

TRIED TO SAVE THE GUNS

Lord Roberts Tells of the Gallantry of the Soldiers in the Fight Near Thaba Nchu.

THE BOERS SHOT DOWN THE HORSES

Officers Served the Guns When Detachments Were Reduced --British Force Continually in Touch With Enemy-- Boer Report of Fighting.

(Associated Press.)

London, April 3.—Messages from Springfontein suggest that as press messages are keenly censored, this indicates an early advance northwards, although there is the question whether the loss of the guns and convoy will not delay the commander-in-chief's movements.

DEATHS AMONG PRISONERS.

The alarming increase in the mortality among the Boer prisoners at Simonstown has induced the authorities to promise to remove to the mainland the prisoners who are not going to St. Helena.

LORD ROBERTS'S DISPATCH.

London, April 3.—The war office has posted a dispatch from Lord Roberts reading as follows: "Bloemfontein, April 2.—(2.30 p.m.)—In continuation of my telegram of March 31st, there has been considerable delay in getting accurate returns of the casualties, as the action took place twenty-two miles hence. Telegraph cables have been interrupted several times, cloudy weather has interfered with signalling, and although there has been no engagement since, the force is continually in touch with the enemy.

There were many acts of conspicuous gallantry displayed during the action. One without number in action under a cross fire at 1,200 yards for some hours, the officers serving the guns as the casualties reduced the detachments. Several gallant attempts were made to bring in two guns, the teams of which had been killed, but at each attempt the horses were shot down. "The Essex, Munster, Shropshires, and Northumberland Mounted Infantry, and Roberts's Horse covered the retirement of the guns from that position to the crossing of the drift found by the cavalry two miles further south, and the Boer attack of the enemy who in some cases advanced within a hundred yards. "U" battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, was suddenly surrounded in the drift and the officers and men were all made prisoners without a shot being fired. Major Taylor and a sergeant-major succeeded in escaping in the confusion. Five guns were captured at the same time. Further details to-morrow.

BOERS MAKING A STAND.

Lord Roberts's dispatch seems to finally dispose of the earlier report of the recovery of the guns, and the fact that the Boers remain in occupation of the water works is taken as an indication that they intend to make a stand sufficiently long to cover the withdrawal of the guns and wagons to a place of safety, although the absence of definite information regarding the movements of Gen. French's cavalry makes it difficult to estimate their chances of success. Shelled by the British. Bushman Kop, April 2.—The Boers are still occupying the water works which were shelled yesterday afternoon, the Boers replying.

A PERILOUS JOURNEY.

London, April 3.—The dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, announcing the arrival there of Capt. Haldane, of the Gordon Highlanders, and Lieut. Lemesurier, of the Dublin Fusiliers, who made their escape from Pretoria, is followed to-day by further details of their perilous adventures after getting over the railings and reaching the street. "The moon was full," continues the narrative, "and our untimely appearance attracted the attention of the police, but we managed to clear the town and strike the Delagoa Bay railway. "We followed the line, hiding by day in ditches. Many narrow escapes we have had from the Boer patrols. In one instance we were compelled to take the river and swim some distance, after having alarmed a patrol which was searching for us along the bank. We spent a miserable night in a clump bracken. The morning sun brought life to our chilled bodies, but we found our small supplies of meat, lozenges and chocolate had been spoiled by water, with the exception of one tin of army emergency rations. When night came on we left the railway track as being too risky, and wandered far to the southwest, only

away, leaving their teams, and it was impossible for our men to hit the hidden enemy. Our gunners fought bravely, trying to save the guns, but our people were greatly hampered by the Kafirs, who ran hither and thither, looking for cover from the fearful fire that poured in on all sides. Meanwhile the enemy were hotly pressing Col. Broadwood, whose mounted troops were completely surrounded. The British showed magnificent bravery. The officers were quite cool and composedly directed operations. The opportunity of reinforcements saved Col. Broadwood from annihilation. It is reported that two guns have been recaptured. The whole force is retreating on Bloemfontein. "The Times Bloemfontein correspondent telegraphing on Sunday says: "The whole affair was a flash intended to frighten Free Staters who were desirous of surrendering to Lord Roberts."

FIGHTING NEAR MAFeking.

Pretoria, April 1.—Canonading was again heard in the direction of Brandfontein on Saturday, and it is expected that very heavy fighting occurred on Saturday around Mafeking. It is added that Col. Plimmer's force, which was compelled to retire with loss. No details have been received. The Question of Intervention. Berlin, April 2.—Contrary to statements published in England, neither the German nor any other continental cabinet has been asked by Count Muraviev, the Russian foreign minister, to present a joint intervention note, although it is correct that Germany has been sounding the alarm to the Triple Alliance, with reference to the intervention question. The reply in each instance has been unfavorable. Commissions for Canadians. The following are extracts from the London Gazette: Royal Field Artillery.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College, Canada, to be second lieutenants: Royden Carlyle Keith, Arthur Fiddington and Robie William Sterns-Burrill, March 14th. Lord Strathcona's Corps.—To be lieutenants, with the temporary rank of lieutenant in the army, March 17th: H. B. K. K. K., gentlemen, to be second lieutenants: Roy, Ianishilling Fusiliers; Montague Henry White-Fraser, gentleman, late inspector Canadian Northwest Mounted Police; Frank Harper, inspector Canadian Northwest Mounted Police; Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick, gentleman, Royal Military College, Canada; George Edward Laidlaw, graduate, Royal Military College, Canada; Henry Seymour Tobin, graduate, Royal Military College, Canada. Second Lieut. Irwin R. Snider, Canadian Militia, to be transport officer with the temporary rank of lieutenant in the army, March 17th. Army Service Corps.—Corporal Francis Bethune Delavoye, from the Imperial Yeomanry, to be second lieutenant. Staff.—The undermentioned officers to be aides-de-camp to Field-Marshal the Right Honorable Lord Roberts, K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. V. C., commanding-in-chief in South Africa, Jan 25th: Lieut. H. W. E. Earl of Kerry, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. Col. J. J. Byron, Royal Australian Artillery; Capt. and brevet Major S. J. A. Denison, Royal Canadian Infantry; Capt. J. H. H. Watermeyer, Capetown Highlanders. Capt. Carl Reichman. New York, April 3.—Speculation is rife in this city, and also in Washington, according to dispatches from that city, as to whether it is true that a Capt. Carl Reichman, an American officer, was commanding the Boers who captured the British convoy on Saturday, and also whether the officer is Capt. Carl Reichman, United States military attaché, sent to Transvaal on January 6th last. The latter proposition is deemed extremely improbable. If Capt. Reichman should join in the fighting without first resigning from the United States army, he would be liable to court-martial on his return. An officer would be dismissed from the service in disgrace if he joined the Boers, while still holding a commission under the United States.

BOERS TELL OF FIGHT.

Pretoria, March 31.—There has been heavy fighting between Brandfontein and Bloemfontein. The Wakkerstrom and Emelo commandoes attacked 7,000 British and drove them back with heavy loss. According to the reports of the wounded, who have arrived here, fighting occurred all along the line. The Federal troops had positions on the side and top of the mountain, while the British positions were on the opposite side of the hill. The British charged repeatedly, but were repulsed. The latest reports say that the Federals were holding their own, but the final result of the fighting is not known here. The Federal loss was 9 killed and wounded. Reports from Brandfontein, received later, state that 2,000 Federals attacked 3,000 British successfully, but that 13,000 British reinforcements arrived and the Federals were compelled to retire. The Federal loss, according to reports, was slight.

BOERS GATHERING.

London, April 3.—News from the front adds little to the public knowledge of the Boer position. No credence is given to the report that the Boers numbered 8,000 and 10,000. The general belief is that there could not have been more than half that number. Lord Roberts's own dispatch, dated two hours later than the Daily Chronicle's, says nothing about the guns being recaptured. The story therefore looks doubtful. Kenhardt was formerly recaptured on Saturday. The report that the Boers are massing in the vicinity of Taunus and Klip Dam is confirmed. Lord Methuen's difficulties are apparently increasing. He has Boer laagers or guerrilla bands on three sides of him, and will be obliged to watch carefully his communications with Orange River.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

In the House of Commons yesterday, in answer to a question on the subject of the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, confirmed the statement that Premier Schreiner had expressed an objection to the removal of the Boer prisoners to St. Helena. The government, he added, had fully considered the objection, but was unable to alter its policy of sending a certain number of the prisoners to St. Helena. He explained that this policy was specially dictated by military considerations. Hold the Waterworks. Bushmanskop, Sunday, April 1.—The Boers who were hidden in the spruit when the British guns were captured yesterday were commanded by Reichman, a German-American. The receipt of this dispatch settles the disputed point arising from the discrepancy in the dispatch of yesterday, referring to the time the engagement between the British and Boers occurred, which is now shown to be Saturday, and not Sunday, as might have been judged from the message of the commander-in-chief. The Boers retired this morning when they discovered the British scouts, leaving two Dutch military attachés, one of them dangerously wounded, on the hands of the British. All the wounded are doing well. Everyone agrees that but for Colonel Broadwood's splendid handling of his troops, not a member of the force would have escaped. The Boers are still holding the waterworks and the line of hills behind them. A Hidden Enemy. London, April 3.—The Standard Bloemfontein correspondent says that the Prince of Teck was in charge of the transport, but is safe. The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphing on Sunday and describing the loss of the convoy, says: "The Boers opened with a murderous fire. It was simply slaughter. The Kafir drivers of the convoy ran

tempt to move towards the railway or to attack in the direction of Bloemfontein. He is collecting remounts and stores in order to be in readiness for a renewal of the general advance and he will not be drawn away. If the Boers venture too near they will receive punishment." Canadian Driver Dead. London, April 3.—A dispatch from Van Wykovi, dated Monday, April 2nd, indicates the pacification of the northwest part of Cape Colony. The refugees are returning to their homesteads. Driver Bradley, of the Canadian artillery, died on April 1st at Van Wykovi, as the result of an accident. Prisoners From Ladybrand. A dispatch from Pretoria announces the arrival there of 28 prisoners, mostly residents of Ladybrand, who were seized when the Boers forced the British to evacuate that place. The German liner Koenig has again reached Lorenzo Marquez, this time having on board 250 passengers bound for the Transvaal. Officers Killed and Wounded. The official list of the casualties sustained by the British officers is as follows: Killed—Northumberland Fusiliers, Major Booth; Roberts's Horse, Lt. Crowler; army medical service, Lt. Irvin. Wounded—Artillery, Col. Broadwood and five others; Royal Horse Guards, Lieut. the Hon. A. V. Mead; Roberts's Horse, three; Mounted Infantry, four. Missing—Artillery, Captain Wray; Tenth Hussars, Lieut. the Hon. D. R. H. Anderson, Pelham and C. W. H. Critchton. Opinions of Kruger. An interesting item appeared in a periodical called the Gen. giving the opinion of the Royal family of President Kruger culled from an album belonging to the Duchess of Fife. The Prince of Wales wrote: "Mr. Kruger is a good judge of tobacco and a bad judge of the English people." The Duke of Cambridge, formerly commander-in-chief of the forces, wrote: "I am an old man, and so is Kruger. As he is, so am I, and so is Kruger. I have so many faults, how can I judge another?" The Queen wrote: "May God guide him and all of us out of our troubles and difficulties."

SATURDAY'S FIGHT.

Boers Expected to Capture the Whole of Broadwood's Force. Bushman's Camp, Monday, April 2.—Hearing that the water works were deserted, the concentration of the Boers forward to-day. Arriving at the crest of a hill a volley was fired at him, and a moment later a man appeared at the top of the crest. Calling on him to stop firing, and saying he was unarmed and desired to talk with him, the Boers responded by firing at him, but he succeeded in reaching the house. Lady Roberts. Lord Roberts did not meet his wife at Capetown. She will proceed to Bloemfontein. On the Alert. The permanent bridge at the Modder River station has been finished, and the first train passed over it on Tuesday. The British garrison at Springfontein was roused at midnight on Monday by the information that the Boers in force were about to make an attack, but a burglar appeared. Back at Bloemfontein. Bloemfontein, April 2.—Gen. Colville's division and French's cavalry have returned here. Everything is quiet. PORTUGAL AND BRITAIN. Lisbon, April 4.—The question of the transport of British troops across Portuguese territory from Beira, Portuguese East Africa, into Rhodesia, having been brought up in the chamber of deputies, the foreign minister, Senor Beira, made the following statement: "The transport of British soldiers by railroad from Beira to Untal was requested by Great Britain, and consented to by Portugal because the British government thereby only exercised a right recognized in the treaties between the two countries. The outbreak of war has not abrogated those treaties, which were concluded and signed prior to the war by Portugal in a spirit of loyalty. I have informed the Transvaal of this reason. Portugal has loyally adhered to its duties and neutrality, and its reasons have been communicated to all interested parties. There could occur a no more solemn occasion than the present to declare that the British cabinet has maintained with Portugal relations of cordiality and loyalty for which there is reason for congratulation. Please God that these good relations shall always be maintained."

PRETORIA'S PREPARATIONS.

New York, April 4.—Interviewed by the correspondent of the Herald, Assistant Secretary Webster Davis said in part, with reference to his visit to Pretoria: "I viewed the defences of Pretoria and consider them impregnable. The line of hills surrounding the town bristle with high power Krupp and Creusote guns. Pretoria lies in a basin surrounded by ridges of rugged hills, affording most favorable opportunities for defence. While there I learned enough that the city is one vast storehouse of foodstuffs and ammunition. Another Canadian Dead. Ottawa, April 4.—The militia department received a cable from Bloemfontein this morning announcing the death from enteric fever of Private H. Forest, of the 61st Battalion (Montagny and L'Islet), who went with the Quebec company of the first contingent.

from South Africa. Two of the three verses follow: (Copyright 1900 by Harper Bros.) With those that bred, with those that posed the strife, He had no part, whose hands were clean of gait; But, subtle, strong, and stubborn, gave his life To a lost cause and knew the gift was vain. Later shall rise a people sane and great, Forged in strong fires, by equal war made one, Telling old battles over without hate, Nobler his name shall pass from sire to son. For St. Helena. Capetown, April 3.—Gen. Cronje, Col. Schiel and 1,000 Boer prisoners sailed for St. Helena to-night. Canadians and Commissions. Toronto, April 3.—The Evening Telegram's cable dated London, says: "In the House of Commons yesterday Gen. J. W. Laurier, M. P. for Pembroke, was informed by Mr. Geo. Wyndham, under secretary of state for war, that if all Boer commissions offered Canadians were filled, Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, would be quite ready to consider further offers.

THE TROOPS RETURN.

London, April 4.—General Colville and General French have given up the movement against the Boers east of Bloemfontein, and have rejoined the main army. It doubtless seemed to Roberts a vain thing to send from ten to twelve thousand of his best troops into the wilderness with a field transport in the direction of a right angle with his chosen line of advance. The Boers have probably moved elsewhere, and it is to the southward that the British are now moving. General Colville could as easily strike them from Bloemfontein as by following across the plains. Forces Inactive. The enormously superior British forces appear inactive in every part of the war field waiting probably for the accumulation of material for a swift advance on the Transvaal frontier. The London military commentators, and the public also to some extent, are irritated and confused by the situation. Schreiner Protected by Police. Details received of the scenes on Greenmarket square, Capetown, on Tuesday, when Premier Schreiner encountered an English demonstration, show that the Premier, fearing personal violence, sought refuge in a restaurant. He was hooded and tried to reach the parliament house protected by the police. The people shouted "traitor," but he succeeded in reaching the house. Lady Roberts. Lord Roberts did not meet his wife at Capetown. She will proceed to Bloemfontein. On the Alert. The permanent bridge at the Modder River station has been finished, and the first train passed over it on Tuesday. The British garrison at Springfontein was roused at midnight on Monday by the information that the Boers in force were about to make an attack, but a burglar appeared. Back at Bloemfontein. Bloemfontein, April 2.—Gen. Colville's division and French's cavalry have returned here. Everything is quiet. PORTUGAL AND BRITAIN. Lisbon, April 4.—The question of the transport of British troops across Portuguese territory from Beira, Portuguese East Africa, into Rhodesia, having been brought up in the chamber of deputies, the foreign minister, Senor Beira, made the following statement: "The transport of British soldiers by railroad from Beira to Untal was requested by Great Britain, and consented to by Portugal because the British government thereby only exercised a right recognized in the treaties between the two countries. The outbreak of war has not abrogated those treaties, which were concluded and signed prior to the war by Portugal in a spirit of loyalty. I have informed the Transvaal of this reason. Portugal has loyally adhered to its duties and neutrality, and its reasons have been communicated to all interested parties. There could occur a no more solemn occasion than the present to declare that the British cabinet has maintained with Portugal relations of cordiality and loyalty for which there is reason for congratulation. Please God that these good relations shall always be maintained."

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Shot at the Prince While at Brussels Railway Station. An Individual Fired a Revolver, but Happily Missed His Royal Highness. (Associated Press.) London, April 4.—The Prince and Princess of Wales started for Copenhagen this morning for the purpose of attending the celebration of King Christian's birthday, which occurs on April 8th. Brussels, April 4.—The Prince of Wales was shot at to-day while leaving the railroad station here. He was not hurt. Later, as the train was leaving the northern station for the southern railroad station an individual fired a revolver at the Prince of Wales, but missed His Royal Highness. FORTUNE FOR AN ORPHEAN. (Associated Press.) New York, April 4.—John Eakin, 24 years old, has been declared by a jury in the Supreme court to be the lawful child of John Eakin, whose father, Wm. Eakin, left an estate valued at a million dollars. The property consists chiefly of down town real estate in this city. Young Eakin, in 1880, was taken into the custody of the charities department. His mother was arrested for drunkenness. She was sentenced to a term on Randall Island and died there. The boy's father, who was a printer, had died some time before. After remaining on Randall Island for four years young Eakin was sent to the orphan's home conducted by the Sisters of third order of St. Francis at Peekskill. In 1892 he became what is termed a working boy, under Father Dougherty in the mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Lafayette avenue and John street. He remained there until recently. Eakin was amazed when George S. Daniels, of No. 32 Nassau street, called on him a short time ago and told him that while looking up the title of property at Essex and Cortez streets for some millionaires who were trying to purchase it, he had found a flaw in the title, and that he was the rightful owner of the land. Lawyer Daniels had considerable difficulty in finding Eakin, having to trace him from one institution to another. The young man had "Eagan" in the belief that his name was "Eagan."

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SHOT AT THE PRINCE

While at Brussels Railway Station. An Individual Fired a Revolver, but Happily Missed His Royal Highness. (Associated Press.) London, April 4.—The Prince and Princess of Wales started for Copenhagen this morning for the purpose of attending the celebration of King Christian's birthday, which occurs on April 8th. Brussels, April 4.—The Prince of Wales was shot at to-day while leaving the railroad station here. He was not hurt. Later, as the train was leaving the northern station for the southern railroad station an individual fired a revolver at the Prince of Wales, but missed His Royal Highness. FORTUNE FOR AN ORPHEAN. (Associated Press.) New York, April 4.—John Eakin, 24 years old, has been declared by a jury in the Supreme court to be the lawful child of John Eakin, whose father, Wm. Eakin, left an estate valued at a million dollars. The property consists chiefly of down town real estate in this city. Young Eakin, in 1880, was taken into the custody of the charities department. His mother was arrested for drunkenness. She was sentenced to a term on Randall Island and died there. The boy's father, who was a printer, had died some time before. After remaining on Randall Island for four years young Eakin was sent to the orphan's home conducted by the Sisters of third order of St. Francis at Peekskill. In 1892 he became what is termed a working boy, under Father Dougherty in the mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Lafayette avenue and John street. He remained there until recently. Eakin was amazed when George S. Daniels, of No. 32 Nassau street, called on him a short time ago and told him that while looking up the title of property at Essex and Cortez streets for some millionaires who were trying to purchase it, he had found a flaw in the title, and that he was the rightful owner of the land. Lawyer Daniels had considerable difficulty in finding Eakin, having to trace him from one institution to another. The young man had "Eagan" in the belief that his name was "Eagan."

FRANCE AND THE STATES.

(Associated Press.) Paris, April 4.—The speech made by the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, in the Senate yesterday during the discussion of the foreign office estimates, has made a considerable impression, and it is believed parliament will order it to be posted throughout France. The following is the official version of his reference to the United States: "You know that on July 24th last we concluded a convention with the United States a commercial convention. The day when you are called to examine it you will not find it difficult to establish that the interests of industry and agriculture have been completely safeguarded, more completely even than the most exacting hoped for at its debut, and you will learn with unqualified satisfaction, I am sure, that what especially contributed to the happy conclusion of the negotiations was the souvenir of friendship that time has only strengthened, and the profound sentiment that the two republics can peacefully work towards their national development without their essential interests ever running the risk of a collision."