

BRITISH CAPTURE BOER LAAGER.

Boer Leaders Confering and Massing Troops.

NO AMNESTY FOR DEWET.

More Prisoners for Ceylon—Strathcona's Pay—French Lottery to Help the Boers—Kritzingers Threatens to Shoot British Officers.

Cape Town, March 14.—A party of Boer invaders, which was evidently marching with the intention of raiding the remount depot at Bowker's park, Cape Colony, was met by the colonial district forces, and driven back. One British soldier was dangerously wounded.

A small party of Boers in the Tarkastad district met three colonial scouts. The Boers held up their hands, and showed a white flag, but when the scouts approached the burghers fired on them. One of the scouts was severely wounded.

Confirmation has been received here of the fact that five men have been executed outside of Wolmarans by the Boers belonging to Gen. Delarey's command. The news of the execution was taken to Klerksdorp by Mrs. MacLachlan, whose husband, father and brother-in-law were among the victims. Three other men have been sentenced to death by the Boers.

Witness Murdered. Cradock, March 15.—The principal male witness in the case against twenty prisoners from Waterkloof charged with high treason has been murdered by three Boers, one of whom is a local rebel, and a relative of one of the prisoners.

Selling Liquor to Troops. Malmesbury, March 15.—Under martial law Mr. Jan Smuts, proprietor of the Jubilee hotel, at Moorreesburg, has been fined £25, and has had his hotel closed for a month, for selling liquor to men of the Western Rifles without permit.

Free State Treasury. Cape Town, March 15.—News received from Pretsburg, the Boer headquarters, shows that the Free State Treasury is being carried about in a Cape cart.

Sentences on Rebels. Mafeking, March 15.—A number of rebels who have been convicted have been sentenced to three years' hard labor, others have been heavily fined for harboring rebels or being absent from their farms without permission, while one farmer has been fined £200 for two years' hard labor for harboring rebels and concealing information.

Dr. Jager's Sentence. Cape Town, March 15.—The trial of Dr. Jager, the most prominent rebel Natal, has concluded with a sentence of five years' imprisonment and a fine of £5,000 (£25,000). Dr. Jager was a Boer commandant. His defence was that a Transvaal burgher court had decided that although he was not a naturalized burgher, he owed allegiance to the Transvaal.

Peace With Boers Seems Far Away. Cape Town, March 15.—The general opinion regarding peace is that there is very little prospect of it being brought to a favorable issue, and that the obstacles encountered will probably prove insurmountable.

The Boers have cut the wires on the telegraph line connecting Natal, thus isolating the Province from the forces in the Transvaal for the time being. This, taken in connection with De Wet's reported march Natalward, is regarded as serious.

Boer Generals to Meet. London, March 16.—According to a despatch to the Times dated March 15th from the War Office, it is reported that Generals Botha, De Wet and De Wet will meet on March 18th to discuss the situation.

Will Land No More Troops. London, March 15.—The War Office, acting on advice from Cape Town, will not land any more troops there until the bubonic plague shall subside. The transports have been ordered to disembark the troops at East London, Port Elizabeth and elsewhere.

The plague in South Africa is causing uneasiness in South African shipping circles here.

Total Casualties of the War. London, March 15.—The War Office last night issued the monthly return of casualties of the British force in South Africa. The total reduction of the force throughout the war is 16,859 officers and men, as follows:

Deaths in South Africa—664 officers, 13,077 men; missing and prisoners—17 officers, 783 men; some of the latter have rejoined.

Invalids sent home, who have died—4 officers, 287 men. Invalids sent home, who have left the service as unfit—1,967 men. The total casualties during February were 632 officers and men.

De Wet's Nephew. Berlin, March 15.—Young Christian De Wet, the nephew of the Boer general of that name, and other Boer officers visited the Reichstag to-day, and had interviews with a number of prominent members of that body.

French Pro-Boers. Hague, March 15.—M. Henri

Roothofet and other Parisian pro-Boers are here conferring with the supporters of the South African Republic. They will visit Mr. Kruger at Utrecht.

Is DeWet Crazy? Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, March 15.—Prisoners who have lately been released by Gen. De Wet say they think he is a madman. They aver that the terrible fatigues he has undergone, his anxieties, and the intensity of his feelings have unhinged his mind.

Apart from this view of Gen. De Wet's mental state, some of his peculiarities are that he rarely sleeps within the bounds of his camp. He seeks rest outside, with a few trusted followers. Thus, the orderlies of his subordinate commanders are frequently unable to find him to receive orders. His secrecy is extreme. He absolutely imparts his plans to no one. He repudiates the peace negotiations which are going on. He has declared openly to the men under his command that no terms except independence will satisfy him.

A recent utterance attributed to him is that after the British he hates the Transvaalers. His whereabouts during the last two or three days are unknown, nor is it known whether President Steyn is with him.

Collided With Armored Train. Cape Town, March 15.—An armored train from Kimberley collided yesterday with a regular train near the Orange River bridge. One soldier was killed and four were injured. The rolling stock was considerably damaged.

Scouts Murdered. Cape Town, March 15.—Kritzingers' commando is working northward in Cape Colony and has eluded three British columns. A Boer patrol captured four native scouts yesterday and shot three of them. The Boers have carried off all the horses in the Albany district, for which, as they were registered, Great Britain will have to pay £10,000 (\$50,000).

Cape Town, March 17.—A colonial division, under Col. Crewe, engaged the Boers near Petrusburg (a town not far from the border of Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony). The British captured the Boers' convoy.

The burghers, under Commandant Kritzingers, with one companion, who are within 14 miles of Port Beaufort, have been cutting the King William's Town telegraph line. They are being closely pressed by the British under Colonel Goringe.

Some of the Boer invaders have apparently abandoned their intention of coming south, and have passed northeast through Adelaide.

The commando which recently occupied Malmesbury is reported to have divided into small parties with the idea of concentrating again. Some of them passed through Kamakona on Friday. Colonel Donald's column is pursuing them.

Gen. Erasmus' Capture. The term "notorious," applied to Abel Erasmus, who has been captured by the British, has been carried by him. If the reports of British officers for many years past are to be believed. At the time of the war with the natives under Secocoeni, in 1876, Lord (then Sir) Evelyn Wood spoke in public of Erasmus as "a fiend in human form."

The campaign against Secocoeni is said to have been carried on with incredible brutality, but Secocoeni defeated the burghers more than once. Capt. von Schlickmann, a Prussian, was first engaged to lead a band of mercenaries against Secocoeni. He was killed, and Erasmus took his place.

Later on Secocoeni, who had made peace with the Boers, raided British territory. A British force routed his force, and took his chief, and he surrendered. After he had done so, he declared Abel Erasmus had instigated him to resist to the last. Erasmus was thereupon arrested, but escaped punishment.

Abel Erasmus must not be confused with Commandant Hans Erasmus, a well-known Boer general of both the wars of 1881 and 1900.

British Capture a Boer Laager. London, March 16.—Lord Kitchener, in a despatch to the War Office, dated at Pretoria on March 15th, reports as follows:

"Yesterday a column under Lieut. Col. Park of the Devonshire Regiment, operating from Lydenberg, surprised and captured a Boer laager at Krugerspost. One Boer was killed, five were wounded, 32 were taken prisoners, and a quantity of live stock and grain was captured. Our casualties were one killed and four wounded.

Boers are Massing. London, March 17.—A special despatch from Standerton says the Boers are massing at the stations on the Delagoa line, and the leaders are conferring daily at each station and also at Pretsburg. Nothing has transpired except that the fate of the Boers who have surrendered is one of the subjects of the discussion. The leaders are in communication with a view of a general surrender with the Boer committee at Amsterdam. It is stated that the manufacture of ammunition is proceeding vigorously.

Looted the Village. Linton, Cape Colony, March 15.—The Boers passed through there yesterday morning. They looted the stores, seized forage and burned what they could not carry off.

No Amnesty for DeWet. London, March 17.—Whatever the result of the peace negotiations between General Kitchener and General Botha, it is tolerably certain that the Boers who have surrendered are not based on fact. General Kitchener's personal views of the Boer leader are not known in full, but if the War Office is consulted the officials there would rather see De Wet killed in action than taken alive.

One of the officials responsible for the direction of the affairs of the army said yesterday:

"I cannot see how Lord Kitchener can possibly accept De Wet's surrender. If he ever gets him he will be obliged to try him for his recent alleged murder of prisoners. I have no doubt that the verdict of either a military or a civil court would be

death, and if such a verdict was carried out there would be a horrible howl on the continent and in America. And, indeed, one would be sorry to see such a ghastly sight as a mercy such an end. Therefore, we can only hope De Wet will either be let out of the country or shot in battle."

Prisoners in Ceylon. Colombo, Ceylon, March 17.—The ninth party of Boer prisoners exiled to Ceylon has arrived here on the old Cunard liner Catalonia, now known as "Transport No. 2."

The party numbers 10 officers and 632 men. In all, 100 officers and 4,929 men are now prisoners in Ceylon.

Among the nineteen officers are four Germans—Lieutenants von Derwitz, of the Potsdam Guards; Captain von Trotha, and Captain Vogels, cavalry officers, and Captain Vogels, the most important of the Boer officers is Commandant Boesl.

It is calculated that 100 hundred and fifty of the prisoners are genuine Boers, 90 are foreigners, and the remainder are Free States, or people who became burghers. One prisoner died while on the Catalonian at Durban, and was buried ashore, and two others died of pneumonia on the long voyage up.

Strathcona's Pay. Montreal, March 17.—To each trooper of the Strathcona Horse there is \$174.23 "deferred." An "deferred" pay coming, and the corporals and sergeants get their pay in proportion. Mr. F. W. Taylor, of the Bank of Montreal, is authorized to pay it, and to him all those who have not drawn their pay must apply.

When the regiment went to South Africa they were paid one shilling and twopenny per day from the time they reached Cape Town. Lieut. Strathcona decided to give the men the highest Canadian service pay, namely 75 cents for a trooper, and correspondingly for the other ranks. This "deferred" pay is the difference between the imperial pay and 75 cents a day, and that for a trooper amounts to \$174.23.

Lieut. Morrison and His Letters. London, March 18.—The Chronicle publishes a communication from Lieut. Morrison, of Ottawa, commenting upon the garbling of his now famous South African letter. Lieut. Morrison points out the several inaccuracies at the incidents which he narrated entirely concurred in the destruction of the houses in Steilpoort Valley, as the people had been warned and had neglected the warning.

Lottery to Aid Boers. Paris, March 17.—M. Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigent, announces that he has organized a lottery for the relief of the Boer women and children. He aims to secure 25,000,000 francs, of which amount 7,000,000 francs will be given as prizes, 8,000,000 francs as rebates to subscribers, and the remainder to the Boers. He will seek authorization to promote the lottery from the Parliament of France.

The arrangement by which the Sultan of Turkey was to pay his debts to the United States under cover of the purchase of a cruiser from the Cramps has fallen through. The Cramps have not begun work on the Turkish cruiser, and will not do so. The prime cause of the failure of the device is ingeniously contrived by the Sultan was the shrewd move of Germany.

Germany was determined that if the American claims were to be paid her should be paid as well. Germany, therefore, flanked the Sultan by making her demand not for the payment of indemnity, but for the payment of a bill of the Krupp concern for armor before he bought any more war material. This move dented the Sultan's plan, and has been completely successful.

Charge Against Boni. Paris, March 16.—The Sicile this morning recalls that M. Deroulade, when arrested, had in his possession letters in French, which he said had been advanced by a deputy, and the paper asks: "Is it not plain when the declaration and the exchange of letters is between him and Count Boni de Castellane?"

MOSCOW IN STATE OF SIEGE.

Students' Disturbances in Several Cities.

THE FRENCH FIGHT MOORS.

Will Britain Stand Between the Disputants?—The Sultan Again Gives Uncle Sam the Slip—Chance for Another Boni Duel.

St. Petersburg, March 16.—The riots in Moscow were more serious than was at first supposed. Several thousand workmen joined the students in erecting barricades, and the workers were encouraged by a hundred female students. The principal scene of the rioting was in the neighborhood of the palace of the Grand Duke Sergius, Governor General. A state of siege has been established in Moscow, where great excitement prevails. Similar disturbances are reported to have broken out at Odessa, Kiev, Kharkoff and other universities.

Moscow in State of Siege. London, March 16.—The students' agitation in this city, says the Moscow correspondent of the Daily Mail, has become extremely serious. Bloodshed has occurred, and the students threaten barricades and street fighting. It is not safe for individuals to cross the streets in the day time. The schools are closed, and the city is virtually in a state of siege.

French Fighting Moors. London, March 16.—The Tangier correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, dealing with the reported French encroachments upon Moorish territory, says: "There has been severe fighting, although but few details are allowed to pass the censor. It is clear, however, that General Labourg's column has established French authority south of Figuig, although the rumor that Figuig has been occupied by the French is not confirmed."

There is an uneasy feeling here that owing to the complications in South Africa and China, Great Britain may be unable or unwilling to stand between France and Morocco."

The Sultan is Slippery. New York, March 16.—A special to the Times from Washington, says: "The arrangement by which the Sultan of Turkey was to pay his debts to the United States under cover of the purchase of a cruiser from the Cramps has fallen through. The Cramps have not begun work on the Turkish cruiser, and will not do so. The prime cause of the failure of the device is ingeniously contrived by the Sultan was the shrewd move of Germany."

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FUMES OF AMMONIA.

Disastrous Explosion on the Liner New York.

TWO DIED FROM THE EFFECTS.

New York, March 17.—The steamship New York reached her dock at 10 o'clock to-night, after a passage in which an explosion of an ammonia tank and a broken shaft caused loss of life and much damage to the vessel.

As a result of the explosion fifteen men were overcome by the fumes of ammonia on Thursday morning last, and so seriously prostrated that two died followed. Both were buried at sea. Several others were confined to the ship's hospital for some time, and one was still in the hospital when the ship docked, and will be transferred to a hospital in this city.

The dead are: John Kent, a steward of the vessel, who died of pneumonia thirty-six hours after the accident, and Carl Engkvist, an American citizen, a steerage passenger, whose address was unobtainable last night. E. Colston, a cabin steward, is still suffering from inflammation of the lungs, and was taken to a hospital.

According to a statement made by Superintendent James A. Wright, of the American line, the explosion or escape of ammonia occurred at half-past six o'clock on Thursday morning. The bonnet of the condenser on the refrigerating apparatus was forced in some manner. The apparatus is in the after portion of the main deck on the starboard side. Near the refrigerating apparatus at the time were seven stewards, steerage and cabin, and fifteen passenger passengers. When the ammonia fumes burst out into the compartment, which is on the same deck as the main dining saloon, there was a mad rush for escape. Some were overcome by the fumes and dropped on the floor. Others were able to get out of the room, and efforts were at once made to open up the

compartments and let the ammonia escape.

There were fifteen treated by the physicians as a result of the ammonia, but only two were seriously hurt, except those named are now doing well.

KING EDWARD VERY SORRY

That the Word "Loyalty" Should be Addressed

TO THE KANSAS LEGISLATORS.

Topeka, Kansas, March 16.—A letter was received here last night from Joseph Choate, United States Ambassador to Britain, in which the regrets of King Edward VII. are explained for the unfortunate wording of the message to the Kansas Legislature after the death of Queen Victoria. The Legislature sent a letter of condolence to King Edward after the death of Queen Victoria, and in his letter of acknowledgment the King expressed thanks for the "loyalty" of the Kansas. One of the legislators objected to the word "loyalty," and his motion to have the word stricken from the records prevailed. Mr. Choate's letter says it was a common error from the way it was used in all letters of acknowledgment to persons in the British dominions, and by an oversight the wording was not changed in writing to the Kansas Legislature.

Mr. Choate, writing to the Legislative Committee, says: "I have learned that the King was much pained when he learned of the blunder."

THAT KNOX LYNNING.

Three of the Murderers of a Canadian Held for Trial.

EIGHT OTHERS WERE DISMISSED.

Mobile, Ala., March 16.—Ora Rollis, and Deputy Sheriffs Ashcroft and Seymour, three of the eleven men on preliminary trial at Scranton, Miss., for the lynching of John Knox, the Canadian who killed his step-son, were committed yesterday to the circuit court, which meets in April, Ashcroft and Seymour without bond, and Rollis on bond for \$10,000, which his friends gave. The judge refused to approve of Rollis' bonds, and he was sent to the Waynesboro, Miss., jail. The others were dismissed.

A VENTRILOQUIST'S DEED.

Succeeded in Obtaining a Fortune of \$200,000.

Vienna, March 17.—A sensational arrest was made here yesterday. Herr Vogl, the proprietor of the largest exchange office on the Craben, was taken into custody on the charge of having poisoned in April, 1900, a rich Russian named Taubin, who was supposed to have verbally bequeathed his property to Vogl, who has since enjoyed it. The circumstances of the case are as follows: Taubin, a rich Russian named Taubin, who was supposed to have verbally bequeathed his property to Vogl, who has since enjoyed it. The circumstances of the case are as follows: Taubin, a rich Russian named Taubin, who was supposed to have verbally bequeathed his property to Vogl, who has since enjoyed it.

Upon arriving at the bedside the dying man, it is stated, recovered sufficiently to say that all his possessions should go to Vogl, after which he died almost immediately. The bequest thus ostensibly made in the presence of witnesses was legal, regular, and Vogl inherited property to the value of \$200,000. Taubin's body was cremated. His Russian relatives subsequently represented to the police that Vogl poisoned him, and they also declared that Vogl is a ventriloquist, and himself spoke the words bequeathing the property to himself when Taubin was already dead.

DEMI-MONDE QUEEN KILLED.

Notorious Woman of Genoa Robbed of \$10,000 Jewelry.

London, March 17.—Clara Olivieri, the Queen of Genoa's demi-monde, was killed last Monday and her slaying may turn up in New York in the course of a day or two.

The woman, who was about 25 years of age, was notorious throughout the city for her wealth and the jewelry she wore, and that notorious slaying cost her her life. She was attacked in her lodgings, and sustained no fewer than eighteen dagger wounds.

Some of these, strange to say, would have been mortal, but in order to escape from her assailant she jumped from a high window, and the fall killed her. The murderer got away with \$10,000 worth of jewelry.

Suspicion has fallen upon the disolute son of one of the most respected families in Genoa, who disappeared at the time of the murder. The police of Genoa are certain that the murderer got away on one of two steamers bound respectively for New York and Buenos Ayres.

Capital and Labor.

London, March 17.—Mr. John Burns, M. P., and Mr. Thomas Burt, M. P., and other labor leaders, are conferring in regard to the feasibility of the proposed federation of the employers' and employees' unions, to be known as the National Federation of Master Associations and Trade Unions, the object being to promote co-operation of the two in respect to the expansion of British trade, and to devise means to meet foreign competition. Mr. John Locke, late Conservative candidate for Devonport, who is the leader in the movement, has opened headquarters in London.

Miss Jessie L. Taylor, 24 years of age, died suddenly of heart failure at her home, 74 Afton avenue, Toronto, on Saturday evening.

ANNEXATION RECOGNIZED.

Important But Informal Action of U. S.

AS TO AFRICAN REPUBLICS.

Declared to be Now British Colonies—The Marseilles Strike—Troops Protect Workers—German Fleet in China—U. S. Citizens in Shan; had Send a Protest.

New York, March 16.—A special from Washington to the Herald, says: "The United States have given official, although indirect, recognition to Great Britain's annexation of the two republics with which she had war in South Africa. This recognition is accorded in the state department's annual review of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries just issued. In this publication it is explained that the former Republics have been annexed to Great Britain and that they are now only colonies of an empire."

The United States are the first power to recognize the annexation, all other powers having taken the stand that recognition is not in order until they have had the formal notice which Great Britain has not yet given.

Boer sympathizers are considerably wrought up over the fact that the United States should be the first to offer recognition.

The Marseilles Strike. Marseilles, March 16.—The docks this morning are guarded by troops and admittance to them is denied, except in the case of workers. The adjacent streets are protected by troops, and cavalry and infantry are held at the dock-yards, ready for any emergency. One hundred and fifty employed men stopped yesterday on board of vessels here, and continued work to-day without being interrupted.

German Fleet in China. Berlin, March 16.—In a second speech in the Reichstag yesterday referring to the German fleet in China, Count Von Buelow, after repeating that Germany had pursued no annexationist policy in China, said the German fleet had remained in China owing to its moral effect in rendering the Chinese more tractable in the peace negotiations, and further because the protection and support of the fleet was highly necessary for the German troops. Moreover, the presence of the fleet had largely contributed to maintain a quiet attitude among the various viceroys.

Americans Protest. New York, March 16.—The Executive Committee of the American Association has transmitted to President McKinley the protest of the American Asiatic Association of Shanghai against the Russo-Chinese agreement received some time ago. The committee accompanies the protest with resolutions, which, according to the preamble, are framed "on the authoritative announcement that there is in process of negotiation, and at a point of ratification a convention between Russia and China providing for the military and administrative control of Manchuria by the former powers."

WHERE THEY ADVERTISE.

Women Terribly Crushed in Bargain Day Rush. Newburg, N. Y., March 15.—Mrs. Charles Lusk, of Washington Heights, this city, was among a crowd of three hundred women who gathered in front of a five and ten cent store here at 7 o'clock in the morning to take advantage of an advertised bargain, a certain article having been marked down to a ridiculously low figure.

As early as 6 o'clock a policeman noticed women gathering in front of the store, which is in the principal business street in the city, and at half-past six the crush had materially increased. At 7 o'clock, when the manager called to open the store, the crowd filled the entire street, and trolley cars had trouble in getting through. Women struggled with each other in desperation, and when the doors were opened the jam became terrible. Many screams and several children were crushed.

Mrs. Lusk was knocked down and trampled on. She was taken to a nearby drug store and revived after considerable trouble. Several young women also fainted in the crush. Nothing like it was ever before seen in this city.

NEW PROPHET IN AFRICA.

Visited by an Angel and Charged With a New Mission.

London, March 16.—Advises reaching here from Mengo Uganda, say there is considerable excitement in that part of Africa owing to the action of the Mohammedan Mehd, or Prophet, who has proclaimed himself there as the leader of a new doctrine. The new prophet's name is Muludzi Uganda. He is middle-aged, wears a long beard, and is of impressive presence. He was the principal Islamic teacher of the former Uganda Mohammedan King, who was a widely known Islamicite. The new prophet recently spent ten days in solitude in a forest, and declares he was visited by an angel who charged him with a mission. The prophet's new doctrine is mainly on Mohammedan lines, but Muludzi's followers are allowed three new views in place of those previously permitted.

Took a Strong Dose.

Ottawa, March 16.—Napoleon Tremblay, of Nicholas street, drank some carbolic acid last night as the wind-up of a spree. He will recover, although he suffered greatly.