The St. Paul Globe

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 144. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS—{On Trains, FIVE CENTS.

MAY CHANGE THE CREED

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECIDES TO NOT IGNORE PROTESTS MADE

COMMITTEE IS TO CONSIDER

SOME OPPOSED GRANTING REQUESTS FOR ACTION ON CONFESSION OF FAITH

M. E. TIME LIMIT ABOLISHED

Ministers May in Future Remain in a Pastorate So Long as Their Congregations Are Satisfied With Them.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—It was an expectant Presbyterian assembly that listened with suppressed feeling for the sound of the gavel of the moderator of the general assembly at the opening of the session this afternoon.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock Dr. Dickey rapped for order and announced the first business to be the special order for the consideration of the recommendations in the report of the committee on bills and overtures on the proposed revision of the creed.

Rev. Dr. E. Trumbull Lee, of Cincinnati, offered a substitute to the three recommendations of the committee on revision, to the effect that the twenty-eight overtures which were before the assembly of 1892 also be referred to the committee to be appointed as provided for in the report, the committee to consider the advisability of sending one or all of the overtures to the assembly, and through the assembly's stated clerk to the Presbyteries.

Rev. William Steele, of East Oregon, attempted to offer another substitute, which was intended, he said, to ignore revision, but the moderator ruled it out of order.

Dr. James Gray Bolton was the first speaker. He opposed the substitute. He said:

"I strongly deprecate all inflammatory schemes in relation to the Westminster confession, whether from our pulpits or from any of our scholars. My reason is such schemes are quite apt to alarm the church and, in the end, the effort to revise or modify the confession would result in failure. Had there been more temperate discussion during the last attempt at revision, it might have succeeded, but I think it is too late now to hope for success."

NO DISSATISFACTION.

Rev. Dr. Abraham L. Latham, of Pennsylvania, said:

"The truth is there is no general dissatisfaction in the Presbyterian church with the Westminster confession of faith as a whole; there are less than a half dozen sections in the entire confession that cause any serious disturbance, and in one or two sections the change or omission of a single word or phrase would settle all the controversy that has arisen over the historical confession. This movement is the outgrowth of rationalism. It does not come from the heart of the church. The effort of the committee will be agitation."

Rev. Dr. Richard S. Holmes, of Pittsburg, announced himself as a conservative, and spoke for the report of the committee. The discussion of the question, he said, would be honest, judicial and fair, and was due the church as a privilege.

Rev. Hugh McCooper, of Topeka, Kan., made a dispassionate protest against the revision movement.

Rev. Dr. Samuel P. P. Sprecher, of Cleveland, O., said he feared there was a panicky feeling abroad, and the Presbyteries should have an opportunity to declare themselves on the matter of revision. I do not agree with some that the confession is keeping men out of the church, or that it is driving them out of the church. I say this as the result of my observations during many years in the ministry in which I receive hundreds of members into the Presbyterian communion."

Then followed the vote on the amendments. Dr. Lee's substitute was lost, also the amendment of Rev. John Graham.

The report of the committee on bills and overtures was then adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

Rev. Dr. McKibbin made a motion that the moderator, Rev. Charles A. Dickey, be made the chairman of the committee, and it was carried.

CHOICE OF A CLERK.

The assembly then took up the matter of appointing a permanent clerk to succeed Rev. Dr. William E. Moore, deceased. Rev. George F. Penecost placed in nomination the name of Rev. Ralston Smith, of the synod of New York. Rev. Henry Branch, of the synod of Baltimore, was nominated by Rev. Dr. A. Addison Smith, of the same synod. Rev. William G. Reagle, of Blairsville, Pa., nominated Rev. Benjamin McKee McMillan, of the synod of Pennsylvania. Rev. Hugh K. Walker nominated Rev. Dr. Noble, of the synod of California. Rev. Edward T. Swiggett, of the synod of Ohio, was presented by Rev. William McKibbin, of Cincinnati. Rev. Richard S. Holmes, of Pittsburg, spoke for Rev. Charles S. McClelland, of the synod of Pennsylvania. Rev. T. Ross Stevenson, of McCormick seminary, nominated Rev. John H. Miller, of the synod of Missouri.

Rev. Dr. Branch received 15 votes; Dr. Noble, 171; Dr. Gemill, 27; Swiggett, 66; Dr. Smith, 59; Dr. Miller, 110, and Dr. McClelland, 117.

Under the rules of the assembly three names were dropped, leaving the names of Doctors Noble, Swiggett, Miller and McClelland in nomination. On the second count Dr. Noble received 263 votes; Dr. Swiggett, 43; Miller, 102, and Dr. McClelland, 158.

This result left two candidates—Dr. Noble and Dr. McClelland, in the field. Dr. Noble received 403 votes and on motion of Dr. Richard S. Holmes, Rev. Dr. William B. Noble, of California, was declared unanimously elected.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Forty-Second Annual Conference Begins Its Work.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The forty-second general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America began here today in the Sixth United Presbyterian church. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. S. R. Lyon, D. D., president of Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill.

The report of the board of home missions contained statistics showing that progress had been made in the work during the past year, there having been an increase in membership and average attendance. The net gain was 1,378. There had been a marked increase in the number of teachers and scholars in the Sabbath schools, also in the contributions of the congregations. For salaries of ministers and general work of the church the amount raised by the home mission stations was $103,434, an amount which exceeded the expenditures for the work by $15,792. The tendency and effort of the congregations was to become self-supporting, a feature of home mission work, it was stated, that more and more needed to be urged.

The report of the board of church extension showed that the proportion of entirely new work had been greater than in some of the recent years, but it had been found necessary to make grants for some older congregations, because of conditions which seemed to threaten their continued existence. The total receipts, including balance May 1, 1899, were $93,929, and the expenditures $83,885, leaving $10,054 on hand May 1, 1900. Of the 911 congregations in America, 200 reported as not contributing anything to church extension.

The report of the board of freedmen's missions set forth that 14 missions are carried on by the board—three in Virginia, one in North Carolina, five in Tennessee and five in Alabama, with a total membership of 784, a net increase of 106 for the year. There are 13 schools, with an enrollment of 3,024. The 16 Sabbath schools are attended by 3,843 scholars under the care of 138 officers and teachers. The number of missionaries employed is 89. The receipts were $50,510, and the expenditures $49,521.

The report of the statistical clerk showed that, as compared with last year, there had been some advance in all parts of the church. The additions by profession of faith and certificates were larger, the removals fewer, the number of adult baptisms greater and the contributions nearly $100,000 more than in any previous year. But the net increase is still "lamentably small"—only 1.1 per cent of the membership reported. The net increase of all the congregations in America was only 1,226.

BAPTIST MISSION WORK.

Second of a Group of Annual Meetings Held.

DETROIT, May 23.—The second of the group of annual meetings of the various missionary institutions of the Baptist church began today, viz.: that of the American Baptist Home Mission society. The occasion is the sixty-eighth anniversary of that society, which embraces in the scope of the missionary work every state and territory, Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico. The influx of Baptists from various parts of the country was large today. The two-days' session of the home mission society began with a brief address by its president, Stephen Greene, of Newton Center, Mass. T. J. Morgan, of New York, corresponding secretary of the society, sketched the sixty-eighth annual report of the executive board, bringing out the salient features and emphasizing the showing of progress made in the past twenty years. The report showed the present force of 1,807 missionaries and teachers is four times greater than in 1880. During the twenty-year period, the number of schools for colored people have increased from eight to twenty-eight; the number of colored Baptists have expanded from 750,000 to 1,800,000. The society's church edifice work alone shows that more than 1,600 churches have been aided. The annual receipts for 1900 are $680,700. The grand total of receipts from all sources for twenty years is $8,943,700. Special growth was shown in the past year in the educational endowment and annuities funds.

The report of Treasurer Frank B. Hathaway, of New York, for the year ending March 31 last, showed contributions amounting to $229,500, and total receipts of $388,825. The total disbursements were $417,272; cash on hand, $9,643; debt of the society April 1st last, $32,200. After a discussion of the reports the convention committees were appointed by the president.

TIME LIMIT ABOLISHED.

Most Important Work of the M. E. General Conference.

CHICAGO, May 23.—By a vote of 433 to 238, the Methodist general conference today abolished the time limit of pastorates, thus finally disposing of one of the most important questions before the great Methodist body, and doing away with one of the fundamental features of the itinerant system of the denomination. Hereafter, according to the amendment to the discipline, adopted by the conference today, preachers will be appointed annually by the bishops, with no limit on the number of years a pastor may serve one congregation, except the limit imposed by his own ability and popularity with his congregation. He will still be a pilgrim and a stranger, but now may tarry longer than five years.

Fraternal greetings were exchanged with the Presbyterian general assembly now in session at St. Louis.

At the afternoon session Dr. J. M. King submitted a memorial to congress, asking for the passage of an amendment to the constitution of the United States disfranchising all persons practicing polygamy and barring them from the privileges of holding public office. It was read and adopted without discussion.

Dr. Buckley called up a report of the Episcopal committee recommending that Episcopal residences be established at Zurich, Switzerland, and Shanghai, China.

Dr. T. B. Neelly opposed the report on legal grounds. He said the sending of general superintendents into foreign fields was toward ecumenical Methodism. No world-wide ecclesiastical government, he said, could exist without despotism. He offered a substitute leaving the matter of providing general superintendents to the discretion of the board of bishops.

Dr. Mann, of North Germany, wanted the European residence located at Frankfort-on-Main, but the conference rejected the proposition, and concurred in the recommendations of the committee report.

Chairman Shaw called up a report of the committee on book concern, recommending that the book depository be removed from St. Louis to Kansas City, and that the Central Christian Advocate, Omaha Christian Advocate, and the Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate be consolidated.

Delegate Van Treese opposed the change and presented a minority report, but it was tabled.

The majority report was adopted after a spirited debate.

The conference also adopted a report from the committee on book concerns, consolidating the San Francisco Book Depository and the California Christian Advocate. The latter will be allowed a subsidy of $7,200 for the coming quadrennium.

Bishops-elect Moore and Hamilton were tendered an informal reception of the alumni of the Mount Union college, of Ohio, at the Leland hotel tonight. Two hundred persons attended.

Lutheran League Meeting.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.—It was estimated today that there were 1,500 delegates present at the second day's session of the Luthern league. The opening services were conducted by F. A. Harkanft, of Philadelphia. The reports of President E. F. Eilert, of New York; Secretary M. C. Olsen, of Chicago, and Treasurer Cornelius Eckhart, of Washington, were followed by the reports of the executive, literature, publication, finance and World's league committees. After the call of the states, according to the size of their respective organizations, addresses were delivered by E. F. Knubel, of New York, and Elmer Krause, of Leechburg, Pa. The afternoon programme included addresses and the reading of papers. The evening was given up to sectional progress for all Lutheran churches in this city and suburban points.

SHARKS TO HOLD CUBA

REPUBLICAN SENATOR HALE ELECTRIFIES THE SENATE IN A SHARP SPEECH

FRAUDS IN CUBA THE BASIS

BOLDLY ASSERTS THAT MONEY IS BEING USED TO KEEP CUBA FROM THE CUBANS

MR. SPOONER IS ANGERED

Insinuated That Mr. Hale's Talk Is That of a Democrat and Is Spiked by the Man From Maine.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—This was a day of rasping political controversy and oratory in the senate. With the controversy those on the Democratic side of the chamber, anomalous as it may seem, had little to do. With far-seeing senators what is regarded to be the paramount subject of the national campaign was the subject of controversy, discussed by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, and Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin. The former's speech was an answer to a resolution by Mr. Bacon in demanding the investigation of financial affairs in Cuba.

Mr. Platt favored the adoption of the resolution, but deprecated what he declared was a cheap effort to make political capital out of a shameful condition of affairs, which the Republican party needed no prodding to induce it to probe to the bottom.

The speech of Mr. Spooner was a continuation of his address of yesterday on the Philippine question. In its course he became involved in a heated and sensational colloquoy with Mr. Hale (Me.) over the government's conduct of affairs in our insular possessions. It was a remarkable controversy between two of the best-equipped debaters in the senate, and was listened to with profound attention by senators, many representatives and crowded galleries.

Mr. Hale said: "The senator has more confidence than I have in the experiment we are trying today of teaching the people of Cuba honesty and good government. I think we would be better off if we had not taught the Cubans the lesson that has been taught in the last few months."

Mr. Spooner: "What lesson?"

LESSON OF FRAUD.

Mr. Hale: "The lesson of fraud, peculation, cheating, appropriation of revenues, stealing, carnival in every direction of corruption and fraud."

Mr. Spooner (warmly): "It is a little tiresome for me to be called upon on this side of the chamber to reply to a Democratic speech."

Mr. Hale: "I am as good a Republican as the senator from Wisconsin. I do not recognize any party obligations that compel me to consent to the proposition that everything has gone right in Cuba."

Mr. Spooner: "Nobody pretends it."

Mr. Hale: "I do not think the experiment has been a success. I would vote tomorrow to withdraw from Cuba and leave that people to establish and set up and maintain their own government. The time will come when Republicans will be glad when we get out of this thing without worse things happening than are now."

"What does the senator mean," demanded Mr. Spooner, "when he speaks in general terms of a carnival of fraud and corruption?"

"I mean the things disclosed. A bill of particulars has been filed already. It is not the administration at fault. It is a natural cause. There never has been an instance of setting up a supreme government in a colony or dependency that has not been attacked with precisely the things that we have seen in Cuba. Congress is much at fault. The administration is not at fault. The administration has selected men who are believed to be good men. We went into it with utter confidence, believing it was an easy thing. I voted against the Paris treaty because I believed colonial dependencies would result in precisely what has happened. I am glad to see the administration is trying to defend it, but I do not want anybody to say it is an unexpected thing."

Mr. Spooner: "So far as anything I have said is concerned the senator's remarks are, in the language of Shakespeare, 'A bolt of nothing, shot at nothing.' We went to war to free Cuba. Have we done Cuba and the Cubans no kindness by pouring millions of our money and spreading the blood of our soldiers in order to drive out Spanish tyranny forever from Cuba? Has the senator any suspicion in his mind or in his heart that the pledge made in the resolution passed by congress as to the temporary character of our occupation in Cuba is not to be kept?"

TO KEEP CUBA.

Mr. Hale—I have very grave suspicions. I think there are very powerful influences in this country, largely located in New York city, largely speculative and connected with money-making enterprises that are determined that we shall never give up Cuba. I think that the time will never come unless something earnest and drastic is done by congress that the last soldier of the United States will be withdrawn from Cuban soil. I do not think the president favors holding Cuba. I discovered very powerful influences, commercial, mercantile, money and political, that are opposed to our ever withdrawing from Cuba. I take up the newspapers that are foremost in the large cities and I find every day intimation and hints that we are never to withdraw from Cuba.

Mr. Spooner—If I were inclined to doubt for one moment the United States government will seasonably withdraw from Cuba I should be ashamed of the government and ashamed of its action.

Mr. Hale—That assurance from the senator more than repays me for all I have said. I shall count on him in the future.

Mr. Spooner—To say that the senator will count on me in the future is little less than an insult. This is a government of honor and it is a people of honor. When the senator expresses a fear that the people's desire to keep the pledge of this government will be allowed to slumber at the voice of commercialism, he degrades the people and underestimates their integrity. What have we done for Cuba? Since the morning stars first sang together in the heavens and looked down upon people, what have we done for Cuba? As rapidly as may be done in good faith, not being hurried by demagogry in violation of national honor, by insinuation and venal politics in a presidential election, this administration is going forward to redeem to its utmost the pledge to Cuba. We have given the best government to the people of Cuba thus far they have ever had. Every man's life is safe in Cuba, eery woman's honor is safe in Cuba. Death and tyranny and starvation have gone forever out of Cuba. Of course, there may have been peculations in Cuba. Everybody is ashamed of it. But in no government ever instituted has there been no fraud. No one can ever point to the Teller resolution and say in truth that was a legislative lie.

Mr. Hale—I hope so.

Mr. Spooner—The senator need not hope so. He should know so.

In reply to Mr. Spooner's defense of this government's action in Cuba, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) declared that "our agents on the island were carpetbaggers and the sooner they get out the better."

"Oh," replied Mr. Spooner, "if the senator from South Carolina finds a carpetbagger in heaven when he gets there, he will proceed to go to the other place."

"I certainly will," replied Mr. Tillman.

OLEOMARGARINE QUESTION.

The oleomargarine question, which has been the question of controversy before the house committee, reached a decisive stage today, when the subcommittee having the measure in charge reported a substitute for the pending Grout bill. The latter bill is practically prohibitory, taxing oleomargarine 10 cents a pound. The substitute proposed additional safeguards against the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine for butter. The main provisions are that oleomargarine and like compounds shall be put up in one and two-pound packages only; that each print shall have in large indented letters the word "oleomargarine;" the print shall then be wrapped in paper bearing the printed word "oleomargarine" outside of this package the revenue stamp shall be wrapped. Retailers are not allowed to break packages, nor to sell anything but the original one or two-pound packages. The report was read to the full committee and consideration went over until tomorrow.

ANTI-CANTEEN BILL.

The anti-canteen bill, which has attracted widespread attention and against which the military authorities recently reported, was ordered favorably reported by the house committee on military affairs today, with an amendment which will exclude liquor from the capitol and other public buildings. The bill reported is known as the Bowersock bill, and applies to premises used "for military purposes." These words were struck out, making the bill apply to "any premises used or owned by the United States."

REVENUE RULING.

Commissioner Wilson, of the internal revenue bureau, has held that bank checks issued by clerks of United States and state courts, by direction or authority of the court, are exempt from taxation.

TO ADJOURN JUNE 6.

House So Resolves After Adopting Extradition Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The house today passed, without division, the extradition bill framed by the judiciary committee, but only after a debate in which considerable political rancor was aroused. There was no division of sentiment as to duty of congress ot pass a bill to permit the extradition of Neeley, but the Democrats objected to the language of the bill, which covered "any foreign country or territory or part thereof occupied by the United States." The Democrats wanted the bill to apply specifically to Cuba, contending that the broader language assumed the possibilities of further acquisitions by the United States of a character similar to that of Cuba.

A motion to recommit, with instructions to change the language, was defeated by a strict party vote.

The house also adopted the resolution to allow the committee on ways and means to sit during the recess of congress for the purpose of framing a bill for the reduction of the war revenues, and the resolution for an adjournment sine die June 6.

The Democrats insisted that congress should reduce the war taxes at the present session, but Mr. Payne, the majority leader, said the treasury figures showed that the refunding of the bonds now going on would practically wipe out the surplus for this fiscal year. He contended that it would be unsafe to reduce the taxes at this time.

Mr. Richardson, minority leader, announced that he was in favor of the total repeal of the war tax on beer.

OFFICERS SELECTED.

Principal Work Before Charities and Corrections Conference.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 23.—The forenoon session of the conference of charities and corrections was devoted to a discussion of state boards and state commissions. L. G. Kinne, chairman of the board of control in Iowa, discussed the work in his state. Rev. Samuel Smith, of St. Paul, presented a paper on state boards.

The following officers have been elected: President, John M. Glenn, Baltimore, Md.; vice presidents, Daniel C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins university; T. J. Charlton, Plainfield, Ind.; Michael Heyman, New Orleans; general secretary, Hastings H. Hart, Chicago; treasurer, Alfred O. Crosier, Grand Rapids, Mich., official reporter and editor, Isabel C. Barrows, Dorchester, Mass.

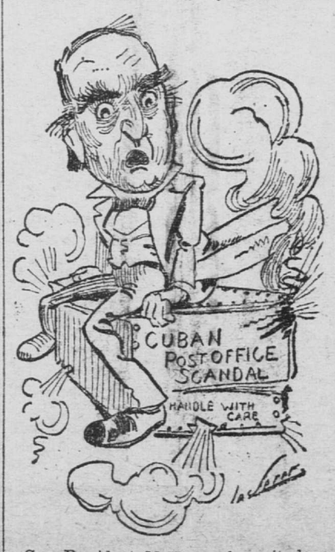
Among the assistant secretaries elected was Grace Johnston, of Red Wing, Minn.

SAYS IT WAS IRREGULAR.

Mr. Finley on the Attempt to Have Him Extradited.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—W. S. Taylor, former governor of Kentucky and C. S. Finley, wanted at Frankfort, on a charge of complicity in the Goebel assassination, continue here. Finley makes the contention that the present requisition issued for him by Gov. Beckham is illegal. The detective who brought the requisition here left Kentucky some time before the United States supreme court declared Beckham governor, and Finley contends that Beckhom's signature was affixed before he was governor in reality.

THAT BURNING QUESTION.



Can President McKinley keep it down until after election?
—Chicago Chronicle.

ARE NEAR THE FRONTIER

LORD ROBERTS' FORCES PUSHING ON TOWARD THE RHENOSTER RIVER

CAVALRY HAS ALREADY CROSSED

TWELVE THOUSAND BOERS IN FULL RETREAT FROM THE ADVANCING BRITONS

PRAISE FOR THE CANADIANS

They Did Necessary Service in Fighting Before Mafeking—Details of How the Place Was Relieved.

LONDON, May 23.—Lord Roberts is drawing near to the frontier of the Transvaal. His infantry masses are 33 miles north of Kroonstad, at the Rhenoster river. Some thousands of cavalry are already across the river. The Boers are retiring toward the Vaal, with their heavy baggage. They are reported from Pretoria as already across that river. Twelve thousand men and 14 guns compose the retreating army. Trains continue to run from Veronnigeing, at the Vaal, to Pretoria.

The foreign engineers assert that Pretoria is able to stand a year's seige. According to advices from Lourenzo Marques the Pretoria fortifications are described as complete, but Johannesburg has not yet been placed entirely in a state of defense. The Transvaal government's war chest has been removed to Lydenburg.

Foreigners continue to leave the republic. The Dutch cruiser Friedland is at Delagoa Bay, so it is reported, to furnish an asylum to the fleeing Hollanders and passage to Europe.

The Boer forces continue to dwindle. Some of the correspondents assert that probably about 24,000 of the hardiest fighters yet remain, although there are detached parties in various parts of the Transvaal.

One of the curious pieces of gossip sent from Lourenzo Marques is that several women tried to sjambok President Kruger, who was rescued by his body guard. He rarely leaves the presidency now, but works incessantly, holding councils at daybreak and during the night. It was stated at Pretoria Sunday that the British prisoners will be moved from Pretoria.

CANADIANS PRAISED.

Mafeking dispatches continue to pour into London, detailing events preceding the relief. It appears that the Canadian artillery, Maj. Endon's seven guns, did splendid work. Some of them assert that the Canadians did "absolutely essential work in the fighting."

About 7 in the evening of the day before the relief after Col. Mahon and Col. Plumer had defeated the Boers nine miles from Mafeking, Maj. Davis and nine scouts entered the town. The Boers were then retreating. At 4 on the following morning 1,000 men, including the Canadians, arrived. With them were twenty wagon loads of food, which was received with wild demonstrations.

The armored train and a detachment then pushed forward to Gametree fort, the scene of the unsuccessful sortie in December. The Boers had evacuated it on the east. They were pursued, and the correspondent describing these facts Thursday evening closes his dispatch thus:

"We caught up with the retreating Boers, and have them now surrounded."

FIGHTING WAS FIERCE.

Lady Sarah Wilson has managed to get through a message from Mafeking, dated Thursday, announcing the entry of the relief column. She says:

"The fighting before the relief was very hard. A severe struggle proceeded yesterday (May 16) from 2 p. m. until dusk. The Boers were forced slowly to retreat, contesting every inch. At sunset they still held the last position.

"Col. Mahon entered the town in the brilliant moonlight. The Boers were as tired out as we were, and they never guessed that an attempt would be made to force an entry before morning. Therefore their surprise was complete. They deserted their laagers, leaving a lot of food, which was divided up among the people of Mafeking."

A Daily Telegraph correspondent, describing the marching of the relief column, says.

"On the morning before the little force started from Kimberley, Gen. Hunter wrote to Col. Mahon: 'This is the most dashing exploit of the war. Every man in the column has been specially selected. I wish you God-speed.'

MAXIM FIRE TOLD.

"The action opened at 1 p. m. Wednesday, with Maxim fire, and this soon told upon the enemy who surrounded us, but who had not hindered the forward march. The value of the Boer methods of warfare, when used in flat country, may be estimated by this action. Little cover was afforded the enemy, with the result that they fled as soon as our guns were turned upon them. The fight raged most fiercely on the left, but our guns soon silenced the enemy, who were seen flying in all directions. Those on the left flank, finding that their comrades in front had abandoned their positions, ran helter-skelter."

TROUBLE FOR DR. LEYDS.

Dr. Leyds, according to the Brussels' correspondent of the Daily Express, has quarreled with the Transvaal government. A representative of President Kruger is alleged to have demanded an explanation regarding the £500,000 ($2,500,000), which has passed Dr. Leyds' hands. Dr. Leyds is said to have replied that the money had all been expended, and expressed indignation when asked for an itemized statement. President Kruger's emissary is described as showing to Dr. Leyds certain ante-war letters in which Germany and France said they would intervene, and Dr. Ledys, according to this account, grabbed the documents and threw them into the fire, having a bodily struggle with the emissary. These alleged incidents are cited to explain the recent reserve of Dr. Leyds.

WILD WITH JOY.

A dispatch from Mafeking, dated May 17, the first message except Col. Baden-Powell's dispatch forwarded since the relief of the town, says the place was wild with joy, that many people wept as they greeted their deliverers, and that the scene as the troops traversed the streets baffled description.

LORD ROBERTS' REPORT.

The war office, late this evening, published the following from Lord Roberts:

"South bank of the Rhenoster river, May 23, 1:30 p. m.—We found, on arrival here this morning, that the enemy had fled during the night. They had occupied a strong position on the north bank of the river, which had been carefully entrenched, but they did not think it advisable to defend it when they heard that Ian Hamilton's force was at Heilbron and that our cavalry, which had crossed the Rhenoster some miles lower down the stream, was threatening their right and rear.

"The bridge over the Rhenoster, several culverts and some miles of the railway were destroyed.

"Ian Hamilton's force drove the Boers under Ret Dewet before them from Lindley to Heilborn. The passage of the Rhenoster was strongly disputed. Our loss might have been heavy but for a well concocted plan, which brought Smith-Dorrien's brigade on the enemy's flank just at the right moment.

"The officer commanding at Boshof reports that upwards of 350 Free Staters have surrendered the last few days and that they have given up 300 rifles, 100 horses and a large amount of ammunition.

"Kelly-Kenny reports that three companies of yeomanry who were sent to repair the telegraph line and clear the country between Bloemfontein and Boshof, have returned to Bloemfontein, having performed the duty exceedingly well."

BADEN-POWELL'S REPORT.

The war office issues a dispatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Honingspruit, May 22, announcing the receipt by him of the following message from Maj. Gen. Baden-Powell:

"Mafeking, May 17.—I am happy to inform you that Mafeking was successfully relieved today. The northern and southern columns joined hands on May 15, and attacked the enemy yesterday and after a small engagement, entirely defeated them with loss. The British casualties were three killed and twenty-two wounded.

"The relieving force marched into Mafeking at 9 this morning, and the relief and defense forces combined and moved out and attacked the enemy's head laager. We shelled them out and nearly captured Snyman, and took one gun, a flag and a large amount of ammunition, stores, etc. Five dead and fifteen wounded Boers were found. The enemy appears to be retreating in all directions except one commando, which is lying low, possibly to cover the retreat of the remainder.

"Capt. MacLaren and Corporal Murray were found in the Boer hospital. They are doing well. The townspeople and the garrison of Mafeking are heartily grateful for their relief."

Lord Roberts' dispatch further says:

"Ian Hamilton reached Heilbron this morning, after a series of engagements with a Boer force, under Dewet, who is retiring before him. Broadwood has captured fifteen Boer wagons. There have been seventy-five casualties in Hamilton's force to yesterday evening. We marched here this morning."

BADEN-POWELL MODEST.

Referring to the requests of newspapers for messages, Baden-Powell looked embarrassed, and said:

"These chaps have got an exaggerated idea of the importance of my personality. I look upon myself as the figurehead of the good ship Mafeking. It has been her stout canvas and shape and her brave hull that really shoved the ship along, and brought her safely through the stormy cruise. So, whenever I read nice things people say of me, I take it that they are said inasmuch as I am the head representative of the garrison."

FIGHTING AT HEILBRON.

HEILBRON, Tuesday, May 22.—Fighting has been in progress since Sunday, when three British divisions started to sweep the country as far as Bethlehem. Yesterday the Boers attacked the British, but were driven off. Today, after a slight rear guard action, Col. Broadwood arrived with cavalry in front of the town, having attacked the commando, which held the railway, and drove it headlong, capturing thirteen wagons and taking a number of prisoners.

The burghers are hastening to surrender their arms. President Steyn is at Frankfort.

GEN. FRENCH ADVANCES.

HONGSPRUIT, Orange Free State, May 22.—Gen. French has crossed the Rhenoster river, northwest of here. This movement, combined with Gen. Ian Hamilton's occupation of Heilbron, renders the Boer position twenty miles in the British front untenable. The latest reports, however, received say the burghers are perpared to make a strong resistance and possess fifteen guns. Fifteen prisoners were taken today.

GEN. WARREN'S CAMPAIGN.

DOUGLAS, Cape Colony, May 22.—A force under Gen. Warren, consisting of mounted infantry, imperial yeomanry and two guns of the Canadian artillery, left Rooi Pan, Cape Colony, on the night of May 20, and marched in two columns under Cols. Hughes and Spence. Nothing was seen of the Boers until the British were within two miles of Douglas when a few shells from the Canadian artillery sent the burghers in full retreat towards Douglas. Col. Hughes' column advanced in skirmishing order and, after lengthy exchange of shots, the Boers fled, leaving their laager and a quantity of stores and ammunition. Again today 200 Boers opened a hot fire on a detachment of yeomanry and the Canadian artillery repeated their excellent practice and compelled the enemy to retire.

MANY BOERS SURRENDER.

KIMBERLEY, May 22.—About 800 Boers have surrendered at Vryburg (north of Kimberley, and a little more than half way between that place and Mafeking). The road is all clear from Mafeking and all opposition in this district is practically ended.

LAST FIGHT AT MAFEKING.

Dramatic Recital of the Capture of Commandant Eloff.

MAFEKING, May 18.—The whole town is animated with a keen sense of exultation over yesterday's victory which was complete, decisive and far reaching. The military position, shortly after sunrise, was extraordinary. All the outlying works of the town were intact, the

Continued on Fourth Page.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Showers.

1—British Pushing Forward.
To Consider Presbyterian Creed.
Cuban Frauds Arraigned.
Kansas Democratic Convention.

2—McCardy Starts Off Well.
Civic League for Millspaugh.
Veterans' Talks to Pupils.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.

4—Editorial.
Washington Gossip.

5—Sporting Page.

6—News of Railroads.
Popular Wants.

7—Markets of the World.
Chicago July Wheat, 67 1-8c.
Bar Silver, 60c.
Stocks More Active.

8—News of Courts.
Plan for Summer Work.

DID NOT NAME THE MAN

BUT KANSAS DEMOCRATS HINTED AT SELECTION OF MR. TOWNE AT KANSAS CITY

FAVORED CHICAGO PLATFORM

URGED THAT MR. BRYAN'S RUNNING MATE BE A STEADFAST ADVOCATE OF IT

GOLD DEMOCRATS CONFER

Action of the Democrats at Kansas City Will Decide Whether They Will Place a Ticket in the Field.

WICHITA, Kan., May 23.—The Kansas Democrats, in state convention here today, selected delegates to the Kansas City convention, and instructed them for Bryan. The resolutions bid the delegates not only to support Bryan for president, but also to support for vice president a man who is not only now, but was in 1896, in full sympathy with the Chicago platform. Six delegates were selected at large: J. H. Jones, of Marion county; David Overmeyer, of Shawnee; James N. Fike, of Thomas; John O. Atwood, of Leavenworth; Dr. C. W. Brandenburg, of Marshall, and H. W. Stewart, of Sedgewick. John F. Rowe, of Neosho; A. T. Rogers, of Mitchell; E. T. Hackney, of Sumner; J. M. Davis, of Bourbon; Early Blackshere, of Chase, and Harry McMillan, of Ottawa, were elected alternates at large. Resolutions were adopted, in part, as follows:

"We, the Democrats of Kansas, in delegate convention assembled, hereby renew our allegiance to the immoral principles of human rights enunciated by Jefferson, defended by Jackson, and, in their latest and best form, incorporated in the Democratic national platform of 1896. We announce unqualified approval of every principle embodied in that platform, and here reiterate the doctrine therein announced that the American people should have a distinctively American system of finance, which, like our other governmental functions, should be forever free from foreign entanglements, domination or influence; that congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and has no right to surrender to the national banks the people's prerogative to control the volume of the currency; that we are opposed to gold monometallism, as a British policy, un-American and anti-American, and that we favor the immediate restoration of bimetallism as it existed in our financial system prior to the demonetization act of 1873.

"We believe in the theory of voluntary self-government, upon which this republic is founded, and as a shining example of which it has influenced the world for a century. We want no modification of that theory by imperialistic construction. We want neither foreign subjects nor citizens, nor imperialistic colonial government, knowing that no country can endure an empire abroad and a republic at home. We adhere to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine and the warnings of the fathers against entangling foreign alliances and world politics. We insist that we cannot make citizens of Malays without corrupting our citizenship, nor can we hold them subjects without destroying our form of government. We are against militarism, with its costly and corrupting standing armies, a burden to the taxpayers, the forerunners of compulsory military service and conscription, and the unfailing instrument in the overthrow of every country in history.

"The Republican party has secretly and stealthily aided every scheme by which European bondholders and their American allies have manipulated the financial interest of this country in their interest and against the interests of the people. It has allowed manufacturers to take part of the earnings of consumers, through a protective tariff system, until they have grown into giant trusts that defy the law and organize by the hundreds without molestation or protest from the present administration. We demand relief from this odious tariff system by the enforcement of the federal laws against trusts, by throwing open to foreign competition, through the enlargement of the free list, every business managed by a trust, and by the enactment and rigid enforcement of drastic anti-trust laws in Kansas."

GOLD DEMOCRATS CONFER.

Their Action Will Be Influenced by Kansas City Programme.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—The Gold Democrats, of Indiana, held an important conference here today to determine their position in the coming national campaign. Leaders today say the purpose to nominate a national Gold Democratic ticket will be influenced by the course of the Kansas City convention. If no concessions are made, a national ticket will be put in the field. The gold men have assurances that free silver will not be indorsed by the coming Indiana Democratic convention.

Resolutions adopted will declare that free silver is not a dead issue, and that it is every Democrat's duty to fight Bryan. Of the administration the resolutions say:

"For principles in which we believe to be McKinleyism, we have nothing but abhorrence. The flowering of Hannaism and spoilism, thievery and corruption recently unearthed in the Cuban administration, make it impossible, as it seems to us for any Democrat to support Mr. McKinley."

It is probable a national conference will be called later.

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

State Reports the Chief Feature of the Day.

DES MOINES, Io., May 23—State reports were the chief feature of the third day's session of the national congress of mothers. Reports of state regents from New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Virginia, District of Columbia, Texas, Utah, Tennessee and Nebraska were presented regarding the progress of the work of organizing mothers' clubs, and were followed by discussions as to the best methods.

At noon the Women's Press club tendered the delegates a reception, and in the afternoon Dr. Leartes Connor, of Detroit, Mich., and Hon Henry Sabin, of Des Moines, presented papers on child training.

At 4 o'clock the delegates were taken for a drive through the city parks by the Women's club. No election of officers will take place this year. The chief interest of the congress is centered in the election of the city for holding the next congress. Milwaukee, Chicago, Indianapolis, Boston and Philadelphia are in the field.

Operative Millers Meet.

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—The fifth annual convention of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America was called to order here today by President A. J. Weinel, of St. Louis. There are nearly 300 members in attendance. Sessions will be held daily till Saturday. An interesting feature of the convention is an exhibit of 500 samples of cereals from all parts of the world.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE