

ARMY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The Bushmen Capture a Boer Commando.

BOERS MAKE CAPTURES.

Baden-Powell Won't Have Any White Flag in His—A Boer Schoolmaster Met a Deserved Fate—Women for South Africa—The Plague at the Cape.

London, April 26.—Gen. Kitchener reports to the War Office that since his last despatch 16 Boers have been killed, 227 wounded, 227 captured, and 52 surrendered. Three thousand cattle, 6,000 sheep, and many wagons have been taken. In addition to the foregoing, Lieut. Bell and 20 Imperial Bushmen captured yesterday, near Commissaris, Ollifant's River, Commandant Schroeder and 41 men of his command, a Maxim gun, a number of horses, mules and wagons, and considerable ammunition.

Boer's men crept up and surrounded the men before dawn, and opened fire, the Boers immediately surrendering. In a later message, forwarding sketches from Gen. Kitchener, his brother, the commander-in-chief, says: "Gen. Kitchener reports from Paardekoppes that four Boers killed, 180 taken prisoners, and 3,000 cattle, 6,000 sheep, and many wagons captured."

The total results during the past three days is, therefore: Prisoners taken 562 Surrendered 62 Boers killed 227 Horses 289 Krupp guns 1 Maxim 1 Rounds small ammunition 33,000

"B. P." Has Barred the White Flag London, April 26.—Gen. Baden-Powell has been giving some sound advice to the men of the South African constabulary. Writing from headquarters at Modderfontein, a Cardiff man named Dobbin says: "In the course of an address to his men 'B. P.' said the South African constabulary were expected never to surrender. If a man did that it would be no good coming back."

"If you have 250 rounds of ammunition," he added, "fire 249 at the Boers and keep the last for yourself."

Still Print Stamps. Cape Town, April 26.—The Boers printed postage stamps and "blue backs" here. We destroyed the officers, but the enemy have managed to carry off a hand-press to Louis Trichardt's, where they will probably resume printing their "official" papers and stamps.

Killed All Three. Pretoria, April 26.—The schoolmaster of Pieterburg on the approach of the British troops hid in the grass until two Australian officers came close up, when he shot both of them, and an orderly, killing all three. Immediately after his dastardly deed he threw up his hands in token of surrender, but was riddled with bullets, meeting a well-deserved fate.

A Heroine's Death. Cape Town, April 26.—A peculiarly sad incident of the plague has occurred in the death of Miss Kayser, a member of a leading Cape family. After gaining universal praise for her nursing work at Johannesburg until the British occupation, she returned to Cape Town for rest, and then volunteered to give her services as matron of the plague hospital on the outbreak of the pest. She caught the infection, and expired from an attack of pneumonia supervening on the worst form of the disease.

Boers Capture a Patrol. Cape Town, April 26.—Eleven men of a troop of the Western Province Mounted Rifles who were patrolling in the Calvinia district were surrounded by Boers. They fought for two hours, but surrendered after losing two men killed and two wounded.

Another Party Ambushed. Pretoria, April 26.—While Major Twyford and a small escort were proceeding to Lydenburg from Machadodorp to join the Royal Scots Regiment, they were ambushed in Eadfontein Valley, near Crocodile River. They made a gallant resistance, and refused to surrender. Major Twyford was killed, and the men were eventually overpowered.

Women for South Africa. Cape Town, April 26.—Mr. Chamberlain's women's immigration scheme for South Africa is being heartily supported here, and its success is assured.

Mr. Rhodes, in addition to giving an estate near Cape Town for a home, has offered to renovate the homestead at a cost of £500.

The De Beers Company have contributed a like amount to the general fund, and the public subscriptions are numerous.

It is proposed in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for promoting the emigration of English women to South Africa to establish hotels at Cape Town, Pretoria, Kimberley and Johannesburg, where women and girls can be received for a few days on arrival, and where, if they receive daily engagements, they may reside permanently.

Plague in Africa. Durban, April 26.—It is reported here that the Delagoa Bay district

of Portuguese East Africa has been terribly affected by fever. During the last three months there have been five hundred deaths. The normal population is about 3,000, but this has been reduced owing to the war and the commercial depression resulting therefrom. This is the highest death rate in the world, and if it continues it will mean the extermination of the Europeans in that territory.

Aftermath of War. London, April 26.—Since Mr. Brodrick took office the crop of Royal Warrants reflecting the army has been plentiful.

The warrants of Mr. Brodrick's creation touch more vital things than buttons and tape and there is a sound ring of common sense in the framing of many of them.

With regard to disability pensions it is pleasant to record that those soldiers who may, later in life, suffer from the effects of active service will have a claim upon the Government instead of being cast crippled upon the charity of the world.

Thus it is ordered that if a soldier after discharge be found at a later period incapable of earning a living by reason of disability proved to have been contracted in the service, he may be granted a pension, or increase of pension, sufficient for his maintenance. A list of these grants will be annually laid before Parliament.

Many Organized Raids. Durban, Natal, April 25.—The country near Melmoth, Zululand, is swarming with captured and rendered stock. As a result of the Transvaal, there have been many organized raids.

Cape Town, April 25.—A despatch has been received here stating that 25 men belonging to the Prince of Wales' Light Horse kept 400 Boers at bay for eight hours at a place fifteen miles from Kroonstad. Fourteen of the Boers were killed and several wounded.

Ultimately the British were forced to surrender, but they did not capitulate until their ammunition was exhausted. None of the British was injured. After their surrender the Boers relieved them of their arms and whatever personal property struck their fancy and then released them.

Boer Invaders Reappear. Cape Town, April 25.—The Boer invaders have appeared again in the Richmond district of Cape Colony. Among the prisoners captured in a fight at Boshuis, a Boer commando, in a complete defeat for the Boers, was a cousin of Mr. Sauer, the former Commissioner of Public Works.

Captured a Lagger. London, April 25.—Col. Plumer's force captured a small laager of 45 men, including the notorious Transvaal State Engineer Munnick, who planned the destruction of the Johannesburg mines in the spring of last year, and his father, who was formerly Landrost at Boksburg.

Educating the Boers. Cape Town, April 25.—At a meeting of the Diamond Fields branches of the South African League yesterday, at which Cecil Rhodes and Gen. Brabant were present, it was resolved to urge on the Home Government the importance of making English the medium of instruction in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. It was asserted that this was for the best interests of the Dutch-speaking colonists. Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, reported that this subject was receiving his earnest consideration.

May Invite Kruger to U. S. London, April 25.—A Daily Mail correspondent at Geneva claims to have learned that a number of influential American Democrats, possibly headed by William Jennings Bryan, will visit Europe, and that they may personally invite Mr. Kruger to visit America.

Fifty Rebels Convicted. Cape Town, April 25.—The Treason Court is sitting at Dordrecht for the trial of minor cases of Cape rebels. Only one out of a batch of fifty cases were disfranchised for five years.

Canadian Trade With Natal. London, April 25.—Mr. Cummings, who is visiting Durban on behalf of the Canadian Government, is favorably impressed with the trading possibilities between Canada and Natal.

The Boers are Weary of War. London, April 25.—While no military expert ventures to mention any date when the military operations will cease in South Africa, messages despatched describing the surrender of burghers in small bands, and the capture of cattle and ammunition, are accepted as evidence that the Boers cannot offer an effective resistance, and that they are weary of inglorious skulking. The suggestion made by the military journals that the Boers remaining in the field should be treated as brigands rather than belligerents revives the idea current eight months ago, when Lord Roberts was censured for making war upon the guerillas to too amiable a spirit. Lord Kitchener was expected to stamp out the opposition with ruthless and wanton energy, and did nothing of the sort. Finally, futility is the expectation with an iron hand, and not allow to the Boers credit for making war in the only practical way open to them.

Frederick William Hollis, who is in London on his way to Berlin, St. Petersburg and The Hague, expressed yesterday the opinion that the South African war had enforced the moral phase of the Congress of The Hague, and had imparted a great impetus to the cause of international arbitration. His argument was that the risks and cost of the war had been demonstrated with convincing force, since the resources of the defence, estimated by experts at the Congress at three to four million, had risen to ten to one, and England's experience in fighting the Boers had powerfully impressed Continental nations with the necessity, as well as the expediency, of international arbitration. Mr. Hollis has received notice since his arrival in England of the appointment from Siam of Rolin Jacquynus, of Brus-

seis, and himself as judges of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration. A dozen or more cases of arbitration practice will speedily be ready for the new Court, and the judges appointed by the various countries will form a special panel of international jurymen, from which names of arbitrators can be drawn.

Takes a Long Time. London, April 25, 6 a. m.—The country is dissatisfied because the war in South Africa still drags along. During the past few weeks the movement designed to sweep the north-western Transvaal has been in progress, and a good many Boers have been captured, but at the present rate it will take a long time to get rid of the 15,000 Boers who are still believed to be unarmable forces have passed away since the invaders entered Cape Colony, yet they are there to-day, and quite as troublesome as ever. Some people argue that our army is even now so strong and the judges appointed by the various countries will form a special panel of international jurymen, from which names of arbitrators can be drawn.

His Last Writing Was to President McKinley. Clayton, N. M., April 26.—Thomas E. Ketchum, alias Black Jack, the notorious outlaw who had terrorized the people of the Southwest for the last fifteen years, was hanged here yesterday afternoon for train robbery. His head was severed from the body by the rope, as if by a guillotine. The headless trunk pitched forward toward the spectators, and was scattered upon those nearest the scaffold.

The execution took place inside a stockade built for the occasion. One hundred and fifty witnesses saw the execution. When Ketchum mounted the scaffold at 11 p. m., his face was pale, but he showed no fear. A priest stood at his side as the rope was being adjusted. The condemned man had consented to spiritual attendance in the last moment. Ketchum declined to make a speech. He muttered "Good-bye," then said: "Please dig my grave very deep," and as the cap was drawn over his face, he shouted: "Let Her Go!"

At 121 o'clock the drop was sprung. The body shot through the trap and the head was torn from the trunk by the tremendous jerk. The head remained in the sack and fell into the crowd, quivering and bleeding. Some men groaned and others turned away, unable to endure the sight. For a few seconds, the body was allowed to lie half doubled up on its right side, with the blood pouring from a stream from the neck. Ketchum, as the heart kept up its mechanical beating. Then the officers went down and lifted the body from the ground.

Life was pronounced extinct in five minutes from the time the body dropped through the trap. The result showed that the drop of seven feet with the running noose was too great for so heavy a man as Ketchum, who weighed about 170 pounds. Sheriff Salome Garcia superintended the execution and himself sprang the trap.

Ketchum spent the greater part of the morning in reviewing his past life. He cursed the railroad and express companies and the officers who were instrumental in his conviction, the people of New Mexico in general and their laws. "Plea for Innocent. "Standing in the presence of death, where no human aid can reach me, I desire to communicate to you some facts which may, perhaps, be the means of liberating innocent men. There are now three men in Santa Fe Penitentiary serving sentences for the robbery of the United States mail at Stein's Pass, Arizona, in 1897, viz, Leonard Albertson, Walter Huffman and Bill Waterman, and they are as innocent of the crime as an unborn babe. The names of the men who committed the robbery are: Bessie Wares and Lizzie Jones, the two colored women implicated in the robbery, were also locked up in Uniontown.

People Are Infuriated. In the meantime the word had spread throughout the Fayette County, and a great number of infuriated whites are now scouring the foothills of the Alleghenies in the hope of finding the other five negroes. Mrs. McMillan is at her home and has suffered severely from shock and brutal treatment. Her friends and relatives swear vengeance swift and terrible on the negroes if they can get them from the officers.

Woman Gave the Alarm. For some time after the negroes were shot, the woman lay at her door bleeding, and his wife lay unconscious behind the outbuilding, about fifty feet away. The woman came to herself first and found her husband, Mrs. McMillan gave the alarm and immediately a posse was organized to hunt down the negroes. The posse did not lose much time in getting started over the hills, and in a couple of hours came across Wesley Lewis, one of the supposed negroes, who thought he would lead the officers by hiding in some bushes. He was handcuffed and brought under guard to the Fayette County jail, where he committed the robbery.

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A GALLOWS HORROR.

"Black Jack" Ketchum's Head Jerked Off.

TRAIN ROBBER EXECUTED.

His Last Writing Was to President McKinley Protesting the Innocence of Three Accused Men Now in Penitentiary Under Sentence.

Clayton, N. M., April 26.—Thomas E. Ketchum, alias Black Jack, the notorious outlaw who had terrorized the people of the Southwest for the last fifteen years, was hanged here yesterday afternoon for train robbery. His head was severed from the body by the rope, as if by a guillotine. The headless trunk pitched forward toward the spectators, and was scattered upon those nearest the scaffold.

The execution took place inside a stockade built for the occasion. One hundred and fifty witnesses saw the execution. When Ketchum mounted the scaffold at 11 p. m., his face was pale, but he showed no fear. A priest stood at his side as the rope was being adjusted. The condemned man had consented to spiritual attendance in the last moment. Ketchum declined to make a speech. He muttered "Good-bye," then said: "Please dig my grave very deep," and as the cap was drawn over his face, he shouted: "Let Her Go!"

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tered since his arrest, seven or eight having been killed. Twenty deputies guarded the jail throughout the night. No exact hour had been fixed for the hanging, which was simply specified to take place between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Hundreds of armed men, many of them cowboy from the surrounding country, arrived during the morning, but no demonstration occurred. Ketchum talked for over an hour during the morning with visitors, cooler than any who met him. He declared death preferable to imprisonment. Ketchum told of robberies in which he was concerned, but declared he had never killed a man and had not shot only three. He said he was not Black Jack, as that bandit is still at liberty.

Besides giving a full account of the Stein's Pass robbery, exonerating the men who were convicted of that crime, Ketchum said Ed Upshaw was innocent of the murder of A. P. Powers, in Texas, of which he is accused. This killing, Ketchum said, was the result of a conspiracy to which he was a party.

LEAPED TO HIS DEATH. Insane He Had Previously Tried to Kill Doctor.

SUICIDE OF JOHN AIKENHEAD. Toronto, April 29.—Insane and imbued with the desire to end his life, Mr. John J. Aikenhead, of Salamanca, N. Y., who was here on a visit, jumped from a third-story window of his father's residence at 179 McCaul street on Saturday morning, and died from the shock of the fall at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Emergency Hospital.

Mr. Aikenhead had not been well for some time past, and his wife advised him to come to Toronto to visit his home. He arrived on Monday last, but did not seem to be quite himself. He acted strangely, and took queer fancies. Dr. Powell, the family physician, and Dr. Todd, were called in. On Saturday morning he grew worse, and becoming violent, it was thought wise to send him to the asylum. Whether he heard the proposition or not, is not known, but doubtless he did, and heard the cab ordered to take him there, and for this reason became enraged at Dr. Hamilton, who was at the house at the time.

While the latter was talking to the father, armed with a large paper-knife, and with a maniacal glare in his eyes, the unfortunate man made a wild rush at him. The doctor saw him coming, and prepared to meet him, and on catching hold of him he dropped the knife.

After this he seemed to become more rational and quieter, but the suicidal intent was strong upon him. He retired to one of the rooms of the house and turned on the gas jet. The family, keeping a close watch on him, prevented this being successful, however.

Then suddenly the idea of jumping seemed to strike him, and with a bound he fairly flew up stairs. One of the household, awake to the situation, followed in hot haste. Up the man went to the topmost flat, turned into a side room, climbed out of the window sill, and, poising his hands above his head, plunged headforemost to the ground, 30 feet below alighting on his shoulders. He was carried into the house unconscious, and thought to be dying, but he so far recovered as to be able to stand alone.

The ambulance was summoned, and he was taken to the asylum in the afternoon, but it was soon seen that he was so seriously suffering from his leap that he must be cared for at a hospital. He was conveyed to the Emergency and expired yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CALLAHAN A FREE MAN. Alleged Kidnapper of Cudahy Provided Alibi.

HE IS AGAIN ARRESTED. Omaha, Neb., April 27.—An alibi was offered when the defence opened today in the trial of James Callahan, accused of participation in the kidnapping of Eddie Cudahy.

At the opening of the afternoon session Callahan testified in his own behalf. His story was a series of denials of all allegations of the State. He said he spent the afternoon of December 18 at home, and in the evening played cards at a saloon.

Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning he left his home, and \$60,000 from the firm which employed him. He was locked up at police headquarters, where he will be held until requisition papers can be secured.

BARTON'S WAR BALLOON. Inventor Hopes to Carry Three Persons at Thirteen Miles an Hour.

London, April 28.—Dr. Barton's war balloon, which it is said, the War Office proposes to buy, has a platform and machinery suspended clear-shape. The balloon can be steered in any direction. The propellers are driven by a high-speed motor between the balloon and the car. There is a horizontal aeroplane, the operation of which causes the balloon to ascend and descend. At the rear there is a vertical aeroplane for steering to the right and left.

The difficulty arising from moving the centre of gravity is circumvented by two half-filled water tanks each end. Water is automatically pumped from one to the other as either end of the machine becomes heavier. The aeroplane is divided into gas-tight compartments.

Dr. Barton hopes by the end of summer to float his balloon and carry three persons at the rate of twelve or thirteen miles an hour.

Kicked to Death. Buckingham, Que., April 28.—Patrick Horton, foreman for Prouty & Miller, claspboard manufacturers, was kicked to death yesterday morning by his horse. Norton was unloading claspboards, when he slipped and fell, and was killed before assistance arrived.

Too many mothers teach children to fear God instead of to love Him, forgetting we hate those whom we fear.

LOAN COVERED SEVEN-FOLD.

Herbert Spencer's Life Work Nearly Done.

EIGHTEEN MINERS KILLED.

Troubles in Spain—Doyle Carte's Will—Paris Express Office Robbed—Fighting in China Reported—Chinese Police in Control.

New York, April 27.—Although no official announcement has yet been made, says the Tribune's London correspondent, it seems probable that the part of the new British loan offered to the public has been covered about seven times. The war loan issued last year was subscribed eleven times over, much more enthusiastically and much more popularly.

Spencer's Work Nearly Done. London, April 27.—Herbert Spencer, whose health is most feeble, will spend his eighty-first birthday at Brighton to-day, virtually in solitude. His autobiography has received its final touches, but he is unable to do any sustained work, or even converse with visitors.

A Mine Horror. Mons, Belgium, April 27.—Eighteen miners were killed and seven injured to-day by an explosion of fire damp in the Grand Bulzon coal mine at Hornu, six miles from here.

Doyle Carte's Will. London, April 27.—The will of Mr. E. Doyle Carte, the theatrical manager who died April 2, was sworn to-day in 24,817 pounds. He bequeathed 1,000 pounds to Rosina Brandram.

Trouble in Spain. Madrid, April 27.—Serious disturbances have occurred at Azuquecar, Province of Seville. Women quenched the fires in the mines and compelled the miners to go out, and it is feared the mine will be flooded.

Robbed the Office. Paris, April 27.—Three masked burglars entered the American Express Company's office last night, surprised the watchman asleep, gagged and bound him and escaped with 15,000 francs.

Fighting in China. London, April 27.—A Reuter despatch from Peking says the headquarters staff has received a telegram from a British officer accompanying the Franco-German expedition to the effect that on April 23 the Germans crossed into Shan-Si through the Kuk-Nau and Chang-Cheng Lia passes, in pursuit of the retreating Chinese, whom they followed eighteen miles, fighting sharp action. The French troops remained in occupation of the passes. The Germans returned April 25th and the French handed over the passes to them and returned to their previous outposts. The Germans are said to have killed four men, killed and five officers and eight men wounded. The Chinese losses are not known.

Saw Only Police. Berlin, April 27.—The Cologne Gazette's Peking correspondent says the headquarters staff has received information that a German mounted force which proceeded beyond Kalgan found the country unoccupied. No garrisons were encountered. The Germans saw only Chinese police.

The Crew is Missing. Philadelphia, Pa., April 27.—The captain of the fishing schooner Mary A. Fisher, which arrived at the Delaware coast yesterday, says the crew of the schooner Emma C. Knowles, seen after she had struck, on April 25, the steamer was standing by the Knowles at the time. The captain of the Fisher also reports that he picked up the schooner's crew, seen after she had struck, on April 25, the steamer was standing by the Knowles at the time. The crew of nine probably perished.

Riot in India. Lahore, Punjab, April 27.—A serious riot has occurred near Sialkote, due to plague inspection of women. The police were overpowered and a force of cavalry was summoned from Sialkote. The troopers reappeared with difficulty.