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NO. 30.

GEN. KITCHENER REPORTS INVASION OF CAPE COLONY CHECKED.

Both Raiding Parties Have British Forces Following Them and Another Is Held in Reserve--General French Is Making Things Warm for the Boers Who Recently Captured the Northumberland.

London, Dec. 24--Lord Kitchener's despatches breathing a confidence hardly justified by their contents, are almost the only available news from the seat of hostilities in South Africa; but telegrams from Cape Town depict the situation in anything but rosy views.

Without believing the assertion of the Transvaal agency in Brussels that six thousand Boers have invaded Cape Colony, it is quite evident that the invasion was a serious and well planned affair. In connection with this a correspondent sends an extremely interesting letter, dated Bethulie, December 1st, describing General De Wet and his doings.

"De Wet has never been taken seriously enough," says the correspondent. "It is of little use to pursue him as he fights a rear guard action and gains 20 miles while he is being fought. He is a born military genius, whose wonderful powers have kept up this phenomenal resistance.

"Once he fails, the whole thing could be crushed in a fortnight. He has every single commando under his supervision. All his parties and columns march and counter-march on his order. The forces under his command have been reduced by his strength of will to a properly organized army, moving at his word. The sooner the British rid themselves of the idea that De Wet's forces are a mere rabble, wandering aimlessly, the sooner they will grasp the need of the determined effort which is necessary to capture him."

The Cape Colony cabinet had an important sitting yesterday (Sunday). It appears that the Boers have destroyed a railway bridge 90 feet long about 12 miles south of De Aar and that no Cape mails have arrived at Bloemfontein for three days.

Further anxiety has been caused in Cape Town by the discovery that during the last two months, public bodies in out of the way places have requisitioned supplies of dynamite. The colonial government is now endeavoring to recover possession of these explosives and is removing all stores of arms and ammunition from suspected depots.

Other advices from Cape Town represent the Dutch element in Cape Colony as greatly elated over the southward progress of the Boers and as boasting that the whole district of Victoria west will join the raiders. It is suspected in Cape Town that the force travelling from Zoutpans Drift is not a body of Boers but one of colonials, hastening to join the invaders.

The Petermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Boers are active between Johannesburg and Pretoria, exchanging shots with the British outposts; and it is reported that parties of Boers are hovering around Johannesburg."

London, Dec. 23--The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Dec. 22: "As far as it is possible for me to form an opinion from the reports of officers on the spot, I think the Boer movement into Cape Colony has been checked. Of the two forces that entered the colony the eastern is still north of the Zoutpansberg range, while the one that entered west appears to have been turned in the direction of Helvetia and Prieska. Our troops are getting around both bodies and a special column is also being organized, which will be dispatched immediately when I know where its services are most wanted.

"The Boers have not received much assistance in Cape Colony, so far as my information goes. We have armed some of the colonists, who are assisting our forces. Railway and telegraph communication has been much interrupted by the very bad weather.

"De Wet is in the neighborhood of Senekal. General French, in conjunction with General Clements, attacked a force under Beyers, south of the Magaliesberg. The Boers broke away in a southwesterly direction toward Potchefstroom and were followed by General Gordon with a column of French's force.

BACK FROM THE PARIS SHOW American Officials Say They Are Well Satisfied.

IT WAS A GREAT FAIR. They Got All the Invitations They Could and Are Satisfied They Did Their Duty to Their Curious Countrymen--An Accident on Shipboard.

New York, Dec. 22--Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner general to the Paris exposition; Mrs. Peck and Assistant Commissioner General Woodward were among the passengers on the St. Louis which arrived today. Commissioner Peck said: "We had a most delightful voyage and a thoroughly uneventful one, except that Commissioner General Woodward fell and broke his leg the second day out."

"We always did the best for everyone that we could. First we looked after the national commissions, then the state officials and then the prominent Americans. We received a great many requests with which it was impossible for us to comply, but everyone understood the situation and there was no hard feeling. The exposition was grand beyond expectation. As an international exhibition in which a larger number of nations took part than heretofore and as an exposition of exhibits, both in quantity and quality, it was without precedent in the history of similar events.

"With regard to the part which the United States took in Paris, I will only say that we are well satisfied with the result. It was freely admitted that the display of the United States was the most prominent of the foreign nations. The total expenditures of Germany, Russia and the United States were but little. The real test of the relative position taken by the exhibitors of the United States in the exposition lies in the fact that the United States was in the vanguard toward those of Germany, Russia, Great Britain, Austria or any other foreign nation next to France. We feel that the commercial interests of our nation have been enhanced, our export trade increased and our international relations strengthened by the part which we have taken in the great event in Paris this year."

Assistant Commissioner General Woodward was lying in his bed in his state room on the ship arrived. He fell on the deck the second day out and broke his left ankle. In speaking of the accident he said: "I was walking on the deck which was very wet. I had on a pair of rubber soled shoes and I slipped and fell. I am a very heavy man and as I fell I heard the bone crack."

DRYDOCK BUILDING. Contractors and Officials Differ at Philadelphia. Washington, Dec. 22--Rear Admiral Bancroft, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, has received the report of the special board, headed by Commander George A. Owens, which was appointed to look into certain disagreements between the contractors and the navy department concerning the construction of the League Island dock.

The dock was to be built originally of timber, but later it was decided to construct a stone dock. The contractors claimed that more money was needed for this reconstruction than the department was willing to allow. The board in its report recommends an increase of \$350,000 for the building of the stone concrete dock, this still being within the limit of cost allowed in the appropriation.

An order just issued by the navy department provides that hereafter the League Island yard shall be officially designated as the Philadelphia navy yard.

FREDERICTON NEWS. Arrived Home in Poor Health--A Good Christmas Market. Fredericton, Dec. 23--(Special)--Bert Cropley, son of Major H. A. Cropley, who has been west for several years, arrived home yesterday, suffering from lung trouble.

Christmas trade in this city is excellent and merchants are doing a thriving business. The country roads are in good condition and farmers are bringing produce in.

Yesterday's market was the largest seen in this city for many years. Fully three hundred teams were packed close together around Phoenix Square, all laden with produce, making the scene a busy one.

A RUSSIAN OPINION. The Senate's Action on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Inspired It.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22--The Novosti, discussing the Nicaragua canal, says: "England is evidently incapable of opposing the United States, the fact being that America is rising proportionately as England is losing prestige."

A TRAGEDY IN WASHINGTON. A United States Auditor Killed in His Office.

REVENGE THE MOTIVE. A Disbursing Clerk Charges the Auditor With Reducing His Income--The Assassin Shot Himself in the Stomach and Cut His Throat With a Penknife.

Washington, Dec. 22--Frank H. Morris of Ohio, auditor of the war department, was shot and instantly killed about 2:10 o'clock this afternoon by Samuel MacDonal, also of Ohio, recently a disbursing clerk of the treasury, in the former's office at the Winder Building.

MacDonald, before he was arrested, shot himself in the stomach and slashed his throat with a penknife. Auditor Morris was closeted alone with MacDonald when the shooting occurred. In trying to make his escape MacDonald also assaulted the watchman, Thomas Casich, with the butt of his revolver. He was arrested while leaving the building.

An eye witness says that he heard the first shot and upon entering the room he saw the two men struggling in each other's arms, MacDonald holding his revolver close to Morris' breast. MacDonal after firing again attempted to get out of the room, but encountered a number of employes attracted by the noise. He then turned and fired again. This is believed to have been the fatal shot.

Employees who knew MacDonal said he had a grievance against Morris, who, he claimed, was responsible for having his pay reduced. Others who knew him said that he could not attribute his deed to anything but the result of over-indulgence in liquor.

Frank H. Morris was a native of Cleveland, Ohio. He was 49 years of age and leaves a widow and two sons. He entered the government service at the beginning of the present administration as auditor for the navy department. A year and more ago Morris was made auditor of the war department. He was well regarded by the treasury officials but not popular with some of the subordinates in his office.

MacDonald is a brother of William H. MacDonald, the well-known baritone singer of the Bostonians, who is said to have educated him for the opera stage. He is unmarried, 38 years of age and is tall and well looking. He is also from Ohio and has been in the government service since soon after the civil war. In 1897 he was made disbursing officer in the office of the auditor of the war department, receiving \$2,000 a year.

MacDonald's salary was \$2,000 a year. He was found short \$1,000 and upon being required to make an explanation he claimed that on one occasion he had forgotten to deposit his salary in the office and that it had been robbed of \$1,000. He produced evidence which tended to exonerate him from the charge of taking the money, but the amount nothing further was done except to reduce his salary to \$1,400 and transfer him to the office of the auditor of the treasury.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED. The Man Who Was Tried in a Cage Will Be Killed in a Chair. Cleveland, O., Dec. 22--Judge Neff, in criminal court today, sentenced Edward Ruschev, colored, to be electrocuted April 12, 1901, for the murder of Patrolman Shipp, who discovered the negro in the act of burglarizing a residence. The negro, with a revolver in each hand, after a running battle, eluded the police. He was finally captured at Indianapolis. The trial attracted widespread attention, owing to the fact that Ruschev was confined in an iron cage while he was in court.

THE GIRL SCREAMED. Boston Thief Failed to Get a Thousand Dollars. Boston, Dec. 22--A strange man today attempted to snatch from Miss Harriet Williams, bookkeeper for the A. L. Rand Company, a leather bag in which she carried \$1,000 in money, which was to pay the employees of the firm, but Miss Williams screamed and fought the man so energetically that he ran away and disappeared down a side street.

GERMAN GOSSIPS IN CLOVER. THE NEW CONDITIONS UPON WHICH THE POWERS WILL EVACUATE PEKING.

The Hand of the Law Has Been Laying Bare Vice. MILLIONAIRE DEGENERATE. Sternberg Sent to Prison--Former Chief of the Criminal Department Dead--Wealth Usurers Are Now Trying to Fight the Law and Escape the Penitentiary.

Peking, Dec. 22--The last obstacle having been removed, the joint note was signed today by all the foreign ministers. The note will be delivered to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese plenipotentiaries, as soon as the former shall have sufficiently recovered from his indisposition. The Chinese close to Li Hung Chang still prefer to believe, despite the signing of the note, which they did not believe would take place, that the principal negotiations must be carried on in Europe or America. They resent the British modification of the note, for as they say some power or powers might not be satisfied until the indemnity had been paid in full, which would mean the occupation of Peking for an indefinite time, as it cannot be expected that China can raise what would be required--possibly 1,000,000,000 taels--for several years.

Li Hung Chang's condition is reported today to be so much improved that he can be taken to be out of bed for a short time.

Washington, Dec. 22--The state department today made public the text of the joint note to the powers to China. The official statement follows: "Department of state Washington. The following English version understood to be in substantial equivalence with the French text of the note to be addressed to the government of China, as agreed upon by the representatives of the co-operating powers at Peking, December 4, 1900, and subsequently amended before signature:

"During the months of May, June, July and August, of the current year, serious disturbances broke out in the northern provinces of China, in which atrocious crimes unparalleled in history and outrages against the laws of nations, against the laws of humanity and against civilization were committed under particularly odious circumstances. The principal of these crimes were the following: "1--On the 20th of June, His Excellency Baron Von Kettler, while on his way to the Tsung Li Yamen, in the performance of his official functions, was murdered by soldiers of the regular army, acting under orders of their chiefs.

"2--The same date foreign legations were attacked and besieged. The attacks continued without intermission until the 14th of August, on which date the arrival of the foreign forces put an end to them. These attacks were made by the regular troops, who joined the Boxers, and who obeyed the orders of the chief emanating from the imperial palace. At the same time the Chinese government officially declared by its representatives abroad that it guaranteed the security of the legations.

"3--On the 11th of June, Mr. Sujiaya, chancellor of the legation of Japan, while in the discharge of an official mission, was killed by regulars at the gates of the city. In Peking and in several provinces foreigners were murdered, tortured or attacked by the Boxers and the regular troops, such as escaped death owed their salvation solely to their own determined resistance. Their establishments were looted and destroyed.

"4--Foreign cemeteries, at Peking especially, were desecrated, the graves opened and the remains scattered abroad. "These occurrences necessarily led the foreign powers to dispatch their troops to China to the end of protecting the lives of their representatives and nationals and restoring order. During their march to Peking, the allied forces met with resistance from the Chinese army and had to overcome it by force.

"Inasmuch as China has recognized her responsibility, expressed regret, and evidenced a desire to see an end put to the situation created by the atrocious disturbances, the powers have determined to accede to her request upon the irrevocable conditions enumerated below, which they deem indispensable to expiate the crimes committed and to prevent their recurrence: "1. (a)--The dispatch to Peking of an extraordinary mission, headed by an imperial prince, in order to express the regrets of his majesty the emperor of China and of the Chinese government for the assassinations of his excellency, the late Baron Von Kettler, minister of Germany; (b)--the erection on the spot of assassination of a commemorative monument, befitting the rank of the deceased, bearing an inscription in the Latin, German and Chinese languages, expressing the regrets of the emperor of China for the murder.

"2. (a)--The severest punishment for the persons designated in the imperial decree of September 25, 1900, and those whom the representatives of the powers shall subsequently designate; (b)--suspension for five years of all official examinations in all the cities where foreigners have been massacred or have been subject to cruel treatment.

"3. Honorable reparation to be made by the Chinese government to the Japanese government for the murder of Sujiaya.

"4. An expiatory monument to be erected by the imperial Chinese government in every foreign or international cemetery which had been desecrated in which the graves have been destroyed.

"5. The maintenance, under conditions to be determined by the powers, of the interdiction against the importation of arms as well as of materials employed exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

"6. Equitable indemnities for the governments, societies, companies and individuals, as well as for the Chinese who during the late disturbances have suffered in position or in property in consequence of their being in the service of foreign

GREAT BRITAIN WOULD LIKE GENERAL De WET FOR CHRISTMAS.

London, Dec. 22--General De Wet would be by far the most acceptable Christmas-box to the average Englishman, though there seems little likelihood of his wish being granted. The desire for the suppression of this wonderful Boer leader, however, is accompanied by generous admiration of his latest feat.

"It would be unworthy of the British name," says the Times, "to refuse the credit that is due to a feat of arms so brilliant as the unexpected dash backward of De Wet and his men through the British lines."

Other papers take the same view, comparing the ride to Springham's Nek with the charge at Balaklava. In fact, admiration for the extraordinary driving displayed by the Boers in this occasion almost predominates over the chagrin at the failure of the British officers to cope with their opponents. There is springing up a philosophic indifference to the incapacity of the generals in South Africa. Reverses have become the expected. Last Christmas society almost went crazy over plumplings and chocolate hampers sent to the soldiers on the veldt. This year they are not mentioned. In fact the public is unutterably weary of the long-drawn-out struggle, whose only interesting feature has been the sensational successes of De Wet.

THE FRENCH SHORE AGREEMENT ENDS WITH THE CENTURY.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 22--On the last day of December the Anglo-French modus vivendi respecting the Newfoundland treaty coast expires, and this, it is expected, will create serious complications between these two powers. It is highly unlikely that the Newfoundland legislature will consent to renew the present arrangements, in which case grave friction will probably ensue, unless England makes another arrangement with France. The colony's position, however, is so strong with the British public that such arrangement must be decidedly favorable to the colony.

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REBELS PILLAGING IN SOUTHERN CHINA. Canton, Dec. 22--The rebels in the Wu Chon district descend from the hills and pillage the lowland power. The soldiers are unable to prevent their raids.

THE TURKISH BATTLESHIP. The Order Has Not Yet Been Placed With the Cramps.

Constantinople, Dec. 22--The expected imperial order authorizing the signature of the contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Ottoman navy by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Glasgow, with the initial deposit of 2,000,000, has not yet been issued.

It appears that the German embassy has protested to the powers against the payment to the Cramps before the amount owing to Herr Krupp for naval guns has been repaid.

A FATAL SPARK. Bangor, Me., Dec. 22--Kathleen, the 18-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Collins, of Bangor, was fearfully burned this morning by her clothing taking fire from a spark from the kitchen stove. The child was playing near the stove with her young brothers and sisters, who tried to extinguish the flames by rolling her on a rug. When the mother, who had been upstairs, returned, she found her child badly burned; that the doctors have no hope of recovery.

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MESSAGE FROM VON WALDERSEE. Commandant of the Allies Reports Another One-sided Fight. Berlin, Dec. 22--The following dispatch from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, dated Peking, Friday, Dec. 21, has been received here: "A column dispatched from Pao Tsi Fu commanded by Major Hain, engaged a force of Chinese regulars Dec. 16 at Yung Tsiang Si, 60 kilometers northward of Pao Tsi Fu. Our losses were one officer and two non-commissioned officers wounded. The Chinese losses were considerable. The column was sent Dec. 19 from Hien Tsin, commanded by Col. Gruber, to Hu Tien Tsai, 100 kilometers northward of Pao Tsi Fu.

London, Dec. 24--Dr. Morrison, writes to the Times from Peking Saturday, saying that official Chinese figures show that the Chinese government declares that the occupation of Peking and the province of Chi Li by general forces can be brought to a conclusion.

INEFFECTIVE SOLDIERS. Rebels Pillaging in Southern China. Canton, Dec. 22--The rebels in the Wu Chon district descend from the hills and pillage the lowland power. The soldiers are unable to prevent their raids.

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