

BOERS KEEP UP THE FIGHT,

But Many Small Parties Are Surrendering.

MORE TROOPS ARE NEEDED

To Crush Out All Opposition—DeWet and Botha Meet—Canadians' Gallant Charge—Where the Fighting Is—More Train Wrecking—Want Botha to Yield.

London, April 5.—A despatch from Gen. Kitchener to the War Office, dated Pretoria, to-day, says that Col. Plummer occupied Piet Potgieter's Rest, 140 miles from Pretoria, without opposition.

Gen. French has captured another Boer camp and continues to press the Boers at Vryheid. This accounts for all the enemy's guns known to be in the southeastern district. He has also taken a considerable number of prisoners, wagons, and cattle. A portion of the Boer bands crossed the Orange River, moving to the north.

Failed to Get Over. Bethulle, Orange River, Colony, April 4.—A force of Boers under Commander Kritzinger attempted to recross into the Orange River Colony to the west of here, but failed.

Preparing for Winter Operations. London, April 6.—The Kroomstadt correspondent of the Times, writing Thursday, says that preparations are being generally made by the British forces for winter operations.

Boers Shift Seat of Government. London, April 6.—According to the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the Boers have shifted their seat of government from Pieterburg to a point 35 miles north-west.

To Ship Horses for South Africa. Portland, Me., April 5.—Dr. James Frazier, of London, a cattle inspector for the English Government, who has visited several American ports to select one from which to ship the Canadian horses ordered for South Africa, says that he has decided to recommend this port as the shipping point. The horses will be sent here on the Grand Trunk in lots of 800, the first instalment arriving here on April 23rd.

INTERVIEW WITH KRUGER. Unctuous Old Pharisee's Blasphemous Talk. Paris, April 5.—Paul Kruger is quoted in the Matin as follows: "I thank God that He has beset Great Britain with trouble and that she cannot find time to get her forces to release her South African prey."

"Great Britain's sin, the atrocity which she has committed against the defenceless women and children of the veldt, will be her ruin. We have the witness of the Book for it." In speaking of the present situation in South Africa and the war in general, Mr. Kruger said: "The British Government, British telegraph, and the British press always try to make us understand that we are the aggressors. They have measured his little finger, 'look like this much,' and he extended both arms. 'I am persuaded everything is going well, and our women and children are safe, and we are content to simulate and travesty facts. We do not fight except for peace. We are not conquerors, but although we have waged war against us. They have acted like savages, and on their own confession have been assisted by savages whom they had armed. Our enemies have violated all laws of war between civilized nations. They have outraged liberty without regard to the lives of non-combatants. They have pillaged and burned private property. They have treated as rebels men who were known to be citizens of a belligerent country. They have slavishly imitated proceedings which have excited universal indignation when practiced in Cuba by a Spanish general, and for which Spain was cruelly punished. Everything that has been said respecting the horrors of war as waged by the English general is far below the truth. I declare—and history will bear me out when it ceases to be falsified—that people will shudder when they learn the details of all the atrocities that we have suffered. The South African war has been, on the part of the English, a perpetual defiance of the Geneva convention."

Pretoria, April 6.—Owing to the nature of the country and the temperance of the enemy it must not be expected that any single movement or successful engagement will bring the war to an end. Individual commands may surrender, but there will be a number of bands of Boers

who must be incessantly pursued and harassed until they give in or until none remain.

Talk, as an example, Gen. French's operations in the Eastern Transvaal, on which great expectations were based. The movement resulted not only in large captures of stock and prisoners, but also in the dispersion of a body of the enemy five or six thousand strong, whose presence constituted a menace to Johannesburg and Pretoria. The country, however, thus cleared was not permanently freed from the presence of the enemy, and attacks on the railway lines still occur. To secure permanent results the same operations may have to be repeated several times. The Boers will not risk pitched battles. Being determined not to surrender, they continue to retire before our troops, availing themselves of their intimate knowledge of the country to snipe the advancing forces and attack the weak spots in the thousands of miles of railway communications. Instances occur in which a column on the march is under fire for twenty consecutive days without once catching sight of the enemy.

The strain imposed on officers and men by a campaign of this nature is immense, and in view of its probable duration, measures must be taken to ensure a constant supply of fresh troops. The Government has decided to send 30,000 more men, but it need not be supposed that the war will come to an immediate end in consequence. Fifty thousand would be nearer the number required, but 30,000 may be sufficient, provided fresh drafts are forthcoming regularly to relieve officers and men who have been long since stale, owing to the length of the campaign. Had such a system been inaugurated last August we should be able now to send back to the front perfectly fresh troops with an experience of nine months' campaigning. After the arrival of the promised 30,000 reinforcements, for every soldier landed in South Africa one ought to be sent home. Until this aspect is grasped by the authorities there is a possibility of the war lasting for years.

More Surrenders to Gen. French. Pietermaritzburg, April 6.—A man who came down from Gen. French's column states that the Boers when in small detached parties are only too glad to surrender. Gen. French is accepting submissions daily.

The Boer women and children are necessarily suffering hardships owing to the rain and want of food, although everything possible is being done for their comfort. Our men are also having a trying time. The Swazis are closely watching the movements of the Boers. One small party of fifteen of the enemy having got over the border, the Swazis killed seven and the remainder fled, to surrender to the British.

A Sword for French. Cape Town, April 7.—The sum of £361 has been subscribed in Kimberley for the purchase of a sword of honor and a silver casket for Gen. French. The De Beers Mining Company has given 20 diamonds, which will be set in the crossbar of the sword.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is pushing forward the arrangements for the erection of a mausoleum in memory of the men who died during the siege of the town.

A Canadian Charge. Durban, Natal, April 6.—Details which are arriving here of Gen. French's successful operations in the Eastern Transvaal show that in one engagement the Canadians charged a Boer position in Buffalo Bill style, firing as they galloped along. The Boers were in a position where they could not have been flanked, and where it was almost impossible to dislodge them, but by the forward charge of the Canadians they were forced to yield.

Scores of Boers with their families have surrendered at Melmoth, Zululand, and others are following their example at different places. The people here are coming in saying they have never heard of the British proclamations in respect to those who surrender, and, furthermore, that they have been misled in regard to the Boer position.

Want Botha to Yield. Pretoria, April 7.—A rumor is in circulation here that the burghers have given Commander-in-Chief Botha until April 10 to accept Gen. Kitchener's terms of surrender, and that if he does not accept on that date they will leave the commandos and come in themselves.

A general surrender of the Boers is not expected here, however, until the northern mountainous districts of the Transvaal have been subdued. Drafts of the constabulary equipped at Elandsfontein are being drilled daily.

The garrison of Vlantfontein, composed of the Essexes and the Dublin Fusiliers, are in touch daily with the Boers, who are attempting to cross the line.

Botha and DeWet Meet. London, April 8.—A despatch to the Times from Kroomstadt states that it has been definitely ascertained that Generals De Wet and Botha have met at Vrede.

The return of General De Wet's followers to the northern part of the Orange River Colony has been signified by increased activity among the Boers. The railway has been damaged on three successive nights.

British Flad 4.7 Gun. London, April 7.—A news agency despatch from Heidelberg states that the British have found a 4.7-inch gun which had been abandoned by the Boers. It is presumably the same gun that was captured from the British at Helvetia on Dec. 28th.

Regiments Released. London, April 7.—Gen. Kitchener has notified the War Office that the volunteer companies belonging to twenty-four regular regiments have been released by relief, and will start for England shortly.

War Relief Gets \$130,000,000. London, April 7.—It is now announced, in answer to the many enquiries which have been made, that the total war relief funds subscribed

amount to \$130,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 remains.

There have been no fewer than 830 funds.

Will Fight to a Finish. London, April 8.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post, who warns his countrymen against hoping for an early termination of hostilities or believing the stories that the Boers are tired of war, says: "It becomes daily more evident that the Boers intend to fight to a finish. Many are surrendering, but they are not so doing as the real fighting men are still in command; and although the recent successful British operations tend to bring the end nearer, it is evident that the Boers must be crushed before a general surrender is probable."

Traitors in the Tolls. London, April 8.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Express reports wholesale arrests for treason in Groef and Aberdeen.

A small party of Boers has reoccupied Philippstown, in Cape Colony.

More Train Wrecking. Standerton, April 6.—Commandant Buys, with 400 Boers, succeeded in wrecking a supply train this morning three miles north of Vaal-lange. The charge the Boers had prepared exploded underneath the middle portion of the train. It is believed that an observation mine was used, as three trains had already passed safely over the spot. The escort of the train defended the overturned trucks until overpowered by superior numbers. The engine and the first five trucks got safely to Vaal station. We had three wounded. Several Boers were seen to fall.

In Four Districts. London, April 7.—South African operations are followed with difficulty, owing to the meagreness of the despatches. There are four districts in which hostilities are in progress. Gen. French has virtually cleared the Eastern Transvaal and broken up the Boer commandos; Plummer is advancing northward along the Orange River, and meeting with little resistance; the columns which have been pursuing De Wet turned at the Vaal river, and have been thrown off their march; and Kitchener has no opportunity for brilliant strategy, but he is doing his work with thoroughness, and slowly wearing out the resources of Boer endurance. Mr. Kruger's comments upon British exaggeration of the details of the Kimberley garrison with grim amusement. A campaign which has employed 275,000 troops and required reinforcements of over 40,000 men since the opening of the year takes up the remaining portion of a column of the daily papers. Petty skirmishes and incidents pass without observation. The British press, instead of frankly admitting that the great army is employed in running to earth a few foxes which are constantly doubling on their trails and disappearing in the vast stretches of the veldt, has exaggerated the fighting resources of the Boers.

Concentrating at Spitzkop. New York, April 7.—A despatch to the Sun from Cape Town says bands of Boer invaders are concentrating about the Cradock district of the Cape Colony. A suggestion has been made that a special police force be raised for the purpose of attempting to capture or drive out the Boers. Several bands have concentrated at Spitzkop. It is believed that Commandants Kritzinger and Scheepers are concentrating their forces in the Murraysburg district. The 'Treason Court,' which is to meet at Barkly East, will have to hear the cases of 104 alleged rebels.

Notes. Lord Kitchener presented the Red Cross medal to Madame Ferriers, head of the French ambulance detachment, for her services to the British wounded.

ATE THEIR CHUMS. All But Two of Them Were Killed and Eaten.

WERE TWELVE IN THE PARTY. London, April 8.—A newspaper here tells, under a Singapore date, a ghastly story of cannibalism. It says it was brought to Singapore by two survivors of the Nova Scotia barque 'Angia,' which left Cavite, Philippine Islands, on October 17th. The vessel was wrecked on a reef on October 23rd, as has already been reported. The story is that 17 of the crew built two rafts, one of which, carrying five persons, disappeared the first night. The other, carrying 12 persons, including Capt. Crocker, drifted for 25 days. The men were without food or water, and their agony was terrible. They ate seaweed and chewed their boots. On October 25th, two of them went mad and plunged into the sea. The next day a Frenchman killed the mate with an axe and drank his blood. He tried to eat the brains, but his comrades threw the corpse overboard to prevent it. On October 27th, the Frenchman tried to kill the captain with an axe, but another man wrested the weapon from him and killed him. The natives felt the others ate parts of the Frenchman's body. On October 28th Captain Crocker died and his body was eaten. The cannibalism was repeated until the two men who tell the story, Johannsen, a Swede, and Martieru, a Spaniard, were the only survivors. Finally the raft drifted ashore on South Island. The natives there were friendly, and put the two men on board a junk bound for Singapore.

Lieut. Commander Roper, of the U. S. gunboat Petrel, died while trying to save others from fire in the sail room of the gunboat Petrel at Manila.

U. S. - VENEZUELA AMBROGLIO.

Uprising Said to Have Taken Place.

GEN. HARRISON'S WILL.

Russell Says He is Satisfied With Train Robber Again in Captivity—He Blew the Fat Who Turned State's Evidence.

Cincinnati, April 6.—A despatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says: Minister Loomis has not arrived, though the cable despatches state that he left La Guayra for San Juan on the auxiliary cruiser Scorpion, due yesterday morning. It is suspected that the Scorpion will join the squadron at Culebra, whence daily despatch boats arrive at San Juan.

Avile Blanco, the Venezuela Consul, says that President Castro, of Venezuela, is unlikely to yield to the demands of the United States, and Blanco expects that a naval demonstration will follow. He fears the results, because of the heavy foreign interests at the seaports, and hints at possible complications of an international character. Uprisings have taken place in several districts, but President Castro is considered to be able to quell them.

Venezuela's Plan. From New York merchants with interests in Venezuela, it is learned that Castro is revising the constitution to suit his revolutionary policy. He called a congress together on Feb. 20th, whose members are all of his choosing. Their first act was to pass, according to the constitution, extending the term of office of the President from four years to six. This was done without any pretension of consulting the choice of the people. During the first week in March he appointed as members of his Cabinet seven men who have learned to subordinate their will to his. Castro has been dictator ever since he and President Andrade by force of arms from the Venezuelan Executive mansion eighteen months ago.

He has yet to serve the remaining year of Andrade's term, which does not expire until Feb. 20th, 1902. Then, according to his revision of the constitution, he will enjoy six years more in office, making eight and one-half years altogether.

A Law Unto Himself. In Venezuela there is no such thing as capital punishment. Crimes' penalties stop at imprisonment for ten years. Eugene, a friend of Andrade and enemy of Castro, who had dared to take up arms against Castro and was the head of the revolutionary party in the first, was put to death. A correspondent for a weekly newspaper, who recently returned from Venezuela, tells how Acosta was captured, and in spite of the law against the sum of maintainances was shot, by Castro's orders, on Feb. 10th. In Venezuela now, it is asserted, the Government dignitaries, the Justices of the peace, and all officials in the various cities and states, retain their places as long only as they obey without question the orders of Castro. In January two Justices of the Peace, who were in a doubtful case to hand down a decision that agreed with Castro's notion of justice. These Judges were thrown into a cell and kept there until they agreed to take up arms for Castro.

Raising Money. In the first month of his Presidency Castro called to his presence a number of wealthy representative merchants and bankers and informed them that they must contribute to the support of the Government. According to his own estimate of the amount of their fortunes, he fixed the sum which each should pay into the treasury at one-tenth. The amounts ranged from \$20,000 to \$60,000. A few objected and straightway found themselves conveyed to the rotunda, the worst prison in Caracas.

At the pleadings of their families and friends they surrendered, but not until they had again paraded the streets in shackles and bare feet and under a sign which read: 'I pay over the price of their freedom—one \$15,000, another \$20,000 and the third \$30,000, they regained their liberty. They subsequently escaped from the country in disguise and arrived at Trinidad.

Refinement of Torture. Not long ago a German merchant arrived at Barcelona from Caracas, to collect moneys due on various enterprises in which he was interested. He collected in all \$12,000. Castro heard of this, and gave orders that the money must not be taken out of the country, and that the collector must leave the cash with the Government. The man was seized and placed on a stool in a prison yard, where the hot rays of the sun beat upon his bare head, and a soldier stood on each side of him with fixed bayonet, with orders to run him through if he attempted to escape. After seven hours of suffering he announced that he would give \$10,000 if they would release him. This was not enough. The whole \$12,000 was noting. In the ninth hour of his torture he yielded, took the soldiers to the place where he had concealed the money and surrendered it. He sailed for Germany on the next steamer leaving Caracas a month later. A German cruiser entered LaGuayra. The captain and 12 sailors pulled ashore and they rode to Caracas. They at once discovered Castro's presence, and promptly handed over not only every penny of the \$12,000, but the punishment of the official who had superintended the torture. Without a word, Castro paid the money and ordered the official who had only carried out

the President's order cast into the rotunda.

"Curse all foreigners," Castro is reported to have said, when once Gen. Russell Harrison intended to contest the will of his father, with the view of obtaining his part of the estate direct. Howard Gale, Mr. Harrison's attorney, said the afternoon that the report was unfounded. Mr. Harrison, he says, being entirely satisfied.

Caught Train Robber. Rock Springs, Texas, April 6.—Sheriff C. H. South of Edwards County, has succeeded in capturing Bill Taylor, the notorious train robber, who is under sentence of life imprisonment for robbing a Southern Pacific passenger train at Lester, Texas, about two years ago.

Taylor was in jail at Rock Springs awaiting transportation to the penitentiary when he made his escape. Bud Newman, a member of the gang of train robbers, of which Taylor was the leader, turned State's evidence at a late time of the trial, and it was largely through his testimony Taylor was convicted. When Taylor escaped from jail he went on a hunt for Newman. He came across the latter on the Pease River, and after a desperate fight with pistols, Taylor shot and killed Newman. Since then Taylor has been at large until he was shot and captured by Sheriff Booth.

To Study Administration Methods—Swiss Mob Insults Consuls—An Old London Landmark to Go—Count Boni in Great Luck.

Berlin, April 6.—A despatch to the Cologne Gazette from Peking, dated Thursday, April 4, says the Chinese penitentiaries have agreed on the punishments of the guilty provincial officials to be demanded by the Foreign Ministers on account of the murder of 242 missionaries and their wives and children.

Needs to Study. St. Petersburg, April 4.—It is stated that Grand Duke Michael, the heir apparent, will soon begin a tour of the empire for the purpose of studying administration methods.

Peter Von Struve and M. T. Tugan Baranofsky, political economists and Marxist leaders, have been ordered to leave St. Petersburg. They were arrested during the recent riots.

Insulted Consuls. Geneva, Switzerland, April 6.—A demonstration against the Russian and Italian Consulates and the residence of the Italian Consul occurred last evening in connection with the extradition of Jaffo, an accomplice of Gaetano Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert. The mob tore down the coat of arms at the Russian Consulate, but were prevented by the police from doing material damage elsewhere.

Old Landmark to Go. London, April 6.—The Black Bull Inn, the last of the mediaeval hostels in Holborn, is to be pulled down. It was here that Dickens laid the scene of the Nursing Experiences of Mrs. Gamp and Betsy Frigg, and where the immortal Salter's parable so many of her historic expressions. After standing for over three hundred years it is now going to make way for modern buildings which will soon supplant all the old haunts of dear Dickens.

Boni in Luck. New York, April 6.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the injunction in the case of Anton J. Dittmar against George J. Gould, et al., trustees under the will of Jay Gould. The case was before the court on appeal from an order by Justice Beach, continuing an injunction granted by Justice Fitzgerald, which limited the amount to be paid to the trustees of the estate of the late Jay Gould pending the trial of the action. Under the decision of the Appellate Division the trustees may continue to receive her entire income of some \$500,000 a year.

Saloon Mob This Time. Rev. John King Pelted With Eggs in the Pulpit.

CONTEMPT FOR LAW GROWING. Indianapolis, Ind., April 6.—The Rev. John King came very near being mobbed at Seelersburg last night for protection accorded by friends he would have been roughly handled by a mob of the friends of Harry Gwynn, a saloonkeeper of the town. On Sunday Mr. King referred to the sale of intoxicants in the town, and the next day he was viciously assaulted by Gwynn and knocked down on the street.

Gwynn voluntarily surrendered to the officers and was fined \$1 and costs. The assault created a great deal of feeling among the temperance people, and Mr. King declared he would not be deterred from making war on the saloons, and announced that he would speak last night on the subject. "Why should there be seven saloons in your town?" Early yesterday morning he was warned there would be trouble if he tried to deliver the address, but he went to the church in the evening and found it packed to the doors by the rough element of the town and surrounding country. As soon as he appeared in the pulpit and began to talk, eggs were thrown at him and sticks and stones were hurled from all parts of the house, while a great uproar drowned his voice, so he could not be heard.

Marshal Huffstetter and Justice Weir finally prevailed upon him to leave the church, and they escorted him out through the crowd. Soon after he reached his boarding-house, the mob appeared and tried to force its way into the house, but was driven away by threats of the owner to fire on them. Gwynn says the lecture shall not be delivered in the place, and threatens the officers if they attempt to protect the minister.

Two Killed, Four Injured. Buffalo, April 7.—Two men were killed, and four injured so seriously that one of them is not expected to live, in a boiler explosion which occurred in the engine room of the Montgomery Door and Box Company, at Court and Wilkeson streets, yesterday afternoon. A number of other persons received minor injuries. It is asserted that the explosion was caused by an accumulation of dust.

\$80,000,000 syndicate deal is pending in San Francisco, and with its successful consummation the entire fishing and packing industry on the U. S. Pacific Coast will be controlled by one big corporation under Morgan.

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