



BRITISH GAIN GROUND.

VICTORY OVER BOERS IN THE FREE STATE.

BULLER FORCES BURGHERS FROM LAING'S NEK—A NEW CAPE GOVERNMENT—BRABANT'S CAPTURE OF DUTCH.

London, June 12.—Our troops from the north are at Honningspuit (south of Roodevald) where the Boers cut the British lines of communication, having defeated the enemy. They will be at America's Siding to-morrow at 8 a. m. General Buller moves on from Kroonstad to intercept the enemy. Fuller particulars later.

CLEARING THE LINES.

ROBERTS PARTLY OPENS COMMUNICATION WITH THE SOUTH.

London, June 13, 1 a. m.—The defeat of the Boers at Honningspuit by forces from the north has partly cleared the situation between Kroonstad and Pretoria, while Sir Redvers Buller has carried the last defile at Charlestown, and has completed the deliverance of Natal from an invasion, precisely eight months after the outbreak of the war. These are official results, and there are press reports that fifteen hundred Boers have surrendered to General Brabant near Ploksburg; that Commandant Olivier was killed and that De Villiers was mortally wounded at Kookkrantz, and the Transvaal's Consul at Lourenço Marques has announced that President Steyn has re-entered Bloemfontein in triumph—a highly imaginative story, which has been refuted by the date line of General Kelly-Kenny's bulletin.

There are also reports that General Hunter has captured eight Johannesburg "Zaps," with a Maxim, at Lichtenburg; that the Free State forces are massed at Bethlehem; that President Steyn is at Rietz, near Lindley; and that the British prisoners recently captured are now confined at Vrede.

This full sheaf of war intelligence is capped by the resignation of Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, and the clearance of the Bond Ministry over the question of the trial of rebels by a special court and their disfranchisement after conviction. Mr. Schreiner remains in office for a few days until the Ministry can be reorganized with the assurances of support from the opposition. Sir Alfred Milner clearly prefers to end the war with the Dutch Premier in Cape Colony since he has had the tact and patience to get on during a critical period with the Bond Ministry.

The most definite war news is from Sir Redvers Buller, who has completed his turning movement over difficult ground, and has compelled the Boers to evacuate Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill. He deserves the same credit which Lord Roberts has freely received for turning the Boers out of their strong positions without running up a heavy butcher's bill. He would receive this credit more generously if his bulletins were not badly written, and if he had not granted an armistice when, according to the version given, the enemy was surrounded. The final attack was led by the 2d Dorset Regiment and the cavalry under General Hildyard, and there was a gallant bayonet charge. Hildyard's division encamped beyond Volksrust and General Buller's troops rushed through Laing's Nek.

General Buller is now free either to advance toward Vanderpost and Pretoria or to operate against Vrede and to co-operate with General Buller. Lord Methuen and General Colville in running down the Free State's forces. The situation in the Free State was not clear when the War Office closed at 11 o'clock. The force from the north had reached Honningspuit, had defeated the Boers and was expected to arrive at America's Station this morning, while General Knox's troops had gone north from Kroonstad. It was uncertain whether Lord Roberts had sent General French south from the Transvaal or had ordered other troops to move down the railway from the Vaal. It could only be surmised that General De Wet's rear guard had been dispersed and that the bulk of his force, with the prisoners, had moved eastward.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

BULLER REPORTS SUCCESS—FEW CASUALTIES—BOERS BEATEN AT HONINGSPIUIT. London, June 12.—The War Office has issued the following: Joubert's Farm, June 12, 5:05 p. m. Encamped four miles north of Volksrust, Laing's Nek and Majuba were completely evacuated by the Boers last night. General Buller, from Ingogo, is now coming over the Nek. I have had to camp here for want of water. A correct list of yesterday's casualties will be sent as soon as received. I. N. F.

fell upon the 2d Dorsets, who carried the position at the point of the bayonet, and the Third Cavalry Brigade, who were heavily attacked on our right, from a very broken country around Iketal Mountain.

The whole attack was directed by Hildyard, whose dispositions were extremely good. The artillery, the Tenth Brigade and Third Cavalry Brigade did most of the work.

The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Kelly-Kenny:

Bloemfontein, June 12.—Our troops from the north are at Honningspuit (south of Roodevald) where the Boers cut the British lines of communication, having defeated the enemy. They will be at America's Siding to-morrow at 8 a. m. General Buller moves on from Kroonstad to intercept the enemy. Fuller particulars later.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Office from General Forester-Walker, in command of the lines of communication in South Africa:

Cape Town, June 12.—The following is from Kelly-Kenny:

June 11.—No communication from Methuen since June 7. He was fighting June 6 to the north of Vetchkop. Steyn is near Rietz. The British prisoners sent to Vrede are well treated.

A probable explanation of the reports that a British force is moving through Swaziland comes in a dispatch from Port Elizabeth, dated June 11, announcing the return there of the British cruiser Doris from Kosi Bay, whither she had taken a number of whaleboats, with the object of landing an armed force, presumably part of a plan to penetrate into Swaziland. The Boers, however, got news of the expedition and the force was not landed.

Among the members of the Yeomanry killed at Lindley was W. T. Power, proprietor of the Canyon Ranch, in North Texas, and son of Sir W. T. Power.

RULE OVER SOUTH AFRICA.

OUTLINE OF THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

London, June 12.—It is learned that the Government has at last decided upon a plan for the civil settlement of South Africa. The details are kept secret, but it can safely be said that the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal will become Crown colonies, the latter probably being renamed the Transvaal Colony. Sir Alfred Milner, it is declared, is to be High Commissioner of South Africa, in spite of the opposition he has incurred.

The Crown colony form of government can best be understood by reference to the system in vogue in the West Indies, Sierra Leone and Ceylon. Endeavors will be made to put this in force as soon as possible in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies, though it is scarcely expected that the details will be announced or parts of the work be begun for a few months. While the civil settlement will be drawn up so as to be eventually independent of military enforcement, it is realized that the first work must be effected with the co-operation of the troops. Sir Alfred Milner appears to believe that civil reorganization and military pacification can proceed simultaneously, and that a possible scattered rising will not seriously retard the progress of reorganization, once it is begun.

The Colonial Office is said to be of the opinion, however, that the maintenance of good sized garrisons at such centres as Bloemfontein, Kroonstad, Johannesburg and Pretoria will be necessary for a long time after the Crown colony system gets in working order. For this reason and others put forward by Sir Alfred Milner the idea of granting an autonomous form of government has been abandoned. It is believed, though it cannot be verified, that a part of the Transvaal will be partitioned off to Natal.

The whole arrangement may be roughly described as coinciding with the views advanced by the Progressives as opposed to those held by the Bondites. The final steps in this decision have been taken in the last few days. Mr. Chamberlain sent for J. P. Fitzpatrick, author of "The Transvaal from Within," who is well known in connection with South African affairs, and spent a day in consultation with him. Mr. Fitzpatrick will sail for Cape Town on June 16 to join the Advisory Committee which Sir Alfred Milner is forming.

REPAIRING RAILROAD LINES.

NEWS FROM LORD ROBERTS EXPECTED TO-DAY—BULLER'S MOVEMENTS.

London, June 13.—Telegraphic communication with Lord Roberts is expected to be restored to-day, as a dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated yesterday, says that the railway is in British possession again, and that the work of repairing the line is going on rapidly with the abundant material at Bloemfontein.

From the following telegram it would appear that General Hunter was in command of the troops referred to by General Kelly-Kenny in his dispatch from Bloemfontein:

Bloemfontein, June 12.—General Hunter is coming up rapidly from the north, having captured a large commando of Boers, who had destroyed two miles of railway north of Kroonstad.

The Boer Government is also issuing news cheering to its sympathizers. The following bulletin, the Boer version of the disaster to the Derbyshires, was posted by President Kruger on Sunday at Machadodorp:

On June 7 four divisions of burghers, commanded by Steenkamp, Froneman, Duploy, Fourie and Nel, attacked the British at Roodevald, killed or wounded seven hundred prisoners and captured immense stores of food and ammunition, a Maxim gun and one thousand lyddite shells. Some food was taken by the Boer farmers, and the rest was burned. The English mail was taken. The burghers attacked from the open veldt and gave evidence of unprecedented bravery.

General De Wet was also fighting on June 2, whether at Roodevald or elsewhere is not clear, but the Boer War Office gives it out that he captured three thousand suits of clothing, blankets, gloves, boots, etc. Being unable to carry them with him in his rapid sweep through the country, according to the Transvaal War Office, he burned the whole mass. General De Wet has also reported that he put one thousand British out of action and destroyed property valued at £100,000. As Lord Methuen is officially described as fighting on June 7, it is possible that he was engaging General De Wet.

A dispatch from Lourenço Marques says that fifteen thousand Boers are reported to be retreating from Middleburg in various quarters, and that after feeding out the faint hearted twenty thousand steadfast men are still left.

General Buller was unable on Monday to follow up the Boers, from lack of cavalry as well as from lack of water. The dispatches describe him as fighting a spirited advance action over a rugged field under prolonged rifle fire. The Boers had two guns, which they got away. Few dead or wounded were found. It seems probable that the major portion of the Boers had withdrawn before the advance began.

Lord Methuen, General Buller and General Buller are reported to have 35,000 men and fifty guns engaged in inclosing the Boers in the eastern part of Orange River Colony.

The War Office casualty returns up to June 9 aggregated 25,694 men as invalids, but not including the sick in South African hospitals.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION. Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets to Philadelphia at rate of \$2.50 for the round trip from June 15 to 21 inclusive, good to return until the 25th inst.—Adv.

THREE PERISH BY FIRE

ELEVEN OTHERS INJURED IN COOPER-AGE PLANT BLAZE IN BROOKLYN.

Three men dead and eleven others badly hurt is the result of a fire that broke out at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Weldmann Cooperage, North Eleventh-st. and Wythe-ave., Brooklyn. The building was burned out. It was a four story brick structure, where a hundred men were employed at the time of the fire. It extended from No. 63 to No. 73 North Eleventh-st., back to North Twelfth-st., and from Wythe-ave. halfway to Kent-ave. Following is the list of dead and injured:

BENEDICT, August, fifty-nine years old, of No. 54 Stuyvesant-ave., died from the smoke, with compound fracture of the leg; died last evening at the District Hospital.

LOCKWOOD, John M., sixty-six years old, of No. 73 Devoe-st., died in the Eastern District Hospital at 11 o'clock last night.

A man too badly burned to be identified. The body was taken to the police station at North First-st. and Bedford-ave.

BROWN, James, of No. 49 Kent-ave. COCAMA, Frank, thirteen years old, of No. 40 Havelmeier-st., burns on face and arms.

COLWELL, Charles, thirty-three years old, of No. 61 North Ninth-st., a cooper, supposed to have been on the top floor when the fire broke out, he is the father of twelve children.

DONIFIA, John, fifteen years old, of No. 75 Frost-st., hands burned.

FEE, Joseph, fireman of Hook and Ladder No. 58, contusions of the body; treated at the city hospital.

HARLETT, James, thirty-four years old, of No. 49 Kent-ave., scalp wound; went home.

HEMLOCK, George, thirty-five years old, of No. 557 Central-ave., contusions of the leg and back.

LEAMAN, George, twenty-nine years old, of No. 248 Stuyvesant-ave., fireman of Hook and Ladder No. 58, broken leg.

LOCKWOOD, John M., jr., twenty-four years old, of No. 73 Devoe-st., burns on face and arms.

SMITH, Augustus, no address, burns.

TRAVERS, John, of No. 49 Kent-ave. Boy, burnt; sent to St. Catherine's Hospital.

The injured not otherwise noted above were taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

The fire broke out on the third floor of the building, and when the engines arrived the building was enveloped in flames. The first alarm was sent in by telephone by an employe, and three other alarms were turned in quickly by the police when it was seen how rapidly the inflammable material in the building—about ten thousand barrels—was being attacked by the flames. Engines Nos. 12 and 21 responded to the first alarm. Eight engines and three trucks in all answered to the different alarms. A water tower also arrived, but was not used.

Owing to the rapid spread of the flames the escape of many of the employes in the building seemed for a time to be cut off. There was a one story extension at North Eleventh-st. and Wythe-ave., and there the firemen on the roof spread a net, into which many of the employes leaped and escaped serious injury. The heat, however, soon became too intense, and the firemen had to abandon their posts. Other men jumped from the first and second story windows. In most instances receiving injuries, which in some cases, as stated, were treated at the hospital, and in others they were able to go home after treatment on the spot by the ambulance surgeons.

When the wall fell in North Eleventh-st., about 7 o'clock, there was thrown out into the roadway the body of a man so terribly burned that it could not be identified. This body was taken to the Bedford-ave. police station.

James Haslett, of No. 49 Kent-ave., climbed up the fire escape to the first story, where several of the employes were hanging out of the upper windows, apparently panic stricken and screaming for help. He rescued two men, and when he reached the ground an old man, with clothes ablaze, jumped out of the first story and landed on Haslett, cutting his head and face. The firemen of Engine No. 12 rescued several men whose clothes were on fire from the second and third floors.

A big tank of the Standard Oil works in the rear of the building was carefully looked after by the fireman, who constantly kept streams of water playing upon it. Two frame dwelling houses at Nos. 59 and 61 North Eleventh-st. were damaged by water and partly burned. The ten families occupying them got out in safety.

The damage by fire and water was estimated by the police at \$75,000. The cooperage is owned by Louis and Paul Weldmann and their property, Louis Weldmann refused last night to give any estimate of the loss. The property was insured.

Thousands of spectators gathered to see the blaze. The fire lines were in charge of Captain Blunt, Sergeant Reardon and Bunch and Roundsmen Brennan and Halloran, with the reserves from the Fifty-ninth, Sixty-second, Sixty-third and Sixty-fifth precincts. Private Woodford, of the Ambulance Corps at Governor's Island, gave valuable volunteer aid to the ambulance physicians in caring for the injured.

FILIPINO STRONGHOLD TAKEN.

GENERAL GRANT'S FORCES PURSUING SCATTERED REBELS.

Manila, June 12.—General Grant, who led reinforcements, with artillery, against the insurgents in the mountains east of Samiguet, reports the capture of the rebel stronghold after four hours' fighting.

The rebels were scattered, and the Americans are pursuing them.

TWO REBEL LEADERS CAPTURED.

Washington, June 12.—General MacArthur sent the following dispatch to the War Department to-day:

Report capture Generals Hilzon, near Mexico, and Cavestany, at Alcala; both important; latter very important leader of guerrillas in Pangasinan Province (Luzon).

General Corbin attaches considerable importance to these captures. In his opinion they are more nearly in the nature of surrenders than captures, and indicate that the principal leaders of the Insurrection are abandoning that cause, and are coming into Manila to accept American supremacy.

FELL EIGHTY-FIVE FEET INTO A RIVER.

Tallahassee, Fla., June 12.—While nine men in a basket cable line, suspended eighty-five feet above the Tallapoosa River here, were crossing the river yesterday afternoon one of the cables broke and the men fell into the river below. One was killed and two are reported not likely to live. All the others received injuries. The basket cable line was utilized for carrying rock and other material for the construction of a railroad near here on which the men had been working.

THE KENTUCKY OFF FOR NEWPORT. Newport News, Va., June 12 (Special).—The United States battleship Kentucky sailed this morning from Lynn Haven Bay for Newport, E. I., to join the North Atlantic Squadron. The orders were unexpected, as the ship was due to remain in the bay at practice work for several days, then return to Hampton Roads for coal and proceed to Newport.

RHODODENDRON NOW IN BLOOM. Pococo Mountains are now fairly ablaze with color. Lackawanna trains reach the leading resort. Special mountain train at 12:45 Saturdays.—Adv.

RELY UPON PLATT'S CHLORIDES Adv. household disinfectant. Odorless and cheap.—Adv.

A PRETENCE OF REFORM.

CHINA'S RULER ISSUES ANOTHER EDICT

—REPORT OF SETTLEMENT.

[Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, June 13, 6 a. m.—Telegrams from China disclose no particular change in the situation. "The Post's" correspondent at Peking states that a new Imperial edict has been issued condemning the Boxers.

Seventy-five foreigners and four hundred natives, under guard of twenty Americans, have congregated at Peking and are forming for Tien-Tsin on Sunday is at Laofa, thirty-one miles distant, having been delayed by damaged bridges. The Shanghai correspondent of "The Times" states that Russia is about to bring a large force to Peking, and the Shanghai correspondent of "The Mail" understands that the trouble has been practically settled by the Powers.

EMPERESS JOINS BOXERS.

London, June 13, 1 a. m.—The news from China has been vague and untrustworthy for the last twenty-four hours, but there is a general feeling in diplomatic circles that the European Powers have been united by the dismissal of Prince Ching, and that in the purging of the Tsung-li-Yamen of all its moderate men the Empress Dowager has gone over to the Boxers, bag and baggage, and that the Powers have been forced to co-operate in the restoration of order at Peking, even if the services of Russian troops are required.

BRITISH MARINES IN ACTION.

London, June 13.—Sixteen British marines, in advance of the international column marching to Peking, fought and chased two thousand Boxers on Monday, killing twenty or thirty. The correspondent accompanying the column, in a dispatch dated Tien-Tsin, June 12, by way of Shanghai, June 13, says:

While the working parties, accompanied by a patrol of sixteen British marines, commanded by Major Johnson, were repairing the line on Monday afternoon, eight miles beyond Laofa, they encountered small parties of Boxers who were destroying the line. The Boxers moved away from the advanced marines and apparently dispersed into the country, leaving the rails moved and the sleepers buried.

The marines, when two miles in advance of the first train, near Lang-Fang, suddenly perceived the presence of a village on their left. It was estimated that they numbered two thousand, some of them being mounted, and they were trying to get between the marines and the train. Most of them were armed with spears and swords. A few had firearms, which they handled awkwardly.

The marines retreated, keeping up a running fight for a mile and killing between twenty and thirty.

The Boxers pursued the British for some distance. Seeing more marines from the train coming to their assistance, Major Johnson's men hastily abandoned a heavy, continuous fire into the crowd, driving them across the front of the reinforcing bluejackets, who punished the Boxers severely with Maxims.

The Boxers fled, and the Europeans, following up their success, cleared out two villages. The total loss of the Boxers is estimated at forty killed and wounded. Seven of their wounded were attended by British surgeons. The British loss was nothing.

Unless their loss causes the Boxers to lose heart, the international column will have much trouble before reaching Peking. The railway is so much damaged that the column only covered thirty-four miles on Sunday and Monday, and there is reason to fear that the road beyond is more badly damaged.

Evidence of General Nieh's operations were found in headless bodies. The whole country presents a desolate aspect, entire villages having been deserted.

The expedition numbers 2,044 men, as follows: British, 915; German, 250; Russian, 300; French, 128; Americans, 104; Japanese, 52; Italian, 40, and Austrian, 25.

The Shanghai correspondent of "The Times," telegraphing on Tuesday, says:

The Japanese Minister is pressing for recognition of a Japanese sphere of influence to include the provinces of Che-Kiang, Fo-Kien and Kiang-Si.

The Hong Kong correspondent of "The Times" says:

The Admiralty has engaged a transport to take nine hundred troops to Tang-Ku. The sailing date has not been fixed.

The only bit of information which the British War Office has made public regarding the situation, since it became important, was the admission yesterday that the summer residence of the British Minister in Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, had been burned.

Large contracts for the Chinese have been placed with the Birmingham arms factories, though whether for the Chinese Government or for the Boxers is not disclosed.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN THE FAR EAST.

ENORMOUS MOVEMENT OF MUNITIONS OF WAR—BIG GUNS AT PORT ARTHUR.

San Francisco, June 12 (Special).—Yokohama newspapers received by steamer to-day give some interesting details of the enormous movement of munitions of war, arms and men by the Russian Government to its possessions in the Far East. The Japanese who publish a newspaper at Port Arthur recently interviewed the captain of the big Norwegian steamer Normannia, which landed arms at that port. The captain said the Normannia was only one of many ships engaged by the Russian Government to bring over arms and men. She landed at Port Arthur ten big guns, and an enormous quantity of iron material for fortification. At Vladivostok she also discharged stores and provisions. Port Arthur is now completely fortified, but many other places along the coast are being put in condition for an emergency. Russian troops were being poured into Eastern China at the rate of eleven hundred men weekly. The captain of the Normannia also said that the Russian War Office is carrying troops and military stores to Persia and the Far East, which bears out reports recently sent to "The London Times" by its Odessa correspondent.

MINERS STRIKE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

TROUBLE EXPECTED AT THE BELLE ISLAND WORKS—POLICE SENT FROM ST. JOHN'S.

St. John's, N. F., June 12.—A serious strike has taken place at the Belle Island mines, a few miles from St. John's. The men employed by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company are employed to purchase large hematite deposits there to supply the iron for the new smelting works at Sydney. The Nova Scotia Steel Company has been in the same locality, and the miners employed by both companies have made a demand for 15 cents an hour, their present pay being 10 cents.

The ringleaders are believed to be Canadians holding subordinate positions. The police believe it is feared that the mining plants have been damaged.

EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VERMONT. Special through parlor car Saturday, June 16th (only), 8:45 a. m. Hudson River R. R. (regular) leaving Manchester about 2 o'clock. Check baggage same train.—Adv.

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PLATT'S GAME MAY FAIL.

NOT ENCOURAGED BY POWERFUL ADMINISTRATION INFLUENCES.

Washington, June 12.—What some of the shrewd politicians call "Tom Platt's deep game" to force the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for the Vice-Presidency in order to eliminate him as an active factor in New-York State politics would stand a better chance of success if it met with greater encouragement from influences which are powerful in the inner circles of the Administration. There was a time when these influences were distinctly and heartily in favor of the Governor's nomination, but indications are not wanting that that time has passed. This may not mean that the President or his close friends and more ardent supporters would look with disfavor on such an outcome of the situation, but they now seem to realize more keenly than they did two months ago that it might not be wise or expedient openly to countenance or encourage Senator Platt's "deep game," and besides some of them at least seem to have become convinced that Mr. Roosevelt means what he says when he declares that he doesn't want the nomination and wouldn't accept it if it were offered to him. It may be that some of them feel a degree of resentment toward him on that account, but, if so, it is pretty carefully concealed, although they may not be able to realize why the Governor should not show a higher appreciation of the great honor which it was proposed to bestow upon him.

Among the things which also appear to be somewhat apparent is that the Administration leaders realize more clearly the nearer the day of the nomination approaches that the situation and prospect are not such as to tolerate any mistake in the choice of President McKinley's "running mate," and the relative strength and availability of the men whose names have been suggested for the nomination are more carefully canvassed and seriously weighed than ever. The idea that the National ticket is to be carried to victory with a "hurrar" or without the hardest kind of work and the most hearty co-operation among Republicans of all shades of opinion is not as obtrusive as it was several months ago, and this fact may have an untoward influence on Mr. Platt's "deep game," which to many does not appear so "deep" after all.

TALK OF ALLISON AND BLISS.

There is good reason to believe that the men nearest the President, and probably he also, would feel reason to rejoice if a man could be found whom the Convention would nominate by acclamation and whose personality and character would add strength to the National ticket. A man, for example, as Allison or Spooner in the West, or Frye in New-England, or Bliss in New-York, each of whom has been in turn approached without obtaining his consent. There have been some indications to-day that two of these names have again been considered—those of Senator Allison and Cornelius N. Bliss. Respecting the latter, "The Washington Star" to-night has this paragraph:

Mr. Bliss and the Vice-President.—It was first declared usually well informed political circles this morning that the question of selecting a running mate for President McKinley in the November race, which is to be held in Philadelphia next week, was now in the keeping of Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, of New-York, former Secretary of the Interior. It was stated with much emphasis that Mr. Bliss was in the line in the race, and that he was expected to consent to accept the nomination, and to sacrifice any personal disinclination to re-enter active public life in order to insure the success of the Empire State for the Republican ticket in the Presidential election. It was also stated that Mr. Bliss was again considering the matter, and that he would overcome his scruples and agree to accept the nomination.

On the other hand, intimate friends of Mr. Bliss insist that public life such as a Vice-President is expected to lead would be too repugnant to him to permit him to accept, even if it were in his opinion a party necessity. It was stated in his opinion a party necessity. Mr. Bliss considered the possibility of the Democrats' carrying New-York next fall as too remote to be the cause for any uneasiness. Those who insist to the contrary say that Mr. Bliss may accept the nomination are of the opinion that Senator Platt's opposition to him would not be so vigorous as to counteract the wishes of the other party managers in the race. Mr. Bliss has been mentioned in geographical considerations demand a man from the East and from what is recognized as a pivotal State. Secretary Long and Secretary Smith are not in the race, and the names mentioned, are from States which do not come within the latter category. The natural candidate was admitted Governor Roosevelt, but his positive refusal to consider the matter has again brought the question up to Mr. Bliss, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff not being considered as a factor of consequence.

THE "BOOMS" IN WASHINGTON.

The same paper says: Senator Hanna was reported as having to-day declared in conversation that he was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. The reason assigned for his opposition was that the Republican party could not afford to be put in the attitude of soliciting a candidate against his repeated declinations, when there was so much available timber at hand.

In the same talk Mr. Hanna discussed the Dolliver boom, but without either endorsing or opposing it. He did not express a choice for any candidate.

Senator Hanna was one of the earliest arrivals at the White House this morning. He was accompanied by Thomas L. Lowry and Hugh H. Hendon, of Minneapolis, both representative men of the Western metropolises in the highest sense. Mr. Lowry is the electric street railway magnate of Minneapolis, and Mr. Hendon is a prominent factor in the "Soo" Railroad. He is an ardent Republican and a liberal contributor to campaign coffers and a delegate-at-large to the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. Lowry is an enthusiastic advocate of the nomination of ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, as Vice-President on the ticket with the President. Mr. Hendon is a prominent factor in the Philadelphia Convention, and remained until the Cabinet meeting began, conversing over the political outlook with Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Tamm and other early Cabinet comers previous thereto.

The Washburn "boom" does not seem to excite enthusiasm among Republican politicians here.

MR. SCOTT'S NAME WELL RECEIVED.

The suggestion of the name of Irving M. Scott, of California, is favorably received, especially among those who know something of the value of his services in the building of the new Navy, and also of his energetic and generous efforts in behalf of the Republican party; but he is not so widely or well known among the politicians who will compose the Philadelphia Convention.

The Dolliver "boom" is apparently increasing in force, and barring accidents will make itself felt.

THE LAKE SHORE