

IN BLOEMFONTEIN.

The Victorious British Entered the Free State Capital Tuesday.

Boers Made No Resistance, President Steyn and the Soldiers Having Fled Northward—Roberts Received an Ovation.

London, March 15.—The first half of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder river on February 9. He entered Bloemfontein on March 13. Thus, in little over a month, he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of Gen. Cronje's forces and the hoisting of the flag in the capital of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling losses. It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England. All the newspapers eulogize him and congratulate the country. They talk of the Free State as having passed out of existence, as being now one of the shadows of history.

It is not doubted that there may yet be heavy fighting, but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked to for victory over all difficulties. His grim reference to the "late" President Steyn is understood to show that there shall be no ambiguity as to the position assumed toward the republics. The fact that Mr. Fraser, late chairman of the Free State and the leader of the opposition to Mr. Steyn, came with the deputation to surrender the keys, is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free Staters regarding the war.

The Surrender of Bloemfontein.

London, March 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, March 13, says: "Bloemfontein surrendered at ten to-day. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward. Gen. French was within five miles of the place at five o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by four a. m. Tuesday. The flag was hoisted Tuesday morning and a deputation of the town council with the mayor came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitzkop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place. Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. After visiting the public buildings he went to the official residence of the president, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the British national anthem. They were in a condition of frenzied excitement."

TO TRY AGAIN FOR PEACE.

Kruger Will Take Another Step for Intervention, Though Through Some Agency Besides the United States.

Washington, March 15.—The answer of Lord Salisbury to the message from Presidents Kruger and Steyn, which was transmitted through our government, was received at a late hour last night by Secretary Hay, through Mr. White, our charge at London. As indicated in the London dispatches, the answer was a declaration of the appeal. It has been transmitted to Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, who will submit it to the two presidents.

This marks the end of the first overtures towards peace. It is believed here, however, that another effort will soon be made by the Boers to attain peace, though recourse may be had to some other agency than the United States. The president has decided that it is not proper at this time to make public the text of the communications which have passed between Pretoria, London and Washington, relative to the peace negotiations.

Corn for People of India.

Springfield, Ill., March 15.—Rev. Richard Hobbs, who, with Dr. Kloppsch, of the Christian Herald, a few years ago raised 90,000 bushels of corn in this country and took it in a ship to Calcutta, India, for the starving Hindoos, has been asked by Dr. Kloppsch to accept a similar task this year and has consented. It will be his endeavor to raise 50,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 each from the states of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Two New Military Parks.

Washington, March 15.—The house military committee ordered favorable reports on the bill to establish a national military park on the site of the battles of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House, in Virginia, also at the battlefield of Stone river, in Tennessee, both parks to be laid out by a commission.

Expect an Attendance of 5,000.

Chicago, March 15.—The executive committee of the Farmers' National congress fixed August 21-31 as the date for holding the national meeting of the congress at Colorado Springs. Chairman R. F. Clayton said: "We are asking the railroads for a rate of one fare plus \$2 and if we get it there will be 5,000 people in attendance."

FILIPINOS TROUBLESOME.

Rebels Reorganizing in Zamboanga Province—Brigands Committing Atrocities in Nueva Ecija—Traveling Dangerous.

Manila, March 15.—Gen. Otis considers Manila the most troublesome center in the situation to-day. The insurgent junta here, in conjunction with that in Hong Kong, is growing active. A number of representative insurgent leaders from different parts of Luzon have recently been in conference in Manila. Some have been placed under arrest, but the others thus far have not been interfered with.

Reports are current here of active rebel organization in the province of Morong, where the insurgent leaders are said to be assisted by prominent Spanish residents. It is also reported that the rebels are reorganizing in the province of Zamboanga, under Mascardo. Brigands are committing atrocities in the province of Nueva Ecija, where they have murdered 20 natives and Chinamen. The Nueva Ecija insurgents are heavily taxing local traders and farmers, with the result that business is paralyzed and there is a general scarcity of food. The funds for maintaining this guerrilla warfare are collected from the various towns in the island, whether occupied by the Americans or not, even including Manila.

Travel between the towns garrisoned by the Americans is becoming more dangerous. All wagon trains must be escorted by heavy guards in order to insure their safety.

STORMED THE JAIL.

An Infuriated Mob Demands a Negro Who Is Said to Have Assaulted a Little Girl.

Joplin, Mo., March 15.—A nine-year-old girl was assaulted by a negro Saturday evening, while returning home from the drug store with medicine for her sick father. Her parents offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the negro. Yesterday afternoon five negroes were arrested on suspicion, four in Joplin and one in Oronogo. Three of the suspects were turned loose, but one is held in the Joplin jail and the one arrested in Oronogo. A howling mob of 2,000 enraged and excited men surrounded the city jail until ten o'clock last night, demanding the negro who assaulted the little girl. The mob broke the jail office windows and many of them crowded into the office. During the excitement the lights were turned down and the negro was smuggled out through a side door by the police and spirited away and then the leaders of the mob were permitted to search the jail. Then the cry of "On to Carthage" arose and many of the disappointed mob started to Carthage to get the other negro in jail there suspected of the same crime.

FAITH IN UNCLE SAM.

Secretary Reitz Expresses Satisfaction in Efforts of This Country to Bring About Peace in South Africa.

London, March 15.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenco Marques, telegraphing under date of March 16, says: "State Secretary Reitz, in the course of an interview has said that the Transvaal government considers the American reply highly satisfactory and that he believes the United States will bring such pressure to bear as will result in a settlement agreeable to the people of the two republics. While admitting the seriousness of the situation, Mr. Reitz says that he is convinced that the burghers of both republics will enthusiastically defend the independence of the Transvaal to the last."

Three Sisters Have Twins.

Morristown, N. J., March 15.—There is only one doctor in the little town of Mendham, and yesterday he felt he was the most overworked man in the country. He brought three pairs of twins into the world, and remarkable as it may seem, the happy mothers of the newly-born babes are sisters. The six little ones were born to the three mothers within four hours. Two pairs of the twins are boys. The other pair are girls. The parents of the twins are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Garrabrant, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Guerin.

Webster Davis' Statement.

London, March 15.—The Naples correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing an interview he had with Webster Davis, United States assistant secretary of the interior. According to this Mr. Davis said: "When I left Pretoria the Boers were becoming desirous of peace. President Kruger and Gen. Joubert were the strongest opponents of the peace party, but they were becoming exceedingly unpopular. I do not believe the Boers will resist much longer."

Indian Wives to Cost More.

Ardmore, I. T., March 15.—The Chickasaw nation has received an act passed by the Chickasaw legislature signed by President McKinley. The law provides that white men hereafter must pay \$1,000 license fee to marry a Chickasaw Indian. The bill was enacted to lessen the abuse of inter-marriage, and is now in operation.

WAR TO THE FINISH.

Great Britain Announces That Intervention to Stop War Will Not Be Accepted for Any Power.

London, March 16.—In the house of commons Thursday, replying to William Redmond, Irish nationalist, who asked whether the government of the United States had offered its good offices to her majesty's government with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa, the government leader, Mr. Balfour, said her majesty's government would not accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs.

Resentment at Boer Capital.

Pretoria, March 16.—Lord Salisbury's declaration of the British determination not to acknowledge the independence of the Boer republics during any future negotiations has caused a fierce outburst of resentment on the part of the federal and Afrikaner elements, who are now determined to fight to the bitter end and to employ resources that have hitherto been untapped. The people now believe implicitly that Great Britain has embarked on a war of conquest. State Secretary Reitz says Lord Salisbury's reply means war to the bitter end.

"Servitude or Death"

Paris, March 16.—The Matin says that Lord Salisbury's reply postpones for a long time the hopes of peace. The paper adds that President Kruger has achieved his object. He has now proved to the people of the two republics and the Cape Dutch that the only alternatives open to them are servitude or death.

Joubert's Forces Bitterly Solders.

Pretoria, March 15.—Before returning to the front Gen. Joubert said to a press representative: "The courage of the British soldiers is beyond question. They rushed the kopjes and entrenchments in a fearless manner, but were not a match for the mausers, which simply mowed them down."

MAY SEIZE THE LAND.

Nicaragua Is Understood to Be Opposed to the Davis Canal Amendment Providing for Defenses.

Washington, March 16.—While Nicaragua has filed no formal complaint of the Davis amendment to the Hay-Panama treaty, the feeling in pan-American circles is that that country will interpose objection to any attempt on the part of the United States to carry out its provisions in time of war. Senor Corea, the diplomatic representative of Nicaragua here, declines to discuss the Davis amendment and how he or his government regards it. It is known, however, that he feels that Nicaragua would be justified in refusing to grant any concession to the United States. This may mean, in the opinion of the pan-American diplomats, that the United States may seize the territory through which the canal passes and fortify it or take any other high-handed action on the pretext that it is necessary for its own defense.

McKinley's Name Was Blended.

New York, March 16.—There was a mass meeting of Boer sympathizers at Cooper union last night, at which George M. Van Hoesen presided. Montagu White, the Boer representative, John E. Mulholland and P. Louter Wessels, a representative of the Orange Free State, made speeches. Mr. Van Hoesen prophesied that "not until all the Boers are in their graves or all the English are in flight will the war be over." President McKinley's name was hissed and mocked and the mention of Bryan's name brought forth cheers.

A Heroine Honored.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 16.—Miss Jennie Creek, of Millgrove, a comely girl of 18, will wear the star of the French legion of honor and attend the Paris exposition as her reward in saving a Pan Handle world's fair special from being wrecked September 10, 1893. She discovered the railroad bridge near her home on fire and taking off her red flannel skirt flagged the swiftly-approaching train in time to avert disaster. Prominent Frenchmen were aboard and as a result she will be the guest of the National Humane society of France at the exposition.

Cleveland May Support Bryan.

Cleveland, March 16.—Ex-President Cleveland may write a letter advising democrats to act together in the coming campaign. "Sound money" democrats who want to bring about a reunited party have already started the movement, which they profess to believe will lead to the support of the democratic ticket, of which William J. Bryan will undoubtedly head, by Mr. Cleveland, to save the country from the alleged evils of expansion.

Bryan to Go on Another Tour.

Austin, Tex., March 16.—William J. Bryan left last night for his home to attend the Nebraska state convention. From Lincoln Mr. Bryan will go for a months' tour through South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and New Mexico. He is booked for a number of speeches in each of the states named and will be absent from this city about a month.

AS AN "OLIVE BRANCH."

Eastern Democrats, as an Inducement to Support Bryan, Want Tom Johnson for Chairman of the Committee.

St. Louis, March 17.—A Washington special to the Republic says:

What may prove to be a purpose on the part of the eastern wing of the democracy to obtain control of the democratic national committee has been disclosed here. This plan is to make Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, chairman of the national committee, and if this is done, it is held out as an inducement. Gove Cleveland, David B. Hill, William C. Whitney, the Belmonts and other well-known democrats, who bolted or were lukewarm in their support of W. J. Bryan in 1896, will be enlisted back into the cause. As the proposition carries with it the suggestion that silver will be abandoned in the Kansas City platform, it has not received any substantial aid or comfort in democratic headquarters here. Ben Cable, a former national committeeman from Illinois, who bolted the Bryan ticket four years ago, appears in the role of chief sponsor for the Johnson movement.

Gov. Stone Credits the Report.

St. Louis, March 17.—Ex-Gov. Stone, democratic national committeeman from Missouri, said he believed there was some truth in the statement that there is a movement among eastern democrats to elect Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, chairman of the national committee and eliminate silver from the platform. Gov. Stone said: "Some sort of a scheme is on foot, although I am not able yet to say exactly what it is. From information that came to me at Washington, and since I gather that the end which the Palmer and Buckner democrats are trying to attain is the capture of the organization of the party. Their scheme seems to be to get into the convention as delegates, and with as little noise as possible, but by means of adroit manipulation control as many delegates as possible, with the ultimate object of controlling the convention and capturing the national committee. They will be for Bryan, but they want the organization."

WHEELER IN WASHINGTON.

He Talks of Conditions in Luzon, Insisting That War is Ove—Says Troops Are Doing Well.

Washington, March 17.—Gen. Joe Wheeler called at the war department Friday afternoon. The general was in the uniform of a brigadier general of the volunteer army. He looked the picture of health; better than when he left Washington for Manila. He gave Gen. Corbin a brief description of the conditions in Luzon when he left. He insisted that the war was over and that nothing more was to be done except to run down a few guerrillas and irregulars. There was difficulty in this work he said, and there was danger, too, but its prosecution was not "war." Ambuscades were frequent and annoying and it was not easy to tell whether the hidden force was strong or weak; three men had been mistaken for a company, in some cases.

The general said that the American troops are doing splendid work there. They are sound and healthy and in quite as good shape as they would be at home, engaged in similar service. This was owing in a measure to the excellent care for their men exhibited by officers and to the watchful precautions of the staff of the army.

SECOND APPEAL TO M'KINLEY

Gov. Taylor Will Again Call on the Chief Executive for Federal Interference in the Kentucky Troubles.

Frankfort, Ky., March 17.—Gov. Taylor is said to have prepared a statement making a second appeal to President McKinley. John W. Yerkes, of Danville, and other republican leaders were called in conference at the executive mansion and the alleged paper was submitted to them. It is said a committee to be headed by Mr. Yerkes is to be sent to Washington to lay the matter before the president.

JAIL FOR MRS. DEUELL.

Missouri Woman in Contempt of Federal Court for Refusing to Account for \$5,000 Worth of Goods.

Kansas City, Mo., March 17.—Judge Phillips, of the United States circuit court, made an order sending Mrs. Charlotte A. Deuell, of Garden City, Mo., to jail. The order is that Mrs. Deuell must go to jail for contempt of the referee of bankruptcy and that she shall remain there until she accounts for \$3,000 worth of goods which she bought and which she has, so far, failed to account for.

TO PROTECT OUR MISSIONS.

Admiral Watson at Cavite Ordered to Send a Warship to Taku, China, on Tientsin River.

Washington, March 17.—Secretary Long has cabled instructions to Admiral Watson, at Cavite, to send a warship to Taku, China, at the mouth of the Tientsin river, to look after American missionary interests that are threatened. He has left the selection to the ship to Admiral Watson.

Root Praised the Cubans.

Havana, March 17.—Secretary Root said in an interview that he now felt that the Cubans had done wonders, considering the nature of the strife that had devastated the country for so long a time. Their conduct and amiability had greatly impressed him, and he was satisfied that they were capable of self-government.

ITS STATUS DEFINED.

By a Large Majority the Senate Declares That the Constitution Does Not Extend to Porto Rico

Washington, March 17.—Friday the senate took up the Porto Rican appropriation bill. The amendments of the senate committee limiting the appropriation to revenues collected prior to January 1, 1900, having been agreed to yesterday, a vote was taken on Mr. Allen's amendment declaring the constitution extended over the island. Mr. Allen's amendment was laid on the table, 36 to 17, as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Baker, Bard, Beveridge, Carter, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Keen, Lindsay, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Penrose, Perkins, Pritchard, Quarles, Ier, Chilton, Clark (Mont.), Clay, Cocke, Sewall, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore—36.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Buttrick, Culberson, Harris, Kenney, McLaurin, Morgan, Rawlins, Tillman and Turley—17.

Mr. Jones then withdrew the amendment proposing free trade between the United States and Porto Rico. It differs from the first amendment which provided that the money collected should be repaid to those who had paid it.

All amendments to the appropriation bill were withdrawn or voted down and the bill passed without division.

IT WOULD AFFECT LABOR.

Senator Hanna Says Free Trade with Porto Rico Would Affect the Workingmen of the United States.

Washington, March 17.—A canvass of the senate indicates that the Porto Rican tariff bill will pass. Nevertheless, it is regarded as best to postpone the test until public sentiment in some parts of the country undergoes the change republicans expect with further consideration and a better understanding of the measure.

Senator Hanna says that the imposition of a tariff of 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates upon the products of Porto Rico will never be felt by the people of the island; that it will not restrict their trade. He predicts that very soon after the bill is passed all of the excitement and opposition to it will die out. But, the senator continues, if entire freedom of trade should be conferred upon the island, the labor of the United States would be alarmed by the fear that the Porto Rican act was a precedent for treatment of the Philippines. This alarm, no matter whether just or not, would spread and would grow throughout the campaign. It would furnish the basis upon which democrats would insist that freedom of trade must follow for the Philippines. It would affect hundreds of thousands of labor votes.

ON TO PRETORIA.

Lord Roberts Tells His Troops He Will Lead Them into the Capital of the South African Republic.

London, March 17.—Lord Roberts' success in handling the civil problems at Bloemfontein and the manifest equanimity with which the residents of the capital of the Orange Free State accept the British occupation, momentarily eclipse in interest the military situation. It is believed here that the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa will soon push on to Pretoria, but Great Britain is quite content to listen for a few days to the acclamations of the people of Bloemfontein and permit the troops to enjoy a few days' rest before expecting further success. Lord Roberts made a quaint speech to the guards at Bloemfontein when, in his first congratulatory words, he expressed pride in their splendid march of 38 miles in 28 hours and gave ample assurance of his ultimate design. "Through a small mistake," said Lord Roberts, "I have not been able to march into Bloemfontein at the head of the brigade, as I intended. I promise you, however, that I will lead you into Pretoria."

Educational Growth in Santiago.

Santiago, Cuba, March 17.—There are now 3,070 pupils and 66 teachers occupying the 22 private houses used as school buildings. During the year 1897-'98 there were only 17 schools. Eleven more schools, with three teachers and 150 pupils each, are to be established in the near future. The total population between the ages of 6 and 14 inclusive is 8,519. The negro and white children are about equally divided in the schools.

Money Deficit at San Juan.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 17.—A money deficit of \$80,000 in the fiscal year has been caused by an unexpected slump in the city revenues from liquor and cigarettes. The city owes the United States treasury \$30,000 and the city hall is mortgaged to the Spanish bank for \$20,000. Orders have been issued prohibiting prize fights.

Secretary Coin to Be Increased.

Washington, March 17.—The director of the mints announced his intention of speedily taking steps to increase the stock of subsidiary coin under the new financial act. As quickly as possible at least \$20,000,000 will be coined and put on the market to meet the demand for small money.