

ACTIVE WAR

REPORT THAT LORD ROBERTS IS READY TO MARCH.

BOERS ATTACK BRITISH

Monotony of Past Few Weeks is At Last Broken By General Resumption of Hostilities.

London, April 24.—A renewal of hostilities at almost every point in the field of war is indicated by the latest reports.

Most important of all the operations is the march of the third and eighth divisions to raise the siege of Wepener. Lord Roberts reports fighting between Hundle's men and the Boers southwest of Dewetsdorp Friday and Saturday. Accounts of the engagements or skirmishes vary somewhat, but according to what seems most trustworthy, the enemy have persistently disputed the British advance, but have been gradually driven back.

From Maseru comes word that the Boers up to Thursday were still freely moving around Wepener. The British were apparently expecting the arrival of the relief columns. The burghers received reinforcements, and it is stated that President Steyn has ordered them to hold on tightly to the grain districts of Wepener, Ladybrand and Ploksburg, and at all costs prevent the British forces from obtaining the rich food supplies of those districts.

Evidently the Boers continue to attack the position held by British infantry and artillery north of Glen. The fighting has not, however, developed yet, beyond skirmishing or sniping. A cavalry force is in readiness to act, should the necessity arise for greater activity in meeting the enemy's operations.

Some correspondents assert that General Buller is making preparations to co-operate with Roberts in the grand advance, but it looks as if the Natal commander had a heavy task on hand to be able to give aid to his chief.

IN FORCE IN NATAL.

One critic, who knows the country well, says it must be remembered that although the Boers were forced to retreat from Ladysmith, they are still in large force in the corner of Natal, and it would be a most risky thing for General Buller to move as far to the west as Van Reenan's pass, into the Free State, except with a force so small as to be of little service. This is because of the danger of a sudden attack on the British communications south, to Pietermaritzburg. Such a movement would almost invite an attack.

Consequently it is most likely that we shall see General Buller devoting his best energies for the next few days or longer, to operations designed to clear northern Natal of Boers, as far as Laing's Nek. When this is accomplished, it may be considered safe to move one division back to Van Reenan's pass, ready to march into the Free State as soon as the defenders of the pass find their position rendered untenable by Lord Roberts' advance.

A part of Lord Methuen's force was severely attacked near Boshof on Friday, by a strong body of Boers, with two guns. The enemy were held in check, however, and a large convoy, which the column was protecting, was brought safely through.

LOOK TOWARD MAFEKING.

Everybody here seems to be on the qui vive, expecting the speedy relief of Mafeking, inasmuch as General Carrington is now on his way south from Beira. Some of the military critics are not at all sure that his expedition is making for Mafeking.

In any event, it is worth remembering that Carrington's force will hardly be ready to leave Salisbury before May 1, at the earliest. There will then be nearly 200 miles of open country to be traversed before Bulawayo, the terminus of the railroad to Mafeking, is reached. Even the mobile force under Carrington is hardly likely to cover this distance in less than a fortnight, as it is essential that the horses should be spared as much as possible, in order to keep them in good condition for the severe task still before them.

NO HOPE BEFORE JUNE.

This will bring his force to Bulawayo by May 15. He will then have the assistance of the railway, which will enable him to expedite his movements somewhat. But even this advantage will hardly allow him to transport a force of 5,000 men with horses and baggage and provisions, for the beleaguered town, over the 400 odd miles, in less than ten or twelve days. At the end of the railway available, seventy-eight miles will have to be traversed on horse, and probably an action fought, before General Carrington can hope to shake hands with Baden-Powell.

When all these things are considered one cannot feel sanguine about Mafeking being relieved before June 1, that is, if Mafeking really depends upon Carrington.

THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO.

Austin, Tex., April 21.—The sixty-fourth anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto was celebrated today. All business was suspended.

At Belleville Park, eight miles from Austin, William Jennings Bryan delivered a San Jacinto day address.

At Galveston a handsome monument to the heroes of the republic of Texas was unveiled.

TURKEY MAY CAUSE WAR.

Unless Settled Soon Minister Will Be Given Passports.

Washington, D. C., April 24.—Unless the sultan of Turkey acts very promptly, All Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish minister, will be given his passports, and diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey will be suspended until the sultan pays the \$100,000 due citizens of the United States.

It is understood that an ultimatum is ready for presentation to the Turkish government. It is believed that the ultimatum could be averted by notifying the continental powers that it was the intention of the United States to remain in possession of a port only long enough to collect the money. The administration is at present averse, however, to going beyond a severance of diplomatic relations.

The department is entirely satisfied of the accuracy of Minister Strauss' statement relative to the promises made to him by the porte, notwithstanding All Ferrouh Bey's declaration that these promises were conditional. All Ferrouh practically has said that Strauss lied, besides breaking all rules of diplomacy by gossiping to newspapers about official state business.

If diplomatic relations are severed the American missionaries scattered throughout Turkey are likely to find themselves in a precarious position. Diplomats here say that Turkey would be compelled to guard them with troops or escort them across the frontier.

All the contingencies that might arise from an outright breach with Turkey have been canvassed at the state department, with a thoroughness which of itself is sufficient proof of the deliberate earnestness of the United States in forcing the sultan to settle without regard to the extreme punishment that may have to be inflicted on the Ottoman Empire should he prove pugnacious. The missionary organizations in this country, whose interests may be further jeopardized, have given assurances that they are willing to assume the risk of having their property in Armenia destroyed by the Turks and that the workers there who are dependent on American support do not shrink from the possibility of a recurrence of the atrocious massacres which led to the present crisis.

The naval program in the event on a resort to force has also had careful consideration, and it appears that Smyrna will be almost as difficult to seize as was Santiago, if the Turks have time to prepare for resistance. The city has a comparatively small proportion of Turkish population, its great storehouses and valuable property belonging exclusively to foreigners, chiefly English and German. On this account a general bombardment would be out of the question, and as a siege without co-operating land forces would be ineffectual, a serious program is involved in the proposition to seize and administer its customs. Smyrna's enormous trade being largely in foreign hands, a protracted blockade of the harbor would antagonize European interests to a dangerous extent, and the United States without the approval of the continental powers might be seriously embarrassed in the undertaking. English consent and probably England's co-operation could be reasonably relied upon, but in any case the American naval forces assembled in the Mediterranean would have to be of a power sufficient to force the Dardanelles in the end. This, of course, it is thought, would promptly involve all the European powers, not as antagonists of the United States, but as eager participants in the partition of the Turkish empire.

CHURCHES FOR THE ISLANDS.

Gen. Wheeler's Suggestion Regarding the Philippines.

Washington, D. C., April 24.—General Joseph Wheeler, in a letter to Miss Fannie Wheeler, a prominent Catholic of this city, has set on foot a movement to aid the poor churches of the Philippine and Ladrones islands. In this letter General Wheeler says: "During my recent visit to the Philippines and Ladrones I was much impressed with the great devotion of the women, and it occurred to me that it would be a graceful thing for the Catholic women of our country to show their appreciation of the piety of their sisters of the east in some substantial way."

"While on the island of Guam, where there are six churches, I inquired what would be the most acceptable present and was informed that the churches, which are very similar to our small country churches, need stations of the cross."

Miss Wheeler is associated with Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan of New York in the work for poor churches of the United States of the Tabernacle society, the object of which is to furnish necessary articles for churches which are too poor to procure them. Their work has been chiefly with the Indian missions.

HE WILL BOLT ON M'KINLEY.

Washington, D. C., April 24.—Senator Wellington, the leading republican of Maryland, has announced positively that he will not support President McKinley if he is renominated. The senator states that he will oppose Mr. McKinley's renomination, and, falling in that, he will not vote for the republican presidential candidate.

"I do not intend to support a platform that is against my convictions in such important particulars. I do not intend to remain a member of the national committee, nor do I intend to attend the republican national convention."

BANQUET.

PETER COOPER CLUB BANQUET WILL BE IMMENSE.

ONE THOUSAND PLATES

Bryan, Weaver and Poynter Will Speak.—Delegates To Sioux Falls Will Attend.

Omaha, Neb., April 23.—On Monday evening, May 7th, the annual dinner of the Peter Cooper Populist club will take place at the Coliseum. There will be plates for over 1,000 guests.

Immediately after the banquet (11:30 P. M.) the club's special train will leave for Sioux Falls, arriving there the next morning for breakfast. The club headquarters for this occasion will be at the Paxton hotel and will be accommodated by a special street car service to and from the Coliseum. The guests will take their seats at the table promptly at 7 o'clock.

BANQUET TICKETS.

Those desiring tickets to the banquet should send in their orders and remittances without delay to Warwick Saunders, 509 South Twelfth street, the secretary of the club, and the tickets as desired will either be mailed to the purchasers or else placed on file and handed to them when they call at the headquarters at the Paxton hotel on the day of the banquet.

AS TO RAILROAD TICKETS.

Delegates and others buying through tickets to Sioux Falls should wherever possible come through Omaha. Request the local ticket agents to have the tickets read out of Omaha to Sioux Falls via "Northwestern Line." (The route of Peter Cooper club train is C. & N. W. Ry., S. C. & P. Ry., Omaha to Sioux City, and C. St. P., M. & O. Ry., Sioux City to Sioux Falls.) Stop-over will be allowed at Omaha on such tickets to enable holders to attend the banquet, and all together make the balance of the trip on the club's special train. The rate is one fare for the round trip.

AS TO SLEEPING CAR TICKETS.

The club's special train will be made up almost exclusively of Pullmans and tourist sleepers. These cars must be engaged not less than three days, and are good for the use of those holding tickets going and coming from the convention, and also all the time while at Sioux Falls. The rates for the Pullman for three days are \$4.50 and for the tourist sleepers \$2.50, and for a longer time at the same rates. Pullman or tourist accommodations must be engaged several days in advance, possibly not later than May 3.

CHEAP TRAVELING.

A one-way railroad fare and sleeping car accommodations at these prices all at the service of the ticket holders for rooming purposes while at Sioux Falls makes the Sioux Falls convention trip very cheap.

(Omaha World-Herald.)

For its annual dollar banquet the Coliseum has been secured by the Peter Cooper Populist club. For Monday evening, May 7, the spread is being prepared for 1,000 plates.

W. J. Bryan, General James B. Weaver and Governor Poynter have accepted invitations to respond to toasts and Senator Marion Butler and other distinguished leaders have been invited.

Immediately after the banquet is over the delegates and others who are going to attend the Sioux Falls convention, will take the Peter Cooper club's special train over the Northwestern. It will be necessary for those who expect to attend the banquet and also those who may desire to go to the Sioux Falls convention on the club's special train to place themselves in communication with the club at an early date. Warwick Saunders is chairman of the committee on transportation and Elmer E. Thomas is chairman of the banquet committee. This special train will be made up of Pullman palace cars and tourist sleepers.

Upon the arrival at Sioux Falls the special will be sidetracked within a block of the passenger depot and within seven or eight blocks of the convention hall and leading hotels.

In order to accommodate those who desire to take advantage of the Peter Cooper club's special committee on transportation has appointed Mr. Geo. F. West, city passenger agent of the Northwestern, corner Farnam and Fourteenth streets, to receive all orders and remittances for railroad tickets and to assign berths, two in the lower and one in the upper, as rapidly as they come in, first come first served.

Rome Miller of the Her Grand hotel of this city will serve the banquet, which will be the largest by far ever given in the west.

The Coliseum is at present the "den" of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, to whom the Peter Cooper club is under obligations for the use of the Knights' big building. This is the same place where the first populist national convention was held, where the Omaha platform was made and adopted, and where General James B. Weaver was nominated for president in 1892.

The delegations and others attending the Sioux Falls convention from nearly all the southern, eastern and western states are coming through Omaha and will stop over to take in the banquet and hear Mr. Bryan's speech.

Chairman Edmisten and the heads of the populist organizations in dozens of

other states are giving the Peter Cooper club their hearty co-operation and no doubt at this gathering there will be an assemblage of the greatest number of distinguished populists of the nation that was ever gotten together outside of a national convention.

The sale of tickets both for the banquet and the club's special train will be closed several days before the banquet in order that suitable arrangements may be made to properly care for the people.

No wines or cigars will be served and the ladies will attend.

ROYALTY AT THE PARIS SHOW.

Prince of Wales and Czar of Russia Will Attend.

Paris, April 24.—I learned from a member of the Italian commission that King Humbert and the emperor of Austria cannot, because members of the triple alliance, visit the exposition. There were hopes just after the Franco-Italian treaty of commerce was signed that Humbert would come. He seemed inclined to do so. But when he found the French government did not encourage the idea of a visit from the German emperor he held back.

Francis Joseph was glad to hold back. Gay crowds now jar his oft-wounded spirit. Misfortune is ever shy. And who among European sovereigns has been more unfortunate than the Austrian kaiser?

The Prince of Wales was to have been at the inauguration. But the French caricatures of the queen goaded him into deciding otherwise. M. Delcasse, however, has acted so handsomely in his official relations with Great Britain that the prince may in the course of the summer visit the great show. It is even said that he will hold some receptions in the British pavilion. This would be a happy innovation.

King Leopold, the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, the King of Sweden (probably the queen, also), the queen of the Netherlands and her mother, the Prince of Bulgaria, are all expected.

The czars' promise to come was made to M. Felix Faure personally. He may be a visitor in August or September on his way from Denmark to Hesse Darmstadt. But nothing is absolutely certain. He, however, showed such a lively interest in the exhibition in speaking to Comte J. Montebello that his abstention would cause disappointment and indeed remarkably so. It is rare for him to warm up to the degree of breaking down reserve. But it appears that he did so in the conversation I mention.

The Alexander II bridge may well call for expressions of admiration. It is really the finest of the kind in Europe and a noble feature of the exhibition landscape.

REVOLUTION IS SPREADING.

Rebels in Columbia Seem To Be Gaining Ground.

Colum, Colombia, April 7.—(By Mail.)—Despite all information to the contrary the revolution is developing all through the republic. For months the rebels have been gaining strength. The department of Santander and all of Tolima, with the exception of the city of Honda, are in the hands of the insurgents. The rebels also have control of large parts of the departments of Boyacaya and Cauca.

Several weeks ago the insurgents attacked Rio Hacha, capturing the port after a severe fight. They are now believed to be moving toward Santa Marta and the government troops have made elaborate plans to resist the attack. Santa Marta is the capital of the department of Magdalena and has a population of about six thousand. It is a port of entry and a railway line is partially constructed, which may be continued to the Magdalena river. The neighboring estate of San Pedro Alejandrino will be remembered as the place where the liberator Bolivar died in 1830.

It is believed to be the intention of the insurgents to attack the place by both land and sea, and if they are victorious they will move on Barranquilla. General Palacio left Barranquilla on March 26 with three steamers and 1,100 men for some port on the Magdalena river, leaving 1,400 men to guard the city. The strength of the insurgents is not known.

PLAGUE RAGES AT SYDNEY.

It is Beyond Control and Other Cities May Suffer.

Vancouver, B. C., April 24.—It is the opinion of Dr. Thompson, president of the Sydney board of health, that there is no hope of an early cessation of the plague, and that the epidemic can hardly be suppressed under eight or nine months.

The steamer Miowera, from Sydney, brought news of the spread of the plague in Australia and of the ineffectual efforts of the government to stamp it out. The premier and members of his cabinet presented themselves for voluntary inoculation to make more easy the efforts of the health officers in the lower parts of the city.

Thorough work has been done in the way of cleaning the city and war has been waged relentlessly against rats. Under the direction of the health authorities the entire steamer traffic of Sydney has been renegeged. Warves have been isolated, ferries removed and jetties disinfected, torn down and rebuilt. All the Australian towns, especially those on the coast, have been taking extraordinary precautions to exclude the plague.

KEEP AWAY.

TAYLOR WILL NOT GO NEAR KENTUCKY.

APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT

Report That Grand Jury Has Implicated Him in the Murder of Wm. Goebel.

New York, April 24.—The World says: W. S. Taylor, governor of Kentucky, is in New York in consequence of the finding of an indictment against him by the grand jury of Frankfort, charging him with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of William Goebel. He appealed to Governor Roosevelt Saturday afternoon, asking that any demand for an extradition be denied.

The interview between the governor of Kentucky and the governor of New York lasted for an hour and a half. The utmost secrecy was observed in the coming of Governor Taylor, to the home of Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of Governor Roosevelt, in his stay there and in his departure.

Governor Taylor arrived in New York from Washington, where he has been preparing his case for the supreme court. The information that he had been indicted caused a sudden change in his plans.

NOT ANTICIPATED.

The indictment was not anticipated. At first the fact was disputed, but Friday night the friends of the governor were informed that the report of the indictment, which had become known in a mysterious way, was absolutely correct.

A consultation was held. Some advised that the governor should join ex-Secretary of State Finley of Kentucky, also under indictment, in Indiana.

It was feared that if Governor Taylor remained in Washington the requisition of Governor Beckham would be honored. The most feasible plan and that offering to the Kentucky executive the greatest hope of immunity, was his trip to New York and an interview with Governor Roosevelt.

Governor Taylor did not register during the day at any hotel here. He called on ex-President Harrison at the Fifth avenue hotel shortly after noon.

Governor Taylor made a desperate plea to the ex-president to reconsider his decision not to act as his counsel. General Harrison heard Governor Taylor courteously, but firmly informed him that it would be impossible for him to take up his case, either before the supreme court of the United States or before the Kentucky courts, when the trial of the indictment will come up.

HARRISON DECLINES.

General Harrison said: "It was not that I do not believe in the cause of Governor Taylor that caused my refusal to act as counsel for him. I had so many engagements that I could not take his case."

Afterward Governor Taylor drove to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he took luncheon. At 4 o'clock he stepped into a cab and was driven to the residence of Governor Roosevelt's brother-in-law. Over the telephone he had previously notified the governor of his coming.

Governor Taylor was warmly greeted by Governor Roosevelt. Then the Kentuckian began to narrate the personal feud, the political fight and its tragic climax in his native state. He protested his own ignorance of the plot to kill William Goebel.

It was 6:30 p. m. before Mr. Taylor drove away. Governor Roosevelt would not say whether he had promised to refuse to sign extradition papers, if the warrants against the governor of Kentucky were pressed. These warrants will not come until the official indictment of Governor Taylor is announced. Governor Taylor will remain in New York until he hears what action the authorities of the District of Columbia will take upon a requisition from Governor Beckham.

VICTIMS OF THE PLAGUE.

Nearly Two Hundred Deaths Have Occurred in Manila.

Manila, April 24.—The sudden deaths of Filipinos and Chinamen in Quiapo market have led to an investigation, showing that fifteen cases of the bubonic plague, fourteen of which were fatal, have occurred within a week. The market is located in the center of the city. In black, rotten, wooden buildings, the keepers of the stalls live with their families, huddled together in great filth. Some of the victims were stricken and died within an hour. There have been several deaths in other sections of the city recently, which have been traced to infection from the market. After all the market had gathered together today, the health officers threw a guard around the buildings and will keep the inmates quarantined there for a fortnight. They will then burn the market. The total number of bubonic deaths are 119 Chinamen and 63 Filipinos.

The plague elsewhere has been suppressed. Not one infected person has been in the Chinese district for ten days past.

BARRING OUT THE JAPS.

Seattle, Wash., April 24.—Thirty of 524 Japanese brought by the steamship Rio Jun Maru have been refused admittance to the United States by the commissioners and if their opinion is concurred in by a board of inquiry they will be returned to Japan.

COL. COLSON ACQUITTED.

The Jury Finds Him Not Guilty of Murder of Scott.

Frankfort, Ky., April 21.—Ex-Congressman David G. Colson, who has been on trial here for the last few days for the murder of Lieutenant Ethelbert Scott and Luther W. Demaree, was acquitted by the verdict of the jury, which was returned at 6:25 this evening. The jury was out only eighteen minutes.

Although it was long after the usual time of the adjournment of the court and there was no certainty that an early verdict would be reached, a large part of the crowd remained in the court room waiting for a report from the jury room. After being out fifteen minutes a knock was heard on the door summoning Sheriff Baker to the jury room. He responded and reported to Judge Herndon that the jury was ready to come into court. There was great silence as the jury filed into the court room, but there was no demonstration when Circuit Clerk Ford finished reading the verdict, which read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

As the words were read the crowd arose and sent up a wild cheer. Colonel Colson, the defendant, was standing near the witness stand. The crowd took no notice of the court officers, but piled over the railings, surrounding and insisting upon shaking hands with him. They gave an ovation to the jury and Colonel James Andrew Scott, Colson's chief counsel. The cheering kept up till Colson left the court room, and as he did so it was taken up by the Beckham soldiers in front of the court house, to which the colonel returned a salute.

The tragedy which resulted in the crime for which Colson was tried occurred January 16. In a duel with Lieutenant Ethelbert F. Scott in the lobby of the Capitol hotel, crowded at the time by people attracted here from over the state by the political contests Colonel Colson killed his antagonist Scott, and Luther W. Demaree and Charles Julian, bystanders, and wounded Captain J. B. Golden, who accompanied Scott and whom Colson's friend, charge with having taken part in the battle. Both Scott and Colson emptied their pistols, fifteen or twenty shots being fired in all.

WORLD'S FAIR ENDORSED.

Transmississippi Congress Strongly in Favor of It.

Houston, Tex., April 24.—The St. Louis exposition of 1903, to celebrate the centennial of the Louisiana purchase, was given a most hearty endorsement by the Trans-Mississippi congress. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Patterson of Colorado were adopted by a rising vote, amid great enthusiasm.

Former Governor Francis of Missouri, was the principal speaker.

The resolutions were substantially the same as the very strong article promulgated by the St. Louis Board of Trade.

In regard to other important matters the following resolutions were adopted: Calling on the national congress to foster the sugar industry; calling on the national government to open the glisonte reservation in Utah; recommending exhibits at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo; urging a systematic plan of improving waterways; endorsing various enterprises for the improvement of waterways; recommending the opening of Indian reservations and favoring irrigation and settlement of reclaimed lands.

Concerning the Nicaragua canal the following was ratified:

"We note with deep regret the delay in the passage of a measure of such supreme importance to the very best interests of our country as the Nicaraguan canal; and we accordingly would respectfully urge upon the national congress the enactment into law of the bill now pending before congress."

SCHWAN AND OTIS QUARREL.

Angry Words Between the General and His Chief of Staff.

Manila, April 24.—In an angry quarrel between Generals Schwan and Otis, General Schwan said he would no longer bear being made a mere clerk and having none of the powers of chief of staff. General Otis said no one should usurp his authority as commanding general and immediately General Schwan packed his effects and left the palace for good. He called to Washington a request to be ordered home, which was granted by cable two days later. Schwan sailed on the Thomas on the 15th.

General Schwan persistently urged getting in supplies of provisions before the rainy season. As a result of Otis' procrastination several stations of troops in the interior must be evacuated.

Insurgents have renewed activity and attacked five of our garrisons in force in the week.

The president has given General Otis authority to declare the war over and to issue a bandit proclamation. Otis fears the effects of this and prefers to leave that to the last to do.

WILL TRY PERSUASION.

Manila, April 24.—Colonel Hardin and Major Case, with a battalion of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, have sailed for the islands of Marinduque and Mahabuto. It is reported the insurgents have 250 rifles and 7,000 rounds of ammunition. Dr. Burgos, a prominent native of Marinduque and a supporter of the Americans, accompanies the expedition to try and convince the inhabitants of the wisdom of surrender.