

The Columbian

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ULTIMATUM TO PORTE

Accompanied by Three American War Vessels—Simple Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The U. S. S. Dolphin, bearing Charles Herbert Allen, the newly appointed commander of Porto Rico, dropped anchor off San Juan at 10 o'clock this morning, as did also the United States armored cruiser New York, the United States battleship Texas and the United States gunboat Machias.

General Davis, military governor, visited Allen on the Dolphin at 11:30. A detachment of seventy-five insular police and four companies of the Porto Rico regiment, with a band, were drawn up on the wharf. The band played "Berlioz's," the Porto Rico national anthem, the American national and the march of the United States.

The governor took breakfast with General Davis, and with his family remained as the guest of General Davis until the afternoon of Monday. He was then escorted to his quarters on the Dolphin. The governor does not seem to be in a hurry for an answer, but its tenor is not far from the character of an ultimatum. It has produced a great impression upon the people, who are inclined to a disposition to modify the attitude hitherto maintained, namely, repudiating the responsibility and seeking to diminish the importance of the matter. It is presumed that the port's reply will be in this sense, and hence it is feared the United States government will be obliged to take steps to enforce its demands.

Turkey's decision to send an officer to America to study naval construction is interpreted to be another step. It is the revival of an old project to buy a cruiser in the United States, a price in which the indemnity shall be included, so that the port will be able to say it has not paid the indemnity. The American government has already categorically refused an indemnity of \$50,000,000, which would mean prolonged negotiations and the dragging out of the matter indefinitely, to which the United States will not listen.

As regards the indemnity, if the port wants to buy a cruiser that is a matter in no way connected with the indemnity. The port's reply to the late offer begins the monotonous grind of prison life tomorrow morning, it will be as a prison bookkeeper, for he has been assigned to this task in the harness, broom, shoe repairing and carpet weaving shops, which are in the third story of the big building. The work room, which the prisoner will occupy commands a view of the Missouri river, beyond which the green hills and fertile farms extend as far as the eye can reach.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Beyond the statement that Mr. Grierson, United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, has been instructed to press vigorously for the payment of the American claims for indemnity, the officials here decline to divulge the instructions given to him. They say that Mr. Grierson does not need express instructions to forward the claims for he had of his own volition taken a rather advanced attitude in this matter and the president has approved his plan, though this time by express instruction, are in no respect more peremptory than his own preceding despatches to the Turkish government.

Novel though the proposition was from a diplomatic standpoint, yet it is held to be true that the effort was made by the port to pay the American claim under cover of an order for war ship to be built in the United States for Turkey.

The reasons for the failure of the project were several. The United States government has no war ships for sale, and is not authorized to build any for foreign order. There is no warrant of indemnity in any arrangement with a private ship building concern for the collection of an international obligation in the manner proposed. Lastly, judging by the experience of congresses that have had dealings with the Turkish government, any shipbuilder accepting the order from Turkey would require a guaranty from the United States government, and the net result of the transaction might be the assumption by the United States of an obligation as much larger than the original claim as the price of a battleship exceeds the \$20,000.

SENATE ADMITS MR. SCOTT.
WASHINGTON, April 28.—The senate voted upon the resolution declaring Nathan B. Scott to be entitled to his seat in the senate from West Virginia. The number of votes in the affirmative was only three. The pending question was the motion of Pettus to recommmit the question to the committee with instructions to investigate the case thoroughly. Turner of Washington while saying he knew nothing of the case except what he had heard in the course of debate, declared that if the facts were as stated by Pettus, Scott was not entitled to his seat. He believed there had been duplicity, double-dealing and fraud in the election of Scott.

BRITISH NOW COMING TO US.
Syndicate Sends Commission to Study Our Armor Plate.
LONDON, April 28.—The newspapers here announce that a syndicate of northern capitalists, with unlimited wealth is about to erect on the banks of the river Tees the largest armor plate works in the United Kingdom. The syndicate, it is added, is sending a commission to the United States to inspect the best works there.

Treaty With P. R. Ratified.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The senate in executive session today ratified the treaty with Spain extending for six months the time in which Spanish residents of the Philippines may decide whether they will remain subjects of Spain or become citizens of the Philippines.

ALIEN REACHES PORTO RICO.

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ENGLISH ARE IT NOW

General Hamilton's Forces Recapture the Place Without Opposition.

LONDON, April 27.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph under Wednesday's date says: "Our mounted infantry entered the high mountain plateau of Thab N'Chu today almost without opposition. As Thab N'Chu is a natural fortress this must mean that the Boers have practically thrown up the sponge in this direction. If the force presses on to Ladysbrand the whole country between that point and in line with Bloemfontein will be in our hands. "One difficulty is that many of the Boers forming commands, immediately on finding themselves beaten, retreat to their farms and resume the role of peaceful citizenship, hiding their rifles."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Thursday says: "General Ian Hamilton, with mounted infantry, naval guns and a howitzer battery, advanced from the water works in the direction of Thab N'Chu. A large force of infantry supported him. He met with no opposition. The mounted infantry occupied a position dominating the Ladysbrand district."

Otherwise there is no news beyond the official despatches of Lord Roberts, except belated details of recent operations. It appears that General Brabant, in the fight with the Boers at Elands-laage, was narrowly escaped. General Pole-Carew's advance was unopposed, which prevented him from capturing Leewuik before darkness set in and enabled the Boers to secure their retreat.

Although the large scheme of operations worked successfully, several cases of unaccountable delay in the advance are remarked by the correspondents. The event has been celebrated, there has been no bungling and apparently Lord Roberts, with the commands in the hands of the younger generals, now has an exceedingly efficient army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—It is learned that the negotiations between the United States and the Porte regarding the American indemnity claims have again been transferred here. The United States charge d'affaires Grierson yesterday telegraphed to Mr. Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, a note based on instructions he had received from Washington, the tenor of which has not been made public.

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RUN LEFT BY FIRE.

Ottawa, Canada, and Surrounding Towns.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27.—Five square miles of territory burned over, more than 2,500 dwellings, factories, mills, stores and other buildings destroyed, entailing a loss estimated to reach \$20,000,000, and between 12,000 and 15,000 men, women and children homeless is the summing up of the havoc wrought by the fire which has been raging at Hull and in Ottawa since 11 o'clock yesterday morning and at midnight was not completely under control.

Most of the lumber piles in Hull and Ottawa have disappeared and are now mere heaps of charred wood and ashes. The fire, which was started at a number of mills, the Hull water works, the Hull court house and jail, the convent—almost every business place and about 1,000 dwelling and shops in Hull has been burning for a week. Practically nothing of Hull is left but a church and a few houses beyond it. The spot where the fire originated is about three miles from the main street of Hull and as a gale was blowing from the northwest right in the direction of the lumber piles along the Ottawa river and Chandlere Falls it was soon seen that the fire was almost certain to be a large one.

At 11:30 o'clock the fire had got a good hold of Main street and the entire street with dozens of cross streets were burned. Practically there is not a house left in the street. In this city it is estimated that between the mills, factories, etc., burned, 1,500 residences were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$15,000,000 and the number of homeless is about 12,000. In Hull the fire has about burned out. The business portion is all gone and over half of the residences.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The house committee on Indian affairs today created a favorable report on the bill creating a commission to estimate the establishment of a national Indian reservation in the Leech Lake, Winnepigowag and Cass Lake Indian reservations in Minnesota, comprising about 530,000 acres. The commission was fixed at three members from each reservation, and an appropriation of \$5,000 was allowed.

The committee also reported favorably on the bill allowing Indians in the Indian Territory to elect a governor and a legislature, and to elect a member of the senate of the United States, and to elect a representative to congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—It is understood that the reason that the Boers did not destroy the Bloemfontein water works was that there are many Boers among the shareholders.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The senate committee on interstate commerce today authorized a favorable report upon Senator Chalmers' bill, which prohibits the giving of railroad passes except as authorized by the existing law, and classifies such conduct as "unjust discrimination."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The national society of the Colonial Dames passed a resolution today increasing the number of vice presidents from two to three. A resolution was adopted suggesting that the society should elect its officers and extend their researches as far back of the revolutionary period as possible and to secure letters and papers preserved in families relating to the earlier colonial times. Miss Wharton of Washington was the speaker on what the society had accomplished.

RELIEF FOR WEPENER

General Brabant's Forces Bring Succor to the Besieged Garrison.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service has received a report from Surgeon Carmichael, in charge at Honolulu, under date of April 9. He says that since his report of March 9 one new case of plague has been discovered. The victim was a white girl and the case was fatal. The prospects, Dr. Carmichael says, are encouraging. Only one detention camp was open, there were two convalescents at the pesthouse, but no other case. No new cases had been reported from the other islands. Surgeon Carmichael denies the report that there had been a large number of deaths from plague on the island of Kalaupapa. No general crusade has been begun against rats, which have spread the plague, but a bounty of 25 cents had been offered and a professional rat-catcher appointed by the board of health.

The council of state has adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the council of the state that the Hawaiian government should pay all its claims for losses caused by the action taken by the board of health in connection with the suppression of the subonic plague; that all losses caused by the burning of houses, furniture and goods by direct order of the board of health as well as losses caused by the accidental spread of fire of January 20, 1899, and losses caused by the fencing up of land on which houses have been burned; further, that the council of state most earnestly advise the executive council to appoint a new court of claims of five members, at least two of whom shall be natives." President Dole has not acted in the resolution as yet.

ENGLAND WILL STAY OUT.
Will Let Other Powers Press Demands—Has Enough Trouble.
LONDON, April 28.—Inquiries made at the British foreign office confirm the dispatch from Constantinople to the Associated Press, saying that in view of the steps taken by the United States regarding claims arising out of the Armenian massacres, the ambassador of Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy and Germany have asked their governments to instruct them as to their similar claims. It is also reported that British government has not answered its ambassador's request for instructions and contemplates individual action.

While the attitude of her majesty's government is one of regret that the British claims have come to this stage, it will co-operate in any plan decided upon by the other powers concerned. It is not believed that the foreign office however, that point action will take in anything except the renewal of useless protestations to the Turkish government. Should the continental powers agree on insisting that they be treated on the same basis as the United States, they will only have an unknown follower in Great Britain. Lord Salisbury desires no further complications at present.

SIoux ARE DISCONTENTED.
Worked Up Over Cut in Rations and Delay in Paying Interest Money.
FORT YATES, N. D., April 26.—There is a general dissatisfaction and bitterness of feeling among the Sioux Indians here over the policy of the Indian bureau. Suddenly and without explanation the rations have been cut half and the money from the sale of hides and the annual interest money has not been paid to them. They hold this to be directly in violation of the treaty. Letters are being received by the Sioux here from the Pine Ridge Sioux urging that if peaceable means fail to secure treaty rights there is nothing left but to fight for them.

A Chicago Rioter Killed.
CHICAGO, April 26.—In a labor riot which occurred at Racine and Wellington avenues tonight one man was instantly killed, another severely injured and six others received slight injuries. The dead: PETER MILLER, shot through head and instantly killed. The injured: John McGuire, shot in the right arm and cheek; injuries severe, but not fatal; Edward Yarranton, cut on the head with brass knuckles; Benjamin Bernart, cut on the head with brass knuckles; William Pottger, bruised about the head and face; Louis Jackson, cut about the face and head; James Gibbons, bruised by being struck with a club.

Will Stand by Bryan.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 26.—The democratic state convention this afternoon nominated W. J. Sanford for governor and adjourned until tomorrow morning. The day session was spent in speech making and nominations were not reached until tonight. The platform to be adopted will endorse Bryan for president, will reaffirm the Chicago declarations of 1896.

Brewers Want War Tax Reduced.
WASHINGTON, April 26.—A large delegation representing the brewers of the United States appeared before the treasury department this afternoon to urge the repeal of the extra tax of \$1 a barrel imposed on beer by the war revenue act. The delegation was sent by the board of trustees of the United Brewers' association and included the president of the association, Rudolph Brandt of Chicago, Vice President N. W. Kendall of New Haven and others.

ONE NEW CASE OF PLAGUE

Surgeon in Charge at Honolulu Hospital Regarding Situation.

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A Mother's Tears.

"I Would Cry Every Time I Washed My Baby."



"When he was months old, first teeth and then large bolts broke out on my baby's neck. The faces spread down his back until it became a mass of raw flesh. When I washed and powdered him I would cry, realizing that pain he was in. His pitiful wailing was heart-rending. I had about given up hope of saving him when I was urged to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, all other treatment having failed. I washed the sores with Hood's Medicated Soap, applied Hood's Olive Ointment and gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. The child seemed to get better every day, and very soon the change was quite noticeable. The discharge grew less, inflammation went down, the skin took on a healthy color, and the rawness began to scale over and a thin skin formed as the sores dropped off. Less than two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, aided by Hood's Medicated Soap and Hood's Olive Ointment, accomplished this wonderful cure. I cannot praise these medicines half enough." Mrs. G. K. GIBSON, 37 Myrtle St., Rochester, N. Y.

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BUYS GOOD NOTES
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PATENT SECURED ON FEE REFUNDED
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—AND THE—
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