Morning Oregonian.

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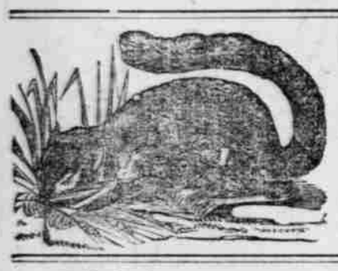

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WHERE HE STANDS

Bryan's Platform Given Out at Lincoln.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS MET

Delegates to the National Convention Instructed for Bryan—Populists Took the Same Action.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—In effect, William J. Bryan announced tonight to the Democratic party and to the Nation at large the platform which he considers best for the Democratic party, and practically upon which he desires to stand, if nominated at the Kansas City convention.

The platform, which was adopted by the Nebraska Democracy with the greatest enthusiasm, reaffirms the Chicago platform, declares for "sixteen to one," opposes a large standing army, denounces the action of the Republican party on the Puerto Rican tariff bill, declares against trusts and "imperialism," and favors the choice of United States Senators by popular vote. The platform is practically the creation of Mr. Bryan. He did not write it personally, but he was consulted concerning it, and before it was read to the convention, he had approved it throughout.

The platform adopted by the Populist convention was substantially the same as that adopted by the Democrats. It differs somewhat in form, but conflicts in no essential point.

Both conventions today were enthusiastic for Bryan to the last degree, and every mention of his name was greeted with cheers of delight and approval. Instructions were given to both delegations to stand for Mr. Bryan in the Kansas City and Sioux Falls conventions.

The Democratic convention was called to order at 8:15 by James Dahlman, chairman of the State Democratic Committee. He announced that Thomas J. Nolan had been elected temporary chairman. Mr. Nolan took the chair, and after being presented to the convention, made a short address. The temporary organization was made permanent.

The Democratic Platform.

The committee on resolutions presented the following report, which was adopted amid great enthusiasm:

"We, the Democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm and indorse, in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit, the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago, in 1896.

"We favor amendments to the Federal Constitution, specially authorizing an income tax and providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

"We oppose Government by injunction and the blacklist, and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes.

"We observe with approval the support given by Democrats throughout the country to the movement looking toward the municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

"We favor the principle of the initiative and referendum wherever it can be applied.

"We are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers and to their dependants; we believe that names upon the pension rolls should not be arbitrarily dropped, and we believe, as stated in the last National platform, that the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

"We are in favor of the immediate construction and fortification of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States.

"We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding and extortion-inviting measure, skillfully devised for the purpose of giving to a few favors which they do not deserve, and of placing upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

"We welcome the opportunity offered this year to take the Federal Government out of the hands of the Republican party, which has abandoned American ideas and Americans ideals, and at the command of corporate wealth has plotted against the financial independence of the Nation, has menaced the industrial independence of the individual, and now contemplates the nullification of the Declaration of American Independence.

"We pledge ourselves to wage an unceasing warfare against all the trusts—the money trust, the industrial trust, and the international landgrabbing trust.

"Instead of a system which would chain our Nation to the gold standard and compel it to participate in disturbances which come to Europe, we demand an American financial system, made by the American people for themselves, to be secured by the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. The Republican Administration has admitted the gold standard to be unsatisfactory by appointing a commission to solicit foreign aid in restoring the double standard, and a Republican Congress, even while trying to make the gold standard permanent, has confessed judgment against the standard by attempting to revive the delusive hope of international bimetalism. Instead of the system favored by the Republican party, under which National banks are to be permitted to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own profit, we reiterate our demand for that financial system which recognizes the Government's sovereign right to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and we demand the retirement of National bank notes as rapidly as greenbacks can be substituted for them.

"We believe that private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable, and we condemn the National Administration for its failure to enforce the present law against the trusts or to recommend a more effective law. We favor a state constitution which will prohibit the organization of a monopoly within the state, and also prevent a monopoly organized elsewhere from doing business within the state; but we further believe that Congress should supplement the efforts of the state by legislation which will require every corporation before engaging in interstate commerce, to show that it has no water in its stock, and that it has neither attempted in the past nor is attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise.

"In its platform of 1860, the Republican party declared that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution (viz., that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that governments are instituted to secure their rights; and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed) is essential to the preservation of Republican institutions, but the Republican party under its present leadership is endangering the preservation of Republican institutions by placing the dollar above the man in the construction of government, and by violating the principles that it once declared to be essential.

"We condemn the Puerto Rico tariff bill recently passed by a Republican House of Representatives as a bold and open violation of the Nation's organic laws, and a flagrant breach of good faith.

"We assert that the Constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an Executive or a Congress, created and limited by the Constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond that Constitution and in violation of it. Believing that a nation cannot long endure half-republic and half-empire, we oppose wars of conquest and colonial possessions.

"The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without endangering our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert a republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference as it has for nearly a century given protection to the Republics of Central and South America. We favor the expansion of trade by every legitimate and peaceful means, but we are opposed to purchasing trade at the cannon's mouth with human blood; neither do we believe that trade secured and held by force is worth the price that must be paid for it. We are in favor of extending the Nation's influence, but we believe that that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

"We oppose militarism. It imposes upon the people an unnecessary burden, and is a constant menace. A small standing army and a well-equipped state militia are sufficient in time of peace; in time of war the citizen soldier should be a republic's defense.

"We believe, with Jefferson, in peace, comfort and honest friendship with all nations, and entangling alliance with none. Nation should, in its dealings or doctrine advocated in some quarters that this National should, in its dealings, or diplomacy, show partiality toward any of the European nations.

"Not because of hostility to England, but believing in the principles of a republic, and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the theory of monarchy, we sympathize with the Boers in their heroic effort to preserve their national integrity. The failure of Republican leaders, who, four years ago expressed sympathy for the Cuban patriots, to feel an interest in the struggle of the Dutch in South Africa, shows the paralyzing influence of the imperial policy to which the Administration is now endeavoring to commit this country."

While the committee on resolutions was out, Richard Metcalf, of Omaha; W. D. Oldham, of Kearney; W. H. Thompson, of Grand Island, and A. G. Tibbets, of Lincoln, were chosen as delegates-at-large to the National convention, at Kansas City.

While the convention was in the midst of a hot row over the choice of alternates to the delegates-at-large, Mr. Bryan appeared in the hall. The sight of him put a stop to all business, and the delegates went wild as he mounted the platform.

Bryan's Speech.

Mr. Bryan's speech dealt almost entirely with the three questions which he has been discussing in various parts of the country—the money question, the trust question and imperialism. He charged the Republican party with practicing a deliberate fraud upon the voters in 1896 by holding out the hope of international bimetalism when the leaders neither expected nor desired the restoration of the double standard, either by independent action or by international agreement. He denounced the currency feature of the financial bill, and said the Republican party had never, in a campaign, advocated the retirement of the greenbacks, and that it would not be able to defend that bill before the country. He said that a National bank currency, secured by Government bonds, could not be a permanent settlement of the currency question, unless we have a permanent and increasing National bank circulation. On the trust question, he reiterated his condemnation of the Republican party, saying:

"The trust is so bad a thing that the President felt it necessary to denounce trusts in his message last year; but he did not recommend a remedy. The trust portion of his message might be condensed as follows: 'The trusts are bad; for the life of me I don't know what to do about them. I hope somebody knows more than I do and will suggest something.' A Republican Congress listened to the reading of the message and then proceeded to establish a paper money trust, which gives to the people a larger chance of injury and to the banks a larger opportunity for profit than any other trust in existence."

He said the Republican party was powerless to interfere with the trusts because the leading Republicans were connected with the trusts, and the party had to rely upon the trust combinations to carry on the coming campaign. He presented and defended the remedy which he suggested at the anti-trust meeting in Chicago last fall.

Taking up the Philippine question, he referred first to the Puerto Rico bill, and said:

"The desire to impose import duties on goods coming from Puerto Rico compelled the Republican party to disclose its imperialistic tendencies. This bill has aroused a storm of protest from Republicans in public and in private life. But why should any Republican be surprised that imperialism means that the people brought under the flag are not to share in the guarantees of the Constitution.

"It is amazing that Republicans have contemplated the permanent acquisition of the Philippine Islands without stopping to consider the future status of the Filipinos. Are the Filipinos to be citizens? Are they to be allowed to come to the United States with their Oriental methods of living to compete with American labor? What good does it do to exclude a few Chinese and then bring in, by force, 8,000,000 of Filipinos? Are the Filipinos to expect to participate in our elections? Is a Presidential contest to be determined by the returns from the Philippine Islands? Are the questions which concern our own people to be decided some day by the Senators or Representatives in Congress from the Philippine Islands? And if the Filipinos are not to be citizens, are we going to change our Constitution so as to hold them in a perpetual state of vassalage? Can we expect anything but their hatred so long as we pursue them with carpet-bag Governors?

"The Republicans have studiously avoided a discussion of the Philippine question. They have opposed the consideration of that question by the cry that nothing could be done until the insurrection was put down. The Puerto Rico tariff bill, however, gives us some idea of the treatment which the Filipinos may expect, and Professor Schurman, one of the President's commissioners, says that this bill will arouse suspicion in the minds of the Filipinos as to their future condition.

"The only settlement of the Philippine question consistent with American interests and American principles is the settlement proposed by the Democrats in the Senate before the war broke out in the Philippines, namely, a declaration of the Nation's purpose to give the Filipinos in-

(Concluded on Second Page.)

RELIEF OF MAFEKING

Semi-Officially Announced in London.

CONCENTRATION AT KROONSTAD

Buller With 25,000 Men About to Attempt to Force Biggarsberg Range —Gatacre at Springfontein.

LONDON, March 20, 4 A. M.—The war office has had no news up to this hour confirming the report of the relief of Mafeking, but George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, replying to a private inquiry in the lobby of the House of Commons about midnight, smilingly said: "I think it is all right."

The Free-Staters seemingly have not quite collapsed. They are in considerable force around Smithfield, though much dispirited. A British spy from Rouxville reports that Commandant Olivier and a commando are going to Kroonstad. The agents he left behind are using desperate means to raise recruits, commandeering British-Boers under penalty of death.

Kroonstad, where the Boers are concentrating, is 30 miles from Bloemfontein. It is surrounded by a country of hills and jungles.

General Gatacre is now resting at Springfontein, preliminary to joining Lord Roberts.

General Buller's hill work before Ladysmith has given him an experience which is about to be used in forcing the Biggarsberg Range. It is believed that 25,000 of his 40,000 men are about to engage General Botha's force, and the next news of fighting will probably come from Natal.

The leaders of the Afrikanderbund are circulating a petition in Cape Colony asking the Imperial Government not to take away the independence of the Boers.

Thirty-two thousand additional troops for South Africa are now at sea.

Canadians at Carnarvon.

CARNARVON, Cape Colony, March 19.—The Canadian Mounted Rifles, under Colonel Herchiner, and the Canadian Artillery, commanded by Colonel Drury, have arrived here with a contingent of Yeomanry. The presence of this force here has had an excellent effect in the district. It is said that a large force of insurgents is in the vicinity of Van Wyck's Viel.

Milner Leaves Cape Town.

LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Monday, March 19, says that Sir Alfred Milner and his private secretary left Cape Town that evening by a special train. The dispatch does not indicate Sir Alfred's destination, and there is a possibility that he going north on a peace mission.

Prisoner Schiel Caused Trouble.

CAPE TOWN, March 19.—Owing to the quarrelsomeness of Colonel Schiel, the German officer in charge of the Boer artillery, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Eland's Laagte, he has been removed from the prisoners' camp to a transport.

Applications for the War Loan.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Commons today the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the total number of applications for the war loan was 29,800, and that the subscriptions were £235,500,000. The largest application, he added, was for £10,000,000.

Ordered to Esquimalt.

OTTAWA, March 19.—Orders have been sent out from the Militia Department to send the company recently organized on the Pacific Coast to go to Halifax for garrison duty, to Esquimalt instead.

General White Ill at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Sunday, March 18.—General White, the defender of Ladysmith, has arrived here, but is too ill to permit of a public reception being given in his honor.

NEW BANK NOTES.

Circulation Increasing Under the New Law.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Controller of the Currency Dawes and his force are working hard to meet the demands for new bank notes and the transfer of one class of bonds in place of another to secure circulation. The National bank notes issued for six days of last week were $5,641,960, and those destroyed were only $1,138,330. The net result was to increase the circulation Saturday to $257,098,687. This in an increase of $10,000,000 since January 31 and $7,500,000 since February 28. A considerable part of the increase in circulation is due to the orders which are pouring in upon the Treasury for circulation to par of bonds already pledged as the basis of circulation. The sum of $2,000,000 in new bank notes was shipped by the Controller Saturday, of which all but $200,000 was for banks raising their circulation to par. The circulation secured by bonds now stands at $219,311,712, and that secured by deposits of lawful money and in process of retirement at $37,886,975.

The various transfers of bonds by the banks, with withdrawals in some cases to take advantage of market prices, have had the effect of anticipating the legal limit of $3,000,000 per month for the withdrawal of circulation. The March account has been filled and the April account has been overdrawn to the amount of $2,150,100. The bonds cannot be withdrawn by the banks any faster than the law permits the retirement of the circulation.

It is not believed by the Treasury officials, in spite of the slight flurry which is taking place among the banks, that any large increase of bank-note circulation will occur as the result of the refunding operations.

Bond Refunding.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The total amount of gold bonds turned into the Treasury today in exchange for the new 2 per cent bonds was $27,000,000, making the total up to date $77,000,000. Of the entire amount, all but $2,863,800 was on behalf of National banks which will have the bonds on deposit to secure circulation or public deposits or both.

CONTRACT ANNULLED.

Unsatisfactory Work Being Done on San Pedro Breakwater.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 19.—Captain J. J. Meyler, the engineer in charge of the Government work on San Pedro Harbor, received notification this afternoon that his recommendation to the Department that the contract with the firm of Heldmeyer & Neu be annulled had been accepted by the Department. The contract was let to Heldmeyer & Neu, of Chicago. Mr. Neu was killed here shortly after the work was begun, in a tally-ho accident, and Mr. Heldmeyer has since carried on the work, though in a desultory way. There has never been a month since the work was begun when as much rock was dumped on the breakwater as the contract called for. Mr. Heldmeyer is understood to be on his way from Chicago to this city. The notification to Captain Meyler comes from Brigadier-General J. M. Wilson.

CONFESSION OF GOLDEN.

He Is Said to Have Given the Name of Goebel's Assassin.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 19.—A telephone message from Winchester, 18 miles from this city, says that F. W. Golden, alleged to have made an incriminating statement with reference to the Goebel murder, is in Winchester at the hotel. He refuses to see any one. The Goebel men are keeping a strict watch on his movements. He is not registered at the hotel. It is reported that he is in conference with the Goebel men at Winchester. An unconfirmed rumor there tonight is that he has given the name of the man who he says shot Goebel.

Alleged Proof of a Conspiracy.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—T. C. Campbell, who has been employed by the brothers of the late William Goebel to assist the commonwealth's attorneys in the prosecution of the assassins of Mr. Goebel, was here today, fresh from a conference with his assistants at Lexington, Ky. In conversation Mr. Campbell said that, so far as now known, the assassin is not yet arrested. He added that the assassin would be arrested whenever a force of 3000 armed men could be had to go to a certain county in Eastern Kentucky. He said further that the attorneys for the commonwealth claim to have proof to establish a conspiracy for the assassination, but he made the assertion that this conspiracy was not charged against the Republican leaders, but against what is known as the "anti-Goebel party." He further said it includes men who were officials prior to the late election, and men who thought they became officials after the late election.

Caused a Sensation at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 19.—The news of the alleged confession of F. W. Golden, of Barboursville, in regard to the assassination of William Goebel produced a sensation here today. Golden was formerly a guard at the penitentiary here under the Republican administration, and is well known. It developed that the police and detectives have been watching his movements since the day of the assassination, on the theory that he knew something about it. Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin and County Attorney Potsgrove declined to discuss the alleged confession, as did others who are assisting in the prosecution, though one went so far as to say Mr. Golden will be one of the most important witnesses introduced by the state.

Friends of the Accused Are Uneasy.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., March 19.—The report that F. Wharton Golden had turned state's evidence in the Goebel murder case was a great surprise here. F. W. Golden was a close friend of Caleb Powers, doing a great deal of work for him during the recent campaign. It is said that he left here on a telegram from the attorneys for the prosecution to come to Lexington. When the news reached here that he had made a confession, friends of the accused men became very uneasy, and prominent Republicans said that, if it should be true, "the trees would bear fruit they never bore before."

Powers, Davis and Culton Arraigned.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 19.—Caleb Powers, John Davis and William H. Culton, charged with being accessories to the murder of Goebel, were arraigned today for trial before Judge Moore. The commonwealth announced that it was not ready, and by agreement the trials were set for next Friday.

The Governor's Return to Frankfort.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 19.—Governors Beckham and Taylor took the same train for Frankfort today, after spending Sunday in this city very quietly. It is believed nothing occurred during their visit that will have an important effect upon their contest.

JUDGE BINGHAM DEAD.

Distinguished Republican Statesman Died of Old Age.

CADIZ, O., March 19.—Hon. John A. Bingham died at his home in Cadiz this morning, aged 85 years. He had been in ill-health as the result of old age for some time, and his death was not unexpected. Two daughters survive him.

(Judge Bingham was a noted orator. He served eight terms in Congress from the Sixteenth Ohio district and was Minister to Japan from 1872 to 1885. He was a member of the House committee which brought impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and as Judge-Advocate sentenced Mrs. Surratt for conspiracy in the murder of Lincoln. He was the author of the first section of the 14th amendment to the Constitution. During his public career, he was a leader in the National councils of the Republican party, and was a close friend of Lincoln and Stanton. He was voted a pension by Congress in recognition of his distinguished service to the country.)

BIG FIRE IN OHIO TOWN.

Linseed Oil and Flouring Mills Burned, and Others Threatened.

PIQUA, O., March 20.—The W. P. Orr linseed oil mill, of the American Linseed Oil Company, was destroyed by fire early this (Tuesday) morning. The loss is estimated at from $165,000 to $175,000. It was the second largest plant in the United States.

The Piqua Flouring Mills caught fire and were destroyed. The loss is $75,000.

The Gray Company's plant is in great danger, and assistance has been summoned from surrounding towns. At 1 o'clock this morning, Dayton was telegraphed to send a fire company. The engines are on the way, and the fire is still extending.

Victory for American Shipowners.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 19.—An important ruling was received today from the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, by the Collector of Customs in Vancouver. This was to the effect that in future no American goods will be allowed to go north in Canadian vessels to Skagway for local consumption there without payment of the regular duties. This is a victory for American shipowners.

The Deweys in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 19.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey arrived on their special train from Washington tonight, at 6:30. The streets were lined with people from the depot to the hotel, who had waited an hour in a rain storm to welcome the distinguished guests. Thousands of visitors are pouring into the city to welcome the Admiral.

WANT SIMON'S VOTE

Tariff Senators Trying Hard to Secure It.

THEY WILL MAKE NO HEADWAY

Expect the Free-Trade Sentiment Soon to Blow Over—Plans of the Gold Democrats.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Waiting for it to blow over, is the attitude of the Republican Senators.

"The people will come to their senses," said one of those Senators today, "and those that are opposed to a tariff on Puerto Rico goods will wake up and find that they have been mistaken all the time."

Meanwhile, tremendous efforts are being made to induce the recalcitrant Republican Senators to come into line. Just at present every effort is being made to secure Senator Simon's vote for the Puerto Rico bill, and the leaders, who had not given very much attention to him heretofore, have been "coddling" him for the past three or four days in order to get him to desert the stand he has taken in favor of no tax upon our dependencies. They have made, and will make, no headway with Senator Simon, as he is one of the five or six that are counted as sure to stand to the end. It is just possible that Senator Simon will make a speech on the subject, in order to explain why he parts company with his Republican associates; that is, if the Republicans still insist upon passing the tariff bill.

As an evidence of what public sentiment is doing, the attitude of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, is interesting. Everybody believed that he was in favor of the tariff up to a short time ago, but intense interest in Indiana and the almost unanimous sentiment of the Republicans in favor of free trade have brought him around to that position, which he will support in a speech on the subject.

Timber on Mineral Land.

Senator Simon today called up and passed a bill relating to cutting timber on mineral lands. When it was read, Senator Cockrell demanded an explanation of the measure, and Senator Simon explained to the Missouri Senator that it extended the statutes relating to other states to Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Quite an amusing incident occurred, as Senator Simon, anxious to have the bill passed, hurried across the Senate chamber to show Senator Cockrell the provisions in the statutes which the bill proposed to amend.

Future of Gold Democrats.

Just what the Gold Democrats intend to do this fall is one of the things that puzzles the Republican managers. An interview with Don M. Dickinson on this subject is interesting. He says:

"I took the stump for McKinley in 1896 against repudiation and the attack upon the Supreme Court, and the votes of Democrats elected the Republican ticket. Now, the present administration has made some very grave blunders, and some ugly scandals have arisen. I am in favor of the general policy of expansion, but I am most earnestly opposed to the administration's policy in dealing with Puerto Rico, to the subsidy proposition and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The feeling against the Puerto Rican tariff is very strong among people of all political parties, not only throughout Michigan, but the entire Northwest. What effect it will have upon the election I am unable to say at present. The tendency, however, it would seem, would be injurious to the Republicans. Puerto Rico is a part of the United States—a part of this continent. The rule to be applied to that island does not apply to the Philippines. That matter can be best dealt with when it is reached, but it has nothing to do with the Puerto Rican question."

Applications for Bank Charters.

Only a few applications for charters for National banks have yet been received from the Pacific Northwest, because the act of Congress under which these banks shall be established was signed by the President only a few days ago.

The Controller of the Currency has received a letter from J. E. Engar, cashier of the Medford Bank, of Medford, Or., asking for blanks for making application for a National bank charter with a capital of $25,000.

Ekin & Bristow, of Cottage Grove, Or., also propose to establish a National bank with $25,000 capital.

M. L. Holbrook, cashier of the Chehalis State Bank, of Chehalis, Wash., desires to convert the same into a National bank.

S. F. Kelly, of the Seattle National Bank, has asked for instructions with regard to the establishment of a bank to be called the First National Bank of Ballard.

F. L. Carr, of Montesano, will organize a National bank in that town with a capital of $25,000.

Edgar Wilson, of Boise, Idaho, has applied for blanks for a National bank in Boise, with a capital of $100,000.

The Idaho Immigration Company has written the Controller with a view to establishing a National bank, presumably, they say, at Idaho Falls, with a capital of $25,000.

Up to this time no applications have been received from far Western banks for authority to take out new circulation to the par of bonds already deposited. It is expected that applications from those points will begin to be received within two or three days.

Northwest Cases in Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court today denied a writ of certiorari in the case of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company against Balfour, Guthrie & Co., involving a suit to recover damages for a consignment of wheat lost by the sinking of the barge Columbia.

In the case of Willis Thorp against S. A. Bonnifield and John G. Heid, arising at Sitka, Alaska, the court holds that it has no jurisdiction.

An Alaska Mail Contract.

The Postoffice Department intends taking steps to prevent the British steamship Alaska from taking the contract for carrying mails and freight to Alaska, which was awarded to a Seattle man and by him turned over to the Alpha.

AFTER HIS TERM IS OVER.

McKinley Will Become a Professor at the American University.

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 19.—Bishop Hurst, in his sermon at the opening of today's session of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, in speaking of the American University at Washington, said that President McKinley would, at the conclusion of his service as a public officer, accept the position of Professor of International Law at the university.

Movements of the Canal Commission.

PANAMA, March 19.—The United States Canal Commission has left Colon for Costa Rica and will proceed from that republic to New York.