

NEELEY IN THE TOMBS

MAN WHO HAS CAUSED THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION TROUBLE REARRESTED

BAIL FIXED AT FIFTY THOUSAND

COL. BURTON DEFINES THE OFFENSE COMMITTED BY NEELEY WHILE IN CUBA

SCANDAL NOT A REVELATION

New York Stamp Dealers Had Expected Something of the Sort Would Happen—Gen. Wood's Action.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Charles F. W. Neeley, former chief financial agent of the postoffice department at Havana, Cuba, was rearrested today by a United States marshal. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by United States Circuit Judge Lacombe, in a civil suit against Neeley by the United States. He is charged with the wrongful conversion of \$46,306.28. His bail was fixed at \$50,000.

The arrest was made on information furnished by George H. Burton, and the order of arrest was indorsed by Edward K. Jones, special attorney general, and Frederick P. Smith.

The prisoner was taken to the United States marshal's office and later was arraigned before Judge Lacombe, who reduced the bail to \$50,000, but it was denied. Neeley was then taken to the Ludlow street jail. The order of arrest reads in part:

It having been made to appear to me by the affidavit of George H. Burton, verified on May 19, 1900, and the affidavit of E. J. Jones and Frederick P. Smith, verified on May 21, 1900, and the voiced complaint in this action, that a sufficient cause of action exists in favor of the defendant in the United States—against the said Charles F. W. Neeley, that you are requested forthwith to arrest the said defendant in this action, and to return him to me in accordance with the order as prescribed by law.

In March he collected the sum of \$7,000 from the sale of stamped paper and box rents of which he deposited the sum of \$18,925.40.

In April, 1900, he collected the sum of \$12,254.40 of which he deposited the sum of \$18,925.40.

My investigation demonstrated that Charles F. W. Neeley, chief of the bureau of finance, has received the sum of \$122,656.62, of which he has deposited with the treasurer in Cuba the sum of \$77,281.37 and that the balance, amounting to the sum of \$45,375.25, or any part thereof, cannot be found and the said sum remains unaccounted for.

Attached to the order is the affidavit of Col. Burton, an inspector general of the United States army, with rank as colonel, stationed in Cuba, and other affidavits. Col. Burton in his affidavit states that on April 20, 1900, he was ordered by Maj. Gen. Wood to examine affairs and accounts in the department of posts in the island of Cuba, passed upon and audited by the assistant auditor from the inception of his office to April 24, 1900.

Col. Burton, according to his affidavit, examined the accounts and found irregularities that made it necessary for him to visit Neeley's office to examine his accounts. He saw a Mr. Reynolds in Neeley's office, and this man, he asserts, held frequent whispered talks with his superior. After Neeley learned his accounts were to be examined he left Havana on the steamship Mexico.

Mr. Burton further alleged that he learned from E. G. Rathbone, director of posts in Cuba, that Neeley had gone to the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. A cable dispatch was sent to Neeley, but he paid no attention to it. Continuing, Col. Burton says:

OFFENSE DEFINED.

"The duties of the bureau of finance consisted with Neeley were to collect all accounts of stamps of Cuba, including sales of stamped paper, box rents, money orders and to deposit the same to the account of the director of posts or the treasurer of the island of Cuba in Havana. It was his duty to ascertain the amount of said revenues if demanded the books, ledgers and the entire records of the office from Jan. 1, 1900, to April 30, 1900. Mr. Rich in the presence of the director of posts, handed me a book, which he stated was Mr. Neeley's ledger, and also stated that Neeley was left pertaining to postal earnings, which statement Rathbone corroborated. Said ledger contained a statement of the receipts for money orders, box rents and some receipts for money order business, from Jan. 1, 1900, to April 30, 1900, with the exception of the receipts of the Havana postoffice, from March 15, 1900, to April 30, 1900, of which there was no record. I asked said Rich if he had in the office any postal earnings not yet deposited, and he answered in the negative, but stated that he had receipts of May 1 and 2, 1900, that he, Rich, had collected three Neeley's departure, which money he produced, and I counted it and found the same to amount to a fraction over \$5,000. Said Rich also stated that all the moneys received by Neeley had been deposited with the treasurer of the island of Cuba on or before April 30, 1900.

Ledgers left by said Neeley show the cash receipts from fifty important post-offices in Cuba, from the months of January, February, March and April, as follows: For January Neeley received from sale of stamped paper and box rents \$28,962.22, of which amount he deposited with the said treasurer the sum of \$17,530.

For February, 1900, he received from the sale of stamped paper and from box rents the sum of \$35,065.55, to which he added the sum of \$7,362.62 received by him from money order business for the months of July, August and September, 1899, and he took up in cash also in the month of February, 1900, the sum of \$4,855.47, received from the months of October, November and December, 1900. He did not, however, deposit this amount with the said treasurer. This last amount added to the first two items, makes the total receipts for February, 1900, amount to \$57,225.66, of which he deposited the sum of \$24,385.05.

SCANDAL NO SURPRISE.

Local stamp dealers are not surprised by the development regarding frauds in the Havana postal service. It has been common talk in the trade for months that there was a "green issue" somewhere, for certain men in the business were able to sell the Cuban postage

NEWLY ELECTED METHODIST BISHOP.



J. W. HAMILTON.

John William Hamilton was born in Lewis county, Virginia, March 3, 1845. He was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1865, with the degree of A. B., and from the Boston university in 1875, with the degree of D. D. During his career he has been financial agent of Mount Union college, pastor of a church at Newport, O., and at Malden, Mass. For twenty-five years he has been prominent preacher in and near Boston.

In 1892 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Education society, and has held that position ever since. He is the author of the following works: "Jesse Lee and the Old Elm," "People's Church Pulpit," "Lives of the Methodist Church Bishops," and "Fraternal Greetings," the ops., and "The Methodist Church in Ireland and England." He is tall, straight as an Indian and of striking appearance.

GEN. WOOD'S ACTION.

Forwards War Department Charges Against Neeley.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The war department received today from Gen. Wood at Havana, the substance of two criminal charges to be preferred against Neeley in connection with the Cuban postal frauds. They were forwarded at once to the department of justice.

MR. TAYLOR A FUGITIVE.

Will Remain in Indianapolis With Family.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky, who has taken refuge in this city, said at noon today: "If there is an indictment, then I shall make a statement in which I shall give my opinion of the entire situation. I went into the courts of Franklin county and tried to find out if there was an indictment against me, but they would not tell me. Now I will await developments. I expect to remain here or go to some quiet resort in Indiana and remain there until the national convention of the Republicans."

JOHN POWERS RELEASED

KENTUCKY JUDGE HOLDS MR. TAYLOR'S PARDON WAS VALID.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., May 22.—John L. Powers, who was arrested in the southern part of the county last night, instituted habeas corpus proceedings before County Judge Wyatt today. The proceedings were hotly contested. Judge Williams, of Frankfort, was telegraphed for, and arrived here at 1 o'clock this evening, to assist the commonwealth.

It was rumored overnight that Beckham soldiers were coming on the evening train to take Powers, and great excitement prevailed. Attorneys for Powers presented a petition from Gov. Taylor to John L. Powers, Judge Wyatt sustained the motion to release Powers, on the grounds of the pardon being valid.

Cheers went up from a large crowd of Powers' friends when the opinion was reached, and many rushed to greet Powers. Powers says he has no statement to make just yet. He speaks kindly of his captors.

AWFUL MINE DISASTER

RUMORS OF IT THAT CANNOT BE CONFIRMED.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 22.—It is reported here at midnight that an explosion occurred at Cumcock mines, near Charlotte, tonight. The news came that between fifty and sixty miners were killed, but this is not confirmed. It is hardly possible that the report was verified before morning, as the telegraph offices in that part of the country are closed.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Many Scientists Are Preparing to Observe It.

MADRID, May 22.—Many scientists are arriving to observe the eclipse of the sun. A party of English observers had selected Sao Paulo, Allentia province, as an observation point. Sir Arthur Downing, of the British national observatory, and his assistants, have gone to Plasencia, province of Cáceres.

THEODORE BEECHER RECALLED

DEADLOCK OVER SELECTION OF METHODIST BISHOPS WAS BROKEN TUESDAY

EACH GIVEN A BIG VOTE

DRS. J. W. HAMILTON AND DAVID H. MOORE RECEIVED MORE THAN NEEDED

PROMINENT IN CHURCH WORK

Selection Seemed Popular With the Church Following-Busy Day at the General Conference Meetings.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Methodist general conference today elected two members of the board of general superintendents, after a battle of ballots lasting nearly a week, and also finally disposed of a question that for many years has been a source of dispute in Methodist conferences—the admission of women to the general conference. This was settled in favor of the women.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of the New England conference, general secretary of the board of Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society, and Dr. David H. Moore, of Cincinnati, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, were elevated to the episcopacy on the seventeenth ballot, both receiving many more than the necessary two-thirds votes.

Besides the action on the episcopacy and the question of the admission of women to general conferences and therefore necessarily to lay electoral conferences, the general conference adopted the constitution as submitted by the special commission on organic law.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The methods used by the projectors of the American university were called into account by Dr. John F. Goucher, in the committee on education today, and the matter was submitted to a subcommittee, with instructions to prepare a report which, after being passed upon by the general committee, will be presented to the general conference.

According to the statements made before the committee by Dr. Goucher, the covenant made at the Omaha conference in 1880, between the American university, the general conference and the college association, by the terms of which the university projectors agreed to teach nothing but graduate work in the institution not to support.

Other institutions by undue efforts to secure contributions from their constituents and not to open the school before an amount of \$500,000, over and above the value of the grounds, had been secured. He claimed that the university had announced its opening at Washington, D. C., with no more than \$100,000 collected and that through the influence of its chancellor, Bishop John F. Hurst, had invaded the territories occupied by the constituencies of other institutions.

Dr. Goucher intimated that the published list of trustees of the institution was padded by the insertion of names of persons who had not accepted the places.

The subcommittee to which the matter was referred is made of eight members, of which Dr. Goucher is chairman. When by Miss M. E. Burdette, of Chicago, corresponding secretary of the society, was appealed to become a member of the subcommittee, he demurred, saying:

"I do not wish to be on this committee. I know too much."

In spite of his protest, however, he was made a member of the committee.

The request of the education committee, which was adopted, provided that before any theological school could be recognized by the general conference, the members of its faculty must, in addition to a list of names, submit a report of the board of bishops. The report provided that the bishops might, in case they objected to the re-election of any trustee of the institution, and the college of trustees of the institution and the college so objected to with a statement of their reasons. The provisions of the report, which the bishops have the right only to object to the re-election of any trustee of the faculty, but no power to remove any such member.

A memorial of the churches of improper training schools conducted by Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Cincinnati, and his trial and vindication, which was submitted to the conference in the form of a pamphlet of nine hundred pages, was not reported upon in the committee.

EPWORTH LEAGUE WORK.

The Epworth league committee held its last meeting today and its report of completed business was given to the general conference tomorrow.

Proposed changes in the board of control were given favorable action at the hands of the conference, and the memorial will go back to the conference without the members' sanction.

The opposition to establish an age limit in the Epworth league, raising thirty years as the age when members must relinquish active connection and become honorary members, was rejected also.

A memorial of the league of Southern Asia seeking for the appointment of a general secretary to the executive field of the organization in the Indian peninsula, was given favorable action, the subcommittee reporting that it doubted the prudence and constitutionality of such action.

A memorial suggesting the abrogation of the fraternal relations of the Epworth League with other church societies of young people was not adopted by the committee. Dr. Thirkield, the general secretary, announced that he had just forwarded a charter to a new Epworth league in a Western state, formed of 190 seceding Christian Endeavorers. This was deemed a good reason for no action.

The committee reported that it continued its policy of retrenchment and reform in the management of the church financial interests at its meeting today. The Southwestern conference, which is the official publication of the colored people in the South, which was given a subsidy of \$2,000 for the past quadrennium, will be compelled to discontinue its publication during the next four years. The cut in the subsidy of this paper was recommended by the committee in the interest of economy.

The committee decided to refuse the request for financial assistance for the Methodist Advocate Journal, published at Chattanooga. At the last general conference the paper was given a subsidy of \$5,000. The action on the committee will suspend the publication of this periodical.

After a spirited discussion the committee adopted a report directing the managers of the church's book repositories to close out their stocks of miscellaneous books and combine the business in the future to the distribution of Methodist literature. This will apply to the book stores now operated in Boston, Phil-

NEWLY ELECTED M ETHODIST BISHOP.



DR. DAVID H. MOORE.

David H. Moore, of Cincinnati, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, was born near Athens, O., Sept. 4, 1858. He was appointed to the Bainbridge circuit as junior preacher in 1880, having graduated from the Ohio university. In 1881 he was stationed at Marietta, O., but a year later entered the Union ranks as a private soldier. He was immediately elected captain of Company A, Eighty-seventh O. V. I. He was made prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was exonerated and later assisted in forming the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth O. V. I., in which he rose by grades to the rank of

lieutenant colonel. He followed Sherman on the march to the sea, and at the conclusion of the war returned to his ministerial duties. During his career later he served as president of the Wesleyan college for women at Cincinnati; as "Theological Student," in the University of Maryland; as chancellor of the University of Denver, and as editor of the Western Christian Advocate, to which he was elected in 1884. He is a ready debater, and recognized as one of the greatest editors and pulpit orators of the church, and in the present conference came out as a champion of the rights of women in the general conference.

adelpia, Cleveland and San Francisco. The book store in Chicago was exempted from the list. The committee recommends that the salaries of all employees be reduced and that smaller quarters be leased with a view to decreasing the operating expenses.

The action of certain managers in employing their relatives in the repositories is severely condemned. Application of civil service rules was recommended.

The committee recommended that an auditor be engaged to examine the books of the various depositories yearly and report to the book committee.

There was a big audience in Studebaker hall tonight to listen to the story of the work accomplished by the deaconesses of Methodism since the church sent them out with its ecclesiastical permission twelve years ago. The proceedings brought out the fact that there are now in existence 148 deaconess institutions, with 1,040 deaconesses, a property valuation of \$1,601,000. Among the speakers were Miss Eva May Durham, deaconess at large of the Woman's Home Mission society, and Miss Henrietta S. Zambor, field secretary of the deaconess bureau.

FOUND DEAD NEAR HOME

YOUNG GIRL ASSAULTED AND APT- WARD MURDERED.

CHILLICOTHE, O., May 22.—Ethel Long, aged thirteen, daughter of Stephen Long, who lives on a farm near Austin, this county, was found at a spring near her home, her throat cut from ear to ear, and her head smashed. She had been outraged about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A colored man, arrested at Austin, Sheriff James Devine found evidence and blood on his hands. He is now in jail. An attempt to lynch was prevented by Commissioner John Ott at Frankfort. The prisoner is lodged in the county jail.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS.

Miss Burdette Tells the Story of the Year's Work.

DETROIT, May 22.—The story of the year was told at today's session of the twenty-third annual meeting of the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society by Miss M. E. Burdette, of Chicago, corresponding secretary of the society. Her report stated that while the year began with a deficit of \$5,000, and although the number of missionaries bearing the commission of the society exceeded by sixteen the number reported at the close of the previous year, the money contributed has sufficed to meet obligations and leave a surplus of \$1,005, with which to begin the new year. The number of auxiliary societies reported this year is 351 more than last year. Of these auxiliaries, 23 are women's societies; 230 contributing young ladies societies; 238 contributing children's societies. The total cash receipts of the year were \$74,041, the disbursement \$72,039. The estimated value of goods sent to missionaries \$9,600.

The society reports three missionary training schools conducted by it, viz: Baptist Missionary Training School, Chicago; Missionary Training Department of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; and the Caroline Bishop Training School, Dallas, Texas.

One hundred and forty-nine missionaries have labored under the society's banner during the year, their work being prosecuted from ninety district centers, in 24 states and territories and in the federal districts and two states of Mexico. Reports of committees on organization, literature and finance were submitted.

The report of the nominating committee which was adopted re-elected the following officers: President, Mrs. J. V. Crouse; corresponding secretary, Miss M. G. Burdette; recording secretary, Mrs. W. E. Wamsley; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Barber, all of Chicago; vice president-at-large, Mrs. H. S. McArthur, New York.

FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

Two Companies Yield to Americans at Tarlac.

MANTILA, May 22.—Two companies of the Emilio Aguinaldo army, under the command of Gen. Emerson Lisicum, at Tarlac today. They included a major, and four lieutenants, three men and 18 rifles, and ammunition. The enemy intimated their intention to surrender by a letter sent to the president of Tarlac, who communicated it to Col. Lisicum.

Capt. Tinco, a nephew of Gen. Tinio, and twenty-three other rebels, were killed May 18, by scouts in an engagement near Malibicon, province of Ilocos. There was no loss on the American side. With the men were captured twenty-three rifles, horses and saddles. The rebel colonel Almeida, who was paroled April 22, arrived here last evening, and has been making incendiary speeches.

IT MAY HASTEN PEACE

ACTION OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN RECEIVING BOER ENVOYS

NO OTHER HOPE FOR HELP

AMERICA WAS THE LAST STRAW IN THE MATTER OF INTERVENTION FOR PEACE

AGITATION IS DANGEROUS

The Government Would Be Bound to Prevent Such Action as Would Bring Results, Say the Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The state department does not expect to have any further communication with the Boer delegation. Such interchange as occurred was purely unofficial, it is stated. If the Boer delegates had any credentials giving them an official status they failed to present them, or even to refer to them in the course of their talks with the officials. The only sign returned by them of diplomatic status was the inscription on the cards presented by them indicating that each one of the delegates had been sent out as a minister plenipotentiary by the Boer republics.

It is surmised that if they have credentials conferring diplomatic powers upon them the delegates have purposely refrained from presenting them in order to avoid a dislocation of their plans for the future. Having had reason to anticipate the declaration of the United States government to intervene in behalf of their republics and having thus failed in the primary object of their mission to the United States, it is surmised that the delegates refrained from endeavoring to establish a diplomatic character in order to reduce the possibility of interruption in the propaganda they are about to conduct in the country at large.

Although the United States government beyond doubt has the power to stop this propaganda at any point and dismiss the delegates from the United States, it can be stated that there is no likelihood of any such action being taken so long as the agitation is conducted by private individuals. But it is said at the state department that the precedent established in the case of Genet, the agent sent to this country by France, revolutionists, would require the government to permit Secretary Hay to prosecute by fully accredited diplomatic agents of a belligerent nation, of efforts to aid their cause within the United States through public demonstration.

MADE AN IMPRESSION.

It is evident that the delegates made a deep impression upon the officials of the government with whom they came in contact yesterday, and it is said that it was only the plain demands of neutrality as laid down in Secretary Hay's response to the Boer representations that prevented the return of an answer that would have been much more satisfactory to them. The delegates were disappointed in the result of their mission, but indicating that up to the last moment they had cherished a hope that the United States government would be favorably moved. Now, however, that return is made, it is expected that the delegates will go at once to the second branch of their business and begin a series of mass meetings and public demonstrations in the principal cities of the United States, with a view of indirectly influencing the terms of the peace which will conclude the present war.

It is gathered that the Boers are ready at the last extremity to sacrifice everything for which they have heretofore contended, to let in the hands to equal privileges and equal status with the vaal and Free State; to abandon the much talked-of dynamite monopoly, and, in fact, to make any concession, if the victorious and invading army should insist on it. They hope that the American people will bring such moral pressure to bear upon the English that this object can be attained.

MAY SHORTEN WAR.

Meanwhile, it is the opinion in official circles here, that the action of the state department in dismissing the Boers' application for intervention has indirectly gone far toward bringing about a speedy end to the South African war. It is assumed that the delegates here will find some means to communicate the unfavorable reception of their appeal to Pretoria, and that the Boers will stop any such message from passing over the cables to Lourenzo Marques, whence it might easily be forwarded to Pretoria. The state department has not yet been addressed by any of the powers signatory to the Hague conference, asking our government to let in with the twenty-five powers party to the peace conference, an effort to bring about peace between the British and the Boers. It is doubted here whether more than a very few of the powers will be in a position to act thus, no matter how inclined, because so far as the state department has been informed not more than half a dozen in all, instead of limiting it to Cuba. As adopted, it is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That section 6270 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided, That whenever any foreign country or territory, or any part thereof is occupied by the United States, any person who shall violate or who has violated any of the criminal laws in force therein and who shall depart or flee, or who has departed or fled from justice therein to the United States shall, when found therein, be liable to arrest and detention by the authorities of the United States, and on the written request or requisition of the authorities in control of such foreign country or territory for trial under the laws in force in the place where such offense was committed. All the provisions of sections 6270 to 6277 of this title, so far as applicable, shall govern proceedings authorized by this proviso. Provided, further, that such proceedings shall not be had before a judge or justice of the courts of the United States only who shall hold such person on evidence establishing probable cause that he is guilty of the offense charged. If so held such person shall be returned and surrendered to the authorities in control of foreign country or territory on the order of the secretary of state of the United States, and such authorities shall

Domestic troubles led to despondency.

Continued on Third Page.

COLLAPSE OF A PLATFORM

KILLED ONE MAN AND SEVERELY INJURED ANOTHER.

CHICAGO, May 22.—John McGovern, a machiner, was killed, and William Phileas severely injured today by the collapse of a platform used in constructing a condenser for the ice plant of the Cooke Brewing company, Seventeenth and Johnson streets.

The men were buried beneath the debris of the platform and a heavy iron tank, and were crushed.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Rejected Lover Kills His Sweetheart and Himself.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Wilfrid Y. Lendgren tonight shot and killed Lydia Car Nathan, in Yonkers. He then shot and killed himself. Yesterday the girl rejected Lendgren's offer of marriage, and tonight he summoned her to the door of the Nathan house and shot her in the pharynx at close range. She fell into the hall to the lawn, Lendgren in pursuit. He fired three more shots at her, but none of these struck her.

The first bullet, however, passed through her left eye and into the brain. She dropped dead on the lawn. Lendgren gave one glance at his victim and fired a bullet into his own brain. He fell dead by the side of the girl.

Papers on the murderer showed that he served in the Kaffir war with the British army and had received an honorable discharge in 1877. He was twenty-nine years of age.

MAY BE LYNCHED.

Negro Who Confesses to a Triple Murder.

DENVER, Col., May 22.—Calvin Kimble Rehn, the negro who shot his wife and murdered two children in the Fries orphan's home at Pueblo, on Sunday, was captured today in a saloon in this city. He admitted his identity and confessed his crime. A lynching party will probably follow his removal to Pueblo.

ENDED HIS TROUBLES.

Brother-in-Law of Nat Goodwin Commits Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—Thomas McDermott, brother of Maxine Elliott, the actress, wife of Nat Goodwin, committed suicide.

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