THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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CARNAGE OF BRITISH

Terrible Spectacle at the Scene of Ambush Near Bloemfontein.

CASUALTIES THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

Boers Captured Seven Guns Instead of Six, as First Reported.

BURGHERS STILL CONTROL WATER WORKS

Shut Off Water Supply of Former Orange Free State Capital.

IN FORCE IN THE HILLS NEARBY

Heroism of the Small Fraction of Force Which Escaped is Told by the War Correspondents.

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LONDON, April 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Standard correspondent says:

"C battery was captured almost as a whole, only one gun being saved by Sergeant Major Martin. The cavalry, unaware that the head of the column had been attacked, were preparing to advance, when the sergeant major rode up and informed the officer in charge of Q battery. The order was given, 'Right about, gallop,' but several men and horses fell. Two guns and forty men had to be left behind under a terrible fire. Five guns in all got out and opened fire on the enemy at 1,000 yards. Remington's scouts, preceding Roberts' Horse, had, it appears, advanced right into the midst of the Boers, who called out, 'You need go no further; you are all prisoners.' They wheeled about, however, and retired at a gallop, losing heavily. Meanwhile early in the afternoon the Ninth division, under Colville, and the cavalry division under French arrived from Bloemfontein after a forced march of twenty-two miles. They are now engaging the enemy. The duke of Teck was in charge of the transport, but is safe."

War Office Report.

LONDON, April 2.—The War office reports that Colonel Broadwood lost seven guns and all his baggage in the ambush laid for him by the Boers on Saturday. The casualties numbered 350.

BUSHMAN'S KOP, Sunday, April 1.—The Boers who were hidden in the spruit when the British guns were captured yesterday were commanded by Reichman, a German-American.

The Boers retired this morning when they discovered the British scouts, leaving two Dutch military attaches, one of them dangerously wounded, in the hands of the British. All the wounded are doing well.

Everyone agrees that but for Colonel Broadwood's splendid handling of his troops not a member of the force would have escaped.

The Boers are still holding the waterworks and the line of hills behind them. The Bloemfontein water supply has been cut off.

Following the scouts of General French's cavalry division to the scene of battle, this correspondent witnessed one of the most terrible spectacles of the war. Horses lay stiffened in the various attitudes of sudden death, and mingled among them were ghastly human bodies with the wrecks of wagons and food and forage scattered wide. Everything told of a terrible tale of surprise and carnage.

It would be impossible to conceive anything more ingenious than the Boer trap and the only wonder is that a single man escaped. On crossing the spruit, where the ground rises immediately toward a grassy knoll, with stony slopes facing the drift, one came upon an enclosure from which it was possible to fire over the drift. At this point the spruit makes a circular bend, while the south embankment, which is protected by the partially constructed railway embankment, enabled the enemy to pour in a galling fire on three sides, as well as a double tier of fire in front.

Scene of Frightful Confusion.

When the convoy was first attacked a scene of frightful confusion ensued. The mules stampeded and the wagons were overturned, while the concealed enemy poured in a deadly fire.

When the first battery appeared the Boers seemed undesirous of continuing the slaughter and called on the British to surrender. At that moment, however, B battery, which was escaping from the rear of the convoy under heavy fire, wheeled into action and began shelling the Boers with the four remaining guns. The Boers confess that this battery accounted for five killed and nine wounded of their losses.

Early in the afternoon the Boers collected about the convoy, began removing the guns and wagons and permitted the collection of the British dead and wounded. Our actual casualties were less than had been expected. Despite this regretable incident, it is impossible not to admire the gallant manner in which a part of the little force was able to extricate itself from an almost hopeless position.

Incidents of Heroism.

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated today, says: The loss of the guns was attended by incidents of splendid heroism. The leading battery was so near the Boers ambuscaded in the river bed that the latter said:

"It is useless your attempting to advance. Throw down your arms."

The sergeant of the battery, fearing the other battery would misunderstand the hindrance, rushed through the convoy and warned his comrades, enabling the rearmost battery to save a portion of the guns, which came into action later.

Life Guardsmen and a gunner got a gun out under a tremendous fire and four others were saved by the men dragging them off after their horses had been shot.

AS LORD ROBERTS TELLS IT

His Dispatch to the War Office Telling of Disaster Near Bloemfontein.

LONDON, April 2.—The War office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 1:

"I received news late yesterday evening from Colonel Broadwood, who was at Thaba N'Chu, thirty-eight miles east of here, that information had reached him that the enemy was approaching in two forces from the north and the east. He stated that if the report proved true he would retire towards the water works, seventeen miles nearer Bloemfontein, where we have had a detachment of mounted infantry for the protection of the works.

"Broadwood was told in reply that the Ninth division with Martyr's infantry will march at daylight today to support him and that if he considers it necessary he should retire from the water works. He moved there during the night and bivouacked. At dawn today he was shelled by the enemy, who attacked on three sides. He immediately dispatched two horse artillery batteries and his baggage toward Bloemfontein, escorting some of them with his cavalry.

"[illegible] miles from the water works the [illegible] deep mullah or spruit, in which [illegible] the night a force of Boers had concealed themselves. So well were they hidden that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them, and it was not until the wagons and guns were entering the drift that the Boers showed themselves and opened fire. Many of the drivers of the artillery horses were immediately shot down at short range and several of the guns were captured. The remainder galloped away, covered by Roberts' horse, which suffered heavily.

Discover a Way Out.

"Meanwhile Lieutenant Chestermasters of Remington's scouts found a passage across the spruit unoccupied by the enemy, by which the remainder of Broadwood's force crossed. They reformed with great steadiness, notwithstanding all that had previously occurred.

"Broadwood's report, which has just reached me, and which contains no details, stated that he had lost seven guns and all his baggage. He estimates all his casualties at about 350, including 200 missing.

"On hearing this morning that Broadwood was hard pressed, I immediately ordered General French with two remaining cavalry brigades to follow in support of the Ninth division. The latter, after a magnificent march, arrived on the scene of action shortly after 2 p. m.

"Broadwood's force consisted of the Royal Household cavalry, the Tenth Hussars, Q and U batteries of the Royal Horse artillery and Pilcher's battalion of mounted infantry.

"The strength of the enemy is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, with guns, the number of which is not yet reported."

Partial List of Missing.

The War office has received another dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Bloemfontein, April 1, 8:15 p. m., in which, after referring to his previous telegram, he gives a partial list of the missing British officers. Of Q battery four officers were wounded, two of whom are missing. One gunner was killed and forty noncommissioned officers and men are wounded or missing.

Lord Roberts then continues: "In U battery all are missing except Major Taylor and a sergeant major. The two cavalry regiments did not suffer so much.

"A report has just come in that the enemy has retired towards Ladybrand, leaving twelve wounded officers and some seventy men at the water works.

"We are now sending an ambulance for them."

It will be noticed that in the foregoing advices Lord Roberts says nothing in regard to the British guns being recaptured.

UNEASINESS FELT IN LONDON

Disaster to Convoy So Near Bloemfontein Causing Apprehension—Methuen's Difficulties.

LONDON, April 3.—4:50 a. m.—Late news from the front adds little to the public knowledge of the convoy disaster. No credence is given to the report that the Boers numbered between 8,000 and 10,000 men. The general belief is that there could not have been more than half that number, but the mere fact that so many as half could be collected so near headquarters without the knowledge of the British provokes much uneasiness.

The disaster is regarded as a direct result of the inability of General French to cut off the commando of General Olivier and other commandoes when escaping from the Orange river.

Lord Roberts' dispatch, dated two hours later than one to the Daily Chronicle, says nothing about the guns being recaptured. The story in the Chronicle, therefore, looks doubtful.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard says the prince of Teck was in charge of the transport, but is safe.

Little news has arrived from other points. Kenhardit was formally reoccupied Saturday. The report that the Boers are massing in the vicinity of Taunga and Klipdal is confirmed.

Lord Methuen's difficulties are apparently increasing. He has Boer laagers or guerilla bands on three sides of him and he will be obliged to watch carefully his communications with Orange river.

PLUMER RETIRES WITH LOSS

Pretoria Reports Heavy Cannonading Around Mafeking with Repulse of Relief Column.

PRETORIA, Sunday, April 1.—Cannonading was again heard in the direction of Brandfort Saturday and it is reported that heavy fighting occurred Saturday around Mafeking. It is added that Colonel Plumer's relief column was compelled to retire with loss. No details have been received.

BOERS ACTIVE ON THE VAAL

Large Force of Boers Assembled in the Vicinity of Fourteen Streams.

KIMBERLEY, Sunday, April 1.—There is great Boer activity along the Vaal river. About 6,000 burghers have assembled at various points between Fourteen Streams and Christiana. About 700 men are occupying Witrand, north of Klipdam, and 400 men are laagered at Boetsap.

MAJOR KIRKMAN IS DISMISSED

President's Approval of Court-Martial Not Necessary—Philippines War is Recognized.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Root stated today that Major George C. Kirkman, Forty-ninth volunteer infantry, is no longer in the service of the United States. Under the articles of war the approval of General Otis of the action of the court-martial which recommended dismissal on the charge of drunkenness was sufficient to execute that sentence. In other words, the approval of the president is unnecessary.

Kirkman was accused of being drunk on the transport Liverpool on the voyage from San Francisco to Manila. Private advices also charged him with affronting Archbishop Chappelle, who was a passenger. The construction given by the War department to General Otis' action commits the department, it is believed, to the formal recognition of war in the Philippines. Article 106 of the articles of war expressly provides that the sentence of dismissal, in the case of an officer, shall not be carried out "in time of peace except on the approval of the president of the United States."

Movements of Ocean Vessels, April 2.

At New York—Arrived—Manitou, from London; Auguste Victoria, from Genoa.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Cuba, from New York. Sailed—Corean, for Philadelphia.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Kensington, from New York, via Southampton.

At Havre—Arrived—Bordeaux, from New York.

At Brisbane—Arrived—Aorangia, from Vancouver.

At Gibraltar—Arrived—Trave, from New York, for Genoa.

QUEEN STARTS FOR IRELAND

Great Precautions Taken to Insure Safety of the Royal Train.

VICTORIA INSISTS ON SLOW TRAVEL

Trip is Therefore Made During the Night—Little Sleep for Employes Along the Line—Pilot Engine Ahead.

LONDON, April 3.—12:10 a. m.—Queen Victoria left Windsor at 9:30 last evening for Ireland. Her majesty is accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg and is attended by the countess of Antrim, Hon. Harriet Phipps, Sir Arthur Biggs, private secretary to the queen; Sir Fleetwood Edwards, keeper of her majesty's privy purse, and Captain Ponsonby.

The queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

Not in the history of the Great Western and London & Northwestern railways have greater precautions ever been observed to protect the royal train than those which had been perfected when her majesty started northward tonight. These officials, who have superintended the transportation of czars, kaisers and princes of all nations in and out of Windsor, have exerted themselves beyond precedent to insure the safety of the royal train between Windsor and Holyhead.

Royal trains seldom run at night, but the queen, who is especially averse to fast travel, stipulated that the trip should occupy eleven hours, though it is usually covered in six. This was one of the reasons for deciding upon a night run.

Train Runs Over Route Beforehand.

The preparations for the trip had been in hand for weeks and the train had already run every foot of the route and every particle of the apparatus of the train and the track had been subjected to the most careful inspection.

Leaving Windsor the royal train was in the hands of the Great Western company's officials to Rushberry, where the London & Northwestern company's officials assumed responsibility at midnight, when the journey by way of Crewe and Chester to Holyhead began.

The officials of the latter line will have little sleep tonight. Station masters, operators and track inspectors at every station along the route, no matter how small, were imperatively required to be on duty half an hour before the royal train was due to examine personally as to signals and switches and to see that all was in proper working order.

The pilot engine named "Prince of Wales" ran a quarter of an hour ahead of the royal train, and after its passage all tracks were kept absolutely clear. The royal train was drawn by two locomotives with expert engineers and a complete staff of railway experts and electricians accompanied the train for immediate action in case anything should go wrong.

DUBLIN IS IN GALA ATTIRE

Queen Proposes to Make It a Capital of Imperial Splendor for Weeks.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Dublin says: The queen's visit to Ireland is one of the wisest acts of her reign. Dublin has accepted it in advance as an act of womanly grace designed to express appreciation of the work of the Irish generals and the loyalty and gallantry of the Irish soldiers. Lord Mayor Tallon is a nationalist and a staunch follower of Mr. Redmond, but he has shown good political instinct in adapting himself to the situation. An irreconcilable minority under Mr. Harrington has sought to stir up strife and is threatening a renewal of agitation this week, but the lord mayor has the people of Dublin behind him and will not endanger his political future when he meets the queen at the city gates in Leeson street and presents the civic sword and official keys. He has taken his cue from Mr. Redmond that there is no politics in the queen's visit, yet is too shrewd a politician himself to offer any resistance to public feeling in Dublin, which has been strongly influenced by the compliment paid by the queen to the city in holding court here for a season.

The city is already in holiday colors in honor of her coming and the route which she will follow for eight miles is continuously decorated with masts, streamers and flags. The cordiality of her welcome to the Irish capital cannot be doubted. Some threats are heard that there will be serious trouble and even rioting if orange processions are seen in the streets, but it is not likely that the queen's visit will be marred by any unpleasant incidents.

There are no official announcements respecting the length of the queen's stay in Dublin. It will probably depend upon the temper of the people here. If there are political disturbances she will shorten it; if she is convinced, on the other hand, that her tribute to the loyal services of the Irish soldiers is appreciated and tends to promote good feeling, she will prolong her stay to a full month. She is prepared to make a long visit and convert Dublin for several weeks into a capital of imperial splendor. Her court will be held in semi-state, precisely as at Windsor. The grand coach of state is already here, with a score of the best carriages and dandaus from the royal mews, Buckingham palace. From seventy to 100 horses, including her famous grays, are now at the stables of the vicereral lodge. A large retinue of coachmen, postillions and servants has already arrived.

There will be a great muster of military forces, and the channel fleet will be at anchor at Kingstown.

The queen's entry into Dublin promises to be a most impressive and brilliant pageant, and there will be a long series of state functions and social revels while she is here.

Crowds are pouring in from all points and it is estimated that the normal population of Dublin, about 360,000, will Wednesday have swelled to 1,000,000. Rooms are at a premium. From every town come throngs anxious to share in the gaiety that now promises to be unmarred. From Belfast alone 1,000 are expected.

Prince of Wales Holds Levee.

LONDON, April 2.—The prince of Wales held a levee at St. James' palace today. The weather was beautiful and large crowds witnessed the arrivals, which included Lord Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain and most of the cabinet ministers, the United States charge d'affaires, Henry D. White and all the members of the United States embassy.

Mr. White presented Commander Clover, the new United States naval attache, and Lafayette H. DeFriese of New York.

Nationalists Hold a Meeting.

LONDON, April 2.—The nationalist members of Parliament held a mass meeting in the House of Commons this afternoon, under the chairmanship of John Redmond, the leader of the Irish national party, in commemoration of the centenary of the union of Great Britain and Ireland. A resolution was adopted declaring "the act of union rests on no moral basis and there can be neither peace nor loyalty in Ireland until the right of national self-government is restored."

The nationalists also sent a telegram to President Kruger sympathizing with him on the death of General Joubert.

WRECK OF A STEAMER SEEN

Speculation as to Whether it Was Part of the Pauillac, Long Overdue.

PARIS, April 2.—Captain Fouche of the French steamer Le Lion, which has arrived at Alicante from Philadelphia, reports having passed March 18 in latitude 37 north, longitude 52 west, a big half-submerged wreck of a steamer and March 20 Le Lion passed, in latitude 38 north and longitude 42 west, a quantity of floating wreckage, including a number of planks, which it is thought might belong to the wreck of the French steamer Pauillac, long overdue, the planks being part of some flooring purchased in America for the Paris exposition.

The secretary of the French Transatlantic company, however, does not believe Le Lion passed the wreck of the Pauillac. He expresses the opinion that the Pauillac, having a quantity of heavy machinery on board would, if wrecked, not remain near the surface of the water.

The French steamer Pauillac, bound from New York February 5 for Havre, was last spoken considerably northeast of the position of the wreck seen by the French steamer Le Lion.

COLOMBO IS RE-ELECTED

Chamber of Deputies Name Him as President of the House.

ROME, April 2.—The Chamber of Deputies today re-elected Signor Colombo president of the House by 265 to 158 votes. The latter votes were given to Signor Biancheri.

May Be a Duel Some Day.

PARIS, April 2.—Baron Edouard de Rothschild has appointed Comte Louis de Turenne and M. O'Connor to be his seconds in response to the letter of Comte de Lubersac, threatening to throw the latter's glove in the former's face wherever they met. The seconds consulted together and have written to Comte de Lubersac, informing him that the dueling code prevents Baron Edouard from meeting Comte Lubersac until the latter has given satisfaction to Baron de Rothschild. They point out the fact that the latter forms no excuse for Count Lubersac's refusing to meet him.

Grain Imports at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—The imports of wheat into Liverpool last week were 52,500 quarters from Atlantic ports and 26,000 quarters from other ports. The imports of American corn into Liverpool last week were 38,000 quarters. Following are the stocks of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool: Wheat, 925,000 centals; corn, 488,000 centals; flour, 82,000 sacks; bacon, 7,800 boxes; hams, 4,900 boxes; shoulders, 2,500 boxes; butter, 4,300 packages; cheese, 44,111 boxes; lard, prime western steam, 21,400 tierces; other kinds lard, 870 tons.

Cotton Along the Nile.

CAIRO, April 2.—The prospects of the cotton crop have improved owing to the progress made in cutting the sud, thus securing a greater flow of water.

The sud is a floating mass of vegetable matter that forms in the White Nile and obstructs navigation.

Pirates Capture British Launch.

HONG KONG, April 2.—A British steam launch was captured by pirates yesterday, near the Check-Heung-Shan district. The pilot of the boat was murdered and the launch and a lighter which it had in tow were looted. The supercargo was made a prisoner.

Queen Names Postmaster General.

LONDON, April 2.—It is officially announced that Queen Victoria has approved the appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry as postmaster general in succession to the Duke of Norfolk, who is bound to South Africa with the Suffolk yeomanry.

Revolutionary General Beaten.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 2.—(Via Haytien cable.)—The revolutionary general, Hernandez, has been obliged to retreat to the banks of the Orinoco, having suffered a new and decisive overthrow sixteen miles from Ciudad Bolivar.

WOMEN'S TICKET IS BEATEN

Men of Kansas Town Tire of Strict Prohibition Enforced by Feminine Officials.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 2.—The election for city offices in the town of Beattie, in Marshall county, today, was a contest between men and women and the men won. A ticket composed entirely of women was elected a year ago. The women officers, headed by Mrs. Elizabeth Totten, mayor, were candidates for re-election. Aside from the sex and personality of the candidates, the principal issue was whether "joints" should be allowed to run, the men favoring a wide-open policy. The men rebelled against the strict prohibition enforced by the women and the entire men's ticket was elected with the exception of clerk, one councilman and marshal. The latter is a man.

START OF ANTI-BRYAN FIGHT

Opening Gun to Be Fired at the Jefferson Birthday Dinner at Brooklyn.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 2.—Judge J. J. Willett of Anniston has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Jefferson birthday dinner to be given by Brooklyn democrats April 12. The importance which attaches to the approaching dinner from a political standpoint is that it is the opening gun of a campaign by eastern democrats against the nomination of W. J. Bryan for the presidency, and in favor of the nomination of Judge J. Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn, whose presidential boom was launched by Judge Willett last Fourth of July in his long talk before Tammany Hall.

ANOTHER CITY BARS "SAPHO"

Columbus' Mayor Tells Olga Nethersole's Representative that She Cannot Play There.

COLUMBUS, O., April 2.—A representative of Miss Olga Nethersole visited Mayor Swartz today to secure his sanction to the production of "Sapho" in this city. The mayor positively refused to give his consent and notified Miss Nethersole's representative that the police would interfere if any attempt was made to produce the play here.

DETROIT, April 2.—Both the Baptist and Methodist ministers of Detroit at the weekly meetings today adopted resolutions to be sent to Mayor Maybury protesting against permitting "The Degenerates" to be played in this city by Mrs. Langtry's company.

WAR TAXES MAY BE REDUCED

House Resolution Which Indicates This Course by the Republicans.

PAYNE WOULD KNOW IF THERE IS SURPLUS

Bill Passed to Appropriate $100,000 for a Military Post at Sheridan, Wyo.—Some Indian Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A possible reduction of the war taxes was foreshadowed in a resolution adopted by the house today calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to the probable surplus existing revenue laws would create during this and the coming fiscal year. The resolution was presented by Payne, the floor leader of the majority.

Richardson of Tennessee asked if it covered anything save the internal revenue taxation under the war revenue act.

Payne replied that it did not. There was no division on the adoption of the resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he hereby is requested to inform the house of representatives whether, in his opinion, based upon such knowledge as he has, the present laws for the raising of revenue are creating and will continue to create a surplus in the treasury over and above the wants of the government, and if so, to what extent at the end of the current fiscal year, and a like report as to the fiscal year ending June, 1901.

That he also report to the house his estimates of the probable receipts of the treasury from all sources of revenue for these years, to wit: Customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources.

Resolved, That he also report to the house the amount of internal revenue taxes received under the war revenue act of June 13, 1898, upon articles not theretofore taxed; that said statement be itemized as far as possible for the year ending June 30, 1899, and for the nine months ending March 31, 1900.

Amount of the Surplus.

After the adoption of the resolution by the house Payne authorized this statement:

"The object of the resolution is to get information from the secretary of the treasury that will enable the ways and means committee to determine whether it is safe to attempt a reduction of the revenue and in case that is decided affirmatively, then along what lines this reduction should be made. It is true there is a surplus of $54,000,000 for the nine months ending Saturday last and $16,500,000 for the month of March. Whether this surplus is to be increased or not for the balance of the fiscal year is one of the questions on which we desire information.

"Should all of the $850,000,000 of bonds which can be refunded under the refunding act be presented some $86,000,000 would be absorbed in this operation. It will require $20,000,000 to refund the bonds already deposited with the secretary of the treasury under the act recently passed. What we desire to know is the effect of this upon the surplus and the probable expenses of the next fiscal year in order to safely determine upon a reduction of the revenue."

Grosvenor of Ohio then introduced a resolution that the secretary of the treasury report to the house of representatives the names of persons, firms and corporations who, from time to time, have paid customs duties on goods and articles of every description which have entered the United States from Porto Rico since the treaty with Spain, with the articles and amounts paid by each and the dates of such payments.

McRae of Arkansas offered an amendment, adding to the resolution the following words: "And also, if possible, from whom these importers purchased said goods."

Grosvenor declined to accept the amendment and the democrats forced an aye and nay vote upon it.

The amendment was lost, 81 to 89, and the resolution was then adopted without division.

This being District of Columbia day the house then proceeded to the consideration of district business.

Under suspension of the rules bills were passed to open to settlement 418,000 acres in the Fort Hall Indian reservation and 2,500,000 acres in Oklahoma, by ratifying the agreements with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians and the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, and to appropriate $100,000 for a military post at Sheridan, Wyo.

SENATORS ARE NOT FAVORABLE.

Opposed to Disturbing War Revenues This Session.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—No disposition is manifested in the senate to disturb the war revenue taxes during the present session of congress. Republican members of the senate committee on finance who are in the city agree in expressing the opinion that the session is too far advanced to justify any effort in that direction at the present time. Some of them say that there is no menace in the present surplus of revenue and they generally agree that as circumstances would not permit the removal of the entire tax it would be a very complicated work to make an equitable adjustment. They say that this work will have to be undertaken at the beginning of a session when undertaken at all.

FOR AN INTEROCEANIC ROAD

Automobile Club Launches Scheme for Highway Across Continent Through Omaha.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Automobile club of America gave a dinner tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel to Major General Miles and others of the commission which has been considering the project of a national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The commission is not an official body, but General Miles and his assistants undertook the work of preparing a preliminary report in response to what the Automobile club considered a popular demand. These members of the commission were present: Francis E. Stanley of Newton, Mass.; Colonel Peter Michie and Colonel S. E. Tillman of the United States Military academy; Colonel R. I. Hoxie, corps of engineers, U. S. A., and John Jacob Astor.

Albert A. Pope read the following report on behalf of the committee:

Resolved, That the route presenting the most feasible line for a national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific seems to your committee to be between the fortieth and forty-second parallels of latitude. This embraces Boston, from which point the route could be stretched east to Portland, Me., then to Albany and to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, Savannah and St. Augustine. From Albany running west through Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, through Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Adrian, Coldwater, Elkhart, South Bend, Chicago, Davenport, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Hastings, across the Rocky mountains via Denver, to Salt Lake City, Sacramento and San Francisco; a southern line reaching thence to Los Angeles and a northerly one to Portland and Seattle.

Resolved, That in view of the military importance of such a highway and of advantages to those sections through which it would be built and, furthermore, in view of the example in good road building it would give to the people of the twenty-five states and territories through which it would pass, the matter be brought promptly to the attention of the people of the twenty-five states and territories concerned in order that congress may be petitioned to authorize the preliminary surveys resulted for such national highway, providing, if possible, for the completion of the survey between Boston and Chicago the first year, between Chicago and Omaha the second year, between New York and St. Augustine the third year and the remaining sections within the following years.

Resolved, That it be suggested to the petitioners to prepare the completion of the national highway by an appropriation of one-third of the necessary expenditure, one-third from the states for the portions lying within their respective borders, one-third by the townships, counties and cities through which the road shall pass, while the owners of all property benefited be asked to donate the right of way.

On motion the report by Pope was adopted after the word "military" in the second paragraph had been stricken out.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN OHIO

Municipal and Township Elections Show More Increases for Republicans Than Democrats.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—A summary of the results of the municipal and township elections in Ohio today indicate more republican than democratic gains, but no cause for it is assigned except that the republican factions that have been fighting for years have evidently been getting together and that the democrats have shown more indifference than usual. This applies especially to the larger cities, but there have been republican gains according to the returns from rural districts and other indications that are not thus accounted for. The result in Cincinnati, which on the average plurality more than reverses the result at the last municipal election, is attributed to less factional fighting among the republicans and the indifference of the democrats.

In Cleveland, where the fight has been most intense, the victory was most decisive. The feature of the day was the election of Dr. Washington Gladden as a councilman at Columbus, where the question of municipal franchises was a special issue. The writings of Dr. Gladden on labor questions and social and political economy are well known.

The republicans elected their ticket at Toledo, where Mayor Samuel Jones has held sway as an independent factor for years.

At some interior points the republicans elected officers where they had never elected them before, while there have been no phenomenal gains by the democrats. As local issues were paramount at almost all places it is difficult to indicate any cause for the drift of public preferences.

Complete returns of the election in Cincinnati show the majority of Fleischmann, republican, over Cohen, fusion, for mayor, 5,518.

DETROIT, Mich., April 2.—The democrats made several striking gains in the municipal and township elections held in Michigan cities today except in Detroit and Port Huron.

GRAND JURY IN GOEBEL CASE

Nine of the Body Are Democrats—May Indict Republicans for Usurping Offices.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 2.—The April term of the Franklin circuit court and the grand jury working under it, which will investigate the assassination of William Goebel, began work this afternoon. The court did not convene until 2 o'clock and the original panel drawn for grand jurors was exhausted before the required number qualified to serve was secured.

The grand jury as finally made up is composed of Robert Suter, foreman, democrat, farmer; William Graham, democrat, farmer; S. D. Cain, democrat, farmer; Frank Stagg, republican, merchant; George Brock, democrat, farmer; Marion Featherstone, anti-Goebel democrat, farmer; W. B. George, republican, jeweler; Charles M. Bridgeford, democrat, painter; E. T. Brumbock, democrat, farmer; John Ries, democrat, butcher; Llewellyn Gaines, democrat, laundryman; F. L. Carter, democrat, farmer.

Judge Cantrill's charge to the grand jury was surprisingly brief and devoid of anything of a sensational nature.

While nothing was said by Judge Cantrill in his charge concerning it, it is understood that Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin will recommend the bringing in of indictments against Governor Taylor and all of the other republican state officers on the charge of usurpation of offices.

During the court preliminaries Attorney James Andrew Scott, for the democrats, filed an amended petition in the cases of the democratic state officers other than governor and lieutenant governor against the defendants in which damages for alleged usurpation and unlawful retention of the offices in dispute are asked.

MORE OF COFFEE-SUGAR WAR

Arbuckles Ask for Receiver for Woolson Spice Company and Injunction Against Havemeyers.

TOLEDO, O., April 2.—Arbuckle & Co., the New York and Pittsburg coffee-sugar magnates, have asked the courts to appoint a receiver for the Woolson Spice company and for an injunction to prevent H. O. Havemeyer, James Secor, John H. Doyle and others from using the big Toledo plant against Arbuckle in the coffee-sugar war.

The plaintiffs, John Arbuckle, William V. R. Smith, James N. Jarvis and William A. Jamieson, claim to be the holders of the minority part of the stock, sixty-one shares. They say that F. M. Brigham, James Secor and John H. Doyle hold the rest, 1,739 shares, representing the Havemeyer interests, and the present fight is but a continuation of the long list of battles which these rival factions have waged in the east and west, and before in Toledo. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants have conducted the business in such a way that it is losing, where three years ago it was making a mint of money. This was done, they allege, so as to crowd them out and cheat them from a part of the dividends. They ask the court for a dozen different things which, when boiled down, means that the court is to take hold of the business and investigate it from top to bottom.

Shaw Talks of His Southern Trip.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—General Albert D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who has just returned from a tour of the south, reached here today.

"My trip has been most interesting," said General Shaw. "Everywhere I was greeted by confederate and union soldiers alike. There is no longer any feeling between the soldiers who opposed each other in the great war. The brave men of the north and south are on the same plane."

General Shaw expressed his approval of the suggestion to make confederate decoration day a national holiday.

Bryan Speaks at Whatcom.

WHATCOM, Wash., April 2.—W. J. Bryan began the second week of his Pacific coast campaign by addressing large people at an open-air meeting in this city. He spoke for an hour and ten minutes, giving the greater portion of the time to discussion of the Philippines question.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:
Rain; Colder; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	36	1 p. m.	54
6 a. m.	36	2 p. m.	55
7 a. m.	36	3 p. m.	57
8 a. m.	38	4 p. m.	59
9 a. m.	41	5 p. m.	60
10 a. m.	46	6 p. m.	60
11 a. m.	50	7 p. m.	58
12 m.	52	8 p. m.	56
		9 p. m.	55

FIGHT FOR A TARIFF

Seven Hours of Debate in the Senate on Porto Rico.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Effort to Be Made to Extend Time After Four O'clock.

DEPEW'S FINE ARGUMENT FOR THE BILL

Compares Democracy's Present Attitude to Calhoun's Pro-Slavery Position.

CONSTITUTION NEED NOT FOLLOW FLAG

Inhabitants of Porto Rico Described and Need of Legislation to Revive the Island's Drooping Industries Depicted.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Advocates and opponents of the Porto Rico tariff and government bill waged vigorous war in the senate today for more than seven hours. Long before the senate convened at 11 o'clock the galleries were crowded, and so they remained until the senate adjourned.

Those who listened to the debate today were well repaid. The speeches were good and the running debate unusually bright and lively. During the speech of Spooner of Wisconsin, particularly, the chamber seemed to scintillate with sparks, as he crossed argumentative swords with some of the best debaters on the democratic side. His address, if so it could be called, was devoted almost wholly to a discussion of the constitutional questions involved in the pending bill.

Bate, democrat of Tennessee, opened the discussion of the day with a carefully prepared speech in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Cullom of Illinois in a vigorous speech supporting the measure. Then came Depew, a member of the committee which framed the bill, who made an eloquent and forceful defense of the measure.

Calhoun and Slavery.

"There is no division among the majority in either house as to the power of congress to legislate on this subject," said Depew. "The majority all agree that the constitution does not extend by its own power over these new possessions and that congress can legislate for them as it deems wise, subject only to the prohibitions upon congress in the constitution. The democratic party accepted the other view, that the constitution does extend by its own force into the territories, from the moment that it was invented by John C. Calhoun for the purpose of carrying slavery into the new territories, when it was impossible against the aroused conscience of the country to secure legislation to that effect. Its but fair to say that while the action of the congress by the unanimous consent of all statesmen and of all parties for fifty years, and the trend of the decisions of the supreme court, sustain the power of congress to take the whole or any part of the constitution and the laws of the United States into new territories and to establish governments for them, yet the questions raised by the acquisition of Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines, when presented to the supreme court, must result in such a broad and comprehensive interpretation as will make clear for all time the position of the United States upon the government of territories which come to us.

"While the practical part of this measure has received some consideration, yet it has resulted in pictures of Porto Rico and its inhabitants which are utterly misleading. The lower house of the Iowa legislature the other day adopted a resolution for free trade with Porto Rico on the sentimental ground that her people had accepted our sovereignty willingly, while other islands were resisting it. The sudden collapse of the Spanish power and the almost instantaneous dropping into our hands of the island possessions of Spain found different conditions in these possessions. It is admitted, for instance, that Cuba is to be under our government only until she is capable of governing herself. We all know that, with the revolutionary elements and professional agitators of that island, if any excuse or opportunity had been offered there would have been a revolt against our authority.

How Porto Rico is Pictured.

"Porto Rico has been pictured here and presented to the country as if it were a Massachusetts, a Connecticut or an Iowa, populated by an intelligent and educated people who had instantly grasped the problems of government and the institutions of the United States and were in all respects fitted to early assume a place among the states of the Union; that prior and preliminary to this statehood they were entitled to every privilege, every law, every constitutional right which belongs to the citizens of the states.

"Out of this million, 800,000 derive their living from agricultural pursuits. They live in huts, consisting of one room; they have work only during the season for coffee, for sugar and tobacco. The children from 10 to 16 years of age earn about 10 cents a day; vigorous manhood receives 30 cents and old age, again, from 10 to 15 cents. They live on sugar cane and the fruits that grow and are so cheap in the tropics, and it is estimated can sustain life on 5 cents a day per individual. Most of them have never known bread or meat as it is familiar to our people. They are hired by the day, the contract closing with the sun. By this means the owners of the large estates are free from responsibility for their care or maintenance, a responsibility which would come if the contracts were by the month or by the year. There are no school houses in the island. Thus eight-tenths of this population are ignorant of politics, of government, of Spanish or American rule and intent only upon the always immediate and exigent necessity of subsistence and life. In the majority of the families the heads are unmarried because they had not the money under Spanish rule to pay the expenses of the marriage ceremony, civil or religious. The 200,000 remaining consist of the landholders, merchants and factors and of the carriers and skilled artisans in the towns and the small storekeepers in the country.

"The island itself consists of 2,000,000 acres. There are 1,200,000 acres in pasture, 181,000 in coffee, 70,000 in sugar, 14,000 in tobacco and the rest is in forests, orchards, gardens and underbrush. The land of the island is owned in 4,000 estates. A large proportion of these owners are Spaniards, English and other foreigners. The coffee, sugar and tobacco estates are mortgaged for about one-quarter of their value at rates of interest varying from 10 to 25 per cent. The profits of production are so great, even with the antiquated machinery in use, that with normal crops and with the Dingley tariff in full force, as it has been, against them for the last four years, they were enabled