



MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 2 1902.

THE LONG, bloody and tedious war between the British and Boers in South Africa has at length been brought to a close and with it the funeral of the infant republics of that far-away land. I ended as might have been expected in the final victory for the British and the obliteration from the map of the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State. General Kitchener is the man of the hour, and while this is being read London is wild with delight, men and women surging through the narrow streets exulting over the fact that a great and presumably powerful nation (and in its own estimation invincible) after nearly three years has subdued two small countries and deprived them of their liberty. It was a costly victory, and England will be many years recuperating from the effects of the war which has nearly drained its treasury and rendered it necessary to tax nearly everything in the kingdom. During the progress of the war 1,020 officers have been killed or died from one cause or another; 384 officers are missing and 2,978 officers have been rendered invalid; 20,031 men have laid down their lives; 9,181 are missing or prisoners, and 68,311 have been sent home as invalids. The British have taken about 37,000 Boer prisoners, and of killed and wounded on that side there are no reliable statistics. Nor are there any statistics as to the money spent by the Boer republics. The cost of the war to the British up to April last was over \$825,000,000. England has had about 230,000 men in the field. The Boer force at the start was estimated at 50,000, and of course has been decreasing steadily. They held out a long time against great odds and have done nothing of which they are ashamed.

THE REPUBLICAN is an intolerant party and requires strict discipline even among its most prominent leaders. Old Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who is spoken of as the father of the Senate, and who is not in accord with his party on the Philippine government bill, made a strong speech against that measure recently and on Saturday Mr. Spooner, who has charge of the bill in the Senate, said to Mr. Hoar that if he did not believe his party was right and could not act with them, he would vote for the other party. Whereupon Mr. Hoar paid a tribute to Mr. Spooner, to Mr. McKinley and to Mr. Roosevelt, and said he did not believe the democratic party was right in their view of the question. He believed that the republican party would work out the problem right in the end, but they should be shown that their present policy was wrong. He could not be expected to abandon a party in whose policies in the main he believed to join a party to whose policies he was opposed. Finally as a result of Mr. Spooner's continued hammering away at Senator Hoar the poor old man was provoked into an intimation of his purpose to vote for the bill, even although he has made one of the most telling speeches against it. That he will do so was predicted in these columns last week, for he fears excommunication by his party.

The democrats have decided to make their fight for control of the House of Representatives upon three issues—the Philippine, the trusts and the tariff. The Kansas City platform is to be ignored. The trust question, they rightfully declare, is of paramount importance. The beef trust is the coal trust, they assert, have demonstrated just how serious a menace to the welfare of the country these combinations have become, and they also declare that no remedy so mild as the existing anti-trust law will have the effect of reducing their power for evil. The tariff as a means of creating trusts will be taken up as a kindred subject, and a general tariff revision will be advocated from one end of the country to the other. The democratic leaders naturally believe that the voters demand legislation to suppress the trusts and a general reduction of tariff duties. The conclusion has been reached that an eastern man must be nominated for the presidency in 1904, and if Mr. Gorman is put at the head of the ticket the democrats will sweep the country.

FROM WASHINGTON. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, D. C., June 2. An important conference took place this morning at the White House between President Roosevelt and a number of Senators whom he summoned to call for the purpose. The Cuban tariff was one of the principal topics discussed and it is believed that a definite conclusion will soon be reached that will be acceptable to the best interests of the country. The same time will afford the Cuban tariff the right of legislation to be passed before the summer recess will be asked up. Among the Senators present were Quay, Spooner, Scott, Nelson, Gamble, Kittredge, Millard, Cullom and Foster. President Roosevelt has sent word to the leading members of the Senate that he will be pleased to consult with them at the White House this evening. He wishes to receive their views on the Cuban tariff and let them see all possible means to reach an agreement on both matters before the end of the session. It is said that rather than allow Congress to adjourn without passing a bill, he will accept the measure with the Spooner amendment. Senator McKinley this afternoon gave a luncheon to the republican belt and senatorial committee room for the purpose of enabling them to exchange views on the pending Cuban reciprocity bill as proposed by the republican leaders. After rendering a number of decisions in pending cases, the Supreme Court today adjourned until the first Monday in October next. In the Senate today Senator Mason finished a surprise by making a speech in opposition to the Philippine civil government bill and endorsing the democratic attitude towards the islands. Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, is reported as having declared that Congress will be in session until the middle of July. He was speaking about the Cuban reciprocity bill and said: "We shall pass the bill, but it will take long delay in the Senate. The portions of the bill which are not objectionable to the Senate will be hurried through conference as soon as possible in the hope that the work will be completed before December. The portions of the bill which are objectionable will be turned over to the President's family and an office building erected over on the side of the lot nearest the State, War and Navy building." A meeting of the conference on the civil government bill has yet been held though the House appointed the members of the conference on Memorial Day there as the provision for the memorial bridge and a provision for the meeting caused some uneasiness among the friends of that bill. Senator Berry will be prevented from going to Calpeper tomorrow to make an address on Confederate Memorial Day there as he must be present in the Senate when the vote on the Philippine bill is taken. Congressman Lamb will make an address at Manassas tomorrow and will be accompanied by Congressman Dixon. Congressman Latham, who spoke in Alexandria last Monday, will make an address before the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Richmond on the 9th inst. Mr. C. P. King, recently elected president of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company, is assumed the duties of his new office and Dr. Abbott, the late president, has gone to his home in Massachusetts to join his family. No other change has been made in the offices here.

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NEWS OF THE DAY. The Charleston, S. C., Exposition closed on Saturday night. Records on file in the State Department show that as early as 1896 Spain admitted that a state of war existed in Cuba. It is reported that false gems have been found in the regalia to be worn by King Edward on the occasion of the coronation. A Filipino was executed in the Province of Negros on May 7, for the murder of an American soldier who had forcibly vaccinated him. John A. Hamblin, formerly the head of the banking firm of Hamblin & Co., died yesterday at his home, in Baltimore, aged seventy-five years. Absolom R. Bainbridge, who helped

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