

VICTORY BY DEWET

Boer General Attacks and Defeats British South of Bloemfontein.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY PRISONERS

Inflicts Heavy Loss and Captures a Large Quantity of Stores.

LOSS OF FEDERALIS IS V. RY LIGHT

Official Report at Pretoria of British Captured Near Bloemfontein.

ESCAPE OF THIRTY BOER PRISONERS

Score and a Half Get Away at Simonstown, but Nine of Them Are Recaptured—Tunnel Under the Fence.

PRETORIA, Friday, April 6.—It is reported that General Dewet attacked and defeated a large force of British cavalry at Dewet's dorp, south of Bloemfontein, capturing 450 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition and camp stores and inflicting heavy loss. The federal loss was two killed and four wounded. All is quiet with the other commandos.

LONDON, April 9.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Friday, says:

"The Boers now stretch in a thin line from Sannas Post on the south to a point east of Jagersfontein. The railway stations are amply protected, but their defenses necessitate heavy patrolling-work.

"The question of protecting the surrendered Free State is being solved by their reception into the military camps. Many are flocking here, but it is reported that the farms westward of the capital are tenanted by women, only the men having rejoined the Boer commandos."

PRETORIA, Wednesday, April 4.—It is officially announced here that at the Bloemfontein water works the republican forces captured eleven officers and 362 men, with eleven guns, two ammunition wagons and other weapons and stores.

No Trace of the Missing. BETHANY, Saturday, April 7.—General Gatare's force has returned here without having found any trace of the ill-fated British column captured by the Reddersburg commando. It is impossible to estimate the British losses, but, as the men fought stubbornly, it is probable that these were large.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Saturday, April 7.—Another of Mr. Steyn's brothers was captured near Kreez Siding yesterday and arrived here today.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Saturday, April 7.—The Boers are reported in force to the south, threatening the railroad, which, however, is strongly protected.

Remnants are rapidly arriving. The British are in high spirits and anxious to advance.

Recapture of Ladybrand. MASERU, Basutoiland, Thursday, April 5.—The recapture of Ladybrand, Thaba Nohu and the Bloemfontein water works by the Boers, in the very sight of the Basutos, who recently witnessed the expulsion of the Boers by the British, is far the most important aspect of the situation here, in view of its probable effect upon the native mind.

Already the natives are arguing that the British have attacked and captured, and should the British evacuate the region, the results so far as the natives are concerned, are likely to prove disastrous.

All hope to see General Brabant steadily advance and drive the enemy before him.

Escape of Boer Prisoners. SIMONSTOWN, Cape Colony, Saturday, April 7.—It now appears that no fewer than thirty Boers escaped from the old camp last evening. Nine have since been recaptured.

Boer prisoners effected their escape by cutting a fence under the sentry bridge, while the sentry was absent. A driver of a sanitary cart was offered £200 to carry off the prisoners.

A new tunnel has been discovered in the direction opposite to the former one. It had been completed to within five feet of the post for a breach.

BOSHOP, Orange Free State, Friday, April 6.—The prisoners captured by the British yesterday and brought to today include many Frenchmen. They present a wet and bedraggled appearance.

Lord Methuen has complimented his men on their behavior.

Captain Boy and Williams of the Yeomanry and General DeWitt's Marcell were buried today with military honors.

Gatare Arrives Too Late. BETHANY, Orange Free State, Thursday, April 5.—The five companies of British infantry which were surprised by the Reddersburg commando on their march from the country via DeWet's dorp made a plucky stand; but, as the Boers had three field guns and the British none, the latter were compelled to surrender.

General Gatare arrived too late. Reddersburg was already recaptured by the Boers and the enemy are now threatening the lines to the south.

THAT WATER WORKS AFFAIR

Very Neat Trap Laid by the Boers in Which They Catch the British.

LONDON, April 9.—A Boer account of the Bloemfontein water works affair says: Colonel Broadwood evacuated Thaba Nohu owing to the advance of Commandant Olivier from the south. The federal troops found the British camp in peaceful slumber, without a sentinel or outpost to give the alarm. General Dewet immediately placed guns and the commandos in such positions as to surround the British, who did not have time to recover from their surprise.

The Cape town correspondent of the Times, discussing the affair, says: "All the details only serve to bring out clearly the marvelous cleverness of the Boers, no less than the marvelous carelessness and imprudence of the British officers, whom it would seem no series of disasters will ever teach to keep wide awake."

"The Boers in Colonel Broadwood's rear drove his force into the party at the drift exactly as partridges are driven to a gun. At the drift itself, as each wagon descended the hollow, it was shown which way to drive, so as not to block the conveyance. When the guns arrived the trap was all clear again for their reception. As one who was present said: 'It was like a clockwork. The Boers politely took your rifle and asked you kindly to step to one side. There was nothing else for you to do.'"

The American scout, Burnham, testifies to the terrific pace with which the Boer

COMMANDOS COVER THE GROUND

and the ease with which they move their guns. The Boers are displaying increased activity in Natal, but there is no sign that General Buller is moving. Making was suffering severely from lack of bread, and a mixture of oats, bran and meal was doing duty for that article, which is described as "course in substance of the color of ginger-bread and of the consistency of Norwegian pine."

PATHETIC TALE OF KIMBERLEY

Incident Showing How Gladly General French and His Troops Were Welcomed.

LONDON, March 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A pathetic incident of the relief of Kimberley is told in a letter from the sister superior of the Nazareth house in the relieved city. She writes:

"We could hardly believe our eyes when we saw troops coming across the veldt. We did not know who they were, but soon learned that they were General French's divisions. As they were approaching the town the people went out to meet them and to welcome them. Among them were two Christian brothers. An officer, seeing them, inquired if they were priests. They said 'No, we are Christian brothers.'"

"'Oh, indeed, replied the officer; then where is Nazareth house? I have a message to convey to the sisters from the reverend mother at Cape town.'"

"The brothers pointed out the house and he rode up to the gate. We were with the bishop on a veranda. On seeing the soldiers approach, the bishop asked who those troops in the distance were. The reply was:

"'They are General French's coming to the relief of Kimberley.'"

"'And who are you?' inquired one of the sisters. "I am a son of the late duke of Norfolk," was the reply, "and I am the bearer of a message from your sisters at Cape town. You say 'imagine our delight when our mother. There was Lord Edmund Talbot, covered with dust and quite worn out after his long, most trying march, delivering the message of love and sympathy from our sisters. We collected a quantity of milk and gave his horse a drink. He told us how terribly all had suffered on that march for want of water, so that on drawing near the Modder river the horses became so unmanageable when they saw the water that they plunged into the river, despite the efforts of their riders, and some of them were drowned.'"

HORRORS IN SWAZILAND

Native Run Riot in the Absence of Any White Man's Laws.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Friday, April 6.—A runner who has just arrived here from Soboko kraal, Swaziland, says Soboko has been killed and his women have been tied up with ropes. Current is increasing in the country, which is in a most unsettled state, bordering on a reign of terror, in the absence of 'white man's law.' Many natives have been massacred, and in one place all have been completely killed off.

A messenger from Bransford, Swaziland, says the Boers are making presents to the queen and are seeking permission to pass through Swaziland armed.

M'Quezie, the famous Swazi chief, and his sons of his household, with their infants, have all been associated at M'Quezie's kraal. The kraal was sacked and burned and the chief's son captured.

Numerous hands are marching about—natives and Swazis—and marauding in every direction.

This correspondent found M'Quezie's son in charge of two natives, who admitted the killing of the chief, but said they had followed the orders of the Swazi queen.

Royal Irish Rifles Cut Off

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 5.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The Royal Irish Rifles had been marching in the eastern part of the district they were collecting arms, and were returning to Bethany Tuesday, when they were intercepted by a Boer commando, which had placed three guns in position. The Irish entrenched themselves, while the mounted infantry scoured along both flanks, only to find success impossible.

The Boers opened with gun and rifle fire. The British replied spiritedly with rifle fire, husbanding their cartridges in the hope that help would arrive. Gradually the Boer drew into closer quarters. They fired interminably during Tuesday night, but did not attempt to rush the British position until Wednesday, when the Irishmen, who had fought tenaciously, were suffering severely from want of food and water. By this time also the Rifles had expended their last round of cartridges. Finding that there was no sign of succor, they surrendered, having fought for nearly thirty hours. They lost ten killed and many wounded. Among the captured is Captain Tennant, General Gatare's chief intelligence officer.

Some of Brabant's Men Missing

ALIWALNORTH, April 7.—The Royal Irish Rifles, which have been falling back from Rouville, arrived here safely last night. Their retreat was covered by a detachment sent by General Brabant, frustrating the Boers and interrupting the movement of the enemy from Rouville. Lieutenant Honey and two men of Brabant's detachment of the Boer horse are missing. Two Boers were killed in the rear guard action. A strong Boer commando is reported to be at Walsekop, fourteen miles west of Rouville.

British for Garrison Duty

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.—Some 300 officers and drafts of men for the British expedition and for the garrison at Esquimaux, B. C., arrived tonight from Liverpool and proceeded at once to the Pacific coast.

Miss Lettice Will Wed

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, April 8.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Society gossip reports that Miss Nancy Lettice is to be married to Mr. J. C. Campbell, who was on Victor Curzon's staff at Simla. He is now returning to England on leave of absence. It was reported several months ago that Miss Daisy Lettice was engaged to Major Campbell at Washington.

Decreases Yellow Pine Output

TIPTON, Ga., April 8.—Members of the Georgia Yellow Pine Association, who met at South Carolina and Florida, at a meeting held in Tipton, Ga., today, decided to decrease the output of yellow pine in the state this year. It is estimated that the limited supply of yellow pine timber in Kansas is largely the cause of this action.

Kansas City's New Hall

PITTSBURG, April 8.—The Carnegie company, which received from the Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing company of Minneapolis the contract for the erection of a new hall in the construction of the convention building at Kansas City, has commenced shipment of the material. Several cars are loaded and will be started west during the night of early tomorrow. As far as the Carnegie company is concerned the building can be completed on time.

CROWDS GO TO HEAR DAVIS

Speech in Favor of Boer Republic Delivered to Full House.

MANY PUBLIC MEN ARE IN ATTENDANCE

Address Attempts to Point Out Why the Sympathy of Americans Should Be with the Republics in South Africa.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—An immense audience gathered at the Grand opera house tonight to listen to an address on "The War in South Africa" from Hon. Webster Davis, ex-assistant secretary of the interior, who has just returned to the United States from that country. Every available bit of standing room in the opera house, the largest auditorium in Washington, was filled with auditors, who paid close attention to every word uttered by the speaker and manifested their approval by the loudest applause.

Every available bit of standing room in the opera house, the largest auditorium in Washington, was filled with auditors, who paid close attention to every word uttered by the speaker and manifested their approval by the loudest applause. Davis, in his address, pointed out the sympathy of the United States flag and the red, white and black bars with the field of green, the emblem of the Boers, were suspended over the stage.

A score of more public men, mainly senators and representatives, occupied seats on the stage and in the audience, among whom were the following: Senators Clay, Daniel, Teller, Bacon, Allen and Mason, and Representatives Talbot, Jett, Littlefield, Hildreth, Robinson of Indiana, Burke of Texas, Hall, Gilbert, Estlin, Cook of Tennessee, Cowherd, Clark of Missouri, Barthold and Shaforth.

Davis was introduced by P. T. Moran, the chairman of the executive committee, who made a few introductory remarks. Davis delivered his remarks in an offhand, easy style, referred to his notes only occasionally and mainly when it was necessary to read an extract from some document or speech. He spoke for about two hours and at its close was warmly congratulated.

Speech of Webster Davis

"The Boers of South Africa," said Mr. Davis, "are among the pioneers of freedom of civil and religious liberty. They were the torch-bearers who blazed the pathway for civilization through the primeval forests of the southern part of that great dark continent which has been the marvel of the ages."

"Years ago," Mr. Davis continued, "the Boers planted the seed of liberty in the fertile valleys of the Cape of Good Hope, where a strong national spirit developed as early as 1602, when the colony passed into the hands of England. So long after the feelings arose between Britain and Boer."

Mr. Davis entered upon an exhaustive review of the relations between the Boers and the British government from that time to the present. He described the "trek" northward after the emancipation of their slaves, the foundation of the republic of Natal and its absorption by England and the rise of the South African republic. England's acquisition of the diamond fields at Kimberley Mr. Davis characterized as a transaction without a parallel "for cupidity, dishonesty and injustice."

But finally this period of peace and rest was broken by the discovery of gold in the Transvaal. Then it was that the British government determined to seek a pretext for obtaining control of the richest gold fields in the world, as it had before secured the richest diamond fields.

Referring to the Jameson raid and certain incidents connected with it, Mr. Davis asked:

"How long would the people of our republic stand if foreigners from any country in the world were to come here and after getting rich in our gold mines would endeavor to control our government, and falling to do so, would endeavor to destroy it?"

"As citizens of the greatest republic in the world, with the most advanced sympathies, I say our sympathies should be cut to that brave little band of patriots who are struggling to keep alive forever the fire of liberty upon the altars of those two young republics."

"We have seen many charges made by British officers and British newspaper correspondents that the Boers have frequently outraged the white flag and the red cross flag. Upon investigation, not only among the Boers themselves, but among the 4,000 British prisoners recently handed over, who were at Pretoria when we were there, we learned that these charges were absolutely unfounded. On the contrary we did learn that this was a set up job to deceive not only the people of Great Britain but the people of the peoples of other civilized countries. The Boers are a tradition that the British soldiers themselves are the parties who violated many of the rules of civilized warfare, and frequently ignored the white flag and also the red cross flag."

Wants the Dead Buried

General Burgers, the Boer commander, had made repeated attempts to secure cessation of artillery fire, which might be buried, but for several days without success. Finally General Buller accepted the Boer proposal to bury the British dead and offered to pay the bill.

General Burgers regarded this reply as an insult. Mr. Buller, however, was, nevertheless, concluded to bury the British dead. Then I visited the top of Spion's Kop and saw there the most horrible sight that could be imagined. Upon every hand were helmets, belts, canteens, bayonets and warlike apparatus scattered about, and with clotted blood. We saw feet and hands protruding through the ground, all swollen and skin burst asunder, while the rest of the body was covered with a thin coating of earth. The explanation was that these poor British soldiers had been buried by their comrades under only a few inches of dirt. In other places we saw scores of dead British soldiers lying on the top of the ground just where they had fallen, no attempt having been made to bury them.

"As we descended from the hill we met the Boers going up to bury the British dead, who had been so sadly neglected by their own comrades and commanders, who amused themselves by calling the Boers savages."

"These men have the same spirit that prompted the farmer to face Lord Buller's army at Lexington; that nerved the arms of Americans at Saratoga, Bunker Hill and Brandywine; that warmed the hearts of Washington and his shivering patriots at Valley Forge; and at New Orleans, where Jackson and his men taught old England that easier were it to huri the rooted mountain from its base than to force the yoke of slavery upon men determined to be free."

"Then why should we not sympathize with them? Why should not the greatest republic in the world assist the smallest of republics? Is the word 'liberty' to become obsolete in our national lexicon? Must this greatest republic of the world's history chain its destiny to the chariot wheels of the British empire in her mad race for land and gold? Shall the fair name of this great republic, whose prowess on land and sea has been the marvel of the century, be used in Europe, by British officials and the British press as a menace to other European powers who are anxious to assist the Boers

TO ENTERTAIN THE VISITORS

Sioux Falls is Preparing to Look After the Convention People.

ALL ARE WELCOME WITHIN HER GATES

Citizens Are Hastening to Provide Entertainment for Delegates and Sightseers—Preparations Are Well Under Way.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., April 8.—Arrangements for the proper entertainment of the delegates and visitors who will be in the city during the populist national convention next month are in progress and matters are rapidly taking shape. The executive committee has attended to the efforts to secure contributions from the various railroad companies which have lines entering the city. Beyond the Burlington road none of the others have definitely stated whether or not they would contribute to the expense of taking care of the convention.

At a meeting of the committee and citizens resolutions were passed asking every shipper in the city to send strong letters to the various railroads over which they have shipped demanding that the railroads render some assistance. Another meeting will be held tomorrow evening, at which time it is expected there may be some report to make to the citizens in this connection.

Even if the efforts fail, and the railroads decide not to assist the citizens, it will in no wise interfere with the convention. Sioux Falls has guaranteed to take care of the convention and the crowds which will be here during the convention, and every citizen is determined that none of the visitors here should be disappointed. The text which has been secured in Chicago as the place for holding the convention is 30x5 1/2 feet in size, with a seating capacity of 10,000. The auditorium would have been large enough for the convention proper, but that was not deemed wise so that all sightseers may have an opportunity of attending the sessions.

The entertainment committee has been instructed to open an information bureau where clerks will register and classify all rooms in the city which may be rented during convention week. Secretary Edgerton of the populist national committee, when in the city a few days ago, expressed the opinion that the convention would be in session at least three days, with evening sessions, and that it might run over into the fourth day.

INSURGENTS GROW ACTIVE

American Troops in Philippines Are Reported Busy at a Number of Points.

MANILA, Sunday, April 8.—Reports of encounters between the American troops and the insurgents continue to arrive from many points. On Friday, Captain Sturges, who is commanding the 42nd regiment, was killed in a battle near the Nevaliche road, five miles distant from Manila, killing two and capturing ten. All were in full uniform. Unfortunately, Captain Sturges' force was not large enough to pursue the main body.

A detachment of the Forty-second infantry, while scouting in Laguna province, was pursued by the insurgents and obliged to take refuge in a church at Paeto, where the American regulars held the rebels until reinforcements arrived.

Lieutenant Gordon, with a company of the Sixteenth infantry, while scouting near Aparri, Cagayan province, engaged 250 insurgents. Lieutenant Gordon was wounded, and a sergeant and a corporal of Company I, Eighteenth infantry, were killed in a severe fight in Capiz province, Iloilo de Panay.

The insurgents made a night attack upon Calbayog, island of Samar. They killed three men, burned the town and searched the house of Major Gilmore of the Forty-third infantry, who was absent. They killed his cook. Ultimately the Americans drove them out of the town, killing four and capturing two.

General Young, commanding in North Luzon, has made several requests for reinforcements, representing that his force is inadequate, that the men are exhausted by the necessity of constant vigilance, that he is unable to garrison the towns in his jurisdiction, that the insurgents are returning to the district and killing the amigos and that it is necessary for him to inflict punishment in several sections before the season begins.

General James Bell, who is commanding in southern Luzon, has made similar representations. He says his forces are inadequate and that he merely holds a few towns without controlling the territory.

The president of the town of Samal, province of Bataar, Luzon, and another prominent native, have been assassinated because they were known to be friendly to the Americans.

GENERAL GOMEZ HONORED

Huge Demonstration at Havana in Recognition of the Leader's Position.

HAVANA, April 8.—Last night an elaborate demonstration took place in honor of General Maximo Gomez and in consequence of the adverse attitude adopted by him with respect to the appearance of the autonomists in the political field. A secondary object was to entreat him not to leave Cuba.

Several thousand assembled in the Prado, from which point they marched through the principal streets with bands and hundreds of torches to the residence of the Cuban patriot, Gaston Mora, a prominent member of the national party, who acted as spokesman for the demonstrators, saluted Gomez with the name of all Cubans and assured him that the Cubans desired him to remain with them until the final stage of independence had been reached.

"Our people," said Senor Mora, "richly reward you, General Gomez, as a true friend of Cuba, and especially because of the attitude you have taken with reference to the democratic union party, which is working in bad faith, and because you do not wish Cubans to be deceived by the subtle policy of the autonomists, who are still the enemies of real independence. I have proof of the bad faith of this new party, that it is taking the treaty of Paris as the foundation of Cuban independence, whereas the joint United States congress is the guaranty on which Cubans should erect their structure."

General Gomez in his reply said he was compelled to go away for a short time to look after his private interests, but that he would return to share in the destinies of Cuba. He declared that he had nothing against the autonomist leaders personally, but he would remind them to bear in mind that Cuba had forgiven them for their revolution and that they ought not to try to mix politically with people whom they had so bitterly op-

Dragging River for Bodies

VICTORIA, B. C., April 8.—Tonight's arrivals from the north report that the dragging of the river is proceeding at Minto for the bodies of Clayton and his companions, who were murdered; that 200 bodies are still in the river, and that the ice in the river is commencing to break up. From Skagway comes news of valuable quartz discoveries on Sullivan Island. At Linn canal a fifty-foot ledge will be developed immediately.

Berlin Dislikes American Congress

BERLIN, April 8.—The Berlin press publishes a Washington article with reference to the convening of a second Pan-American congress and comment on the proposal in rather unfavorable terms.

New European Express

BERLIN, April 8.—The bi-weekly Oriental express train from Berlin to Constantinople will begin running April 30, making the distance in fifty-one hours.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska: Rain and Colder; Followed by Fair.

Table with columns: Hour, Temp., Wind, Clouds, Moon, etc. for various times of day.

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AUSTIN'S LOSS HEAVY

City is Without Electric Lights and Water System.

POWER HOUSE SUCCEEDS TO THE TORNENT

Wreck of the Plant and Machinery is Complete.

DAMAGE IN TEXAS OVER THREE MILLIONS

Hundreds of Head of Cattle Are Drowned in the Flood.

MUCH LOSS TO PROPERTY IS REPORTED

AUSTIN, Tex., April 8.—Fully 30,000 people gathered at the dam and power house north of this city to witness the ruins of the plant which cost this city \$1,750,000 a few years ago. The water of the Colorado river were still plunging and roaring around the wreck, eating away the big pile of granite which once formed the dam, as though it was nothing more than chalk rock. The electric machinery and big generators were carried half a mile from the dam, being rolled over and over by the turbulent tide.

The power house, which succumbed to the terrific water at 2 o'clock this morning, lies a mass of wreckage on the edge of the river, all the valuable machinery either having been thrown into the river or badly damaged by the falling timbers of the building.

The wreck of the plant is complete. The situation in the city tonight is most serious. It will take several weeks to secure even a temporary water and light system, if it can be made possible even then. In the meantime the southern portion of this county almost all the hotels, private residences, stores