

campaign will not be accepted as showing anything like the truth; for notwithstanding the light fare the men subsisted on, and the hardships they endured in consequence, every sane person knows that in food alone for the time stated they required and received a vastly greater quantity than is given in the report. Therefore, as a truthful showing on the part of Kelly it cannot be accepted.

When the ex-printer who now boasts of his prowess in transporting his "army" across the country at such a small cost comes to trying the scheme again, he may not find things even as pleasant as before. It is reasonably certain that he will not in this part of the country. He may raise a crowd of followers, and get the backing of the California officials and the Southern Pacific, on the ground that in being rid of the men the state will be benefited, but when it comes to dropping down on the people en route, as was done, there will be a new phase to the question. The people have learned how to deal with industrial "armies," and their sympathy for these peregrinating bodies is exhausted. "General" Kelly needs to hit on a new scheme, if he wants to "work" the public again.

SUGAR FACTORIES AND BOUNTY.

One of the first guns against the new tariff bill is fired by the beet sugar men, in the form of a protest against the withdrawal of the bounty this year, and a notice that the United States government will be made a party defendant in a suit for damages. There are six beet sugar factories in the United States. One is at Lehi, Utah, one each at Norfolk and Grand Island, Nebraska, and three in California. The Nebraska factory managers, as stated in the dispatches, assert that the withdrawal of the bounty will ruin the business into which they have put a vast amount of money. The California factories propose to make a strong fight for the payment of the bounty this year, claiming that the government has entered into a contract with them which Congress cannot annul. As for the other sugar factories licenses were issued to them for 1894 under the old law, and they entered into contract with the beet growers pursuant thereto. The license for the year authorizes them to produce beet sugar at two cents a pound duty, but under the new law the sugar inspectors are being withdrawn, which is notice that the bounty will not be paid.

The first step taken by the California factories is to protest against the withdrawal of the inspectors. This has been done, the claim being set up by the sugar men that the withdrawal is a breach of the contract for 1894 not authorized by the new law. Of course the position of the revenue officers is that Congress has annulled the contracts, and it is upon this proposition that the legal proceedings are to be taken. The sugar men claim that if this construction is correct, then the new law is unconstitutional in that respect, it being retroactive in its effect upon the contracts,

and therefore of the class of *ex post facto* legislation forbidden by the Constitution. Acting upon this view of the case, the three California refineries have combined and have engaged legal talent. An effort is to be made both in Congress and before the United States court of claims.

The bounty paid on beet sugar last year amounted to \$852,174.84. Of this sum Utah received \$77,542, Nebraska \$118,864, and California \$655,768.84. Thus it will be seen that the Golden state factories are very heavily interested. The loss to the Utah factory through the repeal of the old law of course will be larger than the bounty paid last year, as it is expected there will be a larger output of sugar this season than ever before. The Lehi factory, however, does not contemplate any other course than running full capacity and doing the best it can. Whether or not it will be financially successful this year without the bounty can be figured up at the close of the season. As to the merits or demerits of the bounty system, we have no discussion. We merely wish to record events that are in progress and to point out the fact that while the sugar beet acreage is larger this year than ever, the Nebraska manufacturers claim they are being ruined by the government and the California makers propose to have a legal fight for the bounty, but the Utah factory has settled down to work without grumbling or quarreling, determined to make a success on its own merits aside from outside aid, if the people here will enable it to do so by standing by it as they should.

KAFFIRS AND BOERS.

The affairs in Africa are unusually interesting just at present, owing to the fact that that large continent—for centuries as mysterious as the sphinx—has at last been opened to the world, offering its vast resources to the conquering hordes of the civilized race. There, as on the western hemisphere, the progress of civilization is marked by cruel wars and bloodshed, but slowly it wends its way towards the very heart of the country, dispelling the shadows of the long, dark night.

The uprising of the Kaffirs against the Boers of Transvaal is one of those incidents of warfare between frontiers and native savages, so common in the early days of the United States. The Kaffirs are one of the most cruel and savage tribes of African natives. They are of magnificent physique, skilled in the use of the bow and arrow and the murderous assegai. Their chieftains are distinguished for bravery and cunning, and they like to fight, showing apparently no fear in the face of certain death. For years the two chiefs Malaboch and Magato have defied the authorities of the Boer republic and massacred the settlers, burned their houses and destroyed their property. Now, Malaboch with two hundred followers has been captured and the intention is to bring the other chief into subjugation. For this purpose President Kruger has called the citizens to arms. There are about 5,100 of these sturdy soldiers, and although the Kaffirs vastly out-

number them, the outcome of the conflict cannot be doubtful.

The little republic of Transvaal has an interesting history. It is peopled by settlers who emigrated from the Orange River Free state, when that territory was annexed by Great Britain, preferring independence. Mixed with the farmers are a number of deserters and foreign refugees of different descriptions, and it goes without saying that their treatment of the natives has not always been just and honorable. Their love of country and liberty, however, stands undisputed. They have even successfully defied the power of Great Britain. In 1877 the country seized their territory. The Boers protested and sent a commission to London to remonstrate with the government. But the representatives of the little country were treated with contempt and refused a hearing. As soon as the fact became known in Transvaal, the people armed themselves and took possession of Heidelberg. They elected Paul Kruger president and established a republican form of government. The English government sent out a large force to quell the insurrection, and it came to a battle at Majuba. The British outnumbered the Boers, but after eight hours of hard fighting the former fled in hopeless confusion, having lost their commander and the greater part of their men. The Boers were then "granted" independence.

The people of the Transvaal are mostly agriculturists. They have but few factories and care nothing for any export or import trade. They have vast herds of cattle and raise large crops of wheat and corn, which they grind and consume themselves. Their clothing is home-made and they prefer the independence and quietude of farming life to the noise of the cities. Every Boer farm is therefore complete in itself, supplying such necessities of life as are required. Slowly these pioneers are pushing their way towards the interior of the continent, never retreating, and cruel though the war now raging may be, it must be looked upon as one of the steps towards redeeming Africa from savagery and making room for an advanced civilization.

THE INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Advance sheets of the great railway survey made by the United States government through Central and South America are now out, and the final official reports soon will be published complete. There are three volumes, printed in English and Spanish. One volume will be devoted to each of the three government expeditions that were started out in 1891.

Of these three separate parties, corps No. 1, under Lieutenant M. M. Macomb, surveyed a line from Ayutla, on the southern frontier of Mexico, 800 miles southeast through Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the Savegre river. Corps No. 2, under Engineer William F. Shunk, surveyed northward 1,700 miles from Quito, Ecuador, through Colombia and Costa Rica to the lower terminus of Lieutenant Macomb's survey. Corps No. 3, under Engineer Wil-