MARSHALL WILL RUN.

CAPT. "DICK" MARSHALL SAYS HE IS GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE.

M'CORMICK AND M'ILWAINE NAMED

It is Said the Former is a Candidate and the Latter May Become One—Fourth District Democrats To-Morrow.

Captain R. C. Marshall, of Portsmouth, was in the city yesterday, and made it certain that there would be at least five Democratic candidates for the gubernatorial nomination before the State convention next year. He will be one of them.

Captain Marshall was at the Capitol yesterday, looking the picture of health, and had his usual word of good cheer for the Dispatch man. He is here on legal business.

When asked if he would be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1901, the Captain replied in the affirmative. He stated he had carefully gone over the situation, and had determined to run. At the proper time he will formally announce his purpose to be a candidate.

ASSURANCES OF SUPPORT.

He said the people of his own section of the State were for him, and its leading Democrats had urged him to become a candidate. The assurances of support which had come to him from other sections of the State, he continued, were of such a character as to constrain him to enter the race.

Captain Marshall expressed the belief that the contest would be entirely a friendly one between the participants. He did not desire to detract from the consideration due the other gentlemen who were in the race, but stated it was his determination to prosecute a vigorous canvass and that he would win.

Captain Marshall is thoroughly well known in Virginia. For twenty-five years he has been an active party worker in the Democratic ranks, and his genial personality has made him a very wide circle of friends.

Mr. McCormick and Mr. McIlwaine.

It seems now that in addition to Captain Marshall, and the four candidates hitherto most frequently mentioned, including Lieutenant-Governor Echols, Attorney-General Montague, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, and Congressman Swanson, the name of Hon. Marshall McCormick, of Clarke county, will also have to be added. The Washington Post of yesterday says that Mr. McCormick, who was in that city Monday, is a gubernatorial aspirant.

It was understood several months ago that Mr. McCormick would be a candidate, but later his health became so precarious that it was feared he could not run. It will be a source of much gratification to Mr. McCormick's friends in Virginia to know that he is sufficiently restored to health to be able to enter the race.

A prominent Democrat of the Fourth District, who was in the city yesterday, stated that he believed State-Senator W. B. McIlwaine, of Petersburg, would be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. He has not declared himself, but great pressure will be brought to bear to induce him to take this step.

It is by no means certain that Mr. McIlwaine can be induced to become a gubernatorial aspirant. He is a fine lawyer, an able debater, and a tireless party worker. But he has more than once declined to become a congressional candidate, although his friends say that more than once, also, he could have received the nomination. It is not believed that efforts to induce him to aspire to the gubernatorial chair would be more successful.

Will Nominate To-Morrow.

Hon. Francis R. Lassiter will be nominated by the Democrats of the Fourth District at Petersburg to-morrow to serve out the unexpired term of the late Hon. Sidney P. Epes as member of Congress. Whether he will also be made the candidate for the full term to be filled in the election next fall is something of a question. It was stated by a Prince Edward Democrat yesterday that there would be a fight over this. One county, at least, has instructed its delegates to vote against the proposition. The call under which the convention will assemble authorizes it to nominate for the two terms. Major Lassiter will not have Republican opposition. He will be elected April 19th.

The election of Major Lassiter to Congress will create a vacancy in the position of census supervisor for the Fourth District. Major A. R. Venable, of Farmville, has been spoken of as Major Lassiter's successor, but it is said now that Hon. Thomas N. Williams, of Mecklenburg, will probably be the appointee.

The Constitutional Convention.

At the Jefferson last night there was quite a gathering of politicians, many of them having been attracted to the city by the argument to be had in the Supreme Court to-day on the Commissioner of Valuation act. Political topics of all sorts were under discussion, and the matter of making the call for a constitutional convention a party question was fully considered.

The gentlemen agreed that it was essential that the Norfolk convention should endorse the proposed constitutional convention, and make it an issue in the campaign, but they also agreed that unless the Norfolk convention placed itself on record as declaring that the provisions of the new Constitution, to be drafted, should not operate to remove from office any one now holding office, until his term shall have expired, that the opposition of the office-holders throughout the State would cause the defeat of the movement. It is thought likely that the convention in May will declare in favor of the State officers filling out the terms for which they were elected.

Commissions for Electoral Boards.

The clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth were yesterday busily engaged in sending off commissions to the newly-elected members of the several county and city electoral boards. They have been mailed to the clerks of the several courts, with the request that they be forwarded to the proper parties, as there was no way of securing their addresses.

The General Assembly at its past session amended the law relating to the election of these boards, and terminating the terms of office of the old boards on April 1st, when the new boards go into office.

The Trouble

is at the roots. Clipping the ends of the hair is like treating the branches of a tree with rotten roots. You must strike at the source.

Seven Sutherland Sisters'

preparations strike deep. They invigorate the roots—feed them. This gives life, beauty—grace to the hair. Everyone should use them.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has testimonials unequalled in number and unexcelled in quality the world over. Testimonials which tell the truth about the most remarkable cures in the history of medicine. Cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, All Humors, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, That Tired Feeling. Thousands of people agree that it

Never Disappoints.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

world, and Germany's declaring Kiao Chau a free port, and other steps taken, including oral assurances given the United States as to the German 'sphere,' as indicating that little opposition was expected from those two Powers. Japan also is cited as doubtless favorable to the proposition."

Mr. Choate's note concludes as follows: "The prompt and sympathetic co-operation of her Majesty's government with the United States in this important matter will be very potent in promoting its adoption by all the Powers concerned."

BRITAIN'S ANSWER.

Lord Salisbury's formal answer, dated November 30, 1899, follows:

"I have much pleasure in informing your Excellency that her Majesty's government will be prepared to make a declaration in the sense desired by your government in regard to the leased territory of Wei-Hai-Wei, and all territory in China which may hereafter be acquired by Great Britain, by lease or otherwise, and all 'spheres of interest' now held, or that may hereafter be held, by her in China, provided that a similar declaration is made by the other Powers concerned."

GERMANY'S RESPONSE.

On February 19th, Count Von Bulow submitted the formal answer of the German Government, based upon a promise that satisfactory written replies had been made by other Powers. The German note follows:

"I have the honor to inform your Excellency, repeating the statements already made verbally, as follows:

"As recognized by the government of the United States of America, according to your Excellency's note referred to above, the Imperial Government has, from the beginning, not only asserted, but also practically carried out to the fullest extent in its Chinese possessions, absolute equality of treatment of all nations with regard to trade, navigation, and commerce. The Imperial Government entertains no thought of departing in the future from this principle, which at once excludes any prejudicial or disadvantageous commercial treatment of the citizens of the United States of America, so long as it is not forced to do so on account of consideration of reciprocity by a divergence from it by other governments. If, therefore, the other Powers interested in the industrial development of the Chinese empire are willing to recognize the same principles, this can only be desired by the Imperial Government, which, in this case, upon being requested, will gladly be ready to participate with the United States of America and other Powers in an agreement made upon these lines by which the same rights are reciprocally secured."

RUSSIA'S PLEDGE.

The Russian answer, reciting the promises to Dalny (Talien-Wan), which it had redeemed by opening that port, pledges itself in the following language:

"As to the ports now opened, or hereafter to be opened, to foreign commerce by the Chinese Government, and which lie beyond the territory leased to Russia, the settlement of the question of customs duties belongs to China herself, and the Imperial Government has no intention whatever of claiming any privileges for its own subjects to the exclusion of foreigners. It is to be understood, however, that this assurance of the Imperial Government is given upon condition that a similar declaration shall be made by other Powers having interests in China.

"With the conviction that this reply is such as to satisfy the inquiry made in the aforementioned note, the Imperial Government is happy to have complied with the wishes of the American Government, especially as it attaches the highest value to anything that may strengthen and consolidate the traditional relations of friendship existing between the two countries."

THE FRENCH NOTE.

The French note was submitted on December 16th by M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It follows:

"The declarations which I made in the Chamber on the 24th of November last, and which I have had occasion to recall to you since then, show clearly the sentiments of the government of the republic. It desires throughout the whole of China, and, with the quite natural reservation that all the Powers interested give assurance of their willingness to act likewise, is ready to apply in the territories which are leased to it equal treatment to the citizens and subjects of all nations, especially in the matter of customs duties and navigation dues, as well as transportation tariffs on railways."

ITALY AND JAPAN.

After being informed that all the other Powers had replied favorably, Count Venosta, in January, pledged Italy in the following language:

"I take pleasure in saying that the Government of the King adheres willingly to the proposals set forth in said note of December 9th."

The pledge of Japan, as put by Minister of Foreign Affairs Siuzo, follows:

"I have the happy duty of assuring your Excellency that the Imperial Government will have no hesitation to give their assent to so just and fair a proposal of the United States, provided that all the other Powers concerned shall accept the same."

THE POWERS INFORMED.

The last act in the negotiations—that which clinched the agreement—was the dispatch to our diplomatic representatives at the capitals of the several countries concerned of identical instructions, dated at the Department of State, Washington, March 20th. These directed that the respective governments be informed that all the Powers having accepted the United States' proposals, this government will, therefore, consider the assent given it by each government as final and definite, and the gratification of the President is expressed.

KILLING IN ALEXANDRIA.

One Negro Shoots Another—Cause of the Trouble.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 27.—(Special.)—Thomas Bryan (colored) was to-night shot and killed by another negro named Frank Payne. They had had trouble over a game of cards, and to-night they met, and Bryan stated that if Payne did not move he would kill him. With that Bryan fired the first shot, and Payne then fired four shots, all entering Bryan's body. Shortly afterwards Bryan expired. Subsequently, Payne was arrested and locked up. He refused to talk. Thomas Arrington is locked up as being an accessary to the crime.

METCALFE-CLINKEY CASE.

New York Supreme Court Asked to Release Metcalfe.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Justice Lawrence was asked in the Supreme Court to-day to release Joseph C. Metcalfe, who is held under a warrant for his extradition, issued by the Governor of North Carolina on a charge of stealing $7,000 from William C. Clinkley, of Warren county, N. C.

Metcalfe was concerned with Helen Peck, the confidence woman, who is serving five years in Sing Sing for swindling. Metcalfe is a Brooklyn lawyer, and claims to have been the dupe of the Peck woman.

Clinkley was induced to exchange a plantation of 1,600 acres for lots Mrs. Peck said she owned in Washington worth $100,000. She also got him to give up $7,000 in connection with a mine she said she was about to sell to an English syndicate for $100,000.

Justice Lawrence adjourned argument on the writ of habeas corpus until next Monday in order to allow Governor Roosevelt to decide whether he would extradite Metcalfe or release him.

Russia Threatening Turkey?

LONDON, March 28—5 A. M.—The Standard gives double-leaded prominence to the following special dispatch from Odessa:

"There can be no longer any doubt as to the object of the warlike preparations now being completed in South Russia. Nearly 250,000 troops have already been mobilized for active service. The Black Sea squadron, with transports, is held in instant readiness.

"The tension in the relations between St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte becomes every day more acute. The position is looked upon with the gravest apprehension.

"If the Ottoman Government, supported by Germany, should prove stubbornly intractable with regard to Russia's concessionary demands in Asia Minor, serious complications must inevitably ensue. The Russian garrisons in the Caucasus and along the Armenian frontier have been increased fourfold, and equipped for active service."

J. B. Dill's Fee Not $1,000,000.

(New York Times.)

PITTSBURG, March 26.—The report that James B. Dill, attorney for Andrew Carnegie in the settlement of the Frick suits, is to get $1,000,000 for his services, is incorrect. Mr. Dill when seen refused to discuss the remuneration he is to receive, but his partner, Mr. Parker, spoke for him, and said there is no truth in the report, and Mr. Dill will not receive a million for his fees, this being entirely too large an amount for the work done.

Dewey to Return To-Morrow.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., March 27.—On account of pressing engagements, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will have to abandon their trip down the Florida east coast and return to Washington Thursday evening.

To-morrow the Admiral will meet Madame Nevada, and in the evening will be the guest of honor at a banquet to be given by General Schofield.

Palmetto Shaft at Chickamauga.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 27.—The commission to provide for the erection of a monument on Chickamauga battle-field met to-day and awarded the contract to the Stewart Company for $8,550. The shaft will be one of the handsomest and most unique on the field. The base is to be of South Carolina granite, and 21 feet high, with bronze figures in relief. The whole will be surmounted with a bronze figure of the Palmetto tree. The work will be finished by December.

Frick's Position in the New Company.

(New York Times.)

PITTSBURG, March 26.—Mr. Frick was seen this evening and asked if he is to be a director in the Carnegie Steel Company. He simply answered "No." This is the first authentic information on the subject, as all other guesses have placed him back in control of the corporation.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Durban.—The British cruiser Terrible has sailed for China.

Calhoun, S. C.—The Clemson College base-ball team defeated Cornell University, of Ithaca, 7 to 0.

Rome. — Cardinal Camilo Mazzella, Bishop of Palestina and prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, is dead.

London.—A report published in the United States that Lord Salisbury had apologized for the opening of American consular mail in South Africa is absolutely untrue.

Chicago.—Henry Hessel, a non-union book-binder, was assaulted by strikers while on his way home, and after being severely pounded shot John Pierson, one of his assailants.

Sydney, N. S. W.—The number of bubonic-plague cases reported has reached thirty-six. There have been thirteen deaths from the disease. Eight thousand persons have been inoculated.

Fort George, Fla.—A schooner was totally wrecked on the south jetty at the entrance to the St. John's river about dark. No lives were lost. The vessel is supposed to be the Bertuge Abbott.

Holly Springs, Miss.—Hon. J. M. Stone, for ten years Governor of Mississippi, died after a short illness of erysipelas. At the time of his death Mr. Stone was president of the Starkville Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Yokohama.—A Russian squadron has arrived at Chemulpo. It is believed this presages a demand for a concession of land at Masanpho, a small harbor twenty miles south of Chemulpo, and is arousing uneasy comments in Japan.

London.—The Times declares that the confiscation of the Delagoa Bay railroad must be attributed to the inability of the Portuguese Government "to resist the unscrupulous and persistent pressure exercised by President Kruger."

Tampa, Fla.—Well-informed men in the Manatee section of the State say that the heavy rains last week inflicted $50,000 worth of damage to the vegetable crops. Many large fields of the finest celery were laid waste. No such downpour was ever known there before.

Columbia, S. C.—Two new cotton mills were projected, bringing the total capitalization for the year within $100,000 of $5,000,000 mark. Each of the new mills is capitalized at $100,000, and one is located at Verdery, Greenwood county, and the other at Liberty, Pickens county.

Washington.—The Navy Department received the following cablegram from Admiral Schley, commanding the South Atlantic Station: "Bahia, March 26.—Chicago met French steamer Bretagne, disabled. Towed her here. The Montgomery has been directed to join Chicago at once."

Washington.—Former Consul Macrum called on Chairman Hitt, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and signified his readiness to be heard in connection with his service at Pretoria. It was arranged that Mr. Macrum would be notified when the committee should be ready to proceed, which will be within a day or so.

Shanghai.—The British second-class cruiser Hermione has been ordered to proceed immediately to Taku. The country around Tien-Tsin is greatly disturbed, and, according to reports in circulation at Shanghai, the Powers are making arrangements for concerted action. It is further reported that a British missionary has been killed.

Owosso, Mich.—Charles Scott, a boiler-maker, employed in the Ann Arbor railroad car-shops, broke into the home of his wife, from whom he had been separated, and furiously assaulted Mrs. Scott and her mother with a heavy chisel. He then drew a revolver and shot himself dead. Mrs. Scott is fatally, and her mother, Mrs. Letitia Ferguson, seriously, injured.

Washington.—Attorney Frederick D. Kenny filed a petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari in the United States Supreme Court in a test case which is expected to decide the constitutionality of the provisional court established by the military authorities of Puerto Rico. The case is that of Ramon Baez, of that island, who is serving a term at hard labor on the charge of voting illegally at the municipal election held at Guayama on the 21st of last October. Sentence in thirty-one cases hinges on the action in this and the other cases.

THE VALUATION CASE

ARGUMENT TO BE HEARD IN SUPREME COURT TO-DAY.

FOUR CASES BEFORE THE COURT.

Briefs Filed in All, But Only the Alexandria Habeas Corpus Proceedings to Be Heard—Brilliant Array of Counsel.

The Supreme Court of Appeals will this morning at 10 o'clock begin consideration of the various motions which have been made, with a view to testing the unconstitutionality of the act passed by the last General Assembly, creating the offices of Commissioner of Valuation in the various cities and counties of the State.

Eminent counsel will appear, and the argument bids fair to be of paramount interest. The business interests of the State are allied strongly against the act, and the fight against its constitutionality will be vigorous. Senator John W. Daniel and Mr. Francis L. Smith will speak against the act, and Attorney-General Montague and Mr. Hill Carter will argue that the act should stand. The argument will be on the habeas corpus proceedings from Alexandria, whereby Mr. W. F. Lambeth, cashier of an Alexandria bank, who was arrested because he declined to give certain information to Colonel Louis C. Barley, the Commissioner of Valuation for Alexandria, seeks to be freed from the charge against him.

THE OTHER CASES.

There are other cases pending—one from Richmond, asking for a writ of prohibition against Judge S. B. Witt, of the Hustings Court, directing him not to permit Mr. Robert V. Marye to qualify as Commissioner of Valuation for this city; another is from Norfolk, and petitions the court to issue a mandamus compelling Judge Allen R. Hanckel, of the Corporation Court of that city, to permit Colonel W. W. Sale to qualify as Commissioner of Valuation for the city of Norfolk; and, still another comes from Newport News, requesting a mandamus directing Colonel William Henry Mann, Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia, to strike the act from the rolls, and directing Public-Printer O'Bannon to omit it from the Acts of Assembly.

COUNSEL IN THE CASES.

The three last-named petitions are submitted in briefs and on them there will be no oral argument. Charles S. Stringfellow, Christian & Christian, and Munford & Anderson are counsel for the Richmond petitioners; R. Randolph Hicks and George Pilcher are counsel for Colonel Sale; Causey, Jones & Woodward are counsel for the Newport News petitioners, and A. W. Armstrong and Francis L. Smith, with Senator Daniel as associate, are counsel for Mr. Lambert, of Alexandria.

Other lawyers in the city who are employed in opposition to the act are Judge J. R. Horsley, of Lynchburg, and James R. Caton, of Alexandria. Mr. Caton represents the merchants of his city.

GOEBEL ASSASSINATION CASE.

Republican Auditor's Clerk Arrested—Powers Held Without Bail.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 27.—There were some startling developments in the Goebel assassination case to-day. This afternoon, W. H. Culton, who waived examination and was held over to the Circuit Court, went to the Capitol Hotel, where he was in conference with the attorneys for the prosecution for over two hours. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, E. E. Hogg, who is also his attorney.

Culton was reported to have made a confession, but later to-night it developed that the information gained was not as sweeping as thought. His friends admit that he gave the prosecution such information as he had, and which had heretofore not come out.

Henry E. Youtsey, Republican Auditor Sweeny's clerk, was arrested at noon, and locked up in jail, charged with being an accessory to the assassination. He is the half-brother of Hon. L. J. Crawford, a prominent Republican of Newport, and detectives arrested him as the man with the black moustache whom Golden mentioned as being given the key to Caleb Power's office.

Youtsey complained that the prosecution had broken faith in arresting him, and it is said he is ready to make a public statement, for which the prosecution is not anxious at this time.

At to-day's session of the examining trial of the Republican Secretary of State, Caleb Powers, the court-room was cleared of all persons except attorneys, newspaper representatives, and court officers.

TAYLOR PARDON IGNORED.

The defence announced that they would introduce no testimony, and tendering Governor Taylor's pardon of Powers, asked that the defendant be dismissed on the evidence. The Commonwealth disputed Taylor's right, and the Court overruled the motion. Bail was asked for. Judge Moore said:

"It is not my belief that Powers fired the shot which killed Governor Goebel, but from the evidence it is my opinion that he was connected with the conspiracy to kill him. I shall, therefore, order that he be held over without bail to the Franklin county grand jury, that the case may be further investigated."

This afternoon Culton's counsel announced that Culton would waive his examining trial, and by agreement of the attorneys he will remain at home with his sick wife, under private government guard.

Captain John Davis also waived examination, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. He was locked up for the night.

The Democratic militia will be retained here until after the April term of the Circuit Court, which begins Monday, and at which Secretary Powers and others are to be tried.

THE MARYLAND LYNCHING.

Two Men Wounded by Sheriff's Posse, Neither Seriously.

BELAIR, MD., March 27.—The mob that lynched the negro Harris here early this morning came mostly from Aberdeen, a neighboring village. Shortly after midnight about twenty men, some masked, made the attack on the jail. A fusillade of shots was exchanged between the Sheriff and his deputies, who were on the watch, and the mob, resulting in the wounding of Robert L. Bull, of Belair, and an Aberdeen man. Neither wound was serious. While in the hands of the mob Harris exclaimed: "If I did it, men, I was drunk and didn't know what I was about. I have no recollection of it."

The mob hustled him to a neighboring yard, in which stood a large poplar tree, and, placing a noose around his neck, flung the other end of the rope over a limb. As he was hoisted from the ground the limb from which the unfortunate wretch was suspended snapped short and Harris fell to the ground. He was lifted up again, moaning and groaning, and quickly hanged a second time, this time effectively. Several shots were fired into the body, the loose end of the rope was tied to a gate-post, and the corpse left hanging until this morning, when it was taken down.

Miss McIlwaine, Harris's victim, is an unmarried woman, about 54 years of age, who lives alone near the railway station. She was called to her door at midnight Saturday and attacked by a negro, whom she afterwards identified as Harris.

NEW PUERTO RICAN BILL.

House Tariff Retained—No Delegate in Congress, But a Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Foraker to-day introduced the amendments to the Puerto Rican governmental bill, which were read to the Republican senatorial caucus yesterday, and some of which were agreed to by it.

The bill as thus amended was introduced as a new measure. In Section III., the inhabitants are described as "citizens of Puerto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States," instead of "citizens of the United States," as in the old bill.

The following provision is substituted for Section VIII., in regard to articles imported into Puerto Rico from ports outside the United States:

"That on and after the passage of this act the same tariffs, customs, and duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported into Puerto Rico from ports other than those of the United States which are required by law to be collected upon articles imported into the United States from foreign countries:

"Provided, that on all coffee in the bean or ground imported into Puerto Rico there shall be levied and collected a duty of 5 cents per pound, any law or part of a law to the contrary notwithstanding; and provided further, that all Spanish scientific, literary, and artistic works, not subversive of public order in Puerto Rico, shall be admitted free of duty into Puerto Rico for a period of ten years, reckoning from the 11th day of April, 1899, as provided in said treaty of peace between the United States and Spain; and provided further, that all books and pamphlets printed in the English language shall be admitted into Puerto Rico free of duty when imported from the United States."

TARIFF CLAUSE.

The new provision in regard to commerce between the United States and Puerto Rico is as follows:

"That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Puerto Rico and coming into Puerto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of 15 per centum of the duties which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries; and, in addition thereto, upon articles of merchandise of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale upon payment of a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal-revenue stamps. * * * Under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Puerto Rico in addition to the duty above provided on payment of a tax equal in rate and amount to the internal-revenue tax imposed in Puerto Rico upon the like articles of Puerto Rican manufacture.

"Provided, that on and after the date when this act shall take effect, all merchandise and articles, except coffee, not dutiable under the tariff laws of the United States, and all merchandise and articles entered into Puerto Rico free of duty, under orders heretofore made by the Secretary of War, shall be admitted into the several ports thereof, when imported from the United States, free of all duty, all laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever the legislative assembly of Puerto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Puerto Rico by this act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Puerto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Puerto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty; and in no event shall any duties be collected after the first day of March, 1902."

PUERTO RICAN REVENUES.

There is also a substitute for section 10, concerning the disposal of the Puerto Rican revenues. It provides that "the duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico, less the cost of collecting, and the gross amount of all collections of duties and taxes in the United States upon articles of merchandise coming from Puerto Rico, shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury, but shall be held as a separate fund, and placed at the disposal of the President to be used for the government and benefit of Puerto Rico."

The Secretary of the Treasury is also to designate the several ports and sub-ports of entry into Puerto Rico, and make such rules and regulations, and appoint such agents, as may be necessary to collect the duties and taxes.

He is also to fix the compensation and provide for the payment of all such officers as he may find it necessary to employ.

The internal revenue laws are exempted from the provision that the laws of the Untied States shall have full force and effect in Puerto Rico.

COMMISSIONER, BUT NO DELEGATE.

Instead of a delegate in Congress from Puerto Rico, there is a "resident commissioner to the United States, who shall be entitled to recognition as such by all departments, upon presentation to the Department of State of a certificate of election signed by the Governor of Puerto Rico, and who shall be entitled to a salary, payable monthly by the United States, at the rate of $5,000 per annum."

Approval of the President is required in Puerto Rico telegraph and telephone franchise matters.

MRS. YEAGER IN WASHINGTON.

Will Probably Be Placed in a Baltimore Sanitarium.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. T. P. Yeager, of Cross Keys, Rockingham county, Va., accompanied by Mr. W. G. Baldwin, of Roanoke, Va., was here for a short time this evening. She arrived by an afternoon train from Philadelphia, registered at the National Hotel, and left in a few hours for Baltimore. She was not seen by any newspaper reporters, but Mr. Baldwin stated to an attache of the hotel that the visit to Washington was to get Mrs. Yeager's trunk, which she left at the home of some relatives here, when she decamped, on Monday, the 19th, for parts unknown. Mr. Baldwin said he had been incessantly in pursuit of Mrs. Yeager, night and day, for nearly a week, finally succeeding in locating her at Reading, Pa. He intimated that the lady would be taken to a sanitarium near Baltimore, for treatment, probably Mount Hope.

"Division of the Pacific."

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Root took a step long contemplated in the reorganization of the Philippines by directing the creation of an entirely new military division, to be known as the "Division of the Pacific," embracing all the Philippine archipelago. The division in turn is to be divided into four military departments. Major-General Otis retain the supreme command over these departments, as division commander.

Charged With Theft of Large Sum.

Lucy Smith, a colored woman, is under arrest at the Second Police Station, charged with the theft of $130 from Frank B. Williams. Officers Bailey and Wiltshire arrested the woman about midnight last night. None of the money was found on her person when she was searched.

Whose Lost Team?

The police early this morning took in charge a team of two white horses, found roaming in Fulton. The horses were placed at McDowell's stable, on Eighteenth street.

BOERS HAVING LUCK.

THEY ARE CONSEQUENTLY SHOWING SOME BOLDNESS AGAIN.

HAS OLIVIER GOTTEN AWAY?

If He Has Done So He Has Accomplished the Great Feat of the War—Roberts May Not Advance in Months.

LONDON, March 28.—4 A. M.—The Boers are having a little good luck, and are showing some boldness again, as a raiding party, estimated to number 400, is believed by the British forces at Warrenton to have crossed the Kimberley-Bloemfontein wagon-road Monday, and to have headed for Jacobsdal, with the intention of cutting the railway, ten miles west.

Commandant Olivier appears to have gotten his 5,000 men and twenty-five miles of wagons into rugged country, where he can make an easy rear-guard defence.

Charles Williams, the military expert, says:

"If this column gets through substantially Commandant Olivier will have carried out the great feat of the war, seeing that he risks every chance of being between the upper mill-stone of Lord Roberts's army and the nether mill-stone of the broken Basuto frontier."

IMPORTANT BOER REINFORCEMENT.

He will have done it within fifty miles or so of Lord Roberts's main strength. Certainly, it looked for a week as though Lord Roberts held Olivier in the hollow of his hand. If Olivier gets through to Kroonstad, with even 3,000 men, it will be an important addition to the Boer gathering there. His escape is attributable in part to the worn-out condition of the British cavalry horses.

Lord Roberts's transports appears to have been badly dislocated by the loss at Riet river, before Cronje's surrender, of the wagon-train, and in addition to this the army with which he purposes to advance toward Pretoria is nearly double that of the earlier rapid movements.

Ten thousand transport, cavalry, and gun animals are due to arrive at Cape ports during this and next week.

ROBERTS'S ADVANCE DELAYED.

It is given out at Cape Town that Lord Roberts's advance may be delayed for months. Although such statements should be received with reserve, it seems positive that he intends to go to Cape Town to meet Lady Roberts, who is due to arrive there in ten days.

The War Office has issued another table of British losses, showing an aggregate of 16,652, which does not include 4,004 who have been invalided home.

BRITISH AT LADYBRAND.

MASERU, Monday, March 26.—A small British force commanded by Colonel Pilcher entered Ladybrand this morning, after driving in the Boer outposts. A considerable body of Boers then attacked the British, who retired, after capturing the Landrost. The British had three men wounded, and the Boers had eight men wounded.

It is understood that the Boers are trying to check the British while their convoy of wagons pushes on to Senekal.

BOERS MASSING AT BIGGARSBERG.

LADYSMITH, March 27.—It is reported that the Boers are massing in their entrenched position at Biggarsberg, and it is added that their transport trains are packed at Newcastle in readiness to facilitate their retreat in case necessity requires such a step.

SPECIMEN MAFEKING EXPERIENCE

MAFEKING, March 14.—The Boers recommenced the bombardment of this place March 12th, a 6-inch gun which had been comparatively silent for a week firing the shrapnel used against the troops in the open. The Projectiles were ineffectual against cover, but were dangerous to pedestrians. One shell burst in the court-house, killing several natives and wounding four persons. Several women were also slightly wounded. The steel plate of the shell passed through the hotel office, and spent itself beneath a table, where it was scrambled for by the employees.

A TRUCE.

Sunday, March 11th, was observed as a truce. The British troops sat on the parapets conversing with the Boers, and amicable relations were maintained until dark.

Lynching in Mississippi.

GREENVILLE, MISS., March 27.—The negro, Will Edwards alias "Wing" Smith, who murdered Edward B. Johnson, at Dulaney's levee camp last Thursday, was hanged by a mob to a railroad bridge near Greenville last night.

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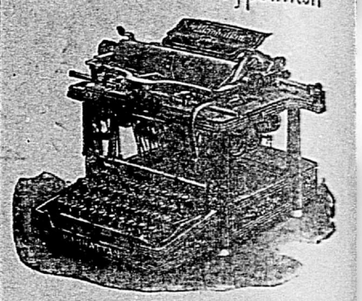

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