then added: "But it was unnecessary since the diplomatic dossier contained incriminating documents, with 'Dreyfus' written in full."

Then came the leading witness of the day, De Fond Lamotte, a probationer who contemporaneously with Dreyfus, who is now a civil engineer, and so has no reason to fear the wrath of the military clique. The witness opened by declaring that, despite the fact that he had a brother in the garrison at Rennes, he would tell what he knew in favor of Dreyfus, and he proceeded to make a statement which, according to the Dreyfusards, practically decides the case. First he recalled the fact that a circular was sent to the probationers on May 14, 1894, informing them that they must not go to the maneuvers, thus showing that the man who wrote the boredeau in August and said, "I am going to the maneuvers," could not be Dreyfus.

The witness then pointed out that none of the ministers, who, he believed, acted in good faith, were informed of the existence of this circular, which, he declared, "I consider a vital point in the case."

"This circular," he continued, "shatters the prosecution, because after May 17 Dreyfus could not say, 'I am going to the maneuvers,' for then he knew he could not go, and prior to May 17 he could not have known the contents of the circular which was in the boredeau."

Lamotte then brought out another strong point. Alluding to the modifications of the disposition concerning the boredeau used the term "new plan." "Now," said the witness, "it has been impressed upon you that on October 15 a circular was sent out from the war ministry containing those very words, and that, therefore, the writer of the boredeau must have been an officer of the ministry. But one thing has struck me—who sent out that circular? It was the Third Bureau, the chief of which was Lieutenant Colonel Du Paty de Clam, who had the boredeau in his hands for the previous 20 days."

Lamotte, by this, intended to show that Du Paty de Clam purposely used the words "new plan" in the circular order by which the witness described "Arguing in a vicious circle to back up his contention that an officer of the ministry wrote the boredeau and that officer was Dreyfus."

It is now accepted as beyond question that there is a serious division of opinion on the part of the general staff. Since the tide of evidence began to turn in Dreyfus' favor, notably during the testimony of Captain Freystaetter and Colonel Cordry, which did much more damaging to the general staff than the latter anticipated, certain dividing lines have become manifest between the various cliques.

General Rogee, Major Laub, Captain Caignet and M. Gribelin, the principal keeper of the archives of the war office, form one coterie; General Mercier and General Gouze form another; and General Billot and General De Boleffre a third. According to the report, the first two coteries intend to throw over General D. Boleffre, whom they feel to be faltering, and declare that it is responsible for all the errors and illegalities of the court-martial of 1894, thus making him the scapegoat.

Caught Under a Burning Roof. Fire Thursday in E. F. Sangitt's merchandise store at Yuma, Ariz., resulted in the loss of six lives and caused \$150,000 damage. A crowd of men were carrying goods from the building when the second floor fell upon them.

Besides killing six a number were injured. The dead are: City Councilman H. F. Neahr, Rodolfo Wilson, James Tapa, Julian Roscioldo, R. K. Ivora, Richard Wilson.

CABLE FLASHES. Six hundred lives were lost by the flooding of a mine at Besshi, Japan, last week.

Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress, steadfastly maintains that Dreyfus is innocent.

Relatives say that Dreyfus will not outlive the verdict in his case. His nerve is falling fast.

A wonderful new gun has been made at the Woolwich arsenal, England, so powerful that a 15-mile range is not long enough to test it.

A London specialist thinks he can save Walter Wellman, the Arctic explorer, from being a cripple.

American miners who were driven out of Alaska by the British Co'ubrien government have presented claims for \$15,000,000 to the British government.

It is said that Labori, Dreyfus' counsel, is greatly discouraged over the prospects of his client's release and that he is suffering intense pain from his wound.

Twenty-two members of the Prussian diet who were also office holders have been discharged by the emperor. They voted against the Kaiser's canal bill.

# WOMEN OPPOSE WAR.

## Situation in the Transvaal Threatening—Children Leaving Johannesburg—Kruger's Estimated Armed Force.

Information received from Pretoria and Durban shows that the Uitlanders are suffering greatly from the strain involved in the political crisis. Many Indian and Chinese are flocking to the capital of Natal. The women are preparing a petition to Queen Victoria in favor of peace, which will be sent to all parts of the colony for signatures.

Owing to the continuous tension and warlike conditions, trade in many places is practically at a standstill and great distress prevails among the poorer classes both at Johannesburg and here. The women of the progressive party in the Cape house assembly freely declare their dissatisfaction with the speech of the premier, W. P. Schreiner, Tuesday evening in the debate pro-posed by Mr. H. B. Schreiner, premier of Cape Colony, who, in the Cape house of assembly declared that, under the customs convention the Orange Free State was justified in importing arms through Capetown, a fairly general, though that section which is making a Boer war would be a crime are making, by editorials, petitions, etc., what they appear to think is the last effort to avert hostilities.

Comments on the declaration of President Kruger of the Transvaal government to the effect that the South African republic adhered to its latest offer and would not make any further concessions, the London papers unanimously draw a conclusion of increased seriousness of the T.ansvaal situation, but at the same time they express uncertainty regarding the nature of the concessions beyond what President Kruger has said. The London Daily Mail says: "A pitiable scene was witnessed at the railway station to-day on the arrival from Johannesburg of 150 children, whose parents are said to have come to the city. It is estimated that 1500 people have left the Transvaal since the crisis began. In the house of assembly the government announced that it was considering a proposal to afford greater facilities for the emigration of the children to Johannesburg."

"On her trip the new battle ship Albama developed a speed of 17 1/2 knots an hour."

GOVERNMENT FOR PORTO RICO. Natives Not Granted the Elective Franchise—Militia Will Remain.

The insular commission, consisting of Gen. Kenedy, Judge Curtis and Maj. Watkins, which has given six months' study to the conditions of the island of Porto Rico has made its report to Secretary Taft, recommending a form of civil government for the island, to take the place of the present military regime, and submits for adoption a code of laws. These laws it recommends should be placed in operation by executive decree, arguing that a congressional enactment of general laws would change the status of the island toward the United States and make it part of the constitutional territory of the United States. The code of laws and the civil government proposed do not give the Porto Ricans the elective franchise; for office nor extend to them the privilege of trial by jury except in United States courts in cases of felony, and in an amount in excess of \$500. It recommends that the military force remain in the island, but he kept in the background and touch the people only with a soft hand. English is to be made the official language and the civil government proposed do not give the Porto Ricans the elective franchise; for office nor extend to them the privilege of trial by jury except in United States courts in cases of felony, and in an amount in excess of \$500. It recommends that the military force remain in the island, but he kept in the background and touch the people only with a soft hand. English is to be made the official language and the civil government proposed do not give the Porto Ricans the elective franchise; for office nor extend to them the privilege of trial by jury except in United States courts in cases of felony, and in an amount in excess of \$500. It recommends that the military force remain in the island, but he kept in the background and touch the people only with a soft hand. English is to be made the official language and the civil government proposed do not give the Porto Ricans the elective franchise; for office nor extend to them the privilege of trial by jury except in United States courts in cases of felony, and in an amount in excess of \$500. It recommends that the military force remain in the island, but he kept in the background and touch the people only with a soft hand. English is to be made the official language and the civil government proposed do not give the Porto Ricans the elective franchise; for office nor extend to them the privilege of trial by jury except in United States courts in cases of felony, and in an amount in excess of \$500. It recommends that the military force remain in the island, but he kept in the background and touch the people only with a soft hand. English is to be made the official language and the civil government proposed do not give the Porto Ricans the elective franchise; for office nor extend to them the privilege of trial by jury except in United States courts in cases of felony, and in an amount in excess of \$500. It recommends that the military force remain in the island, but he kept in the background and touch the people only with a soft hand. English is to be made the official language and the civil government proposed do not give the Porto Ricans the elective franchise; for office nor extend to them the privilege of trial by jury except in United States courts in cases of felony, and in an amount in excess of \$500. It recommends that the military force remain in the island, but he kept in the background and touch the people only with a soft hand. English is to be made the official language and the civil government proposed do not give the Porto Ricans the elective franchise; for office nor extend to them the privilege of trial by jury except in United States courts in cases