

FIFTIETH YEAR.

W. A. CLARK CANNOT  
STAY IN THE SENATECommittee Decides Unanimously to Report  
That He is Not Entitled to a Seat as  
U. S. Senator from Montana.

Mr. Clark is Surprised at the Finding, but Declines to Make a Statement—Decision Reached After Two Hours' Discussion—Some Leaning to Clark, Because He Was Little Worse than His Opponents, but Committee Could Not Condone His Actions—His \$139,000 Did Not Count—Regular Business Transactions the Chief Basis of Rejection—Some of the Circumstances Which Went Against the Montanan—Report to Come at an Early Date.



WILLIAM A. CLARK, MONTANA'S REJECTED SENATOR.

[Afternoon Despatches.]

Washington, April 10.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections today decided by a unanimous vote to report the adoption of a resolution declaring that Hon. W. A. Clark of Montana is not entitled to occupy the seat as a senator from Montana.

The decision was reached after a two hours' sitting, at which all the members of the committee were present except one. The absentee was Senator Caffery (La.), and he wired his vote in opposition to Mr. Clark.

The ballot was not taken until all the members present had expressed themselves upon the question, some of them speaking at some length and all expressing different shades of opinion. Senator Harris, of Kansas, indicated the most pronounced leaning toward leniency for Mr. Clark. He did not express any doubt that there had been an lavish expenditure of money in Mr. Clark's behalf, and while not condoning this course, he spoke in terms of strong condemnation of the tactics pursued by some of his (Clark's) opponents, referring especially to Congressmen Campbell and ex-Senator Whitehead. He said that whatever Mr. Clark's offenses, they were but little worse than the methods pursued by Campbell and Whitehead in their efforts to expose the senator, and he insisted that if the senator was to be antagonistic to Mr. Clark, it should at the same time relate in full detail the course pursued by the two principal witnesses against him.

Senator Pettus practically agreed with Mr. Harris. The two senators also expressed some doubt as to the justification of the conclusion drawn by a majority of the committee that Senator Clark's candidacy for the Senate began in August, 1898, when he returned to Butte from New York.

The effect of this conclusion was to charge up the entire \$139,000, which Senator Clark confessed to having expended in this campaign for the Senate, while the contention was made in Senator Clark's behalf that he had not become a candidate until after the State election, thus eliminating from the campaign in his individual behalf the amount spent in the general contest.

Senator McComas was among the senators who expressed himself as convinced that the senatorial seat was in Clark as the basis for the report against him, the general opinion being that it was the cumulative character

of the testimony that should be considered rather than any especial detail.

Senator Harris raised the point in Mr. Clark's behalf that the cumulative effect of the testimony could not properly be considered, but he was overruled in his position.

If prominence was given to any one line of testimony more than to another, it was that dealing with the transactions apparently of a regular business nature between Senator Clark and his agents and members of the legislature. The purchase of property from Senator Warner and Representative McLaughlin, and the money tendered Representative Wood to lift the mortgage from his ranch, were considered as bearing directly upon the case. Of these matters the Wood case received especial attention. The payment of money to Representative Day after Mr. Clark's election also had weight. The opinion was expressed that no one of these facts was sufficient basis for an adverse report, but all agreed that all facts, many of them admitted, together with other occurrences connected with the campaign, was sufficient to justify a positive position against the senator's continuing to hold his place.

The fact that Senator Clark and his representatives had failed to make their reports to the State authorities of Montana, as required by the State law, also was urged against him in the discussion in the committee, as was the fact that he and his representatives had destroyed all their vouchers showing where money had been used and to whom paid. When attention was called to the fact that this course was usual with campaign managers, the statement was met with the contention that while the plan might be more commonly adopted than it should be, still there could be no reasonable excuse for it after the Whitehead exposure. It was then known that there would be a contest, and the argument was made that every scrap of paper bearing upon the election should have been preserved after this development in the case.

Sensors Chandler and Turley were directed to prepare the report. It is expected to be presented at an early day.

Senator Clark was at the capitol when the announcement of the action of the committee was made known. He was surprised at the result, but refused to make a statement until after consultation with his friends and attorneys.

The senator bore himself with his usual composure. His face appeared somewhat flushed, but his voice was calm and his manner collected, and he discussed other business affairs as if nothing had transpired. He was asked if there was any truth in the report that he had decided to resign and he replied as he did to all other questions bearing upon his case.

"I cannot at present answer any questions bearing upon the report of the committee on elections," said Mr. Clark, who was summoned to the Capitol immediately after the verdict of the committee was announced and a long consultation with his client over the situation.

BANK STOCKS  
ARE NOT CREDITSImportant Decision Rendered in  
an Ogden Tax Case.

LOWER COURT REVERSED.

No Discrimination Allowed Between  
Resident and Non-Resident  
Shareholders.

In an opinion handed down by the Supreme court today it is held that stocks owned by stockholders in a banking corporation, doing business in Utah, are not credits within the meaning of the constitution and laws of this State from which the bona fide debts of the individual stockholder can be deducted for the purpose of taxation; also, that in assessing the stock of such banking corporations, it is held that the value of real estate of the bank situated outside the State cannot be deducted from the capital stock. Furthermore, that the indebtedness of non-resident stockholders cannot be deducted from the value of the stock.

The decision was rendered in the case of the Commercial National Bank of Ogden, vs. Alma D. Chambers, treasurer of Weber county, appellant.

## STATEMENT OF CASE.

This suit was brought by the plaintiff bank against the treasurer of Weber county to have declared void all taxes assessed against the bank, for the year 1898, in excess of \$612.99, and to have the treasurer enjoined from collecting such excess, and from enforcing the collection by sale or otherwise. For the purposes of taxation, the bank's capital stock, in 1898, was valued at \$80,000 its real estate in Utah was valued at \$7,535, and its real estate outside the State at \$19,260. In levying the tax the value of the real estate situated within the State was deducted from the value of the stock, but a deduction of the value of the real estate situated outside the State was refused of such debts of non-resident shareholders. The total amount of taxes levied against the stock, and claimed by the treasurer of Weber county, for 1898, was \$1,471.72. The amount offered by the plaintiff was \$612.99. The case was tried before Judge Rolapp, who entered a decision in favor of the plaintiff bank, when the defendant appealed.

## QUESTION INVOLVED.

The material question involved was whether the bank was entitled to deduct from the stock assessment for the value of the real estate situated without the limits of the State, and to have the bona fide debts of non-resident shareholders deducted from the value of their stock.

In the case at bar deductions were made from the value of the stock, of the value of all real estate owned by the bank in the State, but deductions from its real estate situated without the State, were refused by the assessor and board of equalization, but the court below ordered that the value of the real estate situated in other states should also be deducted from the value of the stock. In this the Supreme court finds Judge Rolapp erred.

"Suppose," says the court, "three fourths of the property, in value, of the stock were situated in another state, and the stock was worth one hundred cents on the dollar, and for the purpose of taxation, the value of such property were deducted from the value of the stock, could it be said that the stock was assessed at its cash value?"

## QUESTION OF DEDUCTION.

On the question whether the bank was entitled to have such deductions made from the valuation of the capital stock the court remains without the individual stockholders were entitled to have their debts deducted from the value of their stock, or rather whether the bank was entitled to have such deductions made from the valuation of the capital stock.

"It appears that individual debts owed by resident shareholders were deducted from the value of their stock, and that such deductions were refused non-resident shareholders by the assessing officers. The court, however, allowed the deductions also to be made to non-residents. Certainly, if shareholders, who are residing in the State, are entitled to deduct their debts from the value of their shares, those who are residing in another State are likewise entitled. The law permits no discrimination between the value of shares held by residents in national banks, and the distinction attempted to be made by the assessing officers would be a clear and unjust discrimination in favor of resident owners of stock, and it would be difficult to assign any good reason therefor, for the non-resident, the same as the resident stockholder, may have debts which he owes in this State, and the capital of both alike is invested in the bank. No such discrimination is tolerated by the laws of this State or of the United States. Aside from the fact, however, that no such unfriendly discrimination can be permitted, by what authority can any such deduction be made? As has already been observed, 'credits' and 'stocks,' under our system of taxation are separate and distinct species of property. Neither one includes the other, and as the framers of our Constitution have seen fit to subject to taxation, the one exclusively, and the other exclusively, every other kind. No doubt the banking corporation in its capacity as an artificial person—as a distinct entity—has the right to have its debts deducted from its assets, and its position as a business, deducted from its credits or money and capital employed, for that is necessary to determine the real value of the stock, which value amounts to what can be realized from the property of the corporation after its obligations

are paid. This will reduce the value of the credits or capital in the amount of the debts, and as the value of the credits or capital enters into the value of the shares, the value of the shares will be proportionately reduced to the purpose of the assessment of their bona fide value. In this way the individual shareholder receives the benefit of the deduction of debts from credits, and such is the only way in which he is entitled to any deduction from the value of his stock. But no law does not authorize the bank to deduct debts disconnected from the banking business, nor the bank or shareholder to have his individual debts deducted from the value of his shares of stock. The debts incurred in the conduct of the corporate business are deducted from the credits or money capital, so that the actual value of the capital employed may be determined and the taxes levied thereon.

In conclusion the court says: "We are of the opinion that the court erred in rendering a decree in favor of the plaintiff. Judgment ought to have entered in favor of the defendant. The case must therefore be reversed with costs and remanded with instructions to the court below to set aside its decree and enter judgment in accordance herewith."

The opinion was written by Chief Justice Bartch, Justice Miner and Justice Baskin concurring.

## EFFECT OF DECISION.

The effect of this decision will be to increase the revenue of the State considerably for the reason that it has been the practice of county assessors heretofore to treat banking stocks as credits in the hands of the stockholders, and allow a deduction of their bona fide debts from the assessed value, thus computing the tax upon the balance.

## WANTED FOR ASSAULT.

Ben Binley to be Arrested for Fighting Also Whipped.

An officer started out this afternoon armed with a warrant for the arrest of Ben Binley, an employee of the Utah Nursery company. The officer says Binley has been practicing

in the manly art for some time past, and that he has had several encounters late in which he has come off victorious, and that he thinks he is becoming invincible.

The other day, however, he found his master in making war, one Andrew War, whom he had been abusing for over a week. War was a very modest young man, and was brought up to a life of peace, but when Binley had taunted him beyond endurance, he drew his coat, and swooped down upon the offender and gave him a dreadful beating. Binley was surprised; moreover, he was chastised beyond expression, and while they were resting from the hot combat, he seized a heavy club, and dealt War a blow over the head that laid him prostrate on the ground. While lying there in an unconscious condition, his frenzied opponent jumped upon him and kicked him severely in several parts of the body.

War was brought to the city, and was examined by Dr. Wilcox, who found a number of very severe injuries on his body, and it was at first thought likely that the eye would be lost. Binley has had a reputation for fighting for a long time. A complaint charging him with assault and battery was sworn to before Justice Pardee today.

## ENJOYABLE MEETING.

A Reunion of Irish Elders and Saints Last Night.

Last evening a re-union of the Irish Saints and Elders was held at the home of Elder Thomas Adams, No. 124 F street. There were a goodly number present. Among those being Elders Rulon S. Wells and Jos. W. McMurrin, formerly of the presidency of the European mission, and their wives, State Auditor Morgan Richards and wife, and Bishop Adams of Parowan, and members of his family.

Elder Adams expressed his pleasure at seeing so many present and hoped that a bond of union might be established among all the Irish saints. He was desirous that a history of the Irish mission should be compiled, and a committee consisting of Elders T. Allen, Hugh McKay, H. Leonard, J. J. Boyce and W. A. Mortimer were appointed to take the matter up.

A very interesting hour was spent in games and social conversation, after which dainty refreshments were served by Mrs. Adams.

It is desired that all Irish members of the Church, whether native born, or descendants of Irish parents, also all the Elders who have labored in the Irish mission, communicate with the secretary, M. Hayes, No. 69 Hooper building, Salt Lake City, that a permanent society for historical, genealogical and social purpose may be formed.

## A MISSING HUSBAND.

Al Oberg Leaves Home Suddenly After a Brief Married Life.

Al Oberg, a young man who lives on First West between Fifth and Sixth North, and was employed by the Nebraska Second-hand store on State street, left his home early Saturday morning and has not since been heard of. He had his wife good-bye as usual and she had no intimation that anything was wrong until he failed to come home, either at noon or night, on Saturday. She then went to his place of work and learned from his employer, Mr. Loeffer, that Oberg had left the store at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning with a fellow workman, stating that he was going away; to what place or for how long he did not say.

Up to the present time Mrs. Oberg has had no word from the missing man and needless to say she is greatly mystified, not to say worried at his absence. She claims that there was no disagreement between her and her husband, and that he sold nothing whatever to lead her to think that he proposed to abandon her.

Inquiry at the Nebraska Second Hand Store today elicited the fact that Oberg was a steady workman, that his position was a permanent one, and that there was no reason for his leaving except, the proprietor added, that he understood he "couldn't get along with his wife."

"Oberg had a hot temper," Mr. Loeffer said, "and his wife was reported to have had the same, and I assume that was where the difficulty lay."

"Mrs. Oberg, however, says there had been no unpleasantness of late although they had had occasional 'spats.'"

Oberg and his wife married only seven months ago, and her maiden name was Hannah Emerson. Much sympathy is expressed for her as she is left without any means of support whatever, and with part of the household furniture unpaid for.

## Snowden Case Goes Over.

The case of the State against Dr. C. R. Snowden, the Richfield dentist, charged with adultery, whose re-trial was set for tomorrow, was continued today until Tuesday, April 17th, upon motion of Assistant County Attorney Van Cott.

COMMITTEE AND  
MANAGERS MEETMessrs. Jones and Tucker and  
Smelter Hands in Conference.

TRY TO REACH SETTLEMENT

Men Expect to Get Their Answer To-morrow, as Promised by the  
Combine Managers.

The committee representing the striking Germania smelter men were this afternoon in conference with Manager T. H. Jones and Superintendent Tucker of the Germania works. The meeting was, of course, held behind closed doors and nothing could be learned as to the course matters were taking. It is quite unlikely that any information will be given to the public in advance of the decision to be made known to the working men themselves. That all is not smooth sailing is evidenced in the fact that the meeting was a very protracted one.

Mr. Jones and the committee ended their meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon and went to Murray, but no information as to their decision could be gained.

## FRED J. SENIOR ARRESTED.

Accused of Assaulting and Beating His  
Lifeless Wife.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Annie Senior, wife of Fred J. Senior, the real estate man, called at the police station and complained to the prosecutor that her husband had been cruelly beating her. According to the unfortunate lady this is not the first time she has been a victim of her husband's brutality. A warrant for Senior's arrest was issued yesterday afternoon, but not served until this morning on account of the failure to locate him.

He was arrested this morning by Officer Perry and taken to the city jail. Senior was unable to secure the amount of bail required, \$100, and but for the fact that friends came to his rescue he would have been locked in jail pending a hearing. This afternoon he was arraigned on the charge of assault and battery and pleaded not guilty.

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The case was accordingly set for that time, Senior asked that he be released on his own recognizance, but it was refused.

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

At a meeting of the board of public works held today the contract for laying cast iron pipe on Ninth South and Seventeenth East streets, to connect All Hallows college with the city water system, was awarded Green & Reeve. The bid was \$3,340.

Keener & Rush was awarded the contract for laying sewer pipe in the Nineteenth ward irrigating ditch. The price was \$400. Both contracts will be submitted to the Council tonight for approval.

ADMIRAL DEWEY  
WILL WITHDRAW.

New York, April 10.—A Washington special to the Evening World says:

"It is asserted this afternoon on what seems to be good authority that Admiral Dewey has decided to withdraw as a candidate for the presidency and that within a few days he will formally announce his decision."

"His brother-in-law, John R. McLean, is alleged to be responsible for this latest move. Within forty-eight hours Dewey is expected to announce his withdrawal with Democratic leaders and others antagonistic to President McKinley, and the opinions they expressed together with unfavorable or non-committal views voiced by the newspapers, decided him. It is asserted, to withdraw from the contest."

## Up Goes the Price of Sugar.

New York, April 10.—Arbuckle Bros. today advanced the price of refined sugar five cents per 100 pounds. Two weeks ago the Arbuckle cut the price of refined sugar five cents per hundred pounds.

This reduction was made directly after an advance in the price of raw sugar. The American Sugar Refining company did not follow and the advance by the Arbuckle today brings their price back to that of the Havemeyer company.

Orders were received today at the Williamson refinery of the American Sugar Refining company to store sugar and 20,000 barrels were shipped to Buffalo, where the company has a store house that will hold 60,000 barrels. The order to store the sugar was interpreted by the employees as a determination to close down all the refineries now in operation. It also was taken to mean that the Brooklyn sugar refinery, which shut down six weeks ago, will not be reopened for a long time. In the local store houses it is said 130,000 barrels of refined sugar are already stored.

## CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

April 10, 1899.  
Today's clearings.....\$325,541.73  
Same day last year.....267,967.42

## ORE AND BULLION REPORTS.

MCCORMICK & CO.  
Mingo bullion.....\$4,200  
Silver and lead ores.....\$600  
Cyanides.....2,990  
Total.....\$7,790  
RAMBERGER & McMILLAN.  
Bullion.....\$2,680

HEAVY FIRING HEARD  
NEAR ELANDSLAAGTEIndications that Boer and Briton are At it  
Again in the Rugged Mountains  
of Natal.

Boers Hold the Free State, and are Encouraged—Col. Plumer Reports Defeat—Came in Sight of Mafeking—Retired Ten Miles Before the Enemy, Fighting—Battle With Kaffirs—Boers Kill 31 in a Charge—Boer Attack on Gen. Brabant—Fighting is Serious—Change in British Plans—Mysterious Movements of Troops—Boer Advance in Natal—20,000 Horses for Lord Roberts—Rumored Success of General Buller—Boer Peace Commission.

[Afternoon Despatches.]

Ladysmith, April 9.—Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Sunday's river. It continued for a few hours. No details of the engagement have been received.

Pietermaritzburg, April 10.—Heavy cannonading commenced this morning in the vicinity of Elandslaagte.

## BOERS HELD FREE STATE.

Bethulle, Orange Free State, Monday, April 9.—It is expected the Boers will endeavor to retake and destroy the bridge over the Orange river. Consequently extraordinary precautions have been taken. A force of Boers is located twelve miles east.

As a matter of fact the Boers practically again hold the Free State eastward of the railroad and are greatly encouraged by their successes at Reddersburg and Korn Spruit.

## COL. PLUMER'S DEFEAT.

Bulawayo, Tuesday, April 2.—Col. Plumer engaged the Boers between Ramathlabama and Mafeking March 21.

The Boers appeared in considerable force six miles from Mafeking and to prevent being outflanked on both sides Plumer had to withdraw on Ramathlabama, subsequently retreating to his base camp. The engagement lasted three hours and the retreatment was well carried out in good order under a heavy fire.

The above dispatch is the British version of the defeat of Col. Plumer's force first announced April 5th, in a special dispatch from Laurence Marques, which says "sharp fighting occurred April 2nd, in the neighborhood of Mafeking. It was added that the garrison made sorties while Col. Plumer's cavalry attacked the Boers at Ramathlabama were repulsed. Twenty of Col. Plumer's men were found dead on the field and six others were made prisoners. The federal losses were said to be small.

## RETREATED TEN MILES.

Gaborone, Sunday, April 1.—Yesterday Col. Plumer, with 200 mounted men and a few infantry and one machine gun, arrived at Ramathlabama, where he left the dismounted men and proceeded along the railroad to within sight of Mafeking. The advance guard, under Col. White, encountered a body of Boers and almost simultaneously the left and right flanks were attacked and sharp fighting followed.

The Boers were in crescent formation and outnumbered the British two to one. The British advanced with skill and stubbornness and persistently endeavored to encircle the British. After holding his ground for an hour, Col. Plumer retired, with the Boers slowly following him up. The fighting continued throughout the ten miles retreat to Ramathlabama, where the British Maxim gun was brought into play. After a hard fight, Col. Plumer reached his camp. The British casualties were: 3 officers and 1 men, some gun, 2 officers and 24 men, missing 11.

The Boer loss was serious.

[The above is another British version of the defeat of Col. Plumer.] At the conclusion of the fight, Gen. Buller, informed Col. Buller-Powell that he had some British wounded and both Buller-Powell and Plumer sent ambulances. The Boers were also busy Sunday collecting their dead and wounded. Most of the British wounded were only slightly hurt. Col. Plumer was wounded, but was able to carry out his duties.

While the ambulance was still at Ramathlabama, April 2, Gen. Buller, with 800 men and three guns, arrived there and finding no British troops in the vicinity returned to Mafeking.

It is reported here that the advance guard of Lord Methuen's relief force has left Vryburg for Mafeking.

## FIGHT WITH KAFFIRS.

Pretoria, Saturday, April 7.—Admiral Plumer, after a band of armed kaffirs, left Mafeking through the bushy lines during the night of April 5th and were followed and surrounded in the bush when they were shelled by a Maxim-Nordfeldt gun. The Boers then stormed the kaffir position killing 31. The kaffirs fought stubbornly.

Skirmishes are reported at Biggarsburg, and in the Free State, mostly between patrols.

Bulawayo, March 31.—Col. Buller-Powell wires from Mafeking under date of March 21, confirming the report that the Boers had been pushed back so far that the town was comparatively out of range of musketry. He concludes with saying:

"All promises will be eventually cutting off this force of the enemy if we can hold Enyanman here."

## BOER ATTACK ON BRABANT.

London, April 10.—The Boer attack on Gen. Brabant's force at Wepener was resumed at dawn today. The enemy, who were on two or three sides on Monday last until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the firing ceased, and it was believed the enemy had been beaten off, but it was announced this morning from Aliwa North that fighting had again begun.

Gen. Brabant's force, numbering from two to three thousand held positions in a rough country. It is not known what the numerical strength of the Boers is, but whatever it may be it is being rapidly augmented.

A body of 2,000 Boers is marching towards Springfontein from Smithfield, between Wepener and Springfontein. The detonation of heavy guns was

heard at Maseru on Monday. Sir Godfrey Lagden, the British resident commissioner at Maseru, has left Maseru for the border.

## CHANGE THE BRITISH PLAN.

The events in the southeast portion of the Free State have caused the eighth revision, which had been ordered to Fourteen Streams, to be diverted to Springfontein.

Mysterious movements of troops at Bloemfontein are proceeding. The newspaper correspondents are not allowed to telegraph their destinations, and the presumption is that Lord Roberts is making dispositions to cut off the retreating Boer forces when they try to withdraw northward from the pursuing British columns.

The reappearance of the Boers in the occupied country has caused a revival of the warlike feeling among the Free States of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The federal agents are busy settling debts of the surrendered Boers, and owing to the British garrisons being withdrawn from these districts the British residents are uneasy and are sending delegates to Springfontein to ask for help.

They were told that steps for their defense would be immediately taken.

## POSTING HEAVY GUNS.

The Boers are reported to have ventured south of the Biggarsburg and to be posting heavy guns four miles north of Elandslaagte. They are also said to have fortified the vicinity of Wessels Nek.

General Sir Frederick Carrington has reached Capetown and is going to Beira, Portuguese East Africa, forthwith.

The war office proposes to land at Capetown before the end of May twenty thousand horses which will be conveyed there in the twenty-three steamers sailing from New Orleans, Buenos Ayres and Australian ports.

The Westminster Gazette likens the British campaign to "the fruitless series of campaigns in which the large, disciplined armies of Spain sought to crush the Cuban insurrection, adding:

"Of course, our troops far excel in valor and discipline the conscript armies of Spain, and the climate is in our favor, but the Cubans equally excel the rugged Cuban insurgents."

RUMORED BRITISH SUCCESS. In connection with the resumption of hostilities in Natal, an interesting rumor is current that Gen. Buller has obtained command of one of the Boer war elephants, which he hopes to take the Boers in the rear. In the event of his being successful, Gen. Buller has enough troops to leave 20,000 men to hold Natal while he advances by way of Harrismith, whence he is able to threaten the Boer positions at Bethlehem and Kromstad.

The officials of the foreign office here ridicule the statement made in a dispatch from Petersburg, published in the Aftenblad of Stockholm, saying the czar is "extremely agitated" over the Anglo-Portuguese arrangement in regard to landing British troops and supplies at Beira, which he intends to issue a proclamation protesting against it in the course of his forthcoming visit to Moscow, and say there is no basis for the statement that the foreign office has received letters or the subject.

The British foreign office officials consider that it is entirely out of the province of Russia to interfere with the Anglo-Portuguese arrangements. The Boer war elephants, published in the foreign office here as being in the nature of a rebellion and quite outside the category of what was provided for by the Hague conference, no intervention of any kind under the Hague convention is regarded as impossible.

BOER PRISONERS AT ST. HELENA. Island of St. Helena, April 8.—The Niobe and the Milwaukee have arrived here with the Boer prisoners. Their health is good, with the exception of four cases of measles necessitating the prisoners being quarantined.

The prisoners are quiet and well-behaved. They will probably land tomorrow.

The governor has been notified of the desire of the authorities that the prisoners be treated with every courtesy and consideration.

BOER PEACE COMMISSION. Naples, April 10.—The Boer peace commissioners, Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels, arrived here today and were welcomed by Mr. Muller, the representative of the Orange Free State and Mr. Van Boschoten, the secretary of the Transvaal legation at Brussels.

## VOTE ON QUAY CASE.

It is Fixed for Tuesday, April 24, at 4 p. m.

Washington, April 10.—In the Senate today Mr. Jones (Ark.) introduced and had adopted a resolution calling on the President if he had not already called the public hearing, to transmit to the Senate a detailed statement of the expenses of the commissioner general of the Paris Exposition and also to state the salaries of all employees of the commission. Mr. Jones stated that the report already filed with the Senate, the detailed item of salaries and expenses were not included in accordance with the law. He, he believed, ought to be remedied by his resolution.

Mr. Chandler then asked unanimous consent that two weeks from today, at April 24th, at 4 p. m., a vote be taken on the resolution relative to the seating of Hon. M. S. Quay as a senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Burrows expressed the hope that there would be no objection to the request.

Without opposition the request of Mr. Chandler was agreed to.