

# BOERS SAFE.

GEN. BULLER REPORTS THEY HAVE DISAPPEARED.

## TWO GUNS CAPTURED.

Boers Retreated Six Days Before Buller Reached Ladysmith—Bridges Blown Up.

London, March 6.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"Ladysmith.—I find the defeat of the Boers more complete than I had dared to anticipate. This whole district is completely clear of them, and, except at the top of Van Reenen's pass, where several wagons are visible, I can find no trace of them.

"Their last train left Modder Spruit station about 1 o'clock Friday, and they then blew up the bridge. They packed their wagons six days ago, moving them to the north of Ladysmith, so that we had no chance of intercepting them; but they have left vast quantities of ammunition of all sorts, herds, grass, camp and individual necessaries. They have got away with all guns except two."

President Kruger is said to have left Pretoria with the intention of meeting President Steyn. The place where they will meet is not mentioned, but is believed to be somewhere in the Orange Free State.

The Boers are apparently rallying with their accustomed ability to repair a temporary reverse, and Great Britain has yet to test their force as a defensive power under the new conditions of warfare.

Aside from the meeting of the presidents there is no news indicative of any change in the situation. Telegraphing from Oostfontein today, thanking the Lord Mayor of Liverpool for his congratulations in behalf of that city, Lord Roberts says:

"I trust her majesty's soldiers in this country will gain such further successes as will speedily restore the freedom and prosperity of South Africa."

**CENSORS AGAIN WORKING.**  
London, March 6.—It is evident that a strict censorship is being exercised over the news at the seat of war.

**ENGLAND STILL HAS A HARD TASK.**  
Newspapers Say The War is Still a Hard Proposition.

London, March 6.—The most interesting war news in the London papers is for the present coming from the military experts.

The Morning Post expert says: "General Buller is surprised to find how decisive was his victory. He is not very explicit as to the direction of the Boer retreat. Apparently the guns and heavy stores have gone by rail and the bulk of the troops toward the west. The absence of pursuit may be regretted, but the case is one where pursuit was hardly practicable.

"Lord Roberts paid a visit to Kimberley yesterday and returned to Camp Oostfontein, which is five miles east of Paardeberg, today.

"The Boer force, 6,000 or 7,000 strong, is four miles east of the British camp. It probably will be attacked speedily, and, if it stands to fight, may expect to share the fate of General Cronje's army."

"The appearance of the Boer forces in isolation points to the degeneration of their strategy into a warfare of guerrilla bands.

"The simplest line of advance for Lord Roberts in by Bloemfontein and railway toward Pretoria. This way is better than the Kimberley-Mafeking line, because it does not uncover his communications.

"The Boer plan must be to concentrate only when necessary. Their objective in the defense of the passes in the Drakensberg range from Van Reenen's to Laing's Nek.

"Four months' experience in Natal does not encourage a sanguine estimate of what General Buller's force could do by an advance on this line. Accordingly, it will not be surprising if the bulk of his force be transferred to the western theater of the war as soon as rested."

The war expert of the Morning Leader says:

"Boys of the military men still left at home are by no means comfortable over the abounding jubilation that followed the victories of Lord Roberts and General Buller.

"If, said one of them yesterday, 'we go half demerced with joy over the partial defeat of two little States possessing less than 60,000 adult males, what would be the case if we won or were beaten badly by one of our own size. The very mob which have been yelling their gratification would in a contrary event have been threatening vengeance on an incapable ministry.'

"It has long been a serious question with all thinking soldiers, and the events of the last few days have given it fresh life.

"Did we lose a fleet Goshen might dangle from a lamppost in front of Nelson's pillar!

"Gentlemen who were last night and the night before so boisterously intol-erant, would, if given the other side of the shield, have made the throbbles of the executive heads feel a bit queer."

"Lord Roberts is already face to face with a reformed enemy. Probably it will not give him much trouble. But there it is, and not so far away, either."

**BRITISH AUDACITY.**  
Minneapolis, Minn., March 6.—E. H. Morphy, British vice consul at St. Paul, is being severely criticized for his speech at a meeting of British-born citizens here, in which he spoke of Governor Lind as a "blatant politician," who is proclaiming his sympathies with the Boers, was prostituting his office for votes. Parallels are drawn with the Lord Sackville West incident and Governor Lind has been urged to make complaint to the federal authorities. He has declined, however, to take notice of the incident. Mr. Morphy declares that he is an American citizen and spoke as an American citizen, as was his right. He looks after the consul's business incidentally and is not sent here as a direct representative of the British government.

## MCKINLEY IN NEW YORK.

Guest of the Ohio Club Banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria.

New York, March 6.—The Ohio society of New York held its fourteenth annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. William McKinley, president of the United States, was the guest of honor. More than 400 covers were laid.

It was 10:30 when Mr. Southard called the guests to order and introduced Mr. McKinley. When Mr. Southard mentioned the president's name there was great cheering. Governor Roosevelt, leading. Three cheers were given when Mrs. McKinley's name was mentioned, the guests rising. Mrs. McKinley arose and bowed.

"The toast, 'The President,' was drunk standing. President McKinley then arose amid tremendous applause. He said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I appreciate your welcome and thank you for the renewed expression of good will. There is a bond of love and friendship which unites the Ohio people. Wherever they journey, or dwell, their cherish tenderest sentiment for their mother state, and she in turn never fails of affectionate interest in her widely scattered children.

"The statement which has been so often made is not far from the truth: 'Once an Ohioan, always an Ohioan.' It has been years since I was your guest. Much has happened in the meantime, we have had our blessings and our burdens, and still have both.

"We will soon have legislative assurance of the continuance of the gold standard, with which we measure our exchanges, and we have the open door to the far east, through which to market products."

**NOT ALLOWED TO MOURN THE DEAD.**  
Women Cannot Visit the Graves of Miners in Idaho.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Edward Flanagan of Mullan, Idaho, continued his testimony before the house committee on military affairs, concerning the Cour d'Alene troubles. He said notices were posted early last July forbidding members of organized labor from going to the miners' cemetery on July 11 for their annual ceremony over deceased miners. The order, witness said, gave notice that women and other relatives of miners would be arrested if they assembled.

Chairman Hull brought out the statement that State Auditor Bartlett Sinclair signed the notice, as representative of Governor Steunenberg, who, the witness said, in answer to Mr. Hull, represented the democratic and silver parties. Notwithstanding the order, quite a number of women secretly carried flowers to the miners' graves, but as there was no organized demonstration they were not arrested.

Mr. Flanagan explained the "permit" system put into effect after the military arrived. Under this system, he said, men could not go to work until they got a permit from the state officials. The witness aid permits to work were purchased. He advanced \$25 to a friend, who paid it to a deputy and was put to work the next day. Letters to men in the bull pen, he said, were opened by the officials before delivery to the prisoners.

Thomas Heney, formerly a miner, and now an owner of mining and other property, testified as to his experience during the trouble. He had been appointed a deputy sheriff and seeking to preserve peace ordered the saloons closed. The witness said he was arrested by one of the state deputies and accompanied by a squad of soldiers and put in the "bull pen." He said he could have given bail up to \$100,000, but was not allowed to do so.

**WHERE MONEY SHOULD BE SENT.**  
Addresses of the Red Cross Agents in the Boer Republic.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—The American National Red Cross is in receipt of letters of information from the international committee of the Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland, as to the methods open through red cross channels of assisting in relieving the conditions arising from the war in South Africa, of which the following is an extract:

"There existed in the two South African republic societies of the Red Cross, one for the Transvaal, the other for the Orange Free State, which, acting with the co-operation and under the control of their government, reunite the conditions considered by us necessary to be recognized internationally. Friends who have their seats respectively at Pretoria and Bloemfontein, and are under the direction, that of the South African republic of Dr. J. B. Knodol, Pretoria, South African republic; that of the Orange Free State, Dr. Ramothoepi, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State. Offerings of money or material may be addressed to either of these."

**Boer Resolution By Sulzer.**  
Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Representative Sulzer of New York introduced the following resolution in the house:

Resolved, That the republic of the United States sympathizes with the brave Boers in their struggle for freedom and independence, and hereby declares that the people of the South African republic and the Orange Free State are of a right ought to be free and independent and the congress of the United States hereby protests and remonstrates against the barbarous war now being waged by Great Britain against the patriots of South Africa:

And the president is hereby authorized to take such steps as may be expedient, in his judgment, to secure and bring about an honorable peace between the contending parties.

The democrats scored their first victory of the session in the house on the motion to take up the contested election case of Aldrich against Robbins, from the Eighth Alabama district. On two separate votes the democrats, with the aid of two republicans, Mondell of Wyoming, and H. C. Smith of Michigan, beat the republicans on the question of consideration.

An agreement was made to consider the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, on March 20. A bill was passed to grant an American register to the ship Windward, in which Lieutenant Peary will make an attempt to reach the north pole.

The Southwest City Leader: "Kansas City gets the national democratic convention. Our next president will bear the brand, 'Made in Kansas City, U. S. A.' The vote stood 40 to 2."

# VERY ACTIVE.

INSURRECTION IN PHILIPPINES ON THE INCREASE.

## WAR IS NOT ENDED.

Manila Itself is a Nest of Plots and Plans Against American Rule of the Islands.

Manila, March 6.—Reports reach the Associated Press from various sources, including army officers and the heads of commercial houses with agents throughout the islands, of continued activity among the insurgents who are endeavoring to keep alive the armed opposition to the United States and are planning to continue the insurrection with guerrilla warfare on a larger scale when the rainy season begins.

A person holding a position second only to that of the governor general, tells the Associated Press that he is convinced the insurgent reorganization has been remarkably rehabilitated in the last month, particularly in the northern provinces.

He says the insurgents have a secret organization patterned after the Katipunan methods, even in the strongest garrisoned towns, affording a perfect means of communication and that the machinery is managed from Manila, some of the leaders being Filipinos pretending to be supporters of the American administration, and many of the municipal governments installed by the army forming a part of the machinery.

Two correspondents of leading American weeklies who have traveled for a month in Benguet and Ilocos with letters from insurgent chiefs, going alone fifty miles from garrisons, and being everywhere hospitably received, say the people make no secret of their sympathy with the insurrection. Though admitting that the Filipinos abuse them, they still protest these soldiers from the American scouting parties. They claim to have communication with Aguinaldo.

Paluno, in the northern mountains of Luzon, is full of civil and military officials of all ranks, of Aguinaldo's government, who were captured or surrendered and who were brought here and released on promise to refrain from agitation.

While many of the insurgent municipal officials were continued in office on taking the oath of allegiance, residents who are acquainted with them have little faith in their adherence to their promises.

All civil officials of Tarlac, capital of the province of that name, numbering eleven persons, have been arrested and charged with plotting, and two insurgents have been captured at Malabon, with incriminating papers and \$4,000 collected from the natives.

Some of the municipal governments appear loyal. On the other hand, one American general declares he believes the majority in his district are agents of the insurgents.

A fresh issue of insurgent pamphlets is being distributed, asserting that the American promises of good government are merely a mask for commercial exploitation of the Philippines, quoting Senator Beveridge's speech and an editorial from a Washington newspaper, headed: "Let us be honest."

The trial of the guerrilla charged with murder is finished, and it is believed the commission's verdict will be guilty.

General reports has been received from other Boer expeditions. He has probably moved inland, where communication with him is impracticable.

The army throughout the island is working very hard, scouring the country for insurgents and killing a few daily. In the southern provinces the insurgents have been thoroughly cleared, and scouting parties being unable to find any insurgents.

General Funston and Colonel Kennan took 200 men through the mountains to Baguio, on the eastern coast, without meeting an insurgent. But they are active along the northern coast from Dagupan to Aparri. Occasional reports come of an American soldier being killed or disappearing.

In the southern provinces the insurgents continue to harass the American garrisons by night demonstrations.

**FIGHT OVER THE VICTORY.**  
British Attack a French Newspaper in Canada.

Montreal, Quebec, March 6.—As a result of jubilation over the British successes in South Africa a race war is threatened in Montreal. Students of McGill university broke the windows of the French newspaper, La Presse, and 4,000 students gathered around the French university and smashed the windows. The police charged the mob. Twenty of the students were injured, eight so seriously as to require their removal to the general hospital.

## TAX ON INDIAN TRUST LANDS.

To Be Assessed the Same As Private Real Estate.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Representative Robinson introduced in the house a bill providing for the government pay on lands held by it in trust for Indians, under the severalty act, and situated in organized counties, the same proportion of taxes as is assessed against real estate held by private owners. This bill affects Thurston and Knox counties, Nebraska, where large bodies of these Indian trust lands are located.

Representative Neville substituted for his original bill on the same subject one providing for the acquisition of a site and erection of a government building at Kearney, Neb., at a cost not to exceed \$50,000. Judge Neville feels confident of a favorable report of the committee on public lands and buildings on this substitute bill.

The house that had the matter under consideration, by a vote of 7 to 7, refused to report favorably the bill urged by "Buffalo" Jones of Topeka, to lease to him half a million acres of land in New Mexico for twenty years for the purpose of perpetuating the American buffalo. Jones' proposition was to give the national government 10 per cent of the increase annually for the use of the various zoological gardens in the United States.

It is understood that the committee of the house will advise on a new bill whereby the desired amount of land will be leased to Jones and his associates for the purpose named.

Jones and his associates have 110 buffalo of a pure strain and about seventy grades as the result of breeding male buffalo to ordinary cows. It has been found by experience that the buffalo cow almost invariably drops a male calf, while in captivity. This explains the inability of the zoological gardens to increase the herds.

On the range, and if properly handled, "Buffalo" Jones says buffalo cows may be made to throw as many female as male calves.

The market value of buffalo cows today is \$1,000 each, while males bring but \$500 each.

**TAKING ARMS TO LONDON.**  
Republicans Preparing for a Warm Time in Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., March 6.—The Johnson bill, amending the Goebel election law by removing the party emblems from the ballots, was advanced in the house, and this is construed by democratic leaders to mean that this will be the only amendment to the law at this session. Mr. Henry Watterson has been strongly advocating the repeal or modification of the law, asserting that such a step was necessary to secure the United States support of democratic factions in the state, and Senator-elect Blackburn has also favored liberal amendments to the law, but it is conceded that there will be no changes at this session, further than those in the Johnson bill.

The shipments of guns and ammunition to London, Ky., is said by the republican state officials to be only for the purpose of equipping state guard companies in that section, and they pronounce as silly the stories that Governor Taylor and other state officials are preparing to set up a government there in the event that the courts decide against them. Governor Taylor says there is no truth in such reports.

**Last of the War Victims.**  
Washington, D. C., March 6.—The transport McClelland, which arrived at New York Saturday, brought the remains of ninety-nine soldiers who died in Cuba since its occupation by the American forces. These bodies were collected at Guantanamo, Santiago, Manzanilla and other points. Included in the number are the bodies of Captain J. M. Peixoto, Third United States volunteers; Lieutenant Joshua W. Johnson of the Third United States volunteers, which is to be taken to Atlanta for interment; Walter E. Spicer, former postmaster at Guantanamo, which is to be taken to Boston; and Mrs. Anna Campos, hospital nurse, which will be interred at the Arlington cemetery. Sixty-six of the bodies will be brought to this city this week for interment at Arlington.

This completes the work of bringing home the soldier dead from Cuba and Puerto Rico, including all those who lost their lives during the Spanish-American war and those who died since. Hereafter the bodies of soldiers who die in the future wars will be brought home promptly in each case, except where immediate removal might prove dangerous from a sanitary standpoint.

**University is Redeemed.**  
Lincoln, Neb., March 6.—Cotner university is redeemed at last to the Christian church of Nebraska. Originally built and established by that denomination, it was driven, by panicky times, into the hands of the money lenders, to whom the title finally passed. After years of neglect, and almost ceaseless hard work upon the part of the students, faculty and friends of the institution, the money necessary for its redemption has finally been raised, and on March 1 the new board of control was given a deed to the entire property.

Efforts will now be directed toward the rehabilitation of the school, and placing it on a sound financial footing. The property originally cost over \$100,000 and is most favorably located and well equipped for higher educational work. The student body has increased this year, and it is confidently expected that next year's attendance will increase in such measure as will justify the heroic fight that has been made to save the school.

**KENTUCKY CASE IS SUBMITTED.**  
Louisville, Ky., March 6.—After argument by Former Governor Bradley for the republicans and Zach Phelps for the democrats, Judge Field in the circuit court took under advisement the case to determine the rights of the rival claimants to the offices of governor and lieutenant governor. An opinion is not expected for several days. When it is announced an appeal will be taken to the state court of appeals, which the democrats claim has final jurisdiction. The republicans, however, will try to get the case before the United States supreme court if the decision is against them.

The democratic senate passed the bill for the appointment of a committee to hunt down the person or persons who assassinated Governor Goebel, and appropriating \$100,000 to carry on the work. The bill had been previously issued in the house and now goes to Governor Beckham for approval.

The republican senate sitting in the same hall, took no part in the proceedings.

**Castellane on Imperialism.**  
Paris, March 5.—Count Castellane has published a two-column article in the Gaulois, entitled "The Two Imperialisms," giving the result of his observations during his recent trip to the United States. He declares that American imperialism is superior to that of Britain, but warns France to beware of an alliance between the two English-speaking countries.

Incidentally he asserts that American imperialism receives its impetus from the trusts, to whom expansion means tremendous business; from Wall street magnates, whose interests are closely allied with London's exchange, and from the society ring, whose pose it is to sympathize with and ape the ways of British nobility.

# A MONOPOLY.

COMBINE IN CONNECTION WITH RAILROAD TRUST.

## 95 PER CENT OF BOATS

Arrangement Withdraws the Last Prospect of Interference With Eastern Rates.

Chicago, Ill., March 6.—Another field of transportation is to be covered by the syndicates that, within the past few months, have assumed control of the railroads east of Chicago and St. Louis. Those behind the consolidations have turned their attention to the water lines and are working on a plan to combine the large boat companies on the great lakes with the intention of placing these in the big pool with the railroads. All the big lines are to be brought into the fold, and a common set of rates agreed upon that will not conflict or cause trouble to the all-rail lines from here to the east. It is said that Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman and Hill are the prime movers in the lake deal.

In the lake pool Mr. Rockefeller will place his big fleet of ore boats, operating between Cleveland and Buffalo, and the ore ports of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. Hill will add all the big liners of the Northern Steamship company—including the passenger boats, the Northwest and the North Land—Morgan will contribute the vessels owned by the Erie and Lehigh Valley roads and Harriman will turn over the steamers run in connection with the New York Central railroad system.

This will include 95 per cent of all the big boats on the lakes, both freight and passenger.

**UNION PACIFIC IMPROVEMENTS.**  
Plans a Short Cut from Hershey to Laramie in Wyoming.

Wheatland, Wyo., March 6.—One of the surprises of the week in Wyoming railroad circles was the arrival here on Wednesday of a party of seven Union Pacific surveyors, with a full complement of wagons, tents and supplies for field work. The members of the party were reticent, but from what it was possible to learn, they are to begin work running surveys for the Union Pacific's proposed cut-off from Hershey, thirteen miles west of North Platte, to Laramie, in Albany county, Wyo.

Whether this line will be built is, of course, a matter of conjecture, but it is known that General Manager Dickinson, President Burt and Chief Engineer Berry made a trip over the route last summer and that large quantities of rails, ties, etc., were unloaded at Hershey.

It is said that if the Union Pacific builds this line, which will follow the North Platte river, through western Nebraska, and on to Fort Laramie, bypassing the iron and onyx fields of Hartville, the company will not construct the Sherman Hill cut-off.

The activity of the Burlington in building into Wyoming from Alliance and the securing of a right-of-way on west to Salt Lake, it is believed, has prompted the Overland to build the cut-off, that when completed will place the Union Pacific where it can compete with the Burlington's new trans-continental line.

**FUSION ASSURED IN KANSAS.**  
The Three Parties Will Work Together in That State.

Topeka, Kan., March 6.—The state central committees of the populist, democratic and silver republican organizations were in secret session here in an endeavor to agree upon terms under which a complete union of the three parties may be formed for the coming state and national campaign. The differences were mainly as to a division of the offices.

It was finally agreed that the populists are to have governor, lieutenant governor, auditor, attorney general, state superintendent, congressman-at-large and one judge of the court of visitation.

The free silver republicans are to have insurance superintendent and one judge of the court of visitation. The electoral ticket is to be divided between the democrats and populists equally.

The democrats decided to hold their convention to nominate delegates to a national convention on May 22, at Wichita.

**Kansas Murdered in Brazil.**  
Port Scott, Kan., March 6.—Frank Greenfield of Mapleton, Kan., who last fall came home from South America and secured the co-operation of the government in a relief expedition to search for the party of rubber prospectors which was sent from Kansas City to the interior of Brazil in February, 1898, has notified his parents from Cuiaba, Brazil, in a letter just received, that the entire party was massacred by Sileas Indians far up the Xinga river. There were five or six men in the party. It was in charge of M. E. Kirk, a civil engineer of Kansas City, and consisted of Alfred Greenfield of Mapleton, Kan.; two men named Williamson and Brownly of Ohio, and one or two unknown men. L. B. Price, a Kansas City banker, was financial backer. The Brazilian government assisted in the search.

**Castellane on Imperialism.**  
Paris, March 5.—Count Castellane has published a two-column article in the Gaulois, entitled "The Two Imperialisms," giving the result of his observations during his recent trip to the United States. He declares that American imperialism is superior to that of Britain, but warns France to beware of an alliance between the two English-speaking countries.

Incidentally he asserts that American imperialism receives its impetus from the trusts, to whom expansion means tremendous business; from Wall street magnates, whose interests are closely allied with London's exchange, and from the society ring, whose pose it is to sympathize with and ape the ways of British nobility.

## CUMMINGS PLAYS A JOKE.

New York Member Leads Republicans a Merry Chase.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Nothing has happened in the house for so long time that has created so much laughter as an incident in the speech of Representative Amos Cummings of New York, during the Puerto Rico tariff debate on Wednesday. The time was approaching for the vote to be taken, and everybody was keyed up to concert pitch. It was known that the vote would be close—no one knew how close, nor whether the bill would pass or be defeated. About 2 o'clock Amos Cummings got the floor under the five-minute rule, and he started to make the best of it. His voice soaring into a fierce but foggy thunder and his arms beating the air with the reckless freedom of falls, voice and gestures being characteristic of the literary congressman from New York.

"Mr. Chairman," he began, "when the vital interests of our country are at stake and the liberty of the people is endangered, I believe it to be the duty of every man upon this floor to rise above party trammels and vote in accordance with his honest convictions."

Here every member began to listen, for Cummings, in spite of his rough-and-ready style of delivery, generally has something interesting to say at a critical stage of a debate, and everybody remembered that Cummings is mentioned for Mr. Bryan's running mate.

"Believing this, after I had voted for \$50,000,000 to be spent by the president of the United States to prepare us for war with Spain, and after voting for the declaration of war, I stood here, rising above party and voted for the revenue bill providing money to carry on the war. In that same patriotic spirit I declare here today, with a full sense of my responsibility, that I shall vote for this bill."

The scene that ensued on the republican side is hard to describe. The applause was deafening, and the republicans seemed to go wild with enthusiasm. To the democrats the shock was like a stroke of paralysis, and amid the pandemonium of joy they sat dumfounded and appalled.

Cummings was still on his feet. He waited until the excitement subsided sufficiently to make himself heard, when he continued with increasing energy of voice and gestures:

"I shall vote for this bill, Mr. Chairman, provided it is amended as officially recommended by the president of the United States so as to provide absolute free trade with the island of Puerto Rico."

In an instant the uproar was transferred from the republican side to the democratic, and a pandemonium reigned among those who a moment before had been stricken dumb with amazement. Even the republicans enjoyed the joke on themselves, and Cannon and other leaders, convulsed with laughter at the adroit way in which they had been posed upon, crowded into the aisle as Cummings ceased, and told him that he was guilty of a low-down trick.

**WILL LEAD THE DELEGATION.**  
David B. Hill Will Be One of New York's Big Four.

Albany, N. Y., March 6.—David B. Hill has been asked to lead the delegation from this state to the national democratic convention at Kansas City on July 4. Richard Croker wants him to go and also to assist him in restoring confidence in the party throughout the state.

Mr. Croker's wishes were communicated to Mr. Hill by John Whalen, the corporation counsel of New York, and Mr. Croker's most trusted friend and adviser. Mr. Whalen and Mr. Hill had an hour's conference, the result of which is said to have been satisfactory to both Mr. Whalen and the democratic state leaders.

Mr. Hill is said to have expressed his willingness to be one of the big four at the convention. To him will be intrusted the task of conducting the fight for a broad and liberal platform, in which currency plank will not be too conspicuous and upon which all factions can stand.

**EDITORS OPPOSE THE TRUSTS.**  
Adopt Resolutions Condemning the Paper Trust.

New Orleans, March 6.—At the session of the Editorial association the resolutions against trusts were taken up. J. E. Lanning of Norfolk, O., made an eloquent address. He said emphatically that there was no duty on wood pulp and here the excitement began again.

President Henry, who had taken the chair, was compelled to rap continually for order. Delegate John Naegel of Manitowish, Wis., said he desired to set matters right on the spot and showed conclusively that there was a duty on wood pulp. Mr. Naegel drew from his pocket a little slip of paper. He explained that he had called at the local customs house and from the collector of the port had ascertained that there was a tariff on wood pulp. He had made a note of the rates.

Mr. Lanning read from what he said was the free list of the existing tariff law, showing that wood pulp was in reality on the free list.

The debate on the question continued for some time and with much heat. The resolutions against trusts were adopted, 244 to 64, with an amendment urging congress to take immediate action against the paper trust.

**Money Will Not Reach Boers.**  
Washington, D. C., March 6.—The attention of postal authorities to a dispatch stating that a postal money order payable to President Kruger at Pretoria had been returned to the sender by the department, they said that an order was issued by the postoffice department November 1, 1899, giving notification that owing to the war in progress in South Africa money orders can not be delivered if payable in the Transvaal or Orange Free State, and directing postmasters not to issue such orders until further notice. If since that date such orders have been issued it was contrary to the department's instructions. South African money orders were drawn payable in the Transvaal and Free State, but were first sent to Cape Colony, which office acted as intermediary, as the places in question were in the relation of dependencies of Great Britain. Under the present condition of affairs the British officials would refuse to forward money orders to the countries with which they are at war and no agreement has ever been entered into by which money orders can be sent directly to the Transvaal.