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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1900.

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## WANTED-TWO MEN

Of Opposite Political  
Complexion

To Enter the P-V. Handicap  
in the Great National  
Derby.

By J. S. Van Antwerp.  
THE TIMES BUREAU,  
Newspaper Row, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, April 24.—The managers of the Republican and Democratic campaigns are still bringing to the front candidates galore for second place on both tickets.

It is evident that this action is being taken to arouse some interest in the conventions to be held this summer, which will select the tickets for both parties.

The Republican list of vice presidential candidates up to this time has increased largely within the past two weeks and is at this time about as follows: Governor Roosevelt of New York, former Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts, ex-Governor Lowndes of Maryland, Senator Atkins of West Virginia, Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, ex-Senator Washburn of Minnesota, Senator Wolcott of Colorado, ex-Senator Ingalls of Kansas, Governor Woodruff of New York, ex-Governor Hawkins of Pennsylvania, and ex-Senator Mitchell of Oregon.

It is impossible at this time for even Senator Hanna to predict the choice of the delegates for the vice presidency at the Philadelphia convention. The opinion still prevails here that if Hanna could have it his way Governor Roosevelt of New York will be placed over the ticket with Major McKinley. There is a possibility, however, that Mr. Hanna will not be able to dictate to the convention its vice presidential candidate, and, if Hanna fails, President McKinley will also be disappointed.

**Democratic List.**  
The list of Democratic candidates for the vice presidential nomination is continually growing, and if it is not headed off soon the Republican aspirants will be overwhelmed by the alleged candidates who desire to make the race with Col. Bryan this year. The present list, as well as it can be recalled, is something like this: George Dewey, admiral of the navy; John R. McLean, Dewey's brother-in-law, who was the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio last fall; Representative William C. Clegg, of New York; Cummings, ex-Senator of New York; George W. Peck, former governor of Wisconsin; James Hamilton, Lewis of Washington State; and the interior Bodd of California.

This is the list of candidates that have been discussed for second place on the national ticket, and it is not certain at this time it does not seem possible for the wisest man in that party to forecast the successful candidate.

**Congress to Adjourn Early.**  
The first session of this congress, it is positively known at this time, will adjourn on June 15, 1900. The managers of both the dominant parties in Congress have discussed it and have decided that it will be impossible to keep a quorum in the lower house after the adjournment. This will be because the members interested in their own contests are anxious to go home in time to conduct their campaigns for re-election and re-election. It has, therefore, been decided upon by the President and his advisers to push the ordinary appropriation bills as rapidly as possible, so that adjournment can be had upon the last day of the session. This decision will necessarily put over many of the measures now pending, which are of great importance to the people of the country.

**Bailey's Successor.**  
Joseph Bailey has practically been decided upon as the successor of Senator Chilton, Ohio, Tuesday, April 24.—The minority leader of the House has surprised both his enemies and his friends by the brilliant and successful campaign he has conducted in Texas in behalf of his own candidacy for the United States senatorship. In the lower branch of Congress Mr. Bailey made a reputation as a statesman, but was not successful in the "rough and tumble" fights there, and it will be much better, so his friends say, for him to move from the House to the Senate wing of the capitol building, which he will do after May 3 next.

The retirement of Mr. Bailey from the House will give Representative Richardson of Tennessee a very easy contest for the speakership when the House is reorganized upon the assembling of the fifty-seventh Congress. With Bailey out of the way it is doubtful if any other Democratic will try conclusions with him for gravel wielder.

If, however, the next House is not Democratic Mr. Richardson will retain the minority leadership and David B. Henderson will not be re-elected speaker by the Republicans.

**Wants an Auto.**  
Consul General Holloway writes from St. Petersburg that the Russian Minister of War is desirous of purchasing a freight automobile, to be propelled by either steam or kerosene, and proposes that if any manufacturer will ship two such carriages, one for steam and the other for kerosene, to St. Petersburg the War Department will pay the freight and duty on both and purchase the one best suited for its purpose and return the other. The machines are to be in St. Petersburg by June, 1900. Manufacturers will please send catalogues, giving weight, inside dimensions, price, rapidity of movement and other data to Colonel N. A. Blinoff, chief of staff, Ministry of War, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Mr. Holloway suggests that the possibility for a large order to supply the Russian army, which is scattered over an area more than twice the size of the United States, with automobile wagons, is worthy of attention.

**The President at Home.**  
Associated Press Dispatch.  
CANTON, Ohio, Tuesday, April 24.—President and Mrs. McKinley and party arrived here this morning. There was a large crowd of friends and fellow citizens at the station when the train rolled in and a mighty volume of cheers went up as the President and Mrs. McKinley stepped from the train. The party went direct to the home of M. C. Barber, where they are to be entertained during their several days' visit.

**The Porto Is Advised.**  
By Cable to The Times.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, April 24.—The Porto has received telegrams from the Turkish minister at Washington, Ali Feriz Bey, pointing out the bad impression created in the United States by the non-payment of the indemnity due and announcing the determination of the American Government to insist upon a prompt settlement of the claims.



### WHAT WILL DR. MCGIFFERT DO NOW?

Interest is daily manifested in the plans of the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, who has just resigned from the Presbyterian Church. It is stated on good authority that he will enter the Congregational Church, and many are wondering whether or not he will accept a charge in that denomination, and whether he intends withdrawing from the Union Theological Seminary, where he holds a professorship.

## LEEUEW KOP FOR CARVING

Was Found Covered Turkey Made Ready  
With Supplies. By Bear and Eagle.

**Boers Fled, Leaving Rifles and Ammunition Behind Them.**  
The testimony of a Christian Gentleman From Constantinople.

By Cable to The Times.  
LONDON, Tuesday, April 24.—The Boers, retired from their positions here so hurriedly that they left a quantity of ammunition and many rifles behind them. When the Warwickshire regiment took the farm house at the foot of the ridge, the Boers' pom-poms inflicted no damage, the Welsh regiment advancing along the Warwickshire left and approached the ridge, experiencing a cross fire.

When the Boers fled they were obliged to move for some distance along the sky line, and the artillery planted a shell with great accuracy, it bursting just above the Boers, rolling over three horses.

It appears that General Dicksen met with opposition, the Boers firing their rifles at long range. The position was one of great natural strength.

General Pole-Carew's admirable disposition of his force thoroughly puzzled the Boers, who were unable to see the direction of the attack, owing to a deep drift.

The British artillery was unable to join the right in time to reply to the Boer gun which was shelling the mounted infantry vigorously. The shells, however, burst three hundred yards high and did no damage.

It is stated that General Dewet holds the water with a strong force. The Boers who held Leeuw Kop trekked to the eastward. General French sent out a body of cavalry to the south and a few shots were heard, but apparently the Boers do not hold strong positions anywhere in close proximity to Leeuw Kop.

**Boers Are Strong.**  
WARRENTON, Monday, April 23.—Shelling was resumed this morning, the fire being directed at the British river rifle boats, which are steadily being pushed forward. The Boers appear to be in a stronger force down the river; and the heavy patrols are frequently "sniped."

It is feared that the Boers' important developments are not far off.

**Will Fight for Kruger.**  
Associated Press Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, Tuesday, April 24.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment Veterans' Club celebrated the thirty-ninth anniversary of the war by dispatching the Eleventh division at the Sturtevant house last night.

Just before the close of the festivities Sergeant John Gleason, who had been in the regiment for forty years, offered a resolution further evidence that the Boers are assembled in much larger forces around Wepener than had hitherto been supposed, and, as The Times, in an editorial this morning remarks, whatever may be the difficulties of roads and rains, the Boers always appear to have guns, and sometimes big ones, where they want them.

**Lord Roberts' Report.**  
The war office has issued the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Monday, April 23, 2:50 p. m.: "Yesterday I dispatched the Eleventh division, under General Pole-Carew, and the brigades of cavalry under General French, from this point to assist General Rondel. The Boer force reached Karrooetuin without much opposition."

**Boer Position Dangerous.**  
Although the Boers appear to be offering stout resistance to the British advance, their position is dangerous. They can scarcely delay further their retreat northward without incurring the risk of being cut off. Usually they have been well informed regarding the British plans, and they are not likely to run such a risk, especially as they have partially accomplished their object in drawing large forces from Bloemfontein on long marches, and have thereby delayed the advance on Pretoria.

The Morning Post, commenting upon the difficulty Lord Roberts is experiencing, asserts the wisdom of arranging for a steady flow of reinforcements.

**The Work at Leeuw Kop.**  
The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The resistance of the Boers at Leeuw Kop was contemptible, considering the strength of the position. They escaped in an easterly direction, the guards failing to get quite around them."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Standard, discussing the operations at Leeuw Kop, says: "At an early stage the cavalry came under a heavy fire from a position on a ridge adjoining Leeuw Kop. Unable to continue its march to the southeast, General Dicksen was compelled to retreat."

(Continued on Page Two.)

## QUAY'S CASE

Final Debate Takes Place Today.

McCumber Changes From Quay and Delivers a Constitutional Argument.

**QUAY IS NOT SEATED.**  
Associated Press Dispatch.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, April 24.—The vote on the Quay case was taken promptly at 4 o'clock. The resolution which declared Mr. Quay "not" entitled to his seat was first laid before the Senate. Mr. Chandler moved to strike out the word "not," and on that the vote was taken. Quay loses. The vote was 33 to 32.

**W**ASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, April 24.—The final debate on the case of Hon. M. S. Quay began at 11 o'clock. Notwithstanding the comparatively early hour of meeting, a large number of Senators were present when the session opened, and many people were in the galleries.

A resolution offered last week by Mr. Culbertson was passed. It requires the President to inform the Senate what commissions have been created or appointed by the executive since March 4, 1885, in reference to the foreign relations of the territories of the United States to inquire into the war with Spain, the personnel of the commission, the total compensation or allowance of each of the commissioners and all of the employees of the commission.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to make regulations governing the running of loose logs, steamboats and rafts on certain rivers was passed.

(Continued on Page Two.)

## CLARK WILL RESIGN

**NEW YORK, Tuesday, April 24.—The Herald says:**  
William A. Clark of Montana will resign his seat in the United States Senate. The communication by which he will make known to the Senate his intentions has already been prepared. It may be presented this afternoon. It may be held until later in the session, but it will be handed in before the Senate has acted upon the report of the committee on privileges and elections declaring that he was not duly and legally elected.

**Senator Clark will carry his resignation with him when he goes to the capitol today. It is known that Senator Clark has come to the conclusion that the most dignified course for him to pursue is to withdraw gracefully and to go before the people of his state with a request that they give him a vote of confidence and again, send him to Washington.**

**En Route to Seattle.**  
Special Dispatch.  
VANCOUVER, B. C., Tuesday, April 24.—Robert Kerr, passenger and traffic agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway and E. B. Brown, agent of the Canadian Pacific Navigation steamships to the Orient, are here en route to Seattle to attend a meeting of the trans-Pacific steamship companies at Seattle on April 30.

**Slip Across the Border.**  
Healy said that already before the tremendous influx of Japanese had hardly commenced, he had reports from his staff watching the boundary line that parties of eight, ten and twenty Japanese attempting to get across the line had been turned back and it was quite likely, said Mr. Healy, that as soon as the United States officers had their backs turned these same parties would succeed in slipping over the line.

Mr. Healy said he felt quite convinced that the Japanese landing in Victoria and Vancouver found their way into the United States, for the great majority of the three or four thousand Japanese that had arrived this month had disappeared somewhere out of Canada and they had not received passports from him in any numbers worth speaking of. Mr. Healy explained that this influx was entirely unexpected, and the machinery at his disposal to handle the Japanese properly was entirely inadequate; that along the border between Seattle and Blaine, for about 150 miles, it was the easiest thing in the world for the thousands to slip over at night. Often officials got word of the approach of boundary jumpers, but the Japs nearly always evaded them by hiding in the bushes, running to cover like a covey of game birds. The forty miles of seacoast between Blaine and Seattle was also unprotected.

**Really Contract Laborers.**  
Mr. Healy said the immigrants were not contract laborers when they arrived, but the Japanese contract laborers of Seattle, who usually ran bawdy houses as well, took a hand in here, and made them contract laborers in the eyes of the law, by arranging with contract laborers in Vancouver and Victoria to get them over the line into the United States, without permission from the United States Immigration agent, so that they could fill their contracts for laborers with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation Companies, who require about 2000 more men than usual on construction improvement and repair work.

Mr. Healy added that when the demand of the railway companies was supplied and the shingle mills, logging camps and canneries were provided for, the Governments of Canada and the United States would have to face the vexed question as to what is to be done with the enormous and ever increasing surplus Japanese population. He had ascertained, he said, that immigration companies in Japan were responsible for working up this Japanese North American boom.

**Coming to Seattle.**  
Special Dispatch.  
VICTORIA, B. C., Tuesday, April 24.—The Braemar landed 800 Japanese. The remainder are bound to Portland and San Francisco. Of those landed, 133 are booked for Seattle.

**Department Will Investigate.**  
Special Dispatch.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, April 24.—The Treasury Department today decided to investigate the rumors of alleged illegal landing of Japanese on the West Coast. An inspector is ordered to go to Seattle and make a complete report on this matter. He left Washington for that city today.



UNCLE SAM—A myth, is it? I take it that Whittier wrote that poem as a tribute to his flag. My country is full of Barbara Frietchies!

## BARBARA FRIETCHIE A MYTH.

Quick, as it fell, from the broken staff  
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf.  
She leaned far out on the window-sill  
And shook it forth with a royal will.  
"Shoot, if you must, this old grey head,  
But spare your country's flag," she said.  
"Who touches a hair of yon grey head  
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.  
—Whittier.

## HILL SPEAKS GEN. JACKSON

Senators Should Be Elected by People. Never Saw Barbara Frietchie's Flag.

**Gold and Silver Democrats Banquet Together in Syracuse.**  
Associated Press Dispatch.  
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, April 24.—Five hundred leading Democrats of Syracuse and Northern and Central New York attended the Jefferson dinner given on the auspices of the local Democracy by Mayor James K. McGuire last night. Gold men and silver advocates united in making the affair a great political success.

Former Senator David B. Hill made the main speech of the evening. He said in part: "The public interest would in my opinion be promoted by the election of United States Senators by the people instead of by state Legislatures, which is a thing that nine-tenths of the people of the country favor the proposed change and are much gratified at the recent passage of a constitutional amendment to that effect by the House of Representatives and which is now pending in the United States Senate awaiting action. The success of this reform would mean the death knell of offensive bossism in the Federal Senate, a consummation much to be desired."

**The Chicago Platform.**  
"Permit me to say in this connection that a plank favoring an amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people was in the original draft of the Chicago platform in 1898, but was stricken therefrom by the sub-committee on resolutions against my earnest protest. While not intending to discuss national questions here this evening, I may digress sufficiently to say that there is now every reasonable prospect that such wise action may be had that it can be truthfully said that at the conclusion of the coming convention at Kansas City on the anniversary of our nation's independence 'the stone which the builders refused is become the head of the corner.'"

**Gen. Wheeler Resigns.**  
Associated Press Dispatch.  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, April 24.—Governor Johnston today made public a letter written by Gen. Joseph Wheeler, on the 20th inst., formally tendering his resignation as Alabama Representative in Congress from the Eighth district. General Wheeler states that when he tendered his resignation from the army to President McKinley, in November last, he intended to resign his seat in Congress, but that upon his arrival in Washington he was notified by the Speaker of the House that the Speaker's ruling would be that his failure to be present when Congress convened had worked a forfeiture of his seat.

**The Anti-Commission Agreement.**  
Associated Press Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, Tuesday, April 24.—It is now stated that the consent of the Canadian Government to the proposed agreement was obtained on the promise of American lines to remedy any reasonable grievances of which the Canadian Road may complain. One of these grievances is said to be the running of personally conducted excursions from New England to Pacific Coast points. Another is a demand for reimbursement for alleged distribution by the Western Immigrant Bureau against the foreign railway. It was further asserted that the Canadian Pacific desires a \$2 differential rate. The latter demand has always been fought by the Western road and is regarded as hardly likely that they should now yield.

**Ohio Republicans.**  
Associated Press Dispatch.  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, April 24.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Republican state convention will be called to order for the nomination of an "alternate year" state ticket, and the selection of delegates at large to the Philadelphia convention. Senator Hanna, who arrived this morning, insists that he will not be a delegate. The delegates met by counties for conference during the forenoon and by Congressional districts in the afternoon. The committees meet tonight.

The keynote address of the temporary chairman, R. M. Nevin of Dayton, will be the feature of the session this afternoon.

## AUTOS FOR HAWAII

A Commercial Five O'clock Tea Party.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews Goes to University of Nebraska.

By C. B. Blethen.  
THE TIMES BUREAU,  
Chicago, Ill.

**T**uesday, April 24. The inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands evidently have determined to keep pace with their fellow citizens in the United States, for within the last ten days \$50,000 worth of automobiles have been shipped to these islands. A Chicago firm built the vehicles, which included large cabs, small cabs, delivery wagons and T-cars, each accompanied by an exhaustive treatise on the art of guiding and managing an automobile. While packing a shipment recently the firm's manager told of some local conditions in the home-to-be of the machines.

The importing habit has been growing on the Hawaiians for the last three months and Chicago manufacturers have shipped within this period fully \$500,000 worth of merchandise. Every day the articles are steel rails, passenger elevators and equipments, boilers and pumps, the latter for use on the plantations. One of these pumps with its accessories, cost \$57,000; two others more than \$3,000 each.

**Cake and Tea.**  
A Chicago business firm made a unique and distinctly practical innovation in the industrial habits of commercial circles last Wednesday afternoon. It was a tea, served at 3:30 p. m., the host being the Moneyweight Scale Company and the guests the firm's employees. And better than that, the afternoon tea has come to the Moneyweight Scale Company's offices to stay. Every day except Sunday the busy people of this commercial enterprise will be regaled with the same refreshment at the same hour.

On Wednesday afternoon, when everybody was hard at work, two waiters in white linen appeared, with almost noiseless dispatch, served the tea and cake to every clerk in the establishment. An expression of pleasant surprise surrounded the offices when the workers recovered sufficiently from their astonishment to realize what it all meant.

This refreshing departure did not interfere to any appreciable extent with the progress of general work either. Girls, cup in one hand, and alternately sipping tea and eating cake, kept right on thumping out autos for the Hawaiian Islands, and men and women bending over ledgers and other books stuck to their mathematical labors while taking the "supper" "bracer," and the officials, who also indulged, meantime retaining a mental hold on the transactions on tap.

The custom of serving afternoon houses is a common custom in London, and it is said to be productive of many good results, both to employer and employee.

**Goes to Nebraska.**  
Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews has accepted the chancellorship of the University of Nebraska. Dr. Andrews resigned his place as superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, he will withdraw from active participation in the position May 1 under a leave of absence. He has not yet decided whether or not he would not be a candidate for re-election.

The announcement of Dr. Andrews' intentions to the governing body of the school district has been met with surprise and expectation because of the manner in which he received the offer from the Nebraska institution. He is tired of his duties here, and members of the school board have made an effort to conceal his dissatisfaction with him. The relations between the superintendent and the body under him were strained and affected. Each held a grudge against the other, and from the inception of Dr. Andrews' work.

An irreparable breach held apart the head of the school system and his subordinates. The teachers, who identify with the board of education marked the twenty months of his services. He demanded greater power, more authority, the board replied by guarding more jealously its prerogatives. That he did not end his relations here at the close of his first year's term was incomprehensible to those familiar with the situation.

He was offered the presidency of the State College of Colorado at a time when the tension was at its breaking point, but he decided at that time to remain in his city. He was retained not as an endorsement, but for revenge. The teachers organized against him directed their fight against Mayor Harrison's re-election, making an issue of the superintendent. The mayor was sick of his political experiment and he was angry at the teachers, and so gave them another year of Dr. Andrews.

Since his re-election last year Dr. Andrews has realized the hopelessness of a struggle for one-man power against the board of education in Chicago. His friends say, and has made the effort to govern the board, as in his first year. He advocated principles, but refrained from applying them, the story goes. He felt his constraints and chafed with the narrow limitations, say his advisers, but with the foresight of a philosopher prepared a set of rules that lifts the school system of Chicago to a higher plane than it was in the old days. The former came from the East and leaves for a growing university in the West. Chicago has been the stopping place in his journey from the old educational landmarks of New England to the unhampered and untraditional institutions of the new West.

His opinion on an economic question drove him from Brown university. It is alleged, and his support of Bryan on the free silver platform was responsible for his election to the superintendency of the Chicago schools. That same support drew him to the University of Nebraska. In Chicago he ignored politics, his acquaintances assert, and he will do the same in Lincoln, they believe. In the university he will have almost absolute power in educational matters. He is sure of the freedom denied him here. That is the main reason he leaves. He has been waiting for such an offer, or the renewal of the old one. The former came in time, for there are members of the board of education who declare that he would not have received a re-election in June.

**Japan Will Act.**  
Associated Press Dispatch.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, April 24.—Information has reached Washington to the effect that the Japanese Government itself, and without waiting a request from the United States, is about to take steps to restrict the immigration of Japanese coolies to the United States.

The Japanese Government is interested in protecting its people from the hardships resulting from the surplus of labor in the United States, and that is the reason it intends to establish restrictions upon the outward flow.