

Bismarck Daily Tribune.

TWENTIETH YEAR.

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1900.

FIVE CENTS

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF BURLEIGH COUNTY.

Sheriff H. P. Bogus
Treasurer E. H. Sperry
Auditor W. S. Moorhouse
County Judge John Fort
Clerk of Court Walter Sieton
State Attorney Allen
Register of Deeds Chas. A. Johnson
Coroner John White
Superintendent of Schools C. D. Edloe
Surveyor John Harold
Physician C. A. Ballard
County Commissioners—George A. Welsh,
Harvey Harris, Gust W. Johnson,
County Board of Health—Dr. W. A. Bentley,
E. S. Pierce, E. S. Allen.
Insanity Board—F. Fort, Dr. W. A. Bentley,
E. S. Allen.
County Justices—Edgar Tibbals, Edward Rawlings,
Elvis Wood, John Clark
County Constables—Patrick McHugh, John Hubert,
David Williams, Ole Sather.

BISMARCK CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor Edw. G. Patterson
Clerk Henry W. Richholt
Treasurer E. M. Pyle
Justice J. F. Fort
Attorney E. S. Allen
Aldermen—First ward, John White, M. J. Halloran;
Second ward, H. P. Bogus, E. S. Pierce;
Third ward, Walter Sieton,
J. A. Barnes; Fourth ward, S. D. Rohrer,
J. H. Sanderson.
Chief of Police P. McHugh
Night Watchman John Hubert
Chief of Fire Department Wm. Jaeger
Custodian of City Jail P. McHugh
City Surveyor John Harold
Foundmaster Chas. White

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND OFFICES.

School Board—Jos. Hare, Harvey Harris,
E. L. Michelson, Louis Larson, James McDonald.
State Officials—Offices at Capitol
County Offices—offices at courthouse except
as herein otherwise indicated.
City Council—regular meetings first and
third Tuesdays of each month at city hall.
Chamber of Commerce Webb Block
City Engineer Webb Block
City Surveyor Webb Block
City Treasurer First Nat. Bank
City Clerk City Hall
City Justice Webb Block
City Assessor Webb Block
Office of County Judge Webb Block
Office of State Attorney Webb Block
Office of Mayor Webb Block
Office of City Treasurer First Nat. Bank
Office of City Clerk City Hall
Office of City Justice Webb Block
Office of County Justice Webb Block
Office of Supt. Schools First Nat. Bank
U. S. Land Office First Nat. Bank
U. S. Surveyor General Webb Block
U. S. court rooms Webb Block
U. S. Commissioner, J. R. Gage, First National
Bank Block.
Deputy U. S. Marshal E. G. Patterson
United States Weather Bureau, (and state
weather and crop service) B. H.
Bronson, director, government reservation,
West Main street.
Postoffice, Agatha G. Patterson, postmaster,
Webb Block.
St. Alexis Hospital Main & Sixth Sts.
Acting Assistant U. S. Marine Hospital Surgeon,
F. R. Smyth, First Nat. Bank Bldg.
United States Board of Pension Examining
Surgeons—Dr. A. Stark, president; Dr.
Ballard, secretary. Board meets the
first and third Mondays of each month at
the office of Dr. Ballard, First National
Bank Block.
Western Union Telegraph office, Main and
Fourth streets.
Authorized Northern Pacific Surgeons—F.
R. Smyth, Bismarck; G. B. Furniss, Man-
dan.
Officer in charge of construction of new mili-
tary post, Major E. B. Robertson, U. S. A.
Resident engineer, new military post, T. H.
Humphreys, Bismarck Bank block.

TERMS OF DISTRICT COURT—SIXTH DISTRICT.

First Subdivision—At Bismarck, third Tues-
day in May and fourth Tuesday in No-
vember.
Second Subdivision—At Medora, Billings
County; two terms, at such times as judge
shall direct.
Third Subdivision—At Willamsport, Emmons
County; two terms, at such times as
the judge shall direct.
Fourth Subdivision—At Steele, Kidder
County; third Tuesday in June and second
Tuesday in January.
Fifth Subdivision—At Stanton, Mercer
County; two terms, at such times as the
judge shall direct.
Sixth Subdivision—At Washburn, McLean
County; two terms, at such times as the
judge shall direct.
Seventh Subdivision—At Mandan, Morton
County; third Tuesday in April and first
Wednesday after the first Monday in No-
vember.
Eighth Subdivision—At Sanger, Oliver
County; two terms, at such times as the
judge shall direct.
Ninth Subdivision—At Dickinson, Stark
County; first Tuesday in April and second
Tuesday in September.
Hon. W. H. Winchester, judge; chambers
in First National Bank Block.
R. M. Tuttle, Stenographer.

MAILS AND TRANSPORTATION.

MAILS CLOSE.
Eastern via N. P. No. 1—7:30 p. m.
Western via N. P. No. 1—11:45 a. m.
Office hours of postoffice, general delivery,
8 a. m. to 7:30 p. m., daily except Sunday;
box delivery from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m., daily.
On Sunday the general delivery is open
between 1:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m. General
delivery is closed, while mail being
distributed at arrival of trains each way.
WEST BOUND.
No. 1—Leaves St. Paul at 10:55 p. m.; Fargo,
8:15 a. m.; Valley City, 7:30 a. m.; Jamestown,
5:58 a. m.; Tappan, 5:22 a. m.; Dawson, 5:20 a. m.;
Steele 10:40 a. m.; Bismarck, 11:45 a. m.;
11:52 a. m.; Bismarck, 12:12 p. m.
EAST BOUND.
No. 2—Leaves Mandan, 11:55 a. m.; Bismarck,
12:10 a. m.; Burleigh, 12:35 a. m.; McKenzie,
11:48 a. m.; Steele, 12:35 a. m.; Steele, 1:45 a. m.;
Dawson, 2:05 a. m.; Jamestown, 3:45 a. m.;
Valley City, 4:45 a. m.; Fargo, 4:00 a. m.;
St. Paul, 8 p. m.
Passengers can obtain permits of agent
to ride on some way freights each way.
STAGE LINES.
For Fort Yates, way points and connections,
including Glencoe, Livonia, Campbell, La
Grace, Fort Rice, Cannon Ball, Williams-
port, Gayton, Hampton, Emmonsburg,
Winona and Standing Rock; stage leaves
every morning except Sunday; returning
leaves Fort Yates at 7 a. m., arriving in
Bismarck about 6 p. m.
For Fort Berthold, Coal Harbor, Turtle
Lake, Weller, Washburn, Painted Woods,
Falconer, Elbow Woods, and way
points, stage leaves every morning except
Sunday; returning leaves Berthold every
morning, arriving in Bismarck about 5
p. m.
For Slaughter, Conger, Crofte, Cromwell
and Francis and way points, stage leaves
at 8 a. m. Mondays and Fridays; return-
ing arrives in Bismarck Tuesdays and
Saturdays.

MISSOURI RIVER PACKETS.

Benton Transportation Company, I. P.
Baker, general superintendent; steamers
leave weekly during navigation season
for Standing Rock, Fort Yates, Cannon
Ball and way points, and to Washburn,
Coal Harbor, Mannhaven and up river
points, as per special announcement.

MISSOURI RIVER PACKETS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 15.—The
bodies of Mrs. Rosana Roberts, a
widow, aged 76 years, her son, G. T.
Roberts, a bachelor, aged 58, and Miss
Jennie Roberts, a daughter, aged 51,
were found at their home about seven
miles west of here. Robbery was the
obit of the crime.

TO FIGHT TRUSTS

Conference at Chicago Adopts Plans for a National Or- ganization.

Every Precinct in the United States to Have a Non-Par- tisan League.

Resolutions Adopted by the Con- ference Constitute a Declara- tion of Principles.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Upon the recon-
vening of the afternoon session of the
anti-trust conference Chairman Monnet
ruled that the report of the committee
on national organization was privileged
business. He called upon the chairman
of the committee, General J. B. Weaver
of Iowa. General Weaver stated that
the report had been unanimously agreed
to in committee and asked the conven-
tion to adopt it in the same manner.
Secretary E. U. Norton of Alabama
then read the report which was in part
as follows:

The committee on national organiza-
tion report that they have considered
the question of a national organization
to combat the evils of trust and mo-
nopoly's power in the land. They have
thoroughly considered the plan of the
organization of the American Anti-
Trust League and find that the plan of
organization therein provided for as
amended by this committee, is admir-
ably suited for the work before us; be-
ginning at the precinct league, and run-
ning up to the township organization;
from that to the county organization,
from that up to the state organization
and from that up to the national organi-
zation, the plan being adapted to the
easily massing together of the men of
America opposed to monopolies and
trusts and thereby making their forces
effective in driving from the legislative
halls of the state and nation the tools
of monopolies and trusts and putting
in their places men in sympathy with
the public welfare.

We therefore present to the confer-
ence the following constitution and recom-
mend its adoption, and we recom-
mend that the delegates from the severa
states here represented recommend from
their respective state a national vice
president for their state and three men
to represent their state in the national
committee, and that the said body of
men composed of the national vice pres-
idents and three national committeemen
proceed to organize every voting pre-
cinct of the United States of America
into nonpartisan anti-trust leagues, in
which the test of membership shall be
that they shall subscribe to the consti-
tution and declaration of principles
adopted by this body.

The American Anti-Trust League.

The constitution recommends that the
name of this organization shall be the
American Anti-Trust League; any
American citizen of satisfactory charac-
ter and qualifications shall be eligible;
local leagues to be composed wherever
formed of not less than five members,
county leagues of five or more local
leagues; local leagues may form state
leagues on such basis of representation
as convenient.

Until the first national convention is
held the national league shall consist of
the national committee, the national
legislative committee and the national
officers. Thereafter the national league
shall be composed of delegates elected
by popular vote of the members of each
state. Each state shall be entitled to
one delegate to the national league
and one delegate for each additional
500 members. A national president to
hold office two years is provided for,
with powers to choose remaining officers,
including a national committee of three
members from each state and territory
and a national executive committee of
15, of which the league officers shall be
members and which shall appoint a
committee on ways and means to raise
necessary funds.

Provisions for affiliating the local
leagues with the national organization
and levies of dues, etc., are made. It
is provided that the national vice pres-
idents shall act as chief organizers of
the state leagues and shall appoint a
chief organizer for each county. The
county organizer may appoint organ-
izers for the sub-division of his terri-
tory.

The report concludes: "The execu-
tive committee shall temporarily appoint
the vice presidents and three national
committeemen and the delegates in the
conference assembled shall make recom-
mendations to the committee for this
purpose, and the vice presidents so ap-
pointed shall, as soon as advisable, call
a state league for the purpose of elect-
ing their successors and perfecting the
state organization. The vice presidents
so appointed shall hold their places un-
til their offices are filled by the state
league and the national officers until the
national league fills their places.
Your committee recommend that the
platform adopted by this body be...

the declaration of principles of the na-
tional organization.

Resolved that we recommend Hon. M.
L. Lockwood for president; H. B. Mar-
tin for secretary; C. T. McBride for
treasurer, and W. B. Fleming for finan-
cial secretary."

At the conclusion of the reading, a
heated debate occurred between Igna-
tius Donnelly, who advocated form-
ing a political party, and Jerry Simpson,
Congressman Sulzer and others, who
declared the purpose of the conference
merely educational. Donnelly was
routinely denounced by Sulzer, who
declared he was doing more than any
one else to help Mark Hanna.

WARM DEBATE IN COMMITTEE.

Different Opinions as to the Best Methods
of Getting Control of Utilities.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The committee on
resolutions of the anti-trust conference,
after a stormy session, finally agreed
upon a report, which will be submitted
to the conference for adoption. The
discussion was caused by a difference of
opinion among the members as to the
details of how the government should
obtain control of railroad, telegraph and
telephone lines. A faction led by Tom
L. Johnson, Louis F. Post and other
single tax advocates insisted that the
value of franchises in assuming control
should be ignored. They thought the
government should take the property
without paying compensation to the
owners. John P. Altgeld, George F.
Williams, Governor Lee and ex-Attor-
ney General Monett of Ohio were for
government ownership of these utilities,
but thought the cause would be in-
jured by

Advocating Practical Confiscation

at this time. Finally John P. Altgeld
suggested a compromise which brought
the warring factions together and pre-
vented a fight on the floor of the con-
vention later. The provisions denying
the value of franchise right were
stricken out and an amendment substi-
tuted declaring that the owners should
receive just compensation for all prop-
erty taken, exclusive of watered stock
or other fictitious securities. This ap-
peared to satisfy the radicals and was
adopted.

The platform declares for government
ownership of all public utilities and nat-
ural monopolies, government money,
the referendum and direct legislation
and the withdrawal of protective tariffs
from all articles controlled by a trust.

FRANCE NOT PLEASSED.

Objects to the Consumption of the Nic-
aragua Canal Treaty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Herald's
Washington special says:

France may prove an important
stumbling block in the way of the im-
mediate construction of the Nicaraguan
canal. All the nations of Europe, with
the exception of the Paris government
have signified to Secretary Hay their
entire satisfaction with the provisions of
the Hay-Panacote treaty and have in-
dicated their purpose to assent to it when
an invitation to do so is extended to them.

But France, considering the enormous
amount expended by her citizens in the
construction of the Panama canal, is less
inclined to tender congratulations at the
removal of the bar to the construction
of the Nicaragua canal by the United
States. From a high authoritative
source I received an intimation suffi-
ciently strong to show that France has
made it plain to this government that
she is not at all satisfied with the way
in which events are developing and
she would prefer that if the Hay-Panacote
treaty be ratified, this government
complete the Panama canal instead of
commencing the construction of the
Nicaragua canal.

It is thoroughly appreciated by au-
thorities, who have been carefully look-
ing up this feature of the matter, that
France has it in her power to delay the
construction of the canal through Nic-
aragua unless the United States, sup-
ported by the other powers of Europe,
should begin building the canal without
reference to the treaty existing between
the French republic and Nicaragua,
which was signed on April 11, 1859.

SERIOUS BLOW TO CONTRACTORS

Independent Brotherhood Refuses to Take
Places of Strikers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A serious blow
has been dealt the contractors by the
Independent Brotherhood Building
Trades Council. This organization an-
nounced that the contractors could, by
applying at its headquarters, secure
men to replace members of the older
union who were locked out. A state-
ment has been issued, declaring that it
was the belief of the Independent Coun-
cil that the contractors' association was
using them as a means to their own
ends—the subjugation of all union la-
bor. In view of this, it was stated, the
Brotherhood had decided to stand by
the Building Trades Council.

INJUNCTION DENIED BY TAFT

Federal Court Has No Jurisdiction in
Kentucky Election Affairs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Holding that
the federal court had no jurisdiction in
the contests in Kentucky, Judge Taft
refused to grant the applications for in-
junction against the Kentucky board of
elections and the Democratic contest-
ants for state officers other than gov-
ernor and lieutenant governor.

GREAT BATTLEON

Suit of Frick Against Carnegie the Most Important Ever Filed

In Connection With the Steel Business—Great Amount Involved.

Carnegie Charged With Attempt- ing to Confiscate Frick's Holding.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—The an-
nouncement in the papers that the long
threatened clash of the steel kings had
been finally precipitated by H. C. Frick
filing the widely heralded suit against
Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie
Steel company, praying for an equitable
accounting of the ex-chairman's stock
holdings in the giant steel company,
created a sensation in financial and
manufacturing circles here and was the
principal topic throughout the city. The
suit is regarded as the most important
ever filed in connection with the steel
business, and it is said more money is
at stake than in any legal proceedings
ever brought in this country in which
all the parties were simply citizens.
Steel manufacturers view the trouble as
a bitter personal struggle for supremacy
and are watching each move with in-
tense interest.

Array of Legal Giants.

The legal talent called into action by
the suit is an array of the giants of the
profession in this state with probably
luminaries of national reputation yet to
be included.

On Mr. Frick's side are Mr. John G.
Johnson of Philadelphia, who stands at
the head of the equity lawyers of the
city and perhaps of the state, and who
has perhaps engaged in some of the
greatest legal battles of the country;
David G. Watson of Pittsburgh, an at-
torney scarcely less widely known, and
whose prowess in the civil courts of the
state have been proved time and again
in cases where vast fortunes were at
stake, and finally, Willis F. McCook,
for years the personal counselor and in-
timate friend of Mr. Frick, whose abil-
ity in handling the affairs of big corpo-
rations has put him in front rank at the
Allegheny county bar.

Watson Drew the Original Agreement.

Strangely enough Attorney Watson is
the man who originally drew up the
now famous "ironclad" agreement for
Andrew Carnegie, and which he has
now been retained to find a flaw in, and
has declared invalid. It is said that
Mr. Watson spent part of three months
in drafting this instrument and when
finished declared that it was the strong-
est paper of the kind he had ever formu-
lated. As yet little has come to light
of the plans made by Andrew Carnegie
to defend his company's interests, al-
though it is almost certain that Dalzell,
Scott & Gordon have been at work for
days in the Carnegie defense. Congress-
man John Dalzell, the senior member
of this law firm, is not in Pittsburgh,
and so far has attended none of the con-
ferences which are reported to have re-
cently taken place with Mr. Carnegie's
adherents and representatives in the
steel company, but he will likely take a
hand before long. Other prominent
lawyers of both this city and New York
are mentioned as having been retained
by Mr. Carnegie, but just who will
be opposed to the legal array on Mr.
Frick's side cannot certainly be ascer-
tained until a day or two has passed and
answer is made to the bill.

CHARGES FILED BY FRICK.

Carnegie Accused of Trying to Confiscate
His Property.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—H. C. Frick has
filed a bill in equity in the court of com-
mon pleas of Allegheny county against
Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie
Steel company, limited.

Mr. Frick asks that the pretended
transfer of his interests in the company
be declared null and void; that an
injunction be issued restraining defen-
dants from interfering with his inter-
ests in the said company; that if the
defendants refuse the offers made by
plaintiff a receiver be appointed to take
charge of the business; that an account-
ing be taken between Carnegie and the
plaintiff whereby Carnegie shall be
charged with all the losses, expense and
damages he has caused by his illegal and
fraudulent conduct.

The bill in equity is quite lengthy
and makes some ugly charges against
Mr. Carnegie. After giving in detail
the organization of the original com-
pany, bringing affairs down to 1892, it
continues:

Managed Solely by Frick.

Carnegie owned over 50 per cent of
each of the old firms, and he, with
Frick, Phipps and others, owning inter-
ests in each, formed in 1892 what con-
stituted a new partnership called the
Carnegie Steel company, limited. In
this Carnegie retained over 50 per cent
and now has 58 1/2 per cent, while Frick
has 6 per cent. Both old firms were
merged into the new, which had a ca-

ital of \$25,000,000 and operated all the
old works. This new firm was under
the immediate care and supervision of
Frick, as chairman, from 1892 to Dec. 5,
1899. It greatly enlarged the capacity
of its different works, enlarged their
output and purchased other plants, ore
mines, etc.

Carnegie lived in New York, passed
much of his time abroad, remaining at
one time for 18 consecutive months. He
did not pretend to manage the current
business, although he was consulted as
to important matters.

Enormous Profits Made.

The business from 1892 to 1900 was
enormously profitable, growing by leaps
and jumps from year to year, until, in
1899, the firm actually made on low
priced contracts, in net profits after
paying all expenses of all kinds, \$21,
000,000.

In November, 1899, Carnegie esti-
mated the net profits for 1900 at \$40,
000,000 and Frick then estimated them
at \$12,000,000.

Carnegie valued the entire property at
over \$250,000,000 and avowed his ability
in ordinarily prosperous times to sell the
property on the London market for
£100,000,000 or \$500,000,000.

Frick now alleges, right at the head
of this enormously successful business,
whereby, at least in part, he made for
Carnegie these enormous profits and
values, that Carnegie suddenly, and
with malevolent intent towards him, on
Dec. 4, 1899, arbitrarily demanded of
him his resignation as chairman, and
this without any reason except to
gratify Carnegie's malice.

Would Compel Him to Sell.

Frick, in the interest of harmony,
gave his resignation, and subsequently,
on Jan. 11, 1900, after Carnegie had
thus deprived him of his office, he (Car-
negie) demanded of Frick that he
(Frick) should sell to the firm his inter-
est in it at a figure which would amount
to less than one-half of what this inter-
est is fairly worth. Frick refused to sell
at that price, but offered to sell and al-
low three men to value the interest
sold. Carnegie refused this and left
Frick, threatening him for not yielding
to his demand.

Frick alleges that after his resigna-
tion Carnegie was fraudulently and se-
cretly, without Frick's knowledge or
consent, attempting to carry out a
scheme which, if successful, would en-
able Carnegie, as Carnegie hoped, to
confiscate Frick's interest in the firm at
probably not much over 33 per cent of
its real value; that is to say, not over
\$6,000,000 for what, on the basis of
Carnegie's option, was worth \$16,237,000.

BRITAIN'S GREAT BLIZZARD.

Several Persons Found Frozen to Death
and Many Missing—Tram Blocked.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The effects of the
blizzard which started Tuesday are felt
throughout Great Britain. Trains are
snowed up in all directions and street
car lines are blocked up, and telegraph
and telephone wires are down, delaying
communication in all parts. There
have been a great number of accidents
due to falling chimneys and roof slates
and from similar causes. Mail vans
and people traveling by foot in country
districts are reported missing and sev-
eral persons have been found frozen to
death in exposed places.

The streets of London are in a fearful
condition from the snow and sleet and
many pedestrians have sustained frac-
tured limbs from falling on the icy
pavements. The horses have suffered
greatly, many having to be shot after
breaking their legs. Severe gales have
swept the coasts.

MET A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Bodies of Missing New York Boys Found
Locked in a Closet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Plumbers work-
ing in an unoccupied house on Edge-
combe avenue found in a closet the de-
composed bodies of two boys. They
were identified by their parents as Mar-
tin Loeffler, aged 9, and Charles Burns,
aged 11. They had been missing since
Aug. 3 last when they left their homes
nearby, saying they were going to pick
apples. The building in which the boys
were found is a flat and has never been
occupied. It is supposed the boys were
playing hide and seek and went into the
closet and closed the door, which fastens
with a spring lock.

TO MAKE A SENATE PROGRAMME.

Caucus Authorizes Allison to Appoint a
Steering Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Repub-
lican caucus of the senate authorized
Senator Allison to appoint a committee
to arrange the order of business for the
remainder of the session, but the selection
was not announced. Senator Cul-
lum gave notice to the caucus that he
would call up his bill providing for a
form of government for the Hawaiian
islands as soon as the vote should be
taken on the currency bill. Senator
Kyle of South Dakota, attended and
participated in the proceedings of the
caucus for the first time.

British Commissioners Murdered.

RANGOON, British Burmah, Feb. 15.—
The British commissioners, Middle and
Southernland, who had been engaged in
the demarkation of the Burmo-Chinese
boundary, have been murdered in the
Monghien district. Consul Litton was
wounded, but escaped.

CROSSING SEIZED

General French Occupies a Posi- tion on the Reit River at Dekib Drift.

Colonel Hannay Had a Skirmish Sunday, Losing About Forty Men.

Another Slight Engagement Near Springfield Reported by Buller.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—6:20 p. m.—It is
officially announced that the British
cavalry division under General French,
Monday, Feb. 12, seized the crossing of
the Reit river at Dekib drift on the east
bank, on which the Sixth and Seventh
divisions are now encamped.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—6:20 p. m.—The
following dispatch has been received at
the war office from General Roberts:

"Reit River, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Col-
onel Hannay, in command of a brigade
of mounted infantry, marching from
Orange River to Ramah, had a slight
engagement Feb. 11 (Sunday) with the
Boers holding the hills and threatening
his right flank. With a detached por-
tion of his force Colonel Hannay de-
tained the enemy while he pushed his
baggage and main body through to
Ramah. The object of the march was
successfully carried out. Four men
were killed, 22 were wounded and 13
are missing."

NO GROUND GAINED.

Reconnaissance at Springfield Results in
British Loss of Sixteen.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The only war news
of any kind during the morning was an
official dispatch from General Buller at
Chieveley announcing a reconnaissance
at Springfield, resulting in no gain of
ground on either side. Captain Hamil-
ton Russell, Lieutenant G. Churchill
and 10 were wounded and Lieutenant
Pilkington and six men were captured
by the Boers.

The dispatch contains the detailed ac-
counts of what appear to be unimport-
ant operations. They only tend to throw
light on the situation by proving that
the Boers are actively following General
Buller's every move.

From Field Marshal Lord Roberts at
the Modder river, where all eyes are
turned, there is no word.

A dispatch from Mafeking says the
garrison there can hold out until June.

General Buller's dispatch from Chieve-
ley, dated Monday, February 12, says:
"The commanding officer at Spring-
field reports this morning that a squad-
ron of the First dragoons moving to the
outpost line covering the right flank of
the camp met a party of Boers near Fus-
tenberg. The Boers reaching the crest
of the hill first, opened a heavy fire on
the squadron, which retired. He sent
out supports and the Boers retired."

The dispatch then gives the casualties
as already cabled.

Continuing, the Chieveley dispatch
says: Dunderdonald, with 700 mounted
men, a field battery and the First Royal
Welsh fusiliers, Feb. 12, reconnoitered
the high ground which the enemy has
been in the habit of visiting.

The enemy evacuated it with the loss
of two men, after slight resistance.
When the force retired on the comple-
tion of the reconnaissance, the enemy
returned in considerable numbers and
kept up a heavy rifle fire, wounding
slightly Lieutenant G. Churchill of the
South African Light Horse. Five men
are missing.

It is not quite clear who wrote the
dispatch as Generals Lyttleton, Hill-
yard, Warren and other generals are be-
lieved to be in the neighborhood of
Springfield.

It is thought possible that the Lieut-
enant Churchill reported to be slightly
wounded is Winston Churchill's brother
John, who was recently given a com-
mission in the Southern African Light
Horse and who joined General Buller's
command.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

Convention to Select National Delegates to
Be Held April 25.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—The Repub-
lican state central committee at a meet-
ing here decided to call a state conven-
tion to be held in Milwaukee on April
25. At this convention delegates at
large to the Republican national conven-
tion at Philadelphia will be chosen.
The convention will also select a new
central committee and a chairman
though no change in the present com-
mittee is anticipated.

Heavy Snow Falling.

OMAHA, Feb. 15.—The heaviest snow
of the winter is falling in Nebraska and
Western Iowa. There is very little
wind and the thermometer is above zero,
so no harm is being done. It has not
drifted to any extent and railroad trains
are not seriously delayed. The snow is
very light and should a high wind arise,
it would drift badly and cause serious
inconvenience.</