

CATTLE SHIELD USED BY BOERS.

Drove a Herd of 6,000
Against British,

AND LOST THEM ALL.

Left 15 Dead Men and 170 Dead or
Wounded Horses—Spanish Govern-
ment Will Not Bar U. S. Citizens
From Holding Land in Spain

London, Feb. 27.—The attack made by the Boers, numbering 600, and driving cattle before them, to rush the outpost line near Bothasburg, Transvaal Colony, during the night of Feb. 23, was most determined. They were led by two well-known fighters, Ross Handis and Manlio Botha.

When the Boers realized that their attempt to actually break through the wire fences was frustrated they crouched beside the dead cattle, with which the ground was thickly covered, and from that defence poured a heavy fire on the British troops. The fusillade was steadily returned, and finally, the Boers were driven back, leaving fifteen dead and six wounded on the field. They also left 170 dead or wounded horses, and the entire herd of six thousand head of cattle.

Spanish Government Firm.

Madrid, Feb. 27.—The Foreign Minister, the Duke of Almodovar, at the conference with the Senators yesterday, announced that the Government was opposed to inserting a clause in the Spanish-American treaty prohibiting Americans from acquiring land in Spain, as Spaniards acquired property and stocks in the United States. The Minister declined to promise to submit a draft of the treaty to Parliament before it was signed.

Pretoria, Feb. 25.—General French has inaugurated a move against the Boers in Cape Colony similar to that recently adopted by Lord Kitchener against the Boers.

Great interest attaches to this advance against the combined commandos of Boers and rebels who have for many weeks been making themselves at home in the north-western and part of Western Cape Colony.

The strength of the enemy is unknown, but it is probably not less than 1,000, many of whom, however, are said to be unarmed rebels. The supreme command is in the hands of Commandant Maritz, who distinguished himself some months ago by leading for hours within 30 miles of Cape Town. Under him are Commandants Pyppe (successor to Scheepers), Boovers, and Theron, and Mr. Smuts, formerly Transvaal State Attorney.

The last-mentioned will be remembered as the leader of the attack on the Lancers' camp near Tarkastad last September, in which the British sustained serious losses. Commandant Maritz, in anticipation of the British advance, has been sending large quantities of grain into Bushman Land, the vast, dry, and partly unsurveyed region bounded on the west by Namaqualand and on the north by the Orange River. It is expected that the Boers will retire into this district, where pursuit will be difficult and campaigning very arduous, owing to the scarcity of water.

Krugers' Securities Sold.
Paris, Feb. 25.—Securities valued at 5,000,000 fr. (\$1,000,000), belonging to President Paul Kruger, have recently been sold here. The money will be spent in furthering the Boer propaganda in Europe and America.

Cape Colony Rebels.
London, Feb. 26.—The Daily Mail, in a despatch from Johannesburg, publishes tables showing that 11,000 rebels joined the Boers from Cape Colony during the war.

The Records of British Generals.
The impending departure of General Buller from South Africa will leave General Methuen as the only survivor in the field of the original muster of Generals sent out from England as corps commanders, and even he has been commanded, since the relief of Kimberley, only small bodies of mounted troops. Lord Methuen will have full credit for doing his duty, and for seeing the thing through. General Buller has not met with any reverses, yet has not improved his reputation by any brilliant achievement. The Boer war has been a lottery filled with blanks for British Generals. Lord Roberts, Generals French and Hunter were the only prize-winners, and the Commander-in-Chief has lost prestige since his return by not fulfilling the expectations that he would institute thorough-going reforms in the British army.

London, Feb. 27.—In his latest report to the War Office, Lord Kitchener gives a general review of the military situation. He says: "The enemy's forces in the field are now practically confined to four definite areas. In the Eastern Transvaal the personal influence of General Louis Botha continues to hold together a considerable but diminishing force between the borders of Swaziland and the Brugspruit-Waterfall blockhouse line. In the west General Buller's and Kitchener's forces have been mostly young men. The inmates of the camps are being more contented. They are increasingly amenable to orderliness, and are learning to carry out those hygienic rules which are essential to the well-being of the communities. The health rate is now practically normal. Large numbers of undesirable families have been sent to Natal, where they can be more easily cared for, and where they can do less harm. In the Transvaal there are now thirteen camps, each one virtually a village. They contain 25,000

children, the majority of whom are receiving education. The Rev. Mr. Rueler's German Mission Station at Spelonken, in the northern Transvaal, has been burnt to the ground by Boers.

Botha's Daughters.
London, Feb. 27.—General Botha's two daughters, aged 7 and 13, arrived at Flushing by the steamer Kurfirst yesterday, and proceeded to Flushing, escorted by Mr. Fischer.

Escaping Boer Shot.
St. Helena, Feb. 27.—A Boer prisoner, in attempting to escape from Deadwood Camp on Thursday evening, was shot by a sentry of the Wiltshire Regiment, the bullet lodging in the chest. The prisoner died on the following day.

Pretoria Still the Capital.

Pretoria, Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the Pretoria Town Council, the Chairman, Mr. Lovejoy, announced that a change of the seat of administration from Pretoria to Johannesburg was no longer contemplated. It was definitely settled, he stated, that the administrative departments now established in Pretoria would remain there, and that the Legislative Council would hold its sessions here. The courts, he added, would open in April.

The statement has caused the greatest satisfaction, removing the uneasiness which had been caused by persistent rumors to the contrary, and which had had a serious effect upon business, bringing it almost to a standstill.

Rigor of the Censorship.

London, Feb. 27.—There are several indications that the censorship in South Africa has recently been tightened. An Amsterdam correspondent writes: "It is told that the British are now maintaining a much more vigilant watch than heretofore, so that the fighting area is now nearly, if not wholly, inaccessible. Some time ago Mr. Isaac van der Merwe, Mr. Kruger's Postmaster-General, was entrusted with a mission to Mr. Schalkbarger and Mr. Steyn, but was arrested not far from the Portuguese frontier at Komatipoort, and made a prisoner of war."

Results of the Great Drive.

London, Feb. 27.—The total results of the combined operations of the columns in the recent big drive against the Boers are as follows: Prisoners captured 300
Boers killed 15
Boers wounded 25
Rifles captured 151
Rounds of ammunition 2,800
Horses 864
And a quantity of sheep, cattle and vehicles taken.

Conditions of Surrender.

London, Feb. 27.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made an interesting statement in the House of Commons today to the effect that the proclamation providing for the banishment of the Boer leaders did not preclude Lord Kitchener or Lord Milner from accepting the surrender of some of the minor leaders on the understanding that the provisions of the banishment proclamation would not be enforced.

Mr. Chamberlain had previously explained that the publication in the Pretoria Gazette of the banishment of Boer leaders would require to be ratified by legislation. A despatch from Pretoria says: A list of twenty-five additional Boer leaders permanently banished has been published. It includes five commandants and two former members of the Raad.

The Lowest Market.

London, Feb. 28.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail explains why Cape orders go to the continent. He has been authorized by the Minister of Railways to state that the reason orders were placed for 250 cattle trucks with a Hungarian company was because the lowest English tenders were 46 per cent. higher than the Hungarian one; moreover, the English tenders for a hundred other wagons were 31 per cent. higher and those for six-wheeled brake vans 35 per cent. higher than continental prices.

150 Prisoners Escape.

Pretoria, Feb. 27.—Three thousand Boers, resident in the Pietersburg refugee camp, are now being removed in a body to Colombo. During the last three weeks transferences from the different camps in the Transvaal to the coast towns of Natal had been going on at the rate of 1,000 a week. There are now more than 60,000 men, women and children in the Transvaal camps and more than 45,000 in those of the Orange River Colony.

FOUND IN THE KLONDIKE.

Find of Coarse Gold Assaying
\$25 Per Pan.

MIGRATION FROM DAWSON.

Tacoma, Wash., March 3.—A special from Dawson, dated yesterday, says authentic news has just been received there from Fort Selkirk of the great placer strike since the one made on Eldorado Creek in the summer of 1897. The report is of a new find being made on an unnamed tributary of White River, over the divide on Dalton Trail, more than a hundred miles from Dawson. It is said that the find consists of coarse gold assaying about \$25 per pan.

No sooner had the report reached Dawson Sunday than intense excitement at once prevailed. Five hundred men left the territory yesterday and last night by all manner of conveyances—bicycles, horses, on foot, and as many more are to leave to-day. Heretofore the White River has been known for its copper deposits more than for gold-bearing gravel. Many prospectors went there last summer, and some remained to prospect in frozen ground during the winter. The new strike is believed to have been made by these miners. Many Yukon pioneers have predicted that a rich strike would be made somewhere on the upper river this winter.

The British steamer Arcar, from Chinese ports for New York, went ashore at Jones Inlet, Long Island. The crew were taken off by the Oak Island Life Saving crew, excepting the captain, first mate and engineer, who determined to remain on board the steamer for the present.



M. KAMTCHOFF
Bulgarian Minister of Public Instruction who was assassinated recently by a Macedonian.

RELIGIONS IN CANADA.

Some Interesting Figures From the Recent Census.

1901.	1891.
Adventists	8,061
Anglicans	680,346
Baptists	292,485
Baptists (Free-Will)	24,226
Brethren	8,071
Congregational	28,283
Disciples of Christ	11,872
Friends (Quakers)	4,087
Jews	16,432
Lutherans	92,304
Methodists	916,882
Presbyterians	842,301
Protestants	11,607
Roman Catholics	2,228,997
Salvation Army	10,307
Tankards	1,521
Unitarians	1,934
Universalists	2,589
Various sects	41,174
Totals	5,371,051

Figures for Ontario.

1901.	1891.
Adventists	1,226
Anglicans	267,916
Baptists	116,180
Baptists (Free-Will)	216
Brethren	6,116
Congregational	15,285
Disciples of Christ	10,123
Friends (Quakers)	3,618
Jews	2,536
Lutherans	48,014
Methodists	666,360
Presbyterians	453,147
Protestants	27,790
Roman Catholics	358,200
Salvation Army	6,171
Tankards	1,209
Unitarians	775
Universalists	801
Various sects	5,092
Totals	2,182,017

ANOTHER SKAGWAY ROW.

Canadian Officer Expelled by
Collector Ivey.

BRAGGART SCREED IN REPORT

Washington, March 3.—Some time ago the Secretary of the Treasury received unofficial information to the effect that J. W. Ivey, the collector of customs at Sitka, had instructed his deputy at Unalaska not to permit Canadian vessels, presumably about to engage in pelagic sealing, to obtain supplies at that port. The collector was directed to send a statement of the facts to the department, and was informed that if such orders had been given they must be rescinded. The department received a telegram from Ivey to-day saying: "My instructions were not against vessels engaged in alleged legal seal fishing, but against Canadian vessels actually engaged in pelagic sealing, which is illegal and criminal when committed within the marine jurisdiction of the United States. If there is an ancient treaty between the United States and Great Britain by which British subjects can commit depredations, destroying American property and depleting our revenue of tens of thousands of dollars annually, while our own citizens are denied these privileges, the sooner such treaty is abrogated the better."

Your solicitude regarding international complications with Great Britain need not cause you uneasiness, as the pelagic season is not yet opened. Your new collector will arrive in time to enforce your orders. My Americanism will not allow me to rescind an order which gives British subjects privileges within our marine jurisdiction which are denied our own people.

"There is another matter that may attract your attention. I have recently issued orders to the deputy at Skagway, a copy of which has been sent you, which has put the Canadian officers located there out of business and sent them to

SHOULD WATCH GERMANY.

Britain Warned of Aggression in Shantung?

London, March 4.—Dr. Morrison, Pekin correspondent of the Times, protests against British and European indifference to Germany's acquisitions in Shantung. Dr. Morrison says the reason of the menacing attitude of the German Consul at Sinan-Foo and the Minister at Pekin, as well as the presence of German troops at Tien-Tsin and Shanghai and the refusal to reduce the number, is that the conclusion of the Shantung agreement may be enforced while the attention of other governments is diverted to Manchuria. He suggests that before it is too late the powerful and unanswerable note of the American Secretary of State to Russia should also be sent to Germany as a protest against extortion and secret privileges at Shantung.

He declares that Germany already monopolizes railway construction at Shantung, that all material is exclusively purchased in Germany; that Germany holds the mineral rights for ten miles on each side of the railway, and that all the mining machinery is purchased in Germany. Now, Dr. Morrison says, Germany is acquiring rights which give her the entire mineral wealth of a province larger than England and Wales combined. He hopes that Britain will at least decide that the undertaking not to build another railway from Wei-Hai-Wei has been rendered null by the German violation of the British-German agreement.

AMOS STIRLING EXECUTED.

Says the Two Men Hanged in
October Were Innocent.

CONFESSED HIS OWN GUILT.

Philadelphia, March 3.—Amos Stirling, a young negro, who was the accomplice of Henry Ivory and Charles Perry in the murder of Prof. Roy Wilkins White, of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, on the night of May 19, 1900, was hanged to-day in the county prison.

Stirling made a confession to his spiritual adviser, claiming the sole responsibility for the murder of Professor White. He said he did not know either Perry or Ivory and asserted that neither of them was with him when the crime was committed. His statement is not credited by the police authorities.

Prof. White was attacked by three colored men on a dark street in the vicinity of the university. One of his assailants struck him on the head with an iron bolt, and after he had fallen to the ground he was beaten to death. Robbery was the motive for the crime. Perry, Ivory and Stirling were arrested several days later and the two first named made confessions accusing Stirling of being the actual murderer. The three men were convicted together, and Ivory and Perry were executed on October 24 of last year. The condition of Stirling's health caused four postponements of his execution.

SCHWAB WON THOUSANDS.

He Always Played Maximums
at Monte Carlo.

BLIND LUCK FOLLOWED HIM.

A Paris letter says: Now that Charles M. Schwab has left Monte Carlo his play has ceased to be the "niece devil's" wonder of the place; nor were they ordinary maximums. Nor were they ordinary maximums, still attached to the accounts of the steel magnate's doings at the famous Casino. The correspondent of a local paper on the spot sends the following report of Charles Schwab's visits to the roulette tables: "From the very outset he began playing maximums. That in itself is a thing to create close observation. Nor were they ordinary maximums, either. It was at roulette, and he would play not only the maximum on plain, but on every available stake place connected with the chosen number."

Centre of Observation.

"Here again he acted so as to inevitably attract pronounced attention. But he did more. He won. He became the great sensation as a huge and lucky winner. Then the crowd found out who he was. The news spread. The crowd grew bigger daily, more excited. He continued to play wholesale maximums. He continued to win the whole to win. His sensational career was checked. The rare and amazing music of hand clapping and loud applause became frequent."

"He was escorted to his automobile by a building, hysterical, gapping following, who would watch his departure in silence, and break out into a wild babble when the vehicle and the human wonder inside it vanished from sight. Whether there was any calculation, any science, in his play, I am not prepared to say. I did not detect any signs of it myself. Some competent persons tell me that he usually played the number that theoretically ought to turn up. Others equally competent declare that his play was utterly unscientific."

Stuck to One Number.

"When saw him at work Mr. Schwab's principle seemed to be a very simple one of sticking to a number till it came. In some cases he won by sheer luck, as for instance, when he backed the nine twice running, thereby clearing 70,000 francs; again, immediately afterward, winning 20,000 francs on five, he captured another 3,500 francs on four, not by direct playing for five to come again, certain stakes covering both numbers, of course."

BOER CHIEFS ROUNDED UP.

London, March 3.—The correspondent of the Times at Pretoria says that Col. Mackenzie's column, operating near Lake Chrissie, Southeastern Transvaal, has surprised Hans Grobler's small laager, capturing Grobler, Grobler's wife, Vandermeew and Schalkmeyer, and four others. Grobler and Schalkmeyer are both influential men, who have been encouraging Boer resistance in the Ermelo district.

AROUND THE WORLD

Floods are general in New York State.

Sir Thomas Lipton is ill of influenza.

Batavia, N. Y., is suffering from the worst flood it ever experienced.

The petroleum companies of Romania have been organized into a large trust.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany celebrated the 21st anniversary of their wedding.

Pierpont Morgan has given \$2,000,000 to the University of the south, at Sewanee, Tenn.

The Algoma Central Railway has given a contract for four new locomotives to the Kingston works.

The British steamship Yeoman, from Galveston, for Liverpool, the New York News, is ashore at the Point of Cape Henry.

Mr. H. M. Allan, of Montreal, has sold his extensive ranch in the Northwest to Gordon and Ironsides for \$225,000.

Latest reports from Brussels indicate that the sugar conference will adopt Great Britain's suggestions and abolish bounties.

Hoa, E. G. Prior has been sworn in as Minister of Mines in the Dunsin Government. He will oppose Mr. E. V. Bodwell in Victoria.

The White Star Line steamer Celtic, having on board a party of American tourists, arrived at Pieracous today. The passengers are all well.

The tram steamship Wilster, from Fiume, for Boston, is hard and fast on a ledge off Thatcher's Island, Mass. Her crew of 23 men has been rescued.

The Governor-General's dinner to commemorate the anniversary of Farsberg was attended by several officers who took part in the engagement.

The Montreal Street Railway Company will issue \$1,500,000 4-1/2 per cent. bonds at par to the shareholders to pay for the Park & Island Railway.

The trans-Missouri Committee of the Western Passenger Association, which has been in session at Denver, adopted an amendment to abolish rate cutting.

The E. I. Dupont De Nemours Company, for the manufacture of gunpowder and other explosives, capital \$20,000,000, has been incorporated at Dover.

The report of the Chinese commission was made public at Ottawa. The commissioners find Chinese immigration an evil, and recommend a capitation tax of \$500.

Taking effect March 1st, the rate for cables to Ceylon, via the G.N.V. Telegraph and Eastern or Indo cable, will be 88 cents per word instead of \$1.25 as formerly.

A unanimous vote of the city of London corporation has decided to spend £15,000 on celebrations by the City of London for the King's coronation.

The attitude of the English newspapers towards the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States has called out a rebuke from the Westminster Gazette.

Edward Butler, St. Louis, most prominent Democratic politician, has been indicted by the February grand jury for attempted bribery in connection with the city garbage reduction contract.

Toronto Observatory officials state that the presence of so much fog is caused by the warm air coming in contact with the snow. The atmosphere will not clear they say, until the temperature lowers or the snow disappears.

Disturbances are reported from the mining region of Spain, which is said to be in a ferment. At Alhujon a crowd set fire to the Ocroi offices and burned the Ocroi documents. At Madrid, in the Province of Toledo, they cut the telegraph lines.

A veterinary surgeon named Isidore Turcotte, living at 280 Craig street, Montreal, while on a spree threw a lamp at his wife. It exploded and she was frightfully burned. She was taken to the General Hospital, where she lies in a precarious condition. Turcotte himself went to his office at 67 St. Andre street, and at midnight, after a couple of hours' labor, died.

ROW OVER DEVLIN.

Sam Hughes Makes a Bitter Attack on Him.

Ottawa, Ont., March 3.—(Special.) Some words attributed to a Witness interview on Jan. 17th to the R. Devlin, Canadian Immigration Commissioner in Ireland, brought about a stormy discussion in the Commons' Agriculture Committee this morning.

Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, was before the committee. He was asked whether he had seen Mr. Devlin's statement that he had never asked, and never would ask, any one to leave Ireland.

Mr. Pedley said he would lay before the committee a letter on this subject to-morrow.

Subsequently Lieut. - Colonel Sam Hughes referred to the slanders which he said "that fellow" in Dublin had been guilty of in regard to Members of Parliament last year, but the civil servant who made such statement, as in the Witness' interview, the Colonel declared, should be in the Penitentiary. He made the further assertion that the original interview was so bad that the reporter had to tone it down, to avoid the fact that it was a disgrace to any man.

Mr. Hughes (P. E. I.) thought it ungenerous to make such serious reflections on any servant of the Government without first ascertaining whether the statements alleged to have been made had actually been made or not, and without hearing what the man attacked had to say in his defense.

A motion was made for the examination of the Witness' representative who published the interview, but this stands over till to-morrow.