

DEBATE IS SHARP

FOR AND AGAINST THE FINANCIAL BILL IN SENATE

SPEECHES OF THE SESSION

WERE DELIVERED BY SENATORS ALLISON AND JONES, WHO WERE OFTEN INTERRUPTED

CLARK CONTEST NEARS CLOSE

Testimony of Tuesday Showed Free Use of Money in Campaign Work in Montana—One Witness Who Received a Present of a Check for Five Thousand Dollars—Cabinet Discusses Philippine Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The finance bill consideration continued all day. Two speeches were made, one in favor and the other against. The first was delivered by Senator Allison (I), chairman of the finance committee. The other was delivered by Senator Jones (Nev.). He declared the bill was vicious and unwarranted, conferring too great power upon national banks and fastening the country to a gold currency. He discussed the question from a historical and philosophic viewpoint.

During the debate Mr. Tillman (S. C.) inquired if Mr. Allison had not supported President Cleveland's efforts to secure the repeal of the Sherman law in 1888.

Mr. Allison said he assisted Mr. Cleveland on that extent, but he had taken occasion also to criticize the Democratic party for its attitude on the money question since.

"Well, I merely interposed my remarks," said Mr. Tillman, "in order to get the senator to avow the Democratic party from all responsibility for Grover Cleveland. He never was a Democrat."

"I will absolve the Democratic party for responsibility for Mr. Cleveland," replied Mr. Allison, suavely, "and at the same time I will absolve Mr. Cleveland from responsibility for the Democratic party. I know that he does not care to accept such a responsibility." (Laughter.)

Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) inquired whether, in case there should be a deficit, the gold obtained from the sale of bonds under the bill could be used to pay current expenses of the government.

"Under the provisions of the senate substitute, to which I am directing my remarks," replied Mr. Allison, "these bonds for obtaining gold can be sold only when the reserve falls below \$50,000,000; and I want here and now to express my firm conviction that it will never be necessary under the bill, to sell bonds for that purpose."

"But," persisted Mr. Lindsay, "will not the ultimate result be the retirement of the greenbacks?"

"Under this bill," replied Mr. Allison, "the greenbacks cannot be retired. I want to say that the retirement of the greenbacks or any part of our money should never be attempted without the most careful scrutiny and the wisest consideration of the legislation providing for it."

STATUS OF GREENBACKS. In response to another question by Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Allison said that the greenbacks, under the provisions of the pending bill, practically would be a gold certificate, and he added, "It is so now."

Mr. Allison said that the bill did not provide for the exchange of silver notes for gold because the committee did not consider it necessary. The faith of the government had been pledged to maintain them at a parity, and that pledge had not been broken. We would never disgrace and degrade ourselves by allowing them to go to a discount.

"Is the silver dollar a dollar, or is it a promise to pay a gold dollar?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"The senator and I agree about that. But how will a silver dollar be kept at par with gold unless you will redeem it in gold?"

"How do we know the sun will shine tomorrow?" replied Mr. Allison. "One of the reasons is because it shone yesterday. We will keep silver at par because we have so long kept it at par for twenty years. But in addition we will strengthen the situation. France and Germany keep a great mass of silver in circulation, but it is not redeemable in gold. The United States is the only country that redeems fractional silver."

"The provisions for the issue of silver certificates of \$10 and under, he said, would carry a large additional appropriation for the issue of small bills."

SOME SHARP REPARTEE. "Suppose next summer a Democratic president were elected," interrupted Mr. Tillman. "I know you think that impossible, but miracles like that have happened; suppose a Democratic president should take it into his head to discriminate against gold, how could silver dollars be maintained as parity if they are not redeemable in gold?"

"You must catch your hare before you can eat him," replied Allison, amid laughter.

"This scheme of finance then rests upon the continued supremacy of the party in power?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Allison. "I am speaking of silver certificates, not of the probability of the election of a Democratic president."

Mr. Allen (Neb.) interposed to say that his objection to the bill was that the whole power to issue money would be turned over to the national banks. Mr. Allison replied that under the bill every dollar of our currency must and would remain in circulation. The bill would not do that.

Mr. Allison, turning to the refunding features of the bill, said it was a proposal to take it into his head to discriminate against gold, how could silver dollars be maintained as parity if they are not redeemable in gold?

reason, will fall of his duty to his constituents and to the country." At the conclusion of Mr. Allison's speech Mr. Jones (Nev.) continued the debate in a speech strongly endorsing the provisions of the pending bill.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST BILL. "This measure," said he, "is the climax of efforts that have been made since 1869 to abolish the use of silver. It is certain that there will be additional legislation presented in the coming session to retire the \$348,000,000 of greenbacks. The gold standard advocates know that it would not do to attempt to carry through all of their plans at once. That means the shock to the American people. There will be also an effort in the near future to retire the treasury notes. This will afford the national banks an opportunity to reduce the volume of money, save only gold and silver coin. Thus an aggregation of private banking corporations will exercise the sovereign function of issuing money, instead of that function being vested in the government alone."

Mr. Jones declared that the measure provided clearly for a permanent increase in the bonded debt of the country, and that it is a monstrous proposition that any executive officer of the government should have the power to bond the American people.

Speaking of the provision of the bill which will enable national banks to increase currency up to the par value of bonds deposited, Mr. Jones declared that the result of the authorization of national banks to issue so great an amount of currency as they would be able to issue by the provisions of the pending bill would be to place in the hands of the banks the entire control of the money and the power, in time of financial pressure and financial stringency, absolutely to bankrupt people by calling in loans from the regular conduct of their banking business.

"This bill places in the hands of the national banks the control of the bonded debt of the country," said Mr. Jones. "The banks will be able to reduce the gold reserve below the limit and force an issuance of bonds, and this process can go on indefinitely."

Mr. Jones spoke with bitter sarcasm of the banks of the United States, declaring that a cock fight in India or a war in Africa with the Boers disturbed the finances of \$50,000,000 Americans. He maintained that this country should have the best and steadiest money ever seen in the world.

The death of Representative C. A. Chickering was announced, and the following senators were appointed to the funeral committee: Platt, Mason, Scott, Turner and Sullivan.

CLARK CONTEST. Mr. McDermott Tells of a Handsome Present He Received.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The senate committee on privileges and elections continued its examination of Mr. Neill, in the Clark investigation, and also heard Mr. McDermott, another of the close friends and chief supporters of Senator Clark in his contest for the senate before the Montana legislature last winter.

Probably the most interesting testimony of the day was a statement that Mr. McDermott made to the effect that Mr. Clark had made him a present of \$5,000 after his election to the senate by Mr. McDermott for his services in the contest. He also testified that he had expended about \$2,000 in the legislative and senatorial contests. The major part of this sum had been received from Mr. Clark, but the witness claimed it had all been spent for legitimate services.

The only other witness of the day was a resident of Montana, Mr. Jackson, who stated that just before the senatorial caucus he had been told by Mr. Kasson that he was getting testimony adverse to Mr. Clark.

NO GROUND FOR PROTEST. Nicaragua Minister Disputes a Sensational Story.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Referring to the statement in the London Standard that Belgium and France would unite in a protest against American control of the Nicaragua canal, the minister of Nicaragua, Minister Correa, of Nicaragua, said today:

"The information is manifestly incorrect, in so far as refers to Belgium, and cannot be true because Belgium has never made a treaty with Belgium in reference to the canal. The only treaties that have been made respecting the canal are with Great Britain and the United States, and these treaties do not refer to construction of the canal or control over it, but merely to its use as a waterway by ships of those nations. As there is no proposition to restrict this use on equal terms to the commerce of all nations, there hardly seems to be any ground for suggesting a protest."

TO FLY STARS AND STRIPES. Brig Windward, Which Will Sail for North Pole.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries today ordered favorable report on a bill to grant American register to the brig Windward, with which Lieut. Peary purposes to endeavor to reach the north pole. It provides such brig should fly the American flag. The committee deemed it wise to act favorably upon the bill.

REGULATION OF MONOPOLIES. Representative Bailey Introduces a Measure in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Representative Bailey of Texas has introduced into the house a resolution providing for the appointment of a special commission of nine members, not more than five of which shall belong to any one party, to which shall be submitted all measures for the regulation of monopolies, or for the suppression thereof, with instructions to prepare a general bill for that purpose.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house committee on military affairs today completed the army appropriation bill. It carries \$1,000,000 for the current year. The great seeming increase is accounted for by the fact that the appropriations for the current fiscal year were inadequate, and the urgent deficiency bill recently passed carried a large additional appropriation for the army for the current year.

The bill includes an appropriation of \$400,000 for the military posts in Alaska with headquarters at St. Michael's, and \$100,000 for military bridges and roads in Alaska.

A Fitting Close of the Century. 109,303 cases, the phenomenal importation in 1899 of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry, exceeds any other brand by 72.45 cases. G. H. Mumm & Co. always securing first vintages, regardless of price. Their new importation has equalled

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

THE ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE REACHED A RESULT IN ITS DELIBERATIONS TUESDAY

ITS PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

FAVORS GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILROADS, TELEGRAPH AND PROPERTY OF PEOPLE

PRESENT LAWS INADEQUATE

Suggestion Is Made That More Rigid Enactments Replace Those Now Pronounced Dead Letters on the Statute Books—There Was a Warm Debate in the Conference Before Report Was Agreed Upon.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The committee on resolutions of the anti-trust conference, after a stormy session tonight, finally agreed upon a report which will be submitted to the conference for adoption tomorrow morning.

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 a franchise 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, have been by similar laws committed to the beef trust. This law also derives its far-reaching powers, which extend over the cattle raiser on the one hand and meat consumers on the other, chiefly from its discriminations in railway rates and terminal facilities.

From the same prolific source of special privileges comes the grain elevator trust, which lowers the price to grain dealers and farmers, while increasing the cost of bread to the mechanic.

Railway discriminations, buttressed by a coal tariff and monopoly of mineral lands, is responsible also for the anthracite coal trust, which already exists, and for the bituminous coal trust, which is rapidly forming; whereby the miner who would trade his food for coal must submit to extortion or freeze.

Even the sugar trust derives no small portion of its despotic power both in business and politics from discriminating railway rates. This trust, moreover, like the coal trust, is a beneficiary of tariff favors. So is the paper trust secured by the tariff against foreign competition in raw materials and controlling the American sources of supply.

The trust has been able, by mere arbitrary decrees, without alteration in the cost of production, to raise the price of printer's paper to an extent which involves the loss of many millions of dollars to the press of the country.

Then there is the majestic steel trust. Through patents and tariff indulgences and discriminations, and the monopolization of some of the richest mines which bountiful nature has bestowed with impartial hands upon mankind, that trust sweeps the area of our great department of iron and steel into its own selfish monarch of all it surveys.

As a culmination of this aggregation of gigantic trusts, the insidious congressional lobby now threatens to set up an all-embracing banking trust. This lobby demands that the government wholly surrender to private corporations its sovereign function of issuing money in so far as the means of its issue are concerned. If that were done, a banking trust would result which would regulate the volume of paper money, and dictate commercial discounts in the interests of all the great trusts, and to which bankers in general would sustain a similar relation to that which grocers already bear to the oil trust and the sugar trust.

INEVITABLE RESULT. The trend of this trust-making is unmistakable. It continues to form great trusts, governed by a few unscrupulous men, will direct the course of American industries, and be the masters practical-

FRICK BILL FILED

FIRST LEGAL MOVE IN THE CARNEGIE PARTNERSHIP CONTEST PROVES SENSATIONAL

UGLY CHARGES ARE REFERRED

MR. FRICK ALLEGES THAT MR. CARNEGIE SEEKS TO CONFISCATE HIS STOCK

TREATS WERE INDULGED IN

Mr. Frick Forced to Resign the Chairmanship of the Carnegie Steel Company, and Practically Ordered to Surrender His Holdings to Mr. Carnegie at a Ruinous Valuation—May Appoint Receiver.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 13.—Henry Clay Frick filed a bill in equity today in the court of common pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county, against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel company, limited, praying:

First—For a decree that the pretended transfer of his interests in the company was and is null and void, and that he is still the owner of such interest, and is entitled in every lawful way to represent and act for the same.

Second—For an injunction restraining the defendants from any interference with his interest in the said company, and from excluding him from participation in the care and management of the assets and business.

Third—A decree ordering the defendants to cancel upon the books of the firm any assignment or transfer heretofore made, or pretended to be made, to

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Fair; Northwest Winds.

1—Anti-Trust Conference. Currency Bill Debate. Frick Sees Carnegie. South African War News.

2—Bad Blaze Averted. Insolvent Bank Dividends. Students' Riot in at Hamilton. Agreement on Circuit.

3—Minneapolis Matters. Northwest News.

4—Editorial. State Political Gossip. Fire Board Meeting. Hints From Retail Stores.

5—Sporting News. Riots in Martinique.

6—News of the Railroads. Popular Wants.

7—Markets of the World. Bar Silver, 69 7/8c. Chicago May Wheat, 95 5/8-5 3/4c. Stocks Active; Higher.

8—St. Paul Social News. County Treasurer Suspended. Smallpox at Owatonna.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Werendam, from Rotterdam; Bovie, Liverpool; GIBLARTAR—Arrived: Werra, New York, from Genoa and Genoa, 12th; Ems (from Genoa and Naples), New York.

TENNESSEE—Sailed: Octavia (from Genoa), Valparaiso and San Francisco. GENOA—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—Cortina in "The Little Boat," 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. GRAND—"The Sorrows of Satan," 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. Fair Gardens—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m. City convention, Socialist Labor party, Assembly hall, 8 p. m. Open meeting, Sacred Theist society, Credit hall, Sixth and Fort streets, 8 p. m. Exhibition of fancy billiards by Lew Hertz, at the club house, 8 p. m. St. Paul presbytery meets, Westminster church, 2:30 p. m.

\$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 the output, and purchased other plants, ore mines, etc. Carnegie lived in New York, passed much of his time abroad, remaining at one time for eighteen consecutive months. He did not seem to manage the current business, although he was consulted as to important matters.

ENORMOUS PROFITS. The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and bounds from year to year, until, in 1899, the firm, actually made, on low-priced contracts in the iron market, after paying all expenses of all kinds, \$2,000,000.

In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1899 at \$40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at \$2,000,000. Carnegie valued the entire property at over \$250,000,000 and avowed his ability, in the fairly prosperous times, to sell the property on the London market for \$100,000,000 or \$500,000,000.

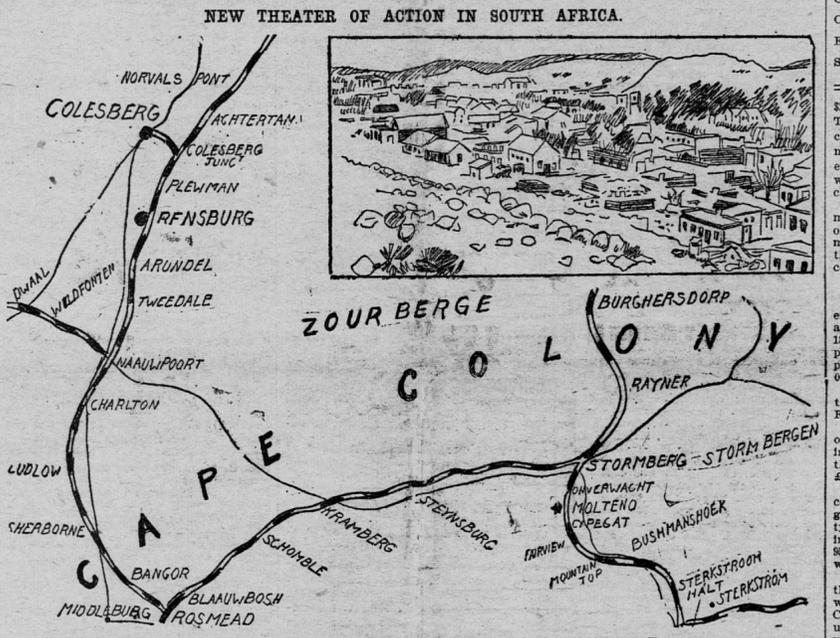
In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash and still keeps \$1,700,000, given him by a mass of stock per cent interest in this steel company for \$157,500,000. Frick's 6 per cent on that basis worth now \$16,238,000.

Frick now alleges that 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 a malevolent intent toward him, on Dec. 4, 1899, arbitrarily demanded of him his resignation as chairman, and this without any reason except to gratify Carnegie's malice.

Frick, in the interest of harmony, gave his resignation, and, subsequently, on the 15th day of January, 1900, after Carnegie had deprived him of his office, he (Carnegie) demanded and abandoned the (Frick) should sell to the firm his interest in it at a figure which would amount to less than one-half of what this interest in the fairly worth a price refused to sell at that price, but offered to sell at a price three times to value the interest sold. Carnegie refused this, and left Frick, threatening him for not yielding to his demand.

CONFISCATION ALLEGED. Frick alleges that after his resignation, and at the time of this last interview, Carnegie was fraudulently and secretly, without Frick's knowledge or consent, attempting to carry out a scheme which, if successful, would enable 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 \$8,000,000 for what, on the basis of Carnegie's option, was worth \$16,238,000. This scheme, Frick says, he can prove was to reinstate and make operative an unexecuted and abandoned so-called iron-clad agreement of 1887, which related solely to Carnegie Bros. & Co., limited, and never did include Carnegie, Frick's company, limited, and also to attempt to make binding on Carnegie other so-called iron-clad agreement of 1892, which Carnegie never before had executed, which Henry Frick had always refused to execute, and which many other partners had never signed. This agreement, contemplated in 1892, Carnegie knew, as Frick now alleges, was absolutely void in 1899, and yet Carnegie appeared at a meeting of the board of managers of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, held Jan. 8, 1900, in Frick's absence, and presented false and misleading resolutions, whereby he attempted to make operative and reinstate the so-called iron-clad agreement of 1887, and also directed his co-partners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, which neither he nor many of them had therefore executed. All this, it is alleged, Carnegie did secretly, and purposely concealed the knowledge thereof from Frick.

MR. FRICK'S PROFFER. The bill alleges that the new partnership of the Carnegie Steel company limited is not a limited but a general partnership, but Frick was refused to take advantage of what he believed to be a limited partnership until he was advised otherwise after this controversy arose and he therefore offers (a) to sell his interest in the firm what three business men will judge them to be fairly worth; (b) to execute papers making a valid, binding, limited partnership and to continue the firm in all respects as it was intended heretofore to do; (c) to continue the firm, even if it is a general partnership, and all are individually liable, provided he be allowed to participate in the management, because to leave the sole management to Carnegie would result eventually, as he (Frick) believes, in financial loss; (d) if Carnegie refuses all these offers, then he asks the court to dissolve the partnership and to have a receiver appointed to sell the property and pay the debts and distribute the balance.



Rensberg, Where the Boers Are Assuming the Aggressive, and the Adjacent Territory

Gov. Lee and ex-Attorney Monnett, of Ohio, were for government ownership of these utilities, but thought the cause would be injured by advocating practical confiscation at this time.

Finally John P. Altgeld suggested a compromise which brought the warring factions together, and prevented a fight on the floor of the convention later. The provisions denying the value of franchise right was stricken out and an amendment substituted declaring that the owners should receive just compensation for all property taken, irrespective of watered stock or other fictitious securities. This appeared to satisfy the radicals and was adopted.

The platform declares for government ownership of all public utilities and natural monopolies, government money, the referendum and direct legislation and the withdrawal of all protective tariffs from all articles controlled by a trust. The platform and the address to voters that precedes it are as follows:

THE ADDRESS. The national anti-trust conference, composed of members from states and territories of the American Union, assembled at Chicago on the 12th, 13th and 14th of February, 1900, earnestly urges all citizens who oppose the industrial combinations, commonly known as trusts, to organize at once to deprive those combinations of their power by the trust act.

We make no assault upon business combination for diminishing of productive cost or augmenting of productive efficiency. What we do attack is combinations for coercing producers and lessening production. It is such combinations that constitute the trust evil, and them we would abolish, root and branch.

When oppressive trusts are examined they are found to be combinations not for augmenting wealth, but for hampering its production; not for making good things plentiful and cheap, but for making them scarce and dear.

STANDARD OIL TRUST. Chiefly by means of railroad discrimination and exclusive pipe line service, the Standard Oil trust has acquired such undisputed control of American oil that it can lower the price to producers and raise the charge to consumers at will, and so enable it to declare quarterly dividends on millions of watered stock at a percentage beyond all bounds of legitimate profit. To this oil trust, monopoly engendering laws have committed the regulation of the people's needs and rights in one department of industry. Their needs and rights in another

ly, as well as industrially, of the American people. Without themselves producing they will determine the character and extent of products by others, and will measure out compensation by their own arbitrary will. And no power known to man can prevent them from doing so. Shake them off. Even revolution would be hopeless. For in this republic of theoretical equality, when the single source of power shall have been once secured, everything will have been secured, the despotism, but also as to the wisest methods of abolishing such as were admitted to be within the scope of the indictment, the only remedy for the trust evil is the abolition of legalization of every kind. By legalized privileges we mean power derived from law, which some persons or classes enjoy to the exclusion of others, and which therefore create private monopolies.

To this conclusion the members of the National Anti-Trust conference have come. But they are not untroubled by the difficulties that would be unnecessarily invited were they to specify all the legalized privileges that ought to be abolished. Differences of opinion, not only as to the real character of many of our privileges, but also as to the wisest methods of abolishing such as were admitted to be within the scope of the indictment, have prevented the widest unanimity of purpose and action among those of like mind upon the issue in organizing for an attack upon so formidable a foe as the American trust system.

REMEDIES PROPOSED. For that reason this conference recommends three legalized privileges as objects for the initial attack:

First—The privilege granted by tariffs for the protection of goods controlled by trusts.

Second—The privilege created by surrendering the money-issuing function to private corporations, and thereby increasing the volume of currency by such means as telegraph and railway franchises.

Third—The privilege granted by the first of these recommendations can raise the question, since free traders advocate the abolition of all tariffs, of any rate of all protective tariffs. They cannot consistently object to the abolition of some protective tariffs, and at the same time object to the abolition of all protective tariffs, to promote American industries, they must consistently maintain that the same is made of protection by trusts to crush American industries.

The problem of trusts is inextricably interwoven with the money question. We see today the effort made systematically, and in a most unscrupulous way, to turn over to the banks the control of the circulation of money in the country. But the banks in their turn are controlled by those giants of finance, who, in common

Continued on Third Page.

Anglo-Portuguese Alliance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The Portuguese Union, of this city, today received the following cablegram: "Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 13.—The king has signed a protocol of a secret offensive and defensive alliance with England, with the approval of the leaders of the militant parties of both countries."

The editor of the Union says that his information comes from a reliable source, and should be given credence.

FORCED TO RETIRE

BRITISH FORCES FIND OTHER POSITIONS OCCUPIED UNTENABLE AND VACATE

BOERS ARE MORE AGGRESSIVE

DO NOT WAIT FOR THE BRITISH TO ATTACK, BUT TRY A FORWARD MOVEMENT

CENSOR'S PENCIL SHARPENED

Permits Nothing Concerning the Whereabouts or Plans of Gen. Roberts to Get Through-Boers Score a Marked Success in the Rensberg Locality—Gen. Clements' Command Forced Back.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rensberg, dated yesterday, says:

"There has been hard fighting for two days near Colesberg, the Boers making strenuous efforts to outflank the British there. The enemy occupies strong positions from Achterberg, through Potfontein, to a point five miles south of Jasterfontein.

"The fighting at our outpost camps has been very severe during the last few days. Yesterday the Boers attacked the position of the Worcestershires to the south of Colesberg. Fighting continued all day, and after dark it was considered necessary to withdraw to Rensberg. Our losses are not yet known. On the left the West Australians, Wiltshires and Berkshires had hot fighting, but held their positions against long odds. The Boer losses were considerable.

"Owing to the growing difficulty experienced by convoys in reaching the camps, all the latter were vacated last night, and the troops withdrew to Rensberg.

"The Boers are burning the farms of the loyalists, but the latter have contrived to get away with their stock."

GLOOMY FOR BRITONS. The enforced retirement of the British from the Colesberg district, and probably under heavy loss, is the news this morning. And thus at the time Lord Roberts is about to make an attack on the Free State the Boers make a dash in an unknown force, not far from the vital line of communication at De Aar and Orange river.

This may not be a serious setback. Nevertheless, the forced withdrawal is a pleasant effect here. Gen. French met a reverse at the hands of the Boers in December. On Jan. 1 it was announced that he could take Colesberg with a slight addition to his own force. These were sent, but at the same time the Boers were reinforced. The British lines had been extended east and west, so at the opening of the week they constituted a great horseshoe, twenty-five miles in length. The lines were not continuous, but all the strong points were held.

CLEMENTS DRIVEN BACK. Gen. French, when he joined Lord Roberts, presumably took most of his cavalry force and Gen. Clements was left with the infantry to hold the Boers in check. Commandant Delany, with a double turning movement, has compelled Clements to concentrate at Colesberg, besides threatening Lord Roberts' communication. The Boers' mastery of the district has caused a fear of Dutch rebellion, but this, no doubt, will be promptly suppressed, as large British forces are available.

MR. FRICK'S PROFFER. The bill alleges that the new partnership of the Carnegie Steel company limited is not a limited but a general partnership, but Frick was refused to take advantage of what he believed to be a limited partnership until he was advised otherwise after this controversy arose and he therefore offers (a) to sell his interest in the firm what three business men will judge them to be fairly worth; (b) to execute papers making a valid, binding, limited partnership and to continue the firm in all respects as it was intended heretofore to do; (c) to continue the firm, even if it is a general partnership, and all are individually liable, provided he be allowed to participate in the management, because to leave the sole management to Carnegie would result eventually, as he (Frick) believes, in financial loss; (d) if Carnegie refuses all these offers, then he asks the court to dissolve the partnership and to have a receiver appointed to sell the property and pay the debts and distribute the balance.

MAPEKING GARRISON GAME. An undated dispatch from Mafeking, via Gaborone, Feb. 2, says: "Col. Baden Powell has received a communication from Lord Roberts promising that relief would be sent in a few days. The force commanded by the garrison is as game as ever. The Boers have expressed their intention not to fight, but to starve us out. All well."

BRITISH CASUALTIES. A revised list of the British casualties at Potgieter's Drift, from Feb. 5 to Feb. 11, shows: Killed, 26; wounded, 315; missing, 5.

A private telegram received here says that the force commanded by Gen. Wood has moved up from the southward and seized Zoutpan's Drift, which it now holds.

The war office has posted a dispatch from Col. Kekewich, dated Sunday, Feb. 11, to the effect that Kimberley was bombarded throughout Thursday, Feb. 9. During the morning of Feb. 9 a small infantry engagement, lasting two hours, occurred at Alexanderfontein. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

BULLER AT CHEVELEY. The fact that Gen. Buller's dispatch revising the casualties to the British troops at Potgieter's Drift is dated from Cheveley is taken in some quarters as an indication that Gen. Buller has removed his headquarters to that place. There is nothing to indicate whether or not he left any large force at Springfontein.

BOERS FIVE TO ONE. RENSBERG, Feb. 13.—Yesterday's retirement of the Western outposts included the withdrawal from Cole's kop and all the surrounding posts. The Boers placed a fifty-pounder at Bartard's Nek, commanding the surrounding country, and successfully shelled the British positions. The Boers numbered some thousands and were five to one wherever fighting occurred. The British are chafing under the necessity of a retreat from their posts, some of which they had held since the new year. The British now have no camp west of Rensberg. They safely brought off the guns from Cole's kop.

The Boers are actively pressing around Rensberg. The British force under Lieut. Col