

# GEN. DEWET A HERO

## Famous Boer General is Well Received

### Expresses Mvsn Pleasure at the Heartiness of His Re- ception.

Southampton, Aug. 16. — Generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey arrived here this morning and met with a great reception, both from government officials and the public. The Boer generals looked remarkably well and evidently were much pleased with the heartiness of the welcome accorded them. Soon after landing they boarded the steamship Nigeria, where Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary; Earl Roberts and General Lord Kitchener greeted them. They were also introduced to Mrs. Chamberlain and Lady Roberts, with whom they chatted for some time.

Official arrangements had been made to permit the generals to witness the naval review, but after a conference with Abraham Fischer, the former Boer delegate, who came from The Hague, it was announced that they intend to proceed direct to London in order to reach Holland as speedily as possible. The generals will go to Holland to pay their last respects to the memory of General Lucas Meyer, who died of heart disease on August 8.

General Dewet, in conversation here, confirmed the statement that he and his companions will visit the United States before returning to South Africa.

### DEWET'S WARM WELCOME.

London, Aug. 16. — The Boer generals reached London in the course of the afternoon, and were loudly cheered in the streets. When asked why they had declined the government's invitation to witness the naval review they remarked that they were "too tired after the long war and need a rest." The scene at the railroad station on their arrival was remarkable. An enormous crowd of people gave them a welcome as hearty as given to Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener when they arrived here from South Africa. Shouts of "Good old Dewet," "Our friends the enemy," and "Brave soldiers all," were frequently heard, amidst salvos of cheers. Gen. Dewet was fairly cornered by a mob, and had to be rescued by the police, who by sheer force cleared a line of retreat for him.

General Dewet's secretary states that the Boer generals will give out a statement of their views and plans, their main object being the collection of a fund for the families of Boers who died in behalf of their country. He added that a circular would be drafted clearly stating the Boer case to the British public.

### THE BOER GENERALS' REASONS.

New York, Aug. 17. — A special London cable to the Sun says that the position of the Boer generals in the matter of yesterday's naval entertainment was expressed in the words of Mr. Van Volden, the private secretary of General Louis Botha, to a reporter who sought to draw him out on the matter of their proceeding to London. The reporter wanted to know why they had not witnessed the naval review, pointing out that silence on that subject would probably lead to a misunderstanding as to the generals' feelings. Mr. Van Volden answered frankly that they had been misunderstood for two and a half years, and that they could bear being misunderstood a little longer.

"Their friends say," continues the Sun's dispatch, "that the motive governing their conduct is an obvious one. They are here on business and do not regard their mission as a picnic any more than they regarded waging war as such. Yet, it gives an idea of what sort of bait it was believed would catch them to read an authority that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had cabins adjoining his on the steamer Nigeria reserved for the Boer leaders today, and had a suitable selection of entertaining guests ready to meet them."

MR. FISCHER'S WORK. "The man who is regarded as the immediate cause of their absence is Mr. Fischer, a member of the Boer committee in Holland. He is little known to Englishmen, but stands high among Afrikaners. He is their ablest political organizer, is an educated Free Stater, and was former President Steyn's political machine manager. He took no part in the

war. He came to Europe when it broke out, but was entirely independent of the mission of Dr. Leyds. His present importance is that he is accepted as the chaperon of the Boer generals in England, and will accompany them as a guide wherever they go after their visit to the king at Cowes. Their present program to go to the continent in a few days means beyond question, a triumphal progress, but it is by no means certain whether the funds which they seek to assist the families of their countrymen in South Africa to start life afresh can best be collected in that way or by an offer from the British government to give them a substantial advance on the £3,000,000 fixed in the treaty of peace, for the purpose of restocking their farms."

### AN INTERVIEW.

The Sun's despatch continues: "A reporter of the Sun who called at the hotel was received by Secretary Brebner and Adjutant Ferreira, the son-in-law of General Delarey. They asked that the generals be excused from making a statement on the ground that they had not as yet decided upon anything definite. Mr. Ferreira said the generals were not over-delighted with the enthusiasm of their reception. It was something to which they had not yet accustomed themselves, and they found it embarrassing. For this reason they were negotiating with the porters to pass them in and out of the back gate of the hotel. They had had, he said, a very busy day in discussing affairs with Delegate Fischer and their friends. It was necessary that they should settle on their attitude toward the king, who had evinced an everyday natural curiosity to see them."

The Sun reporter suggested that perhaps the king would come down handsomely on the subscription list. To this Mr. Ferreira replied: "That is not altogether the attitude we are discussing. After a few days we intend to go to Holland, where we anticipate a great reception." After this, Mr. Ferreira said, they would go to the United States, but he could not say when, or whether they would return to South Africa in a few months or in years. "This would depend altogether on circumstances."

### HAD A PLEASANT VOYAGE.

The secretaries, continuing their story, said the party had a very pleasant voyage in a most friendly ship, and took part in the sports on board. Gen. Botha was unrivalled at quarts and skittles, but the British officers beat him at chess and cards. Generals Delarey and Dewet were occupied most of the time with their papers, the latter in writing some personal reminiscences which he will probably publish later. "Mr. Labouchere met us at Southampton," continued Mr. Brebner, "and the generals were very much pleased with the cordial greetings of Lord Kitchener when they boarded the Nigeria at Southampton, but their conversation with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain did not go beyond the ordinary topics."

The interviewer suggested that the generals must be glad of a rest after the hardships of the campaigns. To this Mr. Brebner replied: "We did not do so bad; we had most everything we wanted. See here—" and then the secretary held out a XI coin of 1902 coined exclusively on the veldt, even to the milling. Mr. Brebner has any number of trophies of this kind. He carries in common with most of the delegation a treasured little slip of red, white, blue and orange ribbon.

### OBITUARY.

New York, Aug. 22. — Foster Rose, of Galveston, Texas, is dead at a hospital here. Mr. Rose was one of the leading lawyers in the southwest.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 22. — Samuel Pryor, founder of Pryor's band and father of Arthur Pryor, the celebrated trombonist now touring with Sousa, died today of a gastric disease. Prof. Pryor was one of the interesting characters of this city, 58 years old, and had never performed a day's labor at anything except music. His band has filled engagements in many of the leading cities of the country. In response to a request of the dying bandmaster, his musicians played lively airs for him as he passed away, several pieces being of his own composition.

Edinburgh, Aug. 22. — Sir Thomas J. Boyd, lord provost and lord lieutenant of Edinburgh from 1877 to 1882, died here today.

### A Busy Day.

Anyone who visited the Canadian Bank of Commerce this morning might very easily have thought that the whole territory was being paid off. The explanation of the rush of business is found in the fact that Sunday and a holiday had intervened since the last banking day. When such an incident occurs the entire staff is invariably kept busy keeping up with the demands of customers.

# GUERRILLA WARFARE

## As Formerly Waged in Australia

### Gang of Bandits Kept Two Prov- inces in Terror for Many Years.

Nothing is more comforting to England at present than the account of some protracted guerrilla war which was eventually quelled. Englishmen contend they are doing as well as anybody could do in the South African war, and to prove their case they have been delving into history for cases similar to their own, where a few men have stood off many years when the fighting took place in a wild and broken country. Of all the cases which have been dug up during the last year by the English newspapers, none is more extraordinary than that of the Kelly gang in Australia. The Kelly gang consisted of less than a dozen men, but managed to keep a large part of two Australian colonies—Victoria and New South Wales—in a state of outlawry as might, not unreasonably, be dignified with the name of guerrilla warfare, during the years 1879 and 1880.

The leaders of the gang were the three Kelly brothers, the sons of a convict who had served his 15 years in Tasmania for the crime of murder.

His sons grew up to crime, beginning as horse thieves. They knew horses perfectly, and only stole the best, so that their buyers knew that a horse bought of a Kelly was sure to be a good one, and that it could be bought for cash at a big discount off its value. In this way half the horse dealers of upper Victoria became "fences" for the Kelly gang and horses stolen by the Kellys were exported extensively to India for the English cavalry regiments stationed there.

Finally the gang got reckless enough to steal a pair of brood mares from the thoroughbred stud farms. That was too much for the Australians. Horse racing on the island continent is looked upon with even more reverence than in the mother isle, where the house of commons adjourns to go to the Derby. An organized chase after the Kellys, which was really meant to catch them, was begun.

Their hut was surrounded, and Ned Kelly, the oldest, was captured by two constables, who had got the drop on him, without resistance. He held them as long as possible in his hut, in the hope that his mother and two brothers, who had gone to the nearest town (12 miles away) in the morning to get some salt and pepper, would return.

They had all three got something else while in town, however, and when they woke up a couple of days later they heard that their Ned was languishing in a Melbourne jail, awaiting trial. He got three years. During his incarceration the younger brothers, Daniel and George, quieted down somewhat for want of initiative. They did an occasional little job to keep their hand in, however, and on Ned's release he got home to find that Dan was wanted.

The men got a few of their friends who could ride, steal and shoot, and who were willing to do either or all of these things at any time, to join them, and the whole party took to the rough, mountainous country on the borderland between Victoria and New South Wales.

In that region a population has

grown up, some of whom, though called "free selectors" and ostensibly farmers, were more inclined to live by "lifting" the sheep and cattle of the neighboring squatters than by honest labor, and among these people the Kelly gang of bushrangers, partly from motives of fear, and partly from down-right sympathy and self-interest, found aid and shelter.

The Kellys had all the people in the country who would not submit to them terrorized. They were as the robber barons of the middle ages, and if they had lived 600 years ago they would undoubtedly be pointed to with pride today as distinguished ancestors.

Once they captured McVerish, a town in Victoria. Every male inhabitant was made a slave, and not a few of the female inhabitants availed themselves of the chance which was offered them to go back with the visitors to their mountain fastnesses. The bank was looted openly, £3,000 was obtained and the robbers singing rode away with the girls, whose heads had been turned by their daring.

The same performance was repeated later in Jelderie, a small town 300 miles away from McVerish, six months later. Four policemen who had come from Melbourne and had lain hidden in Jelderie for over a week in order to trap the robbers when they should ride into town for a drinking bout were killed when the town was held up. The robbers happened to come on a spree of a different kind, and they killed the officers at long range before the latter could get near enough to shoot accurately enough even to scratch one of the gang.

The news of this fight was telegraphed to Melbourne and a special train was sent out with a picked body of 50 policemen to effect the robbers' capture.

The Kellys resolved on desperate resistance instead of retreat. Ned Kelly said afterwards that if they had consented to retreat back to their hills not 50, nor 500 policemen from Melbourne could have captured them.

But out of bravado the gang rode to Glenrowan, a little town on the railroad, before daylight one morning. Arrived there, they compelled two plate-layers to tear up the track south of the town in the hope of wrecking the train. After the track was up the bandits went through the specialty of capturing the town, and ordered all the inhabitants to get into one hotel of the place "and hustle."

The gang improvised a breast-works of earth and street rubbish and left just one sentry to guard the hotel. He guarded it, as not one of the refugees got out, and the one who tried was shot through the eyes and instantly killed. In the meantime the police train approached. The officers were wary enough to stop before the torn up tracks, and then moved from all sides to surround the earthworks, which were themselves circular.

The Kellys had decked themselves out in sheet iron as a protection against bullets. Their suits were found afterwards to weigh 97 pounds apiece. Each suit also was dented in many places.

The police appeared with much caution, but nevertheless lost five men before they, too, found the necessity of throwing up surrounding earthworks.

The battle was kept up at 100 yards' range from dawn until 10 in the morning, when the robbers ordered the inhabitants of the town, who had been confined in the hotel, to quit it.

Firing was given up as they moved out, lest some innocent person suffer. After the refugees had vacated the hotel, the robbers made a rush, and got in safely.

At 3 in the afternoon the hotel was set on fire from an arrow similar to those used by the North American Indians.

When Ned Kelly saw the hotel afire, he tried to get back to it.

He was captured as he tried once again to sneak through the lines in a cloud of smoke. The hotel burned to the ground, the three surviving occupants, Bryne, Hart and Dan Kelly, refusing to come out.

Their charred bodies were found after the building had burned up. Ned Kelly was taken to Melbourne, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. He did not even try to appeal his case—and went to the gal-

lows with a smile of contempt on his face.

### Populists Adjourn.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 22. — The Middle-of-the-Road Populist convention adjourned today after deciding to put a state ticket in the field. The initiative and referendum method of choosing the ticket will be used and the nominations will be filed within a month.

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