

KRUGER STILL OBSTINATE.

Mrs. Botha Could Make no Impression on Him.

RATHER DIE THAN SUBMIT.

Constabulary Ambushed — Rhodes Won't Talk — Boer Refugees Better Treated Than British — A Mysterious Fresh Peril.

London, July 19.—Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson landed at Southampton this afternoon from Cape Colony. They were met by Alfred Beit, the financier, and B. A. Hawksley, counsel for the British Chartered South African Company, and other friends. Messrs. Rhodes and Jameson declined to discuss South Africa, saying they were no longer public men.

Summoned to The Hague. Paris, July 19.—Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, has been summoned in haste to The Hague in consequence of the divergence of the Reitz-Steyn letters, which were captured by Gen. Broadwood at the town of Reitz, in the Orange River Colony.

Closing His Grip. London, July 20.—A despatch to the Daily News from Bloemfontein says that Gen. Kitchener is closing his grip on the Orange River and the Cape Colonies. Determined efforts are being made to secure the release of Gen. French from his uphill task in the Orange Colony. Mr. Steyn and Gen. De Wet are now fugitives in the Vrededorp district of the Orange River Colony.

Canadians Mentioned. London, July 19.—Official despatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, May 8th, recommend to notice a number of officers and men who have rendered distinguished service. The following Canadians are included in the list: Canadian Scouts—Major A. L. How ard, killed.

Canadian Mounted Rifles—Lieuts. Borden and Chalmers, Corp. Mor den, Sergt. Builder, all four killed.

Captured 33 Guns.

London, July 19.—Gen. Kitchener reports the following list of guns taken from the Boers or destroyed by them to prevent capture, to June 1st: Gen. Babington, one 75 mm. gun; one 100 mm. gun; Gen. Daniell, one pom-pom; Col. Allenby, one 15-pounder, two pom-poms; Gen. Babington, two 15-pounders, one pom-pom and six Maxim machine guns; Gen. Babington and Col. Sir H. Rawlinson, one 12-pounder, one pom-pom; Gen. Plumer, one Maxim machine gun; Gen. Krupp; Gen. Sir Bindon Blood, one long Tom, one 4.7, one 15-pounder, one 12-pounder, three pom-poms, two Maxim machine guns, one 1-pounder quick-firing Krupp; Lieut.-Col. Grenfell, one Long Tom; Lord Methuen, one 12-pounder; Col. Colville, one Maxim-Nordenfelt; Gen. Babington, one 9-pounder Krupp.

Patrol's Narrow Escape. Chicago, July 21.—William E. Curtis cables to The Record-Herald from The Hague some interesting information concerning the old man of the Transvaal, who still maintains a hope that independence may be saved. While Kruger declined to see the correspondent, it is learned that Mrs. Botha has had daily interviews with him upon matters of the most serious consequence.

Given Life Sentences. Cape Town, July 19.—A British patrol from Sutherland encountered a party of Boers 12 miles out. The burghers opened fire at a distance of fifty yards. The patrol retired to a kopje from which they engaged the Boers for five hours, when the latter withdrew.

Small parties of Boers are hovering on the outskirts of Graaf Reinet.

Glad of More Mounted Men. Melbourne, July 19.—In reply to an enquiry Lord Kitchener has cabled the Government of Queensland that he would be glad to have more mounted men.

More Boers at Bermuda. Hamilton, Bermuda, July 19.—Six hundred Boer prisoners arrived here to-day. All were well.

Horses for South Africa. Montreal, July 19.—The Leland Line steamship Indian will sail from here to-morrow with one thousand war horses for the army in South Africa.

London, July 20.—The casualty lists received to-night at the War Office indicate that a party of South African constabulary was ambushed near Petrusburg on July 16th, and that two members of the party were killed, one was dangerously wounded and 17 are missing and are believed to have been taken prisoners by the Boers.

Rhodes is Reticent. New York, July 21.—The Tribune's London correspondent writes: "Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson have remained virtually in retirement since their return to England, and have not revealed their plans. Mr. Rhodes affects mystery at all times, and enjoins silence as a necessary condition of service rendered to him by all his associates and employees. Dr. Jameson is entirely under Mr. Rhodes' influence, and imitates the inscrutable reticence of his chief. They are outspoken critics of the military administration during the war, but respect Lord Kitchener, and are not disposed to hold him responsible for

the delay in bringing the campaign to an end. They will remain in the background and look after the business affairs. Dr. Jameson's health has not been fully restored; still he is fairly well, and Mr. Rhodes never was more vigorous and alert."

Getting Back to Work.

London, July 21.—The mining interests in South Africa, according to well informed men like Alfred Beit, are slowly improving. Johannesburg is filling up as rapidly as the railway can supply food for the workers, and is receiving attention.

There is a more hopeful feeling among South Africans than among military men respecting the situation.

The captured correspondence between Mr. Reitz and Mr. Steyn has convinced the mine owners that the Boer ammunition is nearly exhausted, and that guerrilla operations cannot be maintained when about 500 Boers are accounted for every week as killed, wounded or prisoners.

They are also encouraged by the signs of thoroughness with which the Orange River Colony and the Eastern Transvaal have been cleared, and by the evidence that the Boers remaining in the Dutch districts of Cape Colony are Cape rebels, who can be brought to trial and punished for depredations.

Kruger Still Talks.

Paris, July 21.—A despatch from Amsterdam contains an interview with Mr. Kruger on the letter of former Secretary of State Reitz, of the Transvaal, to Mr. Steyn. Mr. Kruger says it is a one-sided document selected by Lord Kitchener out of many others that were captured. These included reports and letters from the Transvaal General Tobias, Smuts, Delahey and Beyer, and the leaders of the forces operating in the Cape Colony, all of which were strongly in favor of supporting Mr. Steyn.

Lord Kitchener, Mr. Kruger said, carefully avoided mentioning these reports and letters.

Mr. Kruger refused to discuss the question of European intervention or the possible complication which were mentioned in the Reitz-Steyn correspondence as having been communicated to the Transvaal Government.

Boer Refugees Well Treated.

Cape Town, July 21.—The Cape Times, in an editorial article to-day, contrasts the fact that the British refugee relief fund is almost exhausted with the abundance which smiles on almost every Boer refugee camp. The paper says the British refugees of the poorer class are enduring privations and sufferings, while the Boers are well fed and are made as comfortable as possible.

Roberts' Radical Change.

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Kruger is living at a villa on the edge of one of the grand old forests that make The Hague the most beautiful city in Europe. The ex-President seldom leaves the grounds, but wanders about a great deal, smoking his long-stemmed pipe, while the greater part of his time is spent in the library, where he conducts an extensive correspondence.

Mrs. Botha's arrival created a decided sensation, but it is known that she has not been able to make the same impression upon the Boers as the old man. The Boers are still maintaining a hope that independence may be saved. While Kruger declined to see the correspondent, it is learned that Mrs. Botha has had daily interviews with him upon matters of the most serious consequence.

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Boers Must Leave Their Farms.

Durban, Natal, July 21.—In consequence of the Boer raids into Natal and the support given to the raiders by the Republicans, the military authorities have ordered all white men, with their live stock, foodstuffs and clothing, to evacuate all farms between the Tugela and Sandus Rivers. Any white man remaining in the section of the country after July 31st will be subject to martial law.

Declines to Release Americans.

Washington, July 21.—In response to the representations of the State Department, the British Government has declined to release any of the Americans who were captured while serving in the Boer army. The only exceptions will be prisoners whose health is such as to make their confinement dangerous. Some Americans are among the military prisoners in Ceylon, and the State Department has especial reference to their case in addressing the British Government.

Military Emigrants.

Cape Town, July 21.—The announcement is made, and has been received with great satisfaction here, that the Imperial Government has decided to convey free from England to the Boer Army in South Africa, 10,000 men, women and children and household goods of all Reservists settling in South Africa.

It is believed that all the South African Governments will second this action. Similarly favorable terms will be given for the conveyance of immigrants to their destinations.

The Army to Honor Mrs. Kruger.

London, July 22.—Newspapers reflect in terms of sympathy to the death of Mrs. Kruger. The paper says the British army in South Africa will pay to her in death the honors which her former position would have demanded.

Fourth Only will be Taught.

Bloemfontein, July 21.—What teachers from our Paris or Orange Colony are at present assigned here on a vacation course, the Deputy Commissioner of Education, Capt. G. O. G. Adams, addressing them as a review at the government house, emphasized the necessity for a uniform system of education, and condemned the old Free State system of two standards—Dutch and English.

He announced that in future there would be only one standard and one teacher for each school, and to group the children for the future bettering of the English standard.

Col. G. O. G. Adams stated definitely that though Dutch would be the medium for the spiritual, education of Dutch children, ordinary education would be conducted solely in the English language. He appealed to the teachers to make their grammar in to make them good English and noble citizens of the great Empire.

The address was received with hearty applause by the large gathering, in which the Dutch element predominated.

One of the conditions of submission offered by Lord Kitchener to Louis Botha last March, and now presumably revoked, was the following:

"Both the English and the Dutch language will be used and taught in Public schools when the parents of the children desire it."

THE BIDDLE BROTHERS.

Two St. Thomas Men Sentenced to be Hanged.

EDWARD'S SENSATIONAL STORY.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 22.—Edward and John Dorman, of the gang of crooks that killed Mrs. D. K. Kahney, grocer, and Detective P. J. Fitzgerald in April, were sentenced to hang to-day.

Walter Dorman of Cleveland, was remanded to jail until the trial of Edward. His brother, John, was invited, and, although an attempt has been made to keep the proceedings secret, enough has leaked out to satisfy everybody that he came primarily in the interest of peace and secondarily in search of financial assistance. If President Kruger and his advisers were not willing to accept the recommendations of Gen. Botha and the terms of surrender which were offered him by Gen. Kitchener, they represented that it would be impossible to carry on the war more honorably without a liberal supply of funds and munitions and ammunition. Kruger refused to listen to any suggestions concerning a surrender to the British. He insisted upon Botha's army fighting to the bitter end, and still has hoped of the intervention of foreign powers to save the independence of his country.

That's lost, he says, everything is lost, and the Boers better burn their houses and die fighting rather than become the subjects of the British King. That is his argument, and the reply he made to every suggestion from the British Ambassador. It is known that British agents are watching every movement of the Boer army and are doing their best to relieve the pressing necessities of the Boer army must be done in the most secret manner, and indirectly, and it is useless to make inquiries on that subject.

Kruger has not decided to visit the United States, as he has learned that it is useless for him to make any further appeals to President McKinley, nor has he any better prospect of holding him responsible for

In addition to the other bases of supplies demanded in the Platt amendment it is the intention of the administration to permanently retain Morro Castle overlooking the Harbor of Havana, and to fortify it.

STEYN'S LETTERS CAPTURED.

Found in His Baggage in the Town of Reitz.

BOER LEADERS DEPRESSED.

Secretary Reitz Tells Steyn They Want an Armistice—Everything in a Deplorable State—Steyn Alone Says Fight on—He Hopeful Yet Come.

London, July 21.—Gen. Kitchener has transmitted important letters found in Mr. Steyn's baggage, which was captured when the town of Reitz was taken by Gen. Broadwood's brigade. The first letter is from State Secretary Reitz to Mr. Steyn. It is dated May 10th, 1901, and records a meeting of the Transvaal Government with Commandants Botha and Viljoen and Gen. Smuts, at which the following points were considered:

"First—Numbers of our burghers are continually surrendering. This means we are subject to no one man's dictation. We also hereby heartily endorse the action of the business men of Vandergrift, Leechburg, and Saltsburg in their endorsement of the American Sheet Steel Company."

"Second—The supply of ammunition is so nearly exhausted that we shall be unable to engage the enemy in another big fight. We shall be brought to a state of hopeless flight and be unable to protect stock. In the immediate future we shall be unable to feed the commandos.

"Third—On account of the above the Government is becoming weaker, losing support and becoming isolated.

"Fourth—Not only will our nation be destroyed, but it will also be considered that the leaders erred. All hope of a continuation of national sentiment will be lost.

"Fifth—Hitherto the nation and Government have awaited the result of European complications and the mission of our deportation. The Government feels most strongly that it is their duty to obtain definite assurances.

"Having considered the above the Government determined to obtain permission to send a messenger to President Kruger to point out the terrible condition of the country. If the request is refused we will ask an armistice to obtain both nations' future policy to end the present state of affairs. We leave it to you to suggest other solutions, but you must carefully consider that this Government is convinced that the time has passed for us to let matters drift as at present, and that the time has come to take the final step."

Steyn's Reply.

Mr. Steyn replied on May 15th. After acknowledging the receipt of the letter, he says: "The letter was a great blow to me. A month ago I discussed matters, and your Government agreed to ask for an armistice to obtain the most extreme. I think that nothing has happened to entitle us to an armistice to obtain the opinion of our nation.

It is true that the Boksburg commando lost its laager, and that Villjoen was obliged to burn his and blow up his Long Tom, but in spite of this we have not come to the last extremity. The Free State has been for four months without cannons. I also know of men laying down their arms and officers becoming cowardly. Our attitude has long been scarce enough. Still, some is left. You ask what is the prospect of a successful termination. I ask what chance was there for two small republics when they declared war against the mighty power of England? You will answer that we trusted in God's help and foreign intervention. What reason have we for refusing to place further reliance in God? I have seen the last European papers. I firmly believe that complications will take place in Europe within a few months which will gain our good fortune. Knowing the leaders of our deputation,

I Cannot Believe

that they would sit there without foreign intervention, knowing how we struggled for what we strive for. I know they love us, but Fatherland sufficient to franklin and the British to end the war if in their opinion intervention is hopeless. The fact that these men remain in the ranks without any difficulty by fighting upon my back. That is the way we swam the rapids at Egg Rock lightouse, in the harbor of Lynn, Mass. Those rapids, you know, have never been successfully passed by boat, and no other swimmer has ever successfully attempted to swim them."

Miss Beckwith is the only woman who has swum the English Channel. In company with Captain Webb, she started from Dover, England, and landed at Calais, France, a distance of 21 miles.

She comes from the noted Beckwith of England, famous as expert swimmers, and has spent the greater part of her life in water, having been taught to swim when an infant.

SISTER HIS FIANCÉE.

Remarkable Climax in the Romance of Two Orphans.

Denver, Colo., July 20.—Introduced through the medium of a matrimonial agency, Arnold Livingston of Auburn,