

BOER LANGERS CAPTURED.

Enemy Keeping Up the Worst Kind of Guerilla Warfare.

SHOOTING NATIVE WOMEN

Recruits From Holland to Help the Boers—New Zealander Shot Trying to Escape—Ninety Boers Killed—British Reinforcements.

London, April 12.—Reuter's correspondent telegraphs: I was able at Dewet's camp to gather the Dutch version of the Cape invasion. Fourie, on his way down, was very elated, and was riding a horse for which he refused to take 150 guineas when he entered the colony. The Boers say that they never experienced such a time. They were sometimes as many as three days without food. After fighting till they had to lie at night in the rain, holding their horses, the commanders, included, and before daylight the "khakis" were at them again. They acknowledged that their losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners were 700, and that of their convoy they brought back only four Cape carts. Thirty Boers were drowned while crossing the Orange. When the invaders returned they were in tatters and Fourie had lost his valuable horse, and was looking miserable.

DeWet and His Burglars. London, April 12.—Reuter's correspondent at Colesberg gives the following interesting account of DeWet. History will be ungrateful in its condemnation of DeWet as a patriot, as it will be enthusiastic in its praise as a commander. His vanity—for the continuance of the struggle is nothing else but an inordinate vanity—has cost hundreds of lives without one single compensating advantage. His country is desolate, and let it be remembered, DeWet has personally been responsible for most of the desolation. His nerves are shattered. He is irritable, unreasonable, and cruel even to his own faithful followers. But his greatest feeling of bitterness is directed against the Dutch of the Cape Colony.

A Prisoner's Story. Describing their attitude, one of the Boer prisoners, to whom I was talking, spat on the floor with a grimace which told a tale of loathing and contempt, and he assured me that the punishment was participated in to the full by his late commander. Towards the Transvaal, too, there is evidently a feeling of distrust. DeWet has more than once sent secretaries for recruits from among the Transvaalers, asking them to come to fight like men and not skulk, as do most of their compatriots. From the date of the capture of DeWet's camp the Boer leader seems to have lost all control over himself. According to his own men, he has literally flogged them into obedience. His discipline has been sterner than that of any German military leader. He has allowed no one to think but himself. "Go and take a rifle and fight," he said one day to Steyn, who wished to have a voice in the plan of campaign, "but don't talk to me."

Crazy as a Bedbug. Many of DeWet's followers have hesitated to hint that his mind has become unbalanced. And, indeed, if such is the case, it is no wonder. The strain on his nerves has been something more than the nerves of man could stand. He has been driven from his farm, obliged to sleep miles away from his own lines, never knowing whence would appear the next pursuer, he has been tried beyond mortal strength. Speaking to me one day, he told them that he would make the whole world ring with his process, and every man that followed him would be counted a hero. According to my informant, he has never delivered. The Dutch mind does not soar to heights of fame. They do not want it. As some of them said well it is to be called a hero when my farm is lost." Gradually, very gradually, his men have become dissatisfied, and begin to hesitate following a man whose selfishness is so apparent.

Gen. Buller's Speech. London, April 13.—General Sir Sir Redvers Buller, speaking last evening at Plymouth, eulogized the assistance which Canada and Australia had rendered Great Britain in forming in South Africa a third English-speaking nation.

Roberts Praises Canadians. Names Brought to Notice of War Secretary. The following extracts from volume 1, South African despatch of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, V. C., presented to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, February, 1901, show the references by his lordship to the work of the Royal Canadian Regiment, and the officers and men of the second special service battalion, who have the distinguished honor among Canadians to be personally recommended to the favorable consideration of His Majesty's Government by the then commander-in-chief in South Africa:

Camp Paardeberg, Feb. 28, 1900. At 3 a.m. on the 27th the Royal Canadian Regiment and No. 7 Company, Royal Engineers, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter and Lieut.-Col. W. F. Kincaid, supported by the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, advanced under a heavy rifle fire to within eighty yards of the enemy's defenses, and succeeded in entrenching themselves, with the loss of two officers wounded, seven men killed and twenty-seven wounded. A gallant deed, creditable to all who took part in it.

War Office, March 31, 1900. Sir.—In the foregoing despatches, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, dated respectively Feb. 6th, Feb. 16th, Feb. 28th and March 15th, 1900, I have drawn attention to the conduct of the troops during the operation therein described.

I would like here to mention the distinguished part played by the Royal Canadian Regiment in its advance on the enemy's trenches on 27th February, and referred to by me in my despatch No. 3, of the 28th February, 1900.

It is now my pleasing duty to bring to Your Lordship's notice the names of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, on account of the services they have rendered during the recent operations: Major S. Denison, the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, Aide-de-Camp. The Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry: Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Otter, Canadian Staff, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada; Major L. Buchan, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry; Major O. C. Pelletier, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry; Captain H. B. Stairs, captain 60th Princess Louise's Fusiliers; Lieut. and Adjutant A. H. Macdonnell, captain, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry; 6,550, Serjeant, 6,110; Private J. Kennedy; 7,017; Private H. Andrews; 7,040; Private J. H. Dickson; 7,043; Private C. W. Duncafe; 7,376; Private F. C. Page.

I confidently recommend those I have named to the favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honor to be, My Lord, Your most obedient servant, Roberts, Field-Marshal.

Alleged Plot to Kill Kruger. London, April 13.—The police of this city, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express, "recently got wind of contemplated attempts upon the life of Mr. Kruger. One of the persons arrested is said to have made a confession."

Mrs. Cronje's Health. London, April 12.—A Reuter message from St. Helena says that Mrs. Cronje's state of health has caused some anxiety. She is somewhat better now, but her mind became affected for a time owing to anxiety concerning the welfare of her family in the Transvaal, and the recent deaths of some of them. Gen. Cronje continues well.

The Capture of Prinsloo. London, April 12.—A despatch describing the recent capture of Commandant Prinsloo says: "This remarkable Commandant's horse was shot under him, and he was captured by the Imperials before he could get clear away."

Have Passed Cape Verde. Halifax, N. S., April 12.—A cable for T. A. S. DeWolfe & Sons, of this city, agents of the Elder, Dempster Company, states that the steamer Montfort, with the South African Constabulary on board, passed Cape St. Vincent on April 9th.

No More Reinforcements. London, April 12.—The Daily Express this morning says it understands that the Government has decided to cease sending reinforcements to South Africa.

Ministers Preach Sedition. London, Saturday, April 13.—"A serious seditious movement," says the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, "is spreading among the natives. It is headed by certain ministers, who preach the doctrine of 'Africa for Africans,' and incites the natives to throw off all European control. The authorities are carefully watching the propaganda, but are reluctant to interfere, through fear of making martyrs of the ringleaders."

For Restocking Farms. Bloemfontein, April 12.—The Imperial authorities are carrying out an excellent scheme for restocking the country after the war. Stock depots are being established on Government farms in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. The undertaking is sure to have beneficial results.

Sent to Pretoria. Nylstroom, Transvaal Colony, S.A., April 12.—All the inhabitants of this place have been sent to Pretoria.

Precautions at St. Helena. London, April 12.—Great precautions are being taken here to prevent if possible the introduction of the bubonic plague, which, according to the latest cables, is so seriously increasing in Cape Town.

A public notice has been put up offering a penny for every rat caught, and the inspector of police has been kept well employed keeping toll of the captures.

Otherwise there is little stir here at present.

All of the new arrivals of Boer prisoners seem well settled at Broad Bottom camp. The health is good.

For the Widows' Fund. London, April 12.—Lorne Currie, the yachtsman, who is building three boats from which one will be selected as challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup, announces that the other two will be sold for the benefit of the South African War Widows' Fund.

Johannesburg, April 14.—The announcement in the Johannesburg Gazette that the regular service of passenger trains between the Transvaal and Natal is suspended till further notice comes as no surprise at the present juncture. At this moment we are experiencing guerilla warfare to the fullest extent. Numerous instances of the maltreatment and shooting of black women and children are continually reported with

confirmatory details. The enemy for the most part are now conducting warfare in a spirit solely of revenge on the detestates of civilization, and must inevitably forfeit the consideration which has characterized our conduct of the campaign hitherto.

Sir Binden Blood takes command of his district next Wednesday. Colonel Crabbe surprised a Boer laager at Sands Drift this morning. The enemy fled to the hills, abandoning 300 horses, besides arms and equipment. This commando is most probably that which was reported to be making northwest of Colesburg towards Saxony some days ago. General Darnell found a force of Boers under Einet, Groblaar, and Henderson, holding a strong position at Smaldeal, and after some fighting forced them to retire east, leaving five dead and several wounded on the field. Ten prisoners were taken, and all the enemy's wagons and carts, and several thousand cattle and sheep were captured. The British loss was one man wounded.

Holland Sends Recruits. London, April 15.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail reiterates the statement that secret recruiting has been going on in Holland for the Boers. It intimates that this has been going on on a considerable scale since last January, and that the new recruits have been sent to the Transvaal by way of Swakopmund, in German Southwest Africa. The correspondent adds that the British military officials will probably first hear of this movement when they run into an undisciplined commando in Northern Cape Colony.

Killed Trying to Escape. Cape Town, April 15.—A New Zealand trooper who was with the Kimberley column followed some Boers into the bush, where he was surrounded, captured and disarmed except for a revolver he had in his pocket. The trooper was then left in charge of two Boers. Watching his one Boer denier and the other shot the other Boer, who killed the trooper on the spot.

The Plot to Kill Kruger. London, April 13.—The report that

an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Kruger lacks confirmation. One story is that the man who attempted to participate in the plot was arrested before he could carry out his purpose. Another yarn, printed in Paris, is that the attempt to kill Mr. Kruger was actually made.

The Paris Estafette says Mr. Kruger was stabbed, and that his assailant has been arrested. The story is discredited, pending confirmation.

Ninety Boers Killed. Cape Town, April 12.—Midland farmers assert that ninety Boers were killed in the recent engagement at Ansenville. It is said that this is the most crushing blow the Boer invaders have yet received.

Before starting for Rosmead to participate in the operations now proceeding in the midlands, Crewe's colonial column was addressed by Dr. Smart, Commissioner of Public Works in the Orange River Colony. Dr. Smart thanked the men on behalf of the Cape Government for the magnificent services they had rendered and were about to render to the Empire.

The Reinforcements. London, April 15.—The story started by the Express that further reinforcements will not be sent to South Africa has led to a calculation of what has been done along the line since January 1st. In the House of Commons recently Mr. Schwann asked whether the Government had received from Lord Kitchener a demand for 30,000 more men, as well as regular monthly drafts.

Mr. Brodrick—No, sir. Sir Charles Dilke asked the number of drafts and reinforcements landed in South Africa since January. Mr. Brodrick said the numbers landed in South Africa since Jan. 1st are 1,052 officers and 20,300 non-commissioned officers and men; 720 officers were sent to Lord Kitchener by the Government as a guide to the negotiations with General Botha prior to the interview at Middleburg; if so, what were they, and could they be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Brodrick said the Government gave Lord Kitchener the only non-union establishment of its kind in Montreal, have gone on to strike. They demand higher wages. President Donnelly, of the Typographical Union, has written here to fry and settle the trouble.

Strike in Montreal. Montreal, April 14.—A number of bookbinders and typesetters employed by C. Benchemin, the only non-union establishment of its kind in Montreal, have gone on to strike. They demand higher wages. President Donnelly, of the Typographical Union, has written here to fry and settle the trouble.

The Lost Legions. London, April 14.—Figures showing the total losses through the war in South Africa up to the end of March, were issued from the War Office last night.

For last month the deaths, including killed in action, were 623; missing and prisoners, 39; sent home as invalids, 3,069.

The following are totals for the whole war up to March 31:

Table with columns: Officers, Men, Killed in action, Died of wounds, Died in captivity, Died of disease, Accidental, Total deaths, Missing and prisoners, Sent home as invalids, Total. Values: 348, 3,583, 114, 1,187, 4, 92, 216, 8,577, 8, 290, 600, 13,734, 1,972, 43,534, 60,925, 690, 13,734, 17, 758, 4, 300, 2,189, 711, 16,981, 17,692.

Surrender, Says Steyn. Bloemfontein, April 14.—It is reported that the health of former President Steyn has broken down. It is also said that he has advised all Boers on commando to surrender immediately.

\$25,000 Cheque for Col. Steele. Ottawa, April 14.—Lord Strathcona has sent Col. Sam Steele a cheque for \$25,000, as a mark of his appreciation of the manner in which the gallant colonel commanded Strathcona's Horse in South Africa.

Aide to Col. Blake. Paris, April 14.—Among the Boer prisoners who recently arrived in Lisbon from Lorenzo Marques, says a special despatch from the Portuguese capital, "was a young American, Mr. Randolph Martinson. He was captured by the British, but re-

RAISED THE BANK CHEQUES.

Two Banks Swindled Out of Thousands of Dollars.

HE OBTAINED OVER \$5,000.

The Bank of Commerce and the Imperial Bank the Victims—George Winton the Swindler—H was the Deal Was Perpetrated—The Man Still at Large.

Toronto, April 15.—By means of a clever swindle two of the most prominent financial institutions in the city, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Imperial Bank, were on Saturday robbed of amounts aggregating \$5,245, and it is not yet known whether other banks may have suffered to a similar extent. The device, which was used successfully on the banks mentioned, was the "raising" of marked checks, and in "both" instances the same swindler appeared. He was, so far as is known, unaccompanied by confederates, and up to this morning has eluded arrest.

On Thursday last a young man who represented himself as George H. Winton, of St. John's, N. B., appeared at the head office of the Bank of Commerce and expressed a wish to open an account. He made a deposit of \$20, and told the ledger-keeper that he was connected with a bicycle company at 70 King street west. On the next day, Friday, he increased his deposit by \$50, and later in the day drew a check for

\$10, which was regularly cashed by the paying teller. On Thursday Winton had placed on deposit the sum of \$50 at the Imperial Bank, giving the same name and representing himself as being in the same business as he had done in the case of the Bank of Commerce.

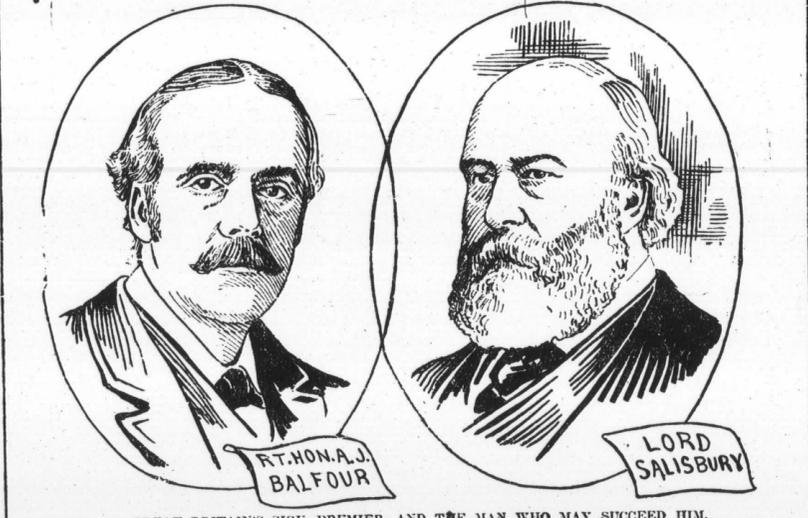
Chose His Time Well. With these preparations the swindler waited for the usual rush of business at the banks on Saturday to assist him in accomplishing his scheme. Entering the Bank of Commerce on Saturday morning he drew a check for \$10, and at his request the ledger-keeper marked the check instead of going to the paying teller's window to draw the money, and by using powerful acids succeeded in obliterating the word and figures "20" on the check, rewriting it for \$2,900. Returning, he went to the ledger-keeper's place in the office, remained there a moment, and then stepped discreetly to the paying teller with the check held in front of him, as if he had at that moment received it. The paper was "marked" by the bank, and the paying teller without hesitation handed Mr. Winton twenty-nine one-hundred-dollar bills.

Repeats the Operation. At the Imperial Bank the swindler operated in exactly the same way. His cheque there was drawn for \$10, and this he changed for \$2,455, which amount he received in the form of twenty-four \$100 bills, a \$50 and a \$5 bill.

The robbery was not discovered at either bank until some time after banking hours, and then it came to light in the comparison always made at the end of the day in these banks of the amount of cheques drawn up against the amount of cash on hand. The procedure in some banking houses is different, however, and it is believed that a similar swindle might have been perpetrated on some of these and yet undiscovered.

The clerk who conversed with Winton have furnished the police with a description of the swindler, which was on Saturday night telegraphed to a number of other cities. This description states that Winton is a young man, about five feet seven inches in height, fair and clean shaven. On all of his visits to the bank he wore a dark business suit.

Officials are Silent. The officials of both banks and the police were equally reticent with regard to the losses. It is known, however, that the use of the acids could be detected when the cheques were closely examined. The swindler is thought to have reached the United



GREAT BRITAIN'S SICK PREMIER, AND THE MAN WHO MAY SUCCEED HIM.

States, and the services of the Pinkerton agency will probably be employed in the search for them.

It has not yet been ascertained where Winton lived during the three days he was in the city.

Bauer Case Recalled. The only recent theft from a banking institution by means of a raised cheque was accomplished a few years ago by one Carl Bauer, who altered a \$5 cheque on the Bank of Hamilton to make it read \$500. This cheque was presented and cashed at the Imperial Bank, and the question who shall stand the loss has been before the courts for some time past, and is now in appeal. Bauer was captured shortly after the robbery, and was sent to Kingston Penitentiary. The only person known to the local police who used chemicals to alter a cheque was a man named Gardiner, who operated successfully in Toronto and in Ottawa about eighteen or twenty years ago, and then escaped to the United States.

CAUGHT HER AT BATH

How a Process Server Outwitted Yolande Ward.

THE ACTRESS IS VERY WROTH.

New York, April 15.—Her plaster of paris epidermis gemmed with diamond drops of spontaneous Crocodon, Yolande Ward, who assures the public she is an actress, while splashing sportively in her porcelain tub yesterday, was affronted with legal papers by one James Devine.

Devine had been prowling about Miss Ward's apartments at No. 108 West Sixty-second street a week. All efforts to reach the actress had been frustrated frostily by a trusty maid dark as Cimmerian night. A great weariness had come upon him and he swore to deliver the documents in person or leave his remains on the premises.

So he went to a neighboring pharmacy and had sent to the apartment a message that the maid was wanted to take a telephone despatch for her mistress.

The ruse operated promptly. Miss Ward's maid, pausing only long enough to turn on the hot water in the bathroom, donned her most lurid bandanna and hastened to the apothecary's shop.

Heard Her Splashing in Bath. Soon as the sable servitor was out of sight Devine mounted the stairs, opened the door of the apartment which the maid had left unlatched, and tiptoed along the private hall.

The splashing of the pellucid fluid guided him to the tiled shrine consecrated to the rejuvenation of Miss Ward's redunant personality. He tapped on the door.

"What is it, Rosie?" trebled the temporary maid, extending an undraped arm in eager expectation of a masculine missive, as the process server pushed the portal open a few inches.

"Only a summons and complaint," answered Devine, placing them in her dripping digits.

Miss Ward's dove-like tones changed to a tremulous treble, as her girlish glance encountered the fringe of Devine's trousers.

"Go away, you horrid creature!" "Why, you're not Rosie!" she exclaimed. "They never call me that," said the process server.

"You're a man." "So it is nominated in the bond." "Go away, you horrid creature!" "Don't you see I'm in my bath?" "No," answered Devine, with inverted gaze. "I haven't been looking." "For this relief, much thanks!" returned the actress. "Now, won't you please go away?"

His mission accomplished, the intruder was quite willing to depart. Process servers have no souls.

Miss Ward, the papers still clutched in her mailed droid, performed a creditable imitation of Aphrodite, wriggled into a pale pearl-pink peignoir, glanced apprehensively adown the private hall and hurried to her boudoir.

Soft Back of the Incident. There a complete revelation of her recent peril descended upon her. She lapsed into unconsciousness, from which she was reawakened only by the strenuous measures of her servant and the distillation of many aromatics.

"I think that man's conduct was perfectly dreadful," said the awfully defiant last night. "When I was rapped at my bathroom door I supposed the summons came from my maid, and when I saw the papers I imagined some manager had sent an urgent offer for my services. Any gentlemanly judge, it seems to me, must refuse to recognize such service. I shall essay to have it set aside."

DRANK POISON AND DIED. George A. Waters Commits Suicide in Hotel at Hull.

Ottawa, April 14.—Geo. A. Waters, an elderly man, committed suicide in Bernier's hotel, Hull, yesterday, by taking a dose of hydrocyanic acid. He was a brother of Mr. John F. Waters, of the Secretary of State's Department. Deceased claimed to be a journalist, but he was not known in newspaper circles.

The following letter, unsigned, was found in his pocket:

To whom it may concern—I must hurry. Certain strange things show me there is something terribly wrong in my case. For many months I have suffered indescribably. Certain appearances are not due to vice. May God have mercy on my soul. May He ever help those near and dear to me, especially.

Follow-journalists, pray comment charitably re my most pitiable case. Remember the feelings of others. May God help us all.

No blame lies with anyone else in my death. Recent troubles were merely salutary distractions from the terrible suffering caused by probably unprecedented sorrows.

Fear That He is Drowned. Kingston, Ont., April 14.—John Bishop, resident of Gananoque, has been missing from his home for a week. It is feared that he has been drowned in the Gananoque River, above the upper dam.