BOERS MURDER NATIVE SCOUTS.

Kritzinger Will Shoot All Natives Armed or Not.

BOERS MURDER A YEOMAN.

The Block House System a Great Success—The War Costs $6,000,000 a Week—No Grant for Buller—Kruger's Visit to the States—The Lords Pass Roberts' Grant.

London cable: The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener:

"General F. W. Kitchener, after a long chase of Ben Viljoen's commando, caught up with it. A sharp fight ensued. We captured a pom-pom and 22 wagons and took 32 prisoners. The British had five wounded."

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Ex-President Kruger has received Mr. Van Schilk, President of the Hollander Club, of Chicago, who, it is understood, invited him to visit the United States.

Details received here of what at first seemed an ordinary skirmish between a British column and a Boer commando near Nquta, July 28th, shows that a hard all-day fight occurred, in which the British narrowly escaped the loss of a gun of the 67th Field Battery. Four hundred Boers repeatedly rushed the British position, killing Major Edwards and Gunner Carpenter. The gun was limbered up and taken at a gallop for three miles under heavy fire. Five British were killed.

Attacked by Canadians.

Cape Town cable: A despatch from Vereeniging, on the boundary between the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, says:

Captain McDougall, commanding a post at Houtskop, eight miles to the northwest of this place, took fifty Canadians, with a seven-pounder mountain gun, to dislodge some Boers who were known to make a farmhouse at Zuurfontein, three miles to the south of Vereeniging, their rendezvous. Sixty Boers were in the house, and they are said to have suffered severely, as they exposed themselves to a heavy fire. It is estimated that they lost twelve men killed.

Died in South Africa.

Ottawa report: Hon. Joseph Chamberlain cables that 1.8-6, Trooper Nelson, is dangerously ill of enteric fever. His next of kin is Thomas Hill, Verdon, Manitoba. Mr. Chamberlain sends another message stating that 2,108, Trooper George Richard Serpell, South African Constabulary, died of acute tuberculosis, following pneumonia, at Petrusburg, on July 21. His next of kin was Albert Serpell, of Exeter, England.

Cape Colored People.

Cape Town cable: At a large meeting of colored people here today resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in Lord Milner, Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. The resolutions also appeal to Lord Milner as the staunch friend of the colored people for succor and redress against the attempts that are being made in certain quarters to enact laws inimical to their welfare.

CAPTURED THE TREASURY.

Members of "Free State Government" Reach Pretoria.

Pretoria cable: The captured members of the Free State Government have arrived at Pretoria.

The normal value of the Government treasury captured at Reitz is £12,000.

The town was practically surrounded by the British during the night, but it was afterwards discovered that an unfrequented road had been left ungarded.

The British troops marched into Reitz at daybreak and captured all the members of Steyn's Government, and many prominent supporters. They were all caught asleep, and they included Piet Steyn, brother of the ex-President, General Andries Cronje, General Wessels, Commandant David, Commandant Brain, Mr. Fraser, secretary to ex-President Steyn, also Rocco de Villiers, secretary to the Executive, Mr. Brebner, head of the Free State Treasury, and twenty-five others.

When the alarm was raised all the Boers rushed from the houses in their night attire, shouting, "Englische kommen!" They then dashed madly about, shouting for their horses. Steyn himself was greatly excited. He rushed out of a house barefooted, managed to secure the first horse obtainable, and rode off barebacked along the unfrequented road referred to. He had an exceedingly narrow escape of losing his life, however. A soldier sighted his rifle at the ex-President at less than a hundred paces distant. The soldier pulled the trigger, but the charge missed fire, and Steyn, who was probably unaware of his critical situation, escaped.

The other Government officials, finding their escape cut off, surrendered, and it is stated that there was actually no shot fired during the occupation of the town and the capture of the officials.

All Steyn's correspondence and State documents and £1,000 in cash were secured, and conveyed to the nearest point on the railway line.

Canadian Hay for Africa.

Ottawa report: The Department of Agriculture has just placed on behalf of the Imperial authorities another large order for hay for shipment to South Africa during the month of September. Over 10,000 tons will be sent from St. John, N. B., during August, and the September shipment will amount to between 11,000 and 12,000 tons. When this quantity has been despatched it will bring the total sent to South Africa from Canada up to 68,000 tons. All the hay has to be specially pressed by the Bloomingdale process before it is placed on shipboard.

Cape Town cable: Details in regard to the wrecking of a train by the Boers at Ganna Bridge, near Beaufort West, Cape Colony, a few days ago, have just been received. It transpires that there were 100 British troops aboard the train, while the Boers under Commandant Scheepers numbered 150. The Boers looted the luggage of the passengers, but retreated upon the appearance of an armored train, which fired on them with a Maxim gun. Nine dead Boers were found on the field the following morning.

Gat Howard's Death.

Montreal report: Sergt. Howe, of the Howard Scouts, who arrived here to-day on his way home to the Northwest, gave the following account of the death of "Gat." Howard: "We were skirmishing in detachments through Pretoria, and were approaching Pietretlef, when we noticed a couple of Boer wagons at some distance from us. Major Howard, in company with an orderly and a servant, thinking undoubtedly that he would find but a few Boers, left his detachment, and went over towards the wagons. A little later, hearing shooting in the vicinty of the wagons, my detachment immediately hurried forward, and found that the major had been shot dead. The orderly had also been shot. The color-sergeant when asked what had taken place said that the major had been called upon to surrender by a crowd of Boers, and had afterwards been shot with his own revolver. The Boers had escaped before the first detachment reached the wagons."

Civil Surgeon F. C. Macdonald, who, with his brother, William, enlisted with C Battery, Royal Canadian Field Artillery, for service in South Africa, came over with the Canadian Scouts and reached Quebec on Monday. Yesterday he called on his old acquaintances at the General Hospital, Toronto, where his brother, who had returned in January last, is now house surgeon, and was given a hearty welcome.

Dr. Macdonald characterizes as incorrect the report that "Gat" Howard met his death through treachery, and says it was generally believed the gallant soldier died in a fair fight.

Lieut. Callaghan participated in all the engagements in which the Mounted Rifles and Scouts took part, and several times had narrow escapes from death, having had a hole shot through his hat, and also having had two horses shot under him. When word reached the Scouts that their commander, Major Howard, had been killed, the order was at once given to recover his body. Lieut. Callaghan was given the command of the left wing of this force, and states that the Boers offered a stout resistance before they were finally driven from their position. To use the expression of Lieut. Callaghan, Major Howard was "good and dead," three bullets having pierced him.

The Boers in Bermuda.

New York report: Miss Katharine D. Elwas, niece of the Governor of Bermuda, has written a letter, now in the possession of Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, dealing with the condition of the Boer prisoners in the islands. The following from Miss Elwas' letter, dated July 20th, is furnished by Mr. Roosevelt to the Times: "As no doubt you know, there is now a large Boer prison encampment in Bermuda. The Boers themselves are absolutely penniless, and quite without occupation, and an association has been formed here with a view to helping them to make and sell things, and also to find them some sort of recreation.

"I am honorary secretary of this association, and at present find there is plenty to do. Down here we have arranged that the work exchange is to sell toys, etc., made by the Boers, but we shall never find the sale for 3,000 men's work in this little island, so I am most anxious to find some market in the States. If you know of any one who would undertake to buy a lot and resell them in America I could arrange for a box of sample toys, marked and priced, to be sent to him. I am also trying to get some hammocks with carved crossbars made, which, I should think, might sell well."

London, Aug. 3.—Lord Kitchener telegraphs the War Office from Pretoria that 200 Boers attacked a detached patrol of Yeomanry, numbering twenty, and some native scouts, near Doorn River, Orange River Colony. The patrol had followed two carts and a few Boers fifteen miles when they were suddenly cut off by a burgher force. The Yeomanry took refuge in a small building and fought until their ammunition was exhausted, and three of their men had been wounded. They were compelled eventally to surrender. The Boers then ordered the native scouts to hold their hands up, whereupon they were shot dead. They also shot dead in cold blood Yeoman Finch, saying he was a "Cape Boy." Evidence on oath has been taken of the murders.

Will Shoot Natives.

In another despatch, under to-day's date, Lord Kitchener says that Gen. French, who is attempting to drive the Boers out of Cape Colony, has received a letter from the Boer commander, Kritzinger, in which the latter announces his intention of shooting all natives, whether armed or unarmed, who are found in the employment of the British. The despatch adds that there have been many cases recently of the cold-blooded murder of natives in the Cape Colony.

The Block Houses

A despatch from Pretoria says the block-house system, which was recently adopted by the British, is evidently a success. The block-houses now extend for a long distance. The construction has been rapid, only a fortnight having been occupied in building enough of them to cover a stretch of country 180 miles long. This system has resulted in interrupting communication between different bodies of Boers, and enables the British to obtain accurate knowledge of the movements of the burghers. Attacks on the railways are futile where the block-houses have been completed, and at the present time nearly 2,000 miles of railway are protected. Captured cattle can now be brought along the line, and the Boers are being rapidly deprived of their stocks. Breaks in the railway by the Boers are now greatly reduced. Col. Kitchener has had an engagement with and defeated Commandant Viljoen between Roossenekal and the railway. He captured 25 Boers, 35 wagons, and a pom-pom. The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Hussars acted gallantly in the fight.

Still Very Expensive.

London, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Stanley, the Financial Secretary of the War Office, replying to a question, said the cost of the war in South Africa from April 1 to July 31 was £35,750,000, partly chargeable against the deficit of last year. The actual cost in July was £1,250,000 weekly. The statement was greeted with ironical Irish cheers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said if the war continued at the same cost for the next three months, it would necessitate spending the whole of the reserve he had provided for financing the third quarter, but he had reason to hope that this would not be necessary.

No Grant to Gen. Buller.

London, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, in reply to a question by John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, said the Government did not propose to ask for a grant of money to General Sir Redvers Buller on account of his services in South Africa.

Salisbury on Roberts.

London, Aug. 3.—In the House of Lords this afternoon the Marquis of Salisbury moved that the House accept the King's message recommending that a grant of £100,000 be made to Earl Roberts. The Premier eulogized the great career of the commander-in-chief, his good influence over the army, and his fine strategic abilities, which were displayed at a critical time in South Africa.

Earl Spencer, Liberal, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Kruger's U. S. Visit

London, Aug. 2.—According to the Brussels correspondent of the Morning Post, Mr. Kruger's departure for the United States is fixed for the end of August.

BATTLE OF MAGERSFONTEIN.

A Description Received From a Member of the Black Watch.

The following letter from Ladybrand, Orange River Colony, was sent to a resident of Toronto, by a member of the regiment now serving in the Black Watch, giving a correct statement of the Magersfontein reverse. The letter describes the part taken by the Black Watch with the other regiments forming the Highland Brigade from first to last, and says:

The brigade left its bivouac three miles from the scene of action at 12 midnight, in mass of quarter column, six paces between companies and eight paces between battalions. The Black Watch were the leading battalion, then the Seaforths, the Argyle and Sutherlands, the Highland Light Infantry.

They were to deploy in attack formation near the position under cover of darkness, and were to attack the position after it had been shelled the following day. Unfortunately, owing to the intense darkness and rain the march took an hour longer than was expected, and I think the brigade must have not kept the intended direction. When only about twenty minutes' darkness remained the brigade halted.

They were then, though they did not know it, about four hundred yards from the enemy's trenches. A and B Companies were ordered to move forward and extend, but when they had only gone about a hundred yards a very heavy fire was opened from the front. This was about 3.03 a.m

The quarter column was ordered to lie down and this first fusillade did nothing like the damage people generally imagine. I do not suppose twenty men in the battalion were hit by it.

It had, however, the effect of upsetting our pre-arranged plans and making it almost impossible to give orders.

General Wauchope, who was with the two leading companies, sent back an order (the last he gave), that they should be reinforced. Accordingly C and D companies moved out to the right, and the remainder of the battalion instinctively, without further orders, followed them, and a rough deployment to the right, with the right flank somewhat thrown forward, effected. In the meantime A and B companies pushed on till they were only about 200 yards from the enemy's trenches, a position they held till six p.m., losing over 50 per cent. of their number in killed and wounded.

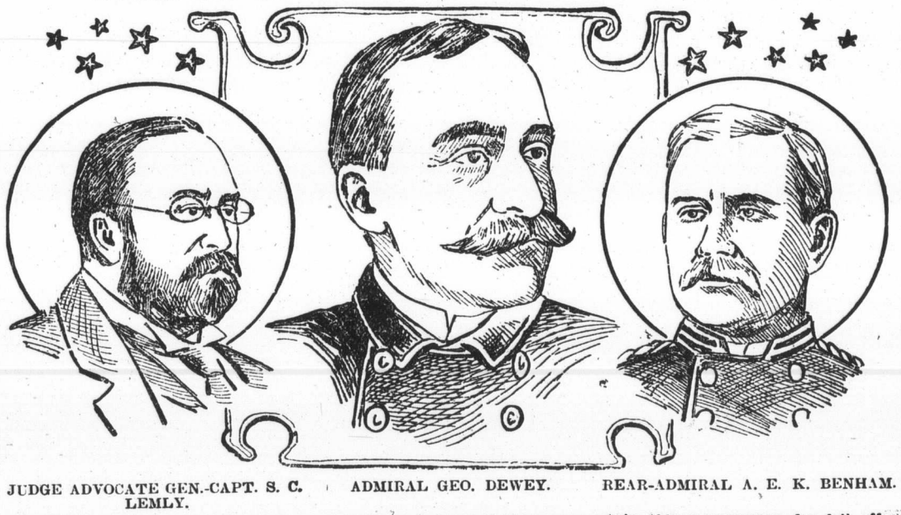
The remainder of the companies during their deployment in the darkness got hopelessly mixed together, and also mixed with the Seaforth Highlanders, who had moved up to their right fronts, and it was impossible to give orders for a general advance. In two places bodies of men succeeded in getting past the trenches and partly up the kopje, but one lot were compelled to retire by the fire of those men who had not advanced, and the others by the fire of our own guns, which opened on the kopje at daylight. The Boers made a counter attack against our right flank, which was later in the day reinforced by the Guards. The right flank was compelled to draw back somewhat and then face more to the right, and the fighting there was of a very severe nature, at close range, till about 4 p. m., when the Boer attack ceased and our men were withdrawn to camp.

The centre held their position opposite the enemy's trenches at ranges varying from 300 to 500 yards till 2 p. m., when the colonel of the Seaforth Highlanders, who was in command of the brigade, directed a general retirement. The brigade was then retired out of rifle range, but were subject to artillery fire for about an hour, after which they were retired another two miles to bivouac. The battalion went into action a little over 900 strong, in rank and file, of which 315 were killed and forty taken prisoners.

This will give you a rough idea of the part the battalion took in the action.

P. S.—In reference to the statement that the word 'retire' was given by the Boers, some of a company did reach the front trench under an officer, who states he heard the word 'retire' given from the kopje in front of him.

OFFICERS WHO WILL CONSIDER THE SAMPSON-SCHLEY CONTROVERSY.



JUDGE ADVOCATE GEN.-CAPT. S. C. LEMLY. ADMIRAL GEO. DEWEY. REAR-ADMIRAL A. E. K. BENHAM.

Vichy, France, cable: Admired Cervera was interviewed to-day by a correspondent for the Chronicle concerning Admiral Schley and the battle of Santiago. The Spanish sea fighter probably will be asked to give testimony before the Schley Board of Inquiry. He spoke in the highest terms of Schley's bravery and honor. He said:

"The naval battle of Santiago was short and decisive, so short that there was no time for any exchange of compliments; so decisive that I can hardly believe that cowardice was thinkable. The fight was over in about three hours and three quarters. Admiral Schley treated me on terms of absolute equality. His flagship, the Brooklyn, was west in the blockading line, and was therefore the most exposed. She was engaged in a running fight with the Viscaya and the Colon.

"When the Brooklyn and the Oregon got within range of the Colon they opened fire, and the latter was compelled to run ashore. The Christobal Colon also struck her colors to the Brooklyn and the Oregon.

"The Brooklyn, holding the westward blockading position, was within range of our ships and batteries all the time, though our ships lacked certain things necessary for full effectiveness. Admiral Schley showed ability and thoughtfulness. It is a case of demonstrated valor against possible bravery. I don't know Admiral Sampson, and I have no comment to make upon him. The American ships went straight to work, probably without much commanding.

"Admiral Schley accomplished fully the work allotted to him, and therefore it does not seem to me that there is any reason for adverse criticism—at least, from the American side. Physical and moral courage are two different qualities. There is no need of using a microscope to discover both in the action of Admiral Schley."

PRAISED LORD ROBERTS.

Eulogy Pronounced by Balfour in the Commons.

London cable: In the House of Commons to-day, proposing a resolution granting Field Marshal Earl Roberts £100,000 for his services in South Africa (in accordance with the recommendation of King Edward, announced in the House of Lords by the Premier, Lord Salisbury, Monday last), A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, in the course of a eulogy of the field marshal, whom he compared with such men as Collingwood and Nelson, Marlborough and Wellington, said there was no doubt that but for Lord Roberts' daring and strategy, and the rapidity with which his plans were carried out, Kimberley and Mafeking would have fallen, 11,000 British would have been starved into submission at Ladysmith, and there would have been a general rising of disloyalists in South Africa. Great Britain might have recovered therefrom, but at what a cost? The country was saved from this by the genius of the man he now invited the House to reward by a unanimous vote, irrespective of political differences.

The statement called forth protests from the Irish members.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, concurred in the motion.

The measure giving to Lord Roberts a grant of £100,000 was passed by the House of Commons by a vote of 281 to 73.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

A Daring Hold-Up on the B. and O. Railway.

ROBBERS GOT LITTLE LOOT

Chicago report: The Baltimore & Ohio passenger train from the east, which was due to arrive in the Grand Central Depot, Chicago, at 9 o'clock to-night, was held up by five masked men at 8 o'clock between Edgemore and Grand Calumet Heights, Ind., 31 miles out from Chicago. One of the mail cars, which contained no money, was dynamited and wrecked. The attempt at robbery was made after the two mail cars had been detached from the train and run a quarter of a mile ahead. The failure of the robbers to make a rich haul was due to the fact that the express car, which contained the train's treasure was in an unusual place. It was the third car in the train. After wrecking the mail car and obtaining no booty, the robbers disappeared in the darkness without attempting to rectify their mistake. The only loot they carried away with them as a result of the adventure was the gold watch of the engineer.

The train was the New York and Washington vestibule limited. Most of the trainmen were shot at and had narrow escapes from the bullets. No person was injured either by the dynamite or firearms.

The train was running at a high rate of speed as it passed Calumet Heights, and immediately after passing out of sight of the station, Engineer J. W. Collins saw directly in front of his engine a large fire on which some rails had been placed. He slowed down, and as he did so, three men wearing masks jumped into the cab and covered Collins and his fireman, James Whipple, with revolvers. After mounting into the cab of the engine, the robbers, covering the engineer and fireman with their revolvers, made them step down and go back the length of two cars. They ordered the men to uncouple the first two cars, which was done. They then hustled the two trainmen back into the cab, and, still keeping the engineer covered with revolvers, directed him to pull up some distance from the rest of the train.

Collins ran up two hundred feet, and was then directed to stop. He did so, and while one of the men remained to guard him the others jumped off, and, hurling dynamite at the door of the car which they judged to be the express car, burst open the door. Hastily climbing in to get at the safe, they were astonished to find that they had broken into a mail car.

They threatened the engineer with death for not telling them that the cars which he had uncoupled were not express cars, and ordered him to return at once and uncouple the next car behind the baggage car.

Climbing once more into his cab, Collins backed his engine down, coupled on to the third car, which the fireman was made to uncouple at the rear end, and still with the muzzle of the revolver at his head, Collins was ordered to run down the track, as before. He drew away from the balance of the train about the same distance as on the first occasion, and the robbers still leaving him under the charge of one of their number, made for the car. When they reached they car they found to their great wrath that they had attacked another mail car, and that it contained no money.

It is estimated that $50,000 was stored in the express car, and it is believed the robbers knew of the large amount of money and valuables aboard.

Lord Minto has signed the order in Council for the execution of O'Brien at Dawson on the 23rd August and Radcliffe, the hangman, has been instructed to start immediately for that city.

The Emperor's edict, providing for the reorganization of the Chinese Foreign Office, satisfies the Ministers of the powers.

Thirty-four insugents have been captured by the First U. S. Cavalry in the Batangas Province, Philippines.

TRAGEDY OF A BIG CITY.

A Montreal Girl Dies of Starvation in New York.

A YOUNG CLERK'S DEVOTION

New York despatch: With two men claiming her love and offering to assist her, with wealthy parents in Canada, from whom she kept her plight, Elizabeth MacCormack, a refined, handsome girl of Montreal, starved to death in this city, dying yesterday afternoon in the German Hospital. At first it was thought to be a case of suicide by poison, but while poison was a contributing cause, starvation carried the girl away.

From letters found among the effects of the dead girl from a brother Daniel, in Montreal, and from John McDonald, of Cardigan, of Prince Edward Island, it appears that she could have had anything she wished from them. Instead of calling for aid when she could find no employment in New York, she sold her clothing, piece by piece, and when all was gone she let death claim her.

The girl comes of a very religious family in Montreal. Her father is said to be an officer in the Canadian customs service. It is believed that the trouble that ended in her death had its inception in her love for a Montreal man, who, on account of his agnostic principles, was obnoxious to her family. Eventually the conditions in her home became unbearable, and she came to this city stopping on the way to visit a sister, Margaret, who is a nun in a Boston convent. She secured a position in a hairdressing shop on Sixth avenue, and took a room with a family named Denner, at No. 235 East Fifty-eighth street.

At the beginning of the dull season the girl lost her place. She was unable to secure employment, but bore her trouble uncomplainingly as her little money dribbled away. On the fourth of July, while walking through Fifty-eighth street, she attracted the attention of Joseph Ronan, a young clerk living at No. 210, but a few doors from her dwelling. He spoke to her, and by degrees learned at least part of her story. Ronan helped her to the extent of his small means and wanted to marry her. She told him she was bound to marry a man in Montreal. About two weeks ago she disappeared from Fifty-eighth street and went to board with Mrs. Daut. She remained there a week, but could not eat. Starvation had weakened her system, and arsenic tablets, which she was in the habit of taking to alleviate the pain, had helped along. She was sent to the German Hospital a week ago yesterday, and there young Ronan found her. She was unable to eat the fruit he sent her, but she enjoyed the flowers he carried to the hospital daily, and his was the last name she uttered before she died. The Montreal authorities have been asked to find her parents and tell them of her death.

ROMANCE OF A PRISON.

Husband and Wife Reconciled After Twenty Years,

Vienna cable: Last week there was discharged from the prison of Wallachisch-Meseritsch a peasant woman, Marie D——, after serving 20 out of a sentence of 25 years for attempted murder.

In 1881 Marie D—— was the wife of a prosperous farmer, but in a weak moment she fell in love with a young farm servant, and the two conspired to murder the husband iand take possession of the farm.

After a desperate struggle the husband escaped, although severely wounded.

The woman was sentenced to 25 years, and her accomplice to imprisonment for life, dying afterwards in prison.

The husband, weak and crippled through his injuries, was not able to take care of his property, gradually lost everything, and became dependent on his relations.

When the woman left prison she took with her nearly £250, the result of 20 years' prison work.

Her husband met her as she came out of jail, and a reconciliation was at once effected. The money was handed over to him, and husband and wife went away together, determined to buy back the old farm and begin life over again.

A STRANGE OPERATION.

Actor Morgan's Liver to be Taken Out and Washed.

New York report: A former actor, now a stock broker in Boston, will enter the New York Post-Graduate Hospital to-morrow morning to have an operation which is attracting world-wide attention among medical men, performed.

J. W. Morgan, known better to all his stagemates of years ago as Jack, is to have his liver removed and scraped, bathed in antiseptic solutions and replaced, in the hope of restoring him to health and giving him many more years to live.

Mr. Morgan has been suffering with cirrhosis of the liver several years. He got so bad about three years ago that he had to retire from Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead" Company and engage in less irksome and fatiguing business to gain a livelihood. Recently the disease has made such inroads that the operation is necessary to save his life.

Quite a number of physicians and surgeons will be present at the operation, because so many interesting features will be connected with it that it has been discussed much by specialists and in the medical societies.

The British first-class battleship Glory is reported aground somewhere between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Emperor William yesterday (the third anniversary of Prince Bismarck's death) caused a wreath to be deposited on the tomb of the great statesman.

Two hours after being released from the County Jail at Greenwood, Ia., an expert sneak thief broke into the prison again and stole his photograph from the rogues' gallery.

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION