

THE EVENING TRISE.

True to Ourselves, Our Neighbors, Our Country and Our God.

VOL. II.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., THURSDAY MARCH 28, 1901.

NO. 27.

FOUR SHOTS FIRED.

Attempt to Assassinate Russian High Councillor.

RESULT OF STUDENT AGITATION.

Call Issued Asking Members of Intelligent Russian Society to Join in Struggle for Freedom.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Friedrich Councillor Pobedonosteff, chief procurator of the Holy Synod, narrowly escaped assassination early Friday morning. While writing in his study shortly after midnight, two bullets shattered a window and passed close to the procurator and buried themselves in the ceiling. Two other shots were fired but did not enter the room. The would-be assassin was identified as one Lagowski, a provincial official. The procurator was unharmed. An investigation into the causes of the attack is proceeding. The students organization committee has issued a call inviting all intelligent members of the Russian society to join their ranks in the struggle for freedom.

A Perilous Undertaking.

Manila, By Cable.—Gen. Funston is now engaged in a daring project which promises to be the greatest and most romantic achievement of his eventful career. In January, from his hiding place in the province of Cebu, Aguinaldo wrote letters anathematizing the sub-chiefs who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Later, Aguinaldo ordered certain insurgent forces in southern Luzon to join him at a rendezvous in Cebu province. The rebel officer entrusted with these orders secretly negotiated with the Americans. On securing necessary information Gen. Funston planned Aguinaldo's capture, and with Gen. Arthur's authorization, proceeded two weeks ago to make the attempt. Gen. Funston, with Surgeon Major Harris, Major Newton of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Lieut. Adams of the Twenty-second Infantry, Lieut. Mitchell of the Fortified Gen. Funston and other, and a corps of native scouts, all picked men, embarked on the gunboat Vicksburg and were landed on a remote beach above Baler. It was arranged that Aguinaldo's emissaries, with the native scouts, should pass themselves off as insurgent troops who, having captured Gen. Funston and other, were taking them as prisoners to Aguinaldo. At the right time, when brought before Aguinaldo, Gen. Funston was to give a signal, when the tables were to be turned and Aguinaldo was to be seized. Six days' march into the interior was contemplated. Treachery was considered possible, but every precaution was taken. The troops in New Vicksburg and Albany were to cooperate with Gen. Funston's force. The Vicksburg is expected here tomorrow.

Germany Holds Slaves.

Berlin, By Cable.—The Reichstag debate Wednesday was interesting because, after Herr Babel's motion to declare legally free all children born of domestic slaves in the colonies had been rejected, with the assistance of the Center party, Germany now stands confessed before the world as perpetuating slave-holding power. All that the colonial chief, Dr. Stubei, and other advocates could say was that slavery was absolutely necessary for settlers in the German colonies.

Lynched for Shooting Town Marshal.

Little Rock, Ark., Special.—A Gaesche special from Pochontas says that Geo. Chevis, who last week shot and killed Town Marshal Norris of Pochontas, while Norris was performing official duty, was taken from jail by a mob of 200 men and hanged. The coroner's jury held Chevis for murder, but owing to the feeling against him, the trial has been postponed until next week. The members of the mob were masked.

Hotel Destroyed.

Ithaca, N. Y., Special.—Clinton House, one of the oldest and best known hotels in central New York, was destroyed by fire early Saturday evening. When it was seen that the hotel could not be saved a number of students of Cornell university, who had been tugging at the hose, rushed into the burning building and removed nearly all the furniture. Several had narrow escapes from falling walls, but no one was seriously injured. The fire is supposed to have originated in the drying room from an unprotected electric light wire. The loss, which is estimated at \$150,000, is nearly covered by insurance.

Women Registering.

The heaviest registration of women on record in Kansas has been recorded in many places throughout the State for the spring election to occur soon in the towns of the second and third class. At most places the issue is "wet" or "dry." At Atchison, however, where fully a third more women registered than ever before, there is a contest between the whites and negroes over voting for a school building for negroes.

Attorney General Resigns.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Attorney General Griggs has handed to the president his resignation, to take effect March 31. Mr. Griggs intends to leave Washington on Saturday for his home in New Jersey, where hereafter he will reside. His intention is to resume immediately the practice of his profession.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

The South.

Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia, killed out Tom Corcoran, of Savannah, Ga., in the eleventh round in the latter city Friday night. The mill was in the theatre, before a full house. The fight was to have been twenty-five rounds. A punch in the stomach and a swing on the jaw did the work. Corcoran had been bleeding freely for four rounds. Zeigler was not marked at all, and left the ring apparently as fresh as when he entered it.

An application has been filed in Atlanta for a charter for the North Georgia Mining and Milling Company. The capital stock will be \$2,500,000. The company owns 30,000 acres of land in Murray, Gilmer and Spaulding counties, upon which it proposes to develop the ore and timber.

Representative Livingston, of Georgia, is now again convalescing. Dr. Springs, the attending physician, stated yesterday that Mr. Livingston is gaining rapidly and that unless unexpected complications set in his recovery is assured. He has no fever and his weak heart is all that is feared.

P. H. Carpenter, a retired capitalist of Ohio, blew his head off with a shot-gun at Leesburg, Fla.

The presentation to Lieutenant Hobson, at Greensboro, Ala., has been postponed because of the Lieutenant's illness.

The American Leather Company, at Knoxville, Tenn., has closed a deal by which it comes into possession of the Tannery of the Virginia Tanning and Exchange Company, one of the largest tanneries in the State.

A special to The Atlanta Constitution from Loxvonia, Ga., says: "John Hunter, a negro, charged with assaulting the five-year-old daughter of J. E. Conwell, escaped from his captors Sunday night, while being taken to the work of the explosion of a coal mine. Conwell accidentally shot Henry A. Singleton, one of those guarding Hunter, but the wound is not fatal. Two possees are pursuing the negro."

The North.

The ice in the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, went out leaving the channel clear for several miles. This is the earliest for years.

The Melroeck Toy Company's five-story brick structure, in Milwaukee, was gutted by fire Sunday night, entailing a loss estimated from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

A special to the Buffalo Express from Campbelltown, N. B., says: "Six persons were burned to death Saturday night at Little Casapoda, Quebec, as the result of the explosion of a coal oil stove in the house of John Gauthier. Gauthier's wife was sick in bed."

At the next session of the Ohio General Assembly, Representative Gear, of upper Sandusky, will introduce an anti-kidnaping bill. He has received three letters threatening to kidnap and mutilate his daughter unless \$500 be left in an old shoe, at a certain place. The writers threatened to put out the girl's eyes with a red-hot poker and fire the Gear residence.

Foreign.

The dock strike at Marseilles is unbroken. Rumors of the illness of President Diaz, of Mexico, are denied.

There was a general fight between students and police at St. Petersburg. A lottery in Europe for the Boers is being organized by M. Henri Rochefort.

Indefinite closing has been ordered at the Colchester Cotton Mills, Burlington, Vt.

Germany made an additional appropriation yesterday of nearly \$11,000,000 for the Chinese expedition.

The census of Austria-Hungary shows a population of 49,810,885 which is an increase of 10 per cent. during the last decade.

A special dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, says a new Jewish movement is reported to have occurred in the southern part of the Sudan.

The official organ of the Russian Ministry of Finance at St. Petersburg reports that Russia will make strict reprisals in case of any raising of duties by Germany on Russian products.

Miscellaneous

Queen Victoria's funeral cost \$175,000.

The battleship Alabama developed 15.2 knots on its last trial.

A Berlin dispatch reports that the German navy like the British, has decided to abandon the Belleville boilers on warships.

Mr. Herreshoff, Jr., describing the new defender in an interview published by the London Daily Mail, says: "I hope Shamrock II will win, as British victory would do more to develop yachting on both sides of the Atlantic and promote good will between the two nations than anything else could."

A Yokohama dispatch says that the cabinet crisis at Seoul, capital of Korea, which arose out of the arrest of the acting Minister of Finance on charges of having plotted to murder a number of the ladies of the imperial household, continues.

A dispatch from Shanghai announces the sailing of United States Minister Onger. The condition of Li Hung Chang is improved.

The railroad between Pekin and Chan Sing On was opened Saturday. In the presence of the French and Belgian ministers. There was a review of the troops as a feature of the celebration.

The Vienna Neue Presse reports a serious rising in Tenebris, Persia, because certain reforms have been attempted by the Shah.

Major Mulford, of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, was attacked by a mob while going from Manila to Kioho. He was in uniform and his clothing was torn.

MUTINY IN A MINE

Convicts Hold Their Guards as Hostages.

STRIKE MADE FOR BETTER RATIONS

The Warden Refuses the Demand of the Convicts and Says He Will Starve them Out.

Leavenworth, Kans., Special.—In the Kansas State penitentiary coal mine at Lansing 894 prisoners, who went down into the mine on Monday morning, have maintained and are holding 15 guards as hostages. They refuse to let the guards come to the surface until Warden Tomlinson promises to give them better food. They threaten to kill the guards if their demands are not complied with. The mines are worked by the worst class of convicts and among those who have murdered are twenty life prisoners. Warden Tomlinson has refused to grant the demand. There was great consternation Tuesday afternoon among the families of the guards who are held by the convicts. All the penitentiary shops have been closed and the convicts have been ordered in their cells, in order to have all the guards in readiness for an emergency to handle the convicts should they attempt to rush from the mine.

Many complaints have been made by the prisoners because of the grade of food furnished them, and to this dissatisfaction has been added allegations of mistreatment. No outbreak was attempted, however, until the men who had entered the mine, refused to return unless their demands were granted. They killed the mules used in the mines and are living on this meat.

Serious trouble is apprehended if it is found necessary to send deputies into the colliery. The miners have threatened to force the warden to let the largest be laughed at Warden Tomlinson, who says they would not attempt this, as such action would endanger their lives. He says he will starve them out. A communication was received from one of the guards stating that they were hungry and tired, but so far as he could learn all were alive. The first outbreak in the mine took place shortly after the noon meal Tuesday and was started by the convicts in division No. 8. Of the 19 men in this division, 16 seized the guard and overpowered him and announced that they had decided to strike. They told the guard that they had decided to mine two instead of three cars of coal as a day's work in the future and that they proposed to have better food. This guard was left in charge of two of the convicts in the mutiny while the others marched to the adjoining division and called on the convicts there to join the revolt. The convicts were soon marching through the mine from one division to another, yelling and swinging their lamps and picks. Other desperate convicts entered into the split, while the short-term men generally offered no opposition to the mutineers and quietly joined them. So far as can be learned no opposition of any kind was offered the convicts. The officers, being unarmed, were helpless, and the life of any would have been forfeited had he tried even to check the mad spirit of the convicts.

Guard McShane, one of the 15 hostages was hoisted to the surface tonight, the striking convicts permitted it because of his being ill. He reported that the prisoners have been careful to avoid any violent act. The other guards, he said, are in good condition and will hold out as long as the convicts remain mutinous. An hour later a signal came up from below and one convict, not in sympathy with the strike, was hoisted out. As the cages were half the distance from the bottom of the shaft the prisoner was forced to climb 400 feet, crawling up on the shaft timbers to reach the cages. The convict said the men in the mine had had nothing to eat since noon yesterday except some corn coffee, which was made from corn used to feed the mules in the mine. The mules, he said, will be eaten unless the strike is ended soon. Late Tuesday night another convict was hoisted to the surface to confer with the warden. Warden Tomlinson said that he will force the convicts to surrender unconditionally, much as he regrets starving his own officers.

Wolcott to Succeed Hitchcock.

Pueblo, Col., Special.—The Daily Chieftain says: "It is definitely known here that ex-Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, will be appointed by the President to be Secretary of the Interior to succeed Mr. Hitchcock. The news has been received by the friends of Mr. Wolcott in this city, the statement being made unequivocally, and it is indicated that the appointment will be made in Washington tomorrow."

Telegraphic Briefs.

Tiptonville, Lake county, Tenn., was partially destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss estimated at \$75,000, partially insured.

The court which inquired into the conditions under which the training ship Dixie grounded in the Potomac river off Maryland Point, finds that the grounding was not due to any fault of the officers or the crew and is of the opinion that no further proceedings should be had in the matter.

Dr. Wm. F. Channing, son of the philosopher, Dr. Wm. Ellery Channing, died at the Perry Hospital, in Boston, aged 51 years.

M. Francisco Jules Edmond Got, the celebrated actor, is dead in Paris. He was born October 1, 1829.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Accused Judges On the Stand in Their Own Behalf—Judge Clark Goes on the Stand.

The case for the defense was opened Monday on the morning of the court. The introductory speech was made by Judge Bynum, in which he outlined the defense fully. The halls and galleries of the Senate chamber were crowded with spectators, Judge Bynum's speech was an able one. The testimony of the witness for the defense will follow the speech of Judge Bynum.

At Tuesday's session of the impeachment court Chief Justice Furches and Associate Justice Douglas were both put upon the stand to testify in their own defense. The evidence of both was to the effect that there was no wrong intention in the order to issue a mandamus in the White case. Both Judges testified that there was no wrong in their action, and that they were influenced only by their conscientious duty.

The session of the impeachment court Wednesday was taken up by the examination and testimony of Judge Montgomery declared that Judge Clark was the cause of the trouble. Examination was conducted by Watson, and was very thorough. Senator Henderson sent forward a resolution to pay the expenses of A. D. Watts, W. M. Robinson, Dr. S. W. Stevenson, J. H. Hoffmann and John B. Holman, character witnesses for Judge Furches, also per diem and mileage.

Senator London said the court had no power to pay more than two witnesses to any one fact. Senator Justice said he doubted whether character witnesses could be paid, anyway.

Senator Woodard said the law provided that upon certificate that witnesses were necessary the law allowed pay for more than two witnesses to one fact.

The resolution was then adopted. The defense concluded its evidence at 5:10 p. m. and the court adjourned to Thursday.

The roll call at the opening of the court Thursday showed 46 Senators present. The prosecution called Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, as its first witness.

Col. Theo. F. Davidson conducted the examination of this witness. The first few questions were of the biographical order: "Where were you born?" etc. The answers to them shall be given in full in the obituary column. I replied: "Yes, it may suit the obituary column but it is not in my funeral." (Laughter.)

"What did you strike out of the opinion?" "My opinion, as first sent out, held that the court had no power to issue the writ and Col. Kenan had not been directed to issue it. This latter statement was struck out because the court had ordered the writ issued."

"Did you ask your protest and dissent?" "Yes, when the court refused to allow them filed. The Chief Justice and Judge Douglas said they didn't have their copies. Judge Montgomery handed his over to me. Judge Furches said that in view of what had been said he believed he'd keep his."

"Is it usual for judges to make corrections in their opinions?" "It is very frequently done. In fact, few opinions are filed that are not corrected or altered. These corrections are made in the copy of the judge writing the opinion."

"Did you suggest any other way out of the difficulty, other than issuing a peremptory writ?" "Judge Kenan had gone out I said: 'Gentlemen, I don't want you all to get into trouble, and allow me to suggest that you all make an alternative writ. To this the Treasurer can reply that the legislature prohibited payment of the claim. The matter can then come before that body for its action, and we will thereby both maintain our dignity and keep out of trouble.'"

"What did they say to that?" "They replied that the matter had been quipped long enough, and they would let the man ought to have his money."

"Was this before the writ was issued?" "Yes, just as soon as Kenan went out."

"Will you explain the difference between an alternative and peremptory writ?" "To this question the defense objected and it was withdrawn."

Judge Clark's testimony was completed and the counsel agreeing that no cross examination would be held he was dismissed. The case was then given to the attorneys. The first speech for the prosecution was begun by a mandamus. The Chief Justice asked him if he had filed affidavits. He replied that he hadn't considered them necessary. He was told that affidavits had been filed he would not issue his mandamus, and he went away again.

THE COURT DIRECTED IT. "On Tuesday, October 11th, Col. Kenan met me again and said he reckoned he would have to issue the mandamus. I replied that it was a very serious matter and that before he issued it he ought to come into open court and let the judges tell him to do so; that I wanted to then state my objections."

The court met in conference again on Friday morning, Col. Kenan came in again and wanted to know what he ought to do. As there seemed to be no hurry to answer him, he polled the court. Judge Douglas was rather non-committal at first; Judge Montgomery was the same; Judge Furches said he would issue the writ. Judge Clark said: "As an individual, I say you ought to issue it." Now turning again to Judge Douglas, he used the same formula as a very serious matter and that before he issued it he ought to come into open court and let the judges tell him to do so; that I wanted to then state my objections."

"When I came out of the court room I asked Col. Kenan what he proposed to do about it. He said he'd have to issue it. I told him I did not think the court was explicit about it and asked him to wait until I could send down a protest. I wrote and sent the protest to him that afternoon, with the request that he have it typewritten and a copy furnished each member of the court."

"That night about 8 o'clock Col. Kenan telephoned me that there was no use to send the opinion around; that he would not issue the mandamus without a written order from the court. I replied that this was an extremely important matter and I preferred that he would send the opinion around as requested. He said he would do so."

"The next morning," said Judge Clark, "concluding the story, I was asked by the next morning when court met, I found Gov. Jarvis reading in

the Supreme Court library. I called him into the consultation room and laid the whole matter before him. I said, 'I tell you what occurred there. The last remark was addressed to Gov. Jarvis who was now on his feet with upraised hand, as if commanding silence. Gov. Jarvis asked, 'Judge, do you think you ought to tell a private conversation?' Judge Clark, bowing and smiling, replied amiably, 'I think you ought not to tell it.'"

Gov. Jarvis: "I don't object on my own account. It is not competent in this case. After the trial over you may publish it to the world if you like. I have nothing to hide. It is not evidence, though."

Judge Clark: "I will not tell it, Governor, if you object." Gov. Jarvis: "My objection is that you ought not to repeat a private conversation between gentlemen."

On the next afternoon (Tuesday) Col. Kenan came in again for more explicit instructions. He had a written opinion in his hand, and he polled the court again. Judge Douglas said: "It is your duty to issue it." The Chief Justice said: "Issue it," said Col. Kenan, you know my views. You have my protest and dissent."

"That was the last of it." "Do you recall," asked Col. Davidson, "the expression of Judge Montgomery after the court was polled?"

"Just before Col. Kenan came in on Monday," replied the witness. Judge Montgomery said: "Gentlemen, I am bound to tell Kenan he cannot issue that writ. You gentlemen have a political party back of you. I have not?"

The witness was then questioned concerning the errand and alternations in his copy of the protest and dissenting opinion. He replied: "There was a discussion in conference about the mandamus. Judge Furches said the copy of it furnished to Kenan was prepared by him (Furches) and the Chief Justice. There some discussion was had as to my dissent. I took up a pen and started to strike out the objectionable parts of it. But finding that that would take too much time, I remarked that I would carry the opinion home and make the alteration. No one objected and I put it in my pocket. I brought the copy, as corrected by me, back and asked to have it filed, saying: 'I hope there is no objection to it.' Judge Furches said that was an objectionable thing to do. Judge Montgomery said he was tired of political cases and dissenting opinions and he hoped this was an end of them. Judge Douglas said he would let it go into the obituary column. I replied: 'Yes, it may suit the obituary column but it is not in my funeral.' (Laughter.)"

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MARYLAND'S LAW

Providing for Disfranchisement of All Illiterate Voters

PASSES THE LEGISLATURE EASILY.

Estimated That Fully Fifty Thousand Will Be Disfranchised by the Working of the New Law.

Annapolis, Md., Special.—The new election bill, having for its object the practical disfranchisement of most of the 50,000 illiterate voters of the State, passed the Senate shortly after midday. It was immediately sent to the House, where all the amendments made by the Senate were concurred in, and the bill passed. It is now ready for the Governor's signature.

The final passage of the bill was marked by the utter absence of anything of a sensational character. In the Senate but one protest was entered, which came in the form of a speech from Senator Dodson, Republican, who characterized the entire proceedings as a blot upon the fair name and honor of the State. The final vote was 11 to 14, a strict party division. In a quarter of an hour after passing the Senate the consideration was immediately begun. One by one the Senate's amendments were taken up and concurred in without division. Then it was put upon its final passage, with no attempt at relay upon the part of the minority, except a motion to allow them one hour to consider the amendments. This was promptly voted down, and the bill was passed by a vote of 53 to 23, the Democrats having six votes more than the majority required by the constitution. Five Democrats, Messrs. Buckley and Lamin, of Frederick; Keys, of Cecil; Pattison, of Dorchester and Garter, of St. Mary's, voted with the Republicans.

The most important change in existing methods accomplished by the enactment of the new law lies in depriving illiterate voters of the assistance of ballot clerks in preparing their ballots. Under the previous practice these clerks accompanied such voters into the booths and marked their ballots for them, or showed them how to do it. The Democrats claim that this practice utterly destroyed the secrecy of the ballot and made it possible for corruptionists to learn through signals from the ballot clerks whether bargains made with corrupt voters had been carried out. The arrangement of the names on the ballots has been altered so that the candidates for each office are grouped instead of being arranged in groups according to the party they represent. Party emblems are abolished and other changes which make the new law very nearly similar to that in existence in Massachusetts. The effect of the law, is, of course, largely a matter of conjecture, and one upon which the party leaders widely differ. The Democrats expect that it will disfranchise about 32,000 negroes and perhaps 15,000 white voters who cannot read or write. Of these it is claimed, all the negroes and about 50 per cent. of the whites vote the Republican ticket. With these out of the way the State will be safely Democratic for many years to come, and the immediate result will be the election of a Democrat to succeed United States Senator Wellington in 1902.

The active interest taken by Senator Gorman in the passage of the bill leaves no doubt of his candidacy for the senatorship in the event that the effect of the new law is as the Democrats expect it to be.

Manila, By Cable.—Insurgents have attacked and burned the ungarriioned village of Uglis, in the province of South Ilocos. A detachment of the Twentieth Infantry overtook and chastised the marauders. Col. Schuyler of the Forty-third volunteer infantry, has captured eight insurgent officers and 218 men at the village of Ternate, in Cavite province. Gen. McArthur, Bates and Wheaton reviewed the Twenty-ninth and thirty-second regiments today.

The "Ten With a Story." The majority of the "men with a story" (vagrants) are frauds. The expression is often heard, however, "Oh, well, help them anyway! It is better to help many frauds than to let one genuine case suffer." That argument is all right provided there are genuine cases? There is on record a statement of the late Doctor John Hall that in all the years of his experience in New York City he had never found one. Certainly of the two hundred strangers who have come to me during the past year not one was worthy of any help of the kind asked for. Dr. David M. Steele, in the April Ladies Home Journal.

THE TERMS BOTHA DECLINED.

Military Government to Be Replaced By a Crown Colony.

London, By Cable.—The parliamentary papers giving details of the negotiations between the Boer commander-in-chief, General Botha, and Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, begin with a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. The dispatch is dated Pretoria, Feb. 27, and states that Mrs. Botha has returned from a meeting with her husband bringing a letter in reply to Sir Alfred Milner's verbal message offering to end the war on the express understanding that he would not discuss the independence of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Mrs. Botha assured Alfred Milner that the letter was written with the point clearly understood. General Botha referred the matter to his generals and it was stated that the meeting would probably take place at Middleburg. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was glad to hear of General Botha's desire to treat and hoped that it was genuine. "He will find us," said the Colonial Secretary, "anxious to meet him on all points affecting his individual position."

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the War Office, dated Pretoria, Feb. 28, reports a long interview with General Botha, who showed very good feeling and seemed anxious for peace. He asked for information, which he said he would submit to his government, the generals and the people. If they agreed, he would visit the Orange River Colony and get them to agree. Should all then hand in their arms, it would finish the war. He said they could go on for some time and he was not sure he would be able to bring about peace without independence. "I declined to discuss such a point," said Lord Kitchener, "and said a modified form of independence would be most dangerous and would lead to war in the future. Replying to General Botha's inquiries, I informed him that when hostilities ceased the military would be replaced by a crown colony administration consisting of a nominated executive and an elected assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government. The Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives, the Dutch and English languages were to have equal rights. Kaffirs would not have the franchise until after representative government had been granted, the Orange Free State laws for Kaffirs would be considered good, Church property, public trusts and orphan funds would not be touched, no new tax would be imposed on the farmers, assistance would be given to repair the burned farms and to enable the farmers to start afresh, and colonists who had joined the republic should not be disfranchised. General Botha generally seemed satisfied with these conditions."

On March 3, Sir Alfred Milner called Lord Kitchener, suggesting the following replies to General Botha: "I beg to inform you that on the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of arms, ammunition, cannon and equipments in the hands of the burghers in the field at government depots or elsewhere, His Majesty's government is prepared at once to grant amnesty in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for all bona-fide acts of war during the hostilities, as Cape Colony and Natal to similar action, qualified by the disfranchisement of any British subjects implicated in the war. The military prisoners at St. Helena, Ceylon and elsewhere on complete surrender, shall be brought back to their country. Military law shall at once be replaced by a civil administration, but it is the desire of His Majesty's government as soon as circumstances will permit to establish a representative government. On the cessation of hostilities a high court, independent of the executive shall be established to administer the laws, Land, Church property, trusts and orphan funds shall be respected. The English and Dutch languages shall be taught in the public schools and allowed in the law court."

Greensboro Female College,

NORTH CAROLINA,

Devoted to the Education of Young Women.

LARGE FACULTY OF 12 SPECIALTISTS.

Schools of Music, Art, Elocution. Business and Literary Courses

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