

## KITCHENER AFTER GEN. DEWET.

His First Object Will be to Run the Boer Down.

### PAGEZ DEFEATS VILJOEN.

The New Zealanders Display Great Courage—Boers Attack a Convoy—Roberts at Ladysmith—Knox in Touch With DeWet—Queen Wept When She Spoke to Canadians.

London, Nov. 29.—The most startling proof that the war in South Africa is still full of vigor is contained in Gen. Roberts' despatches announcing that 400 British troops and two guns have surrendered to the Boers at Dewetorsp, southwest of Bloemfontein. It is poor consolation that the British have since reoccupied the town after the Boers had withdrawn. This striking success cannot fail to encourage in the Cape Colony a revolt, which is now a most imminent danger. The truth is, according to the most reliable information, that the situation in Cape Colony is now more dangerous than at any time since the outbreak of the war. It is not likely that the Boers will attempt to hold the prisoners taken at Dewetorsp, as this is no longer their policy, but the moral effect of the blow to British prestige will be none the less serious. Gen. Roberts' full despatch follows:—

"It is reported from Dewetorsp that the garrison, consisting of two guns of the 4th Field Battery and detachments of the Gloucestershire Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry and Irish Rifles, a total of about 400 men, surrendered at 5.20 p.m., Nov. 23rd.

"Our losses were 15 killed and 42 wounded. The latter included Major Anson, of the Highlanders; Captain Digby, of the Gloucesters; and Lieut. Colis, of the Irish Rifles (slightly). The enemy are said to have been 2,500 strong. A column of 1,400 men was despatched from Edenburg to relieve Dewetorsp, but did not succeed in reaching there in time to effect the relief. Gen. Chas. Knox joined this force on Nov. 26th, and entered Dewetorsp, which was found to have been evacuated. The sick and wounded being left in the town. Knox pursued the enemy, and Picher reports from Smithfield that Knox fought a successful engagement yesterday, near Vanbank, with Steyn and DeWet, who retired west and southwest. Knox's messenger failed to get through, so I am without details as yet."

Gen. Roberts also reports a skirmish on Nov. 27th, at Bufffontein. Three hundred Boers were dislodged and pursued, losing several men. Bruce Hamilton has cleared the country between the Wilge and Vaal Rivers, capturing 11 Boers and a very large number of cattle and sheep.

**Boer League Formed.**  
Chicago, Nov. 29.—The American Transvaal League, a national organization designed to urge on the American people the claims of the South African Boers to their sympathy and their practical charity, was organized last Saturday.

Some fifty anti-war organizations having these objects in view have existed for several months chiefly among the Holland-Americans. There are 20 of them in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, Mich.; six in the vicinity of Pella, Ia., and 15 in Chicago. The national organization organized last Saturday in its headquarters, room 506 of the American Building, 172 Washington street, and the election of officers and directors. Practically all the members of the Boer League to organize in this country in some effective shape, both for charity and for political action.

The objects of the league are to draw attention to the condition of the South African Republic; to spread information in the United States as to the causes and conduct of the war; and thereby to create a strong sentiment against its continuance, and to raise funds for the foregoing purposes, and to aid the widows, orphans, and crippled soldiers of these republics.

Several lines of work will be pushed at once by the directors. The first of these is the putting of 20 lecturers and organizers into the field, who are to travel, lecture and organize branches.

**Roberts Needs Drafts.**

London, Nov. 29.—While the reports of the condition of Cape Colony are regarded as somewhat unnecessarily alarmist, there is little disposition to take a too rosy view of the general situation.

The constant despatch to South Africa of reinforcing drafts and the daily fight at points wide apart show the war is not over.

Moreover, while the statement that Lord Roberts has demanded 20,000 fresh troops is incorrect, it is a fact that he has asked for 8,000 men to replace the battalions whose wastage incapacitates them for duty at the front. These reinforcements will be despatched, but they will seriously attenuate the garrisons of the United Kingdom, as Lord Roberts insists the troops shall be picked men and have seasoned officers.

**Rhodes Plan of Pacification.**

London, Nov. 29.—Cecil Rhodes has evolved a plan of pacification for South Africa. The details of the scheme cannot be given for the reason that the great Imperialist does not think the moment opportune for revealing them. Mr. Rhodes has been very desirous to have the plan of pacification made public, but he has just decided to keep it secret.

country with a new ideal before they will forget the past. The Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, Natal, Cape Colony and Rhodesia all embraced within a single administrative system, their inhabitants would begin to forget the past. The Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal are full of sedition, but there is no sedition in either Rhodesia or Natal. We would introduce some thorough-going English citizens into the Transvaal. Then there would be a sufficient number of loyalists in the federation to leave the whole lump."

The officer who gave the foregoing information had several conversations with Cecil Rhodes during his stay in South Africa. He says that Mr. Rhodes has also formulated a scheme for the solution of the future condition of affairs in the Transvaal. There are 9,000 farms in the country lately presided over by Mr. Kruger, and the average value of each is \$10,000; the stock is worth another \$10,000. Mr. Rhodes proposes that 2,000 of these 9,000 farms should be bought and stocked by the authorities. This would involve the expenditure of \$40,000,000. The farms purchased would be those that the war has left without an actual owner, or with a proprietor incapable of carrying on the estate. These farms would then be granted on advantageous terms to English gentlemen farmers who could furnish a leaven of British ideas in the country.

This scheme of Mr. Rhodes is regarded by some as fantastic and altogether impracticable. Other persons, however, point out that Mr. Rhodes has worked with the burghers a good deal, and thus may understand their feelings.

### THE CANADIANS WELCOMED.

Heartily Greeted at Southampton and London.

London, Nov. 29.—In most wretched and depressing weather, Col. Otter, with three companies of Canadian troops, landed at Southampton this morning.

As the Hawarden Castle neared the quay side, the crowd cheered vociferously. The cheers were repeated when the Canadians were recognized, with an officer waving the regimental colors. Volleys of questions were shouted apace.

The contingent looked remarkably fit and well, their general physique being the subject of general comment, though seen side by side with some of the flower of the British army.

I found Col. Otter almost buried in letters and congratulatory telegrams. Col. Otter said the behavior of the Canadians had been excellent during the twelve months' campaigning, especially considering the fact that 90 per cent. of them had never before been under fire.

The hardest fighting was at Paardeburg. "Boys" has given final judgment as to the behavior of the Canadians in action there.

Referring to the charges of barbarism against British officers, Col. Otter said he had been told that the British officers were lenient in the extreme. He is looking eagerly forward to being home in Canada soon.

A happy idea, and one which pleased the men greatly, was the presentation of maple leaves forwarded through Capt. Vaux by Canadian ladies, to be worn as souvenirs.

Amongst the heaps of telegrams was one reading: "Loving welcome greetings to every Canadian on board from Canadian mothers and daughters. Well done, Canada."

Col. Otter and the other officers are profuse in their expressions of gratification at the warm welcome extended by the people of the mother country.

The heartiest welcome awaited the Canadians this afternoon on reaching Addison Road station, from South-Atlantic.

Gen. Trotter, commanding the home army, headed the group of staff officers and others present, including Lord Onslow, representing the Colonial Office, and Lord and Lady Strathcona, Col. Lake and Col. Mackinnon, of the City Imperial, and the Hon. Lloyd of the Queen's Own Rifles.

As the train entered the station the band of the Scots Guards played the National Anthem.

The crowds outside the station, who had been awaiting for several hours, cheered enthusiastically. The cheers were renewed as Col. Otter alighted, with Col. Bachelar and Capt. Massie, Macdonell, Burstell, Lawless, Massie, and Almond, and Lieut. Swift, Caldwell, Lafferty, Temple, Carpenter and 280 others, who received the most cordial greetings and congratulations upon the remarkably fine condition they were in.

The men were drawn up on the platform, and were inspected by the staff officers and Lord Strathcona.

Along the crowded streets, and headed by the bands of the Scots Guards and the Colliery and Rifles, the Canadians marched to Kensington barracks, meeting with the warmest reception en route.

At the barracks they were formally received by the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Grey and others on behalf of the Reception Committee. The Canadians leave for Liverpool on December 10th.

Col. Otter and the Canadians were interviewed at Kensington barracks. They expressed great pleasure at their general reception, which was all the more remarkable because the Guards arrived at the same hour at a different station, which tended to divert public attention.

The Duke of Connaught's message of welcome is especially appreciated, also General Trotter's cordial recognition of the value of Canadian services from the military standpoint.

The accommodation at the barracks is most comfortable. The officers are quartered in Kensington Palace for Canadians, inasmuch as Sir John Thompson stayed there the night before his tragic death at Windsor Castle.

The Canadians spent a quiet evening to-night, having declined all invitations.

To-morrow they will be reviewed by the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales at Albany barracks.

There will be excursions to Portsmouth and Brighton, a luncheon at the Kensington Palace, on the invitation of Princess Louise, and a ball at the shows and places of interest, which will be no public banquet, but a private affair, will be done for their pleasure. They will arrive at Westminster Abbey

and Brompton Oratory next Sunday, and the following Sunday at St. Paul's Cathedral.

**The Gallant Molloy.**  
The Telegraph pays a glowing tribute to the gallantry of the Canadian troops. "If anything were needed," it says, "to crown the signal honors won by the Dominion in the war, it would be the speech made by Private Molloy, which swept the audience at Liverpool yesterday with passionate enthusiasm. This heroic soldier, who was a student at a university in Canada when he volunteered for the front, is now totally blind, owing to a bullet wound received through the temple at Bronckhorst Spruit. He expresses no regret for the past, but, with the knowledge that he has done his duty he is determined to go bravely onward with a calm heart and serene mind."

London, Nov. 30.—The disaster at Dewetorsp has sent a thrill of alarm through Great Britain. The censorship continues so strict that there is no hope of arriving at a clear conclusion of the actual position of the affairs in South Africa. For instance, independent accounts of the subsequent proceedings and the recapturing of Dewetorsp are an example. Not omitting to announce the capture of two Boer wagons and a quantity of loot, but there is not the slightest mention of the surrender of 400 British troops and two guns, which were not even disabled, inasmuch as the Boers were able to use them against the British relief force.

The ubiquitous De Wet seems again to have gotten away; and, so far, there is no word of the captured British have been liberated. Taking into consideration the enigmatical military situation north of the Orange River, the smouldering rebellion in Cape Colony, the rumors that France has promised Kruger to press arbitration on England, if he is able to obtain the support of Germany, and that Lord Kitchener after all is not to be given the chief command in South Africa, the British Government will meet the new Parliament next week at an exceedingly inopportune moment.

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**A Garrison Relieved.**  
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**Milner's Hint.**  
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The Boers, who were repulsed with heavy loss, withdrew in a northeasterly direction. Gen. Pagez, having occupied their position, sent mounted infantry in pursuit.

The New Zealanders displayed great gallantry, losing five out of the six wounded officers.

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Some of the fighting burghers have actually visited their farms, set the natives to ploughing, and then gone away. The Boers are now degenerating into freebooters.

**Roberts at Ladysmith.**  
Pietmaritzburg, Natal, Dec. 1.—Lord Roberts and his daughter arrived at Dundee, Natal, yesterday. The commander-in-chief visited Talana hill battlefield and the grave of Gen. Buller. He also had five men wounded at the battle of Glencoe shortly after the outbreak of the war, and whose body was interred at Dundee. Afterward Lord Roberts proceeded to Ladysmith, where he arrived last night. He was en-

thusiastically received, and the municipality presented him an address of welcome.

**Closed and Padlocked.**  
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"General De Wet's fresh exploits excite admiration here, since Englishmen have pluck, even in an enemy and have a true sense of fair play. They welcome Lord Kitchener's succession to the chief command, because they consider Lord Roberts too magnanimous a general to deal with guerilla bands, and are convinced of the necessity of some change in tactics. Lord Kitchener is understood to favor the organization of a considerable number of mobile columns of mounted men, ranging from 500 to 1,000 strong, for running down De Wet and other Boer generals. This plan of operations does not differ materially from Lord Roberts' recent tactics, except in a single point—reduced strength of the columns and exclusive employment of mounted men. The infantry battalions will be mainly used in guarding towns and lines of communication. Full justice will be done Lord Roberts on his return to England."

General Buller is already honored with hero worship. There is an evident determination in official and military circles to bury everybody who has been fighting on the British side in South Africa. The graveyard of military reputations has been closed and padlocked.

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## THE JAPANESE BANK ROBBERY.

Two Men Arrested in Detroit With Bills

### UNSIGNED BY THE BANK.

Counter-Signature Was Purely Imaginary, and Based on the Name of High Constable Sills—Men Now in Windsor and Remanded—Yarn Told by One of the Men.

A Detroit despatch says: The Detroit police have recovered over \$400 of the \$10,000 unsigned bills stolen from the Napanee branch of the Dominion Bank of Canada, about three years ago, and arrested two men in whose possession it was found. They gave their names as James Simpson, cigarmaker, Montreal, and Louis Mathews, street car conductor, Rochester, N. Y. Both agreed to go back to Canada without extradition proceedings. They arrived in Windsor Monday, went into several stores, bought some trifling thing in each, and changed a \$10 bill. Then they came to Detroit, buying drinks and changing bills. They were noticed by W. H. Rainard, who suspected that it was counterfeit money. He succeeded in conveying word to Detectives Niles and Gill, who put them under arrest. When they were taken to police headquarters Simpson told Captain Spillane that he was a bartender, and having saved \$500 had taken a trip west to see the country. At Rochester he met with Mathews, who was out of work, and had agreed to accompany him. They stopped at Windsor to get the money changed to save discount, and were trying to get the rest changed into American money in Detroit. Mathews corroborated the story. Spillane was suspicious about Simpson. He put him through a searching examination, and at last caught him. Simpson referred to having been "shaken up" by the London police. Spillane caught on to the expression, which is one used by gamblers and fakirs, and Simpson finally admitted that he had been a gambler and a fakir, and was now a bartender. He had also been a bartender, and he claimed to have been successful enough at these vocations to lay by \$5,000. He was now trying to be something of a simpleton, and all that he could tell was that he met Simpson, who took him along, and when they arrived in Windsor gave him ten \$10 bills to blow himself up. He changed one in Windsor. He solemnly asserted that "never before a policeman laid hands on him. He had only been in Canada once before, and that was when the employees of the road he was working on had an excursion to Niagara Falls. He crossed the ice to have a drink of whiskey on the Canadian side, but never been in Detroit before, and though his mother's sister resided here he did not know her address."

The men had money in every pocket. Simpson had \$326, including \$210 in Dominion Bank \$10 bills, while Mathews had \$100—\$80 in \$10 bills. The police sent word to George Anderson, of the McCallan and Anderson Savings Bank, who came in later, gave the same verdict. The signature was perfectly good. George Anderson, of the McCallan and Anderson Savings Bank, who came in later, gave the same verdict. The signature was perfectly good. George Anderson, of the McCallan and Anderson Savings Bank, who came in later, gave the same verdict. The signature was perfectly good.

The bills had not been countersigned, consequently the bank was not legally responsible, but for its own protection had offered a reward of \$2,000 for the recovery of the bills and a proportionate amount for any part.

The Ontario Provincial Police were notified, and came from Windsor to interview the prisoners. They were persuaded to cross over to Windsor to be held, and they were brought before Police Magistrate Bartlett this afternoon and pleaded not guilty to the charge of passing forged money. Bartlett remanded them.

The men before their arrest did a rushing business in Windsor. Nearly all the hotels were caught, and several merchants were victimized.

The numbers of the bills found on the individuals arrested at Detroit leave no doubt that they are a part of the stock of unsigned bills stolen from the Napanee branch of the Dominion Bank in August, 1897. The Dominion Bank authorities had no official intimation of the discovery at Detroit, but the number of the bill examined by the Detroit police, 46,191—series A, with the date Jan. 2nd, 1898, left no doubt that the crooks were handling some of the stolen series.

What interests the bank people here is that the counter-signature, "S. G. Sills," is purely imaginary. It was obviously founded on the name of the high constable of the county of Lennox & E. Sills, of Napanee, who was the first to suspect Pare and Holden of the robbery, and his conspicuous part in unearthing the culprits made his name familiar to all. According to the confession of both Pare and Holden, the money they alleged they handed to W. H. Patton, neither were there any such bills in the money owned by them near Napanee. When Pare was arrested at Manchester, N. H., and made his confession nearly half the forged bills were recovered. When Holden was arrested at Boston he was caught in the act of trying to burn some of the said issue of currency. But at least \$1,000 of the bills

he obtained at the time of the robbery were not traced. Holden's explanation was that other crooks had robbed him of the proceeds of his crime while he was drunk. No one believed this, it being assumed that Holden had sequestered most of his share to prevent its seizure by the Dominion Bank in case of arrest. The bills recovered at Detroit are probably a part of Holden's share. As this amounted to \$5,000 in unsigned bills more may be expected to turn up from time to time.

## DOCTOR KILLED BY TRAIN.

Jumped Off and Fell Under Wheels of an Engine.

### FRIEND HAD A SENTIMENT.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—Dr. F. A. Hopkins, a leading young Montreal physician, was killed on Saturday evening by the Grand Trunk Brockville express at Montreal West. The accident occurred by a strange mistake on the part of the doctor. He had been with Dr. Campbell to Montreal West in the afternoon, and both boarded the local train for Montreal about 5 o'clock, each getting on at different parts of the train. Dr. Campbell on the end car, and Dr. Hopkins, two or three cars up. Dr. Hopkins, it is thought, wished to join Dr. Campbell, and thinking the train was not moving rapidly, jumped off the steps, hoping to regain the train at the rear car. He was struck by the outgoing Brockville train, which was passing, and instantly killed.

Meanwhile Dr. Campbell had gone through the train in search of his companion, and haunted, as if by a premonition, asked in each car if the brakeman had seen Dr. Hopkins, and finally was told by one that he had seen a man jump from the train. Dr. Campbell saw a tragedy at once, and asked the train to be stopped, only to find his young friend lying dead between the tracks. Deceased was 34 years of age, and only a short time married. He was a hard worker, a practice, and was a social favorite. He was a member of various fraternal organizations, and very popular.

### EDITOR SHOUTS HIMSELF.

Sad Suicide of Arthur Weir, Journalist and Poet.

### BROOD OVER FATHER'S FALL.