

BOERS PUT TO FLIGHT

French Took Them by Surprise at Colesburg.

RAN IN ALL DIRECTIONS

War Office Reports a British Success at Sunnyside—Boer Commander Gives Information Concerning Wounded British Prisoners—Sickness Increasing in the Camp at Ladysmith—Native Chiefs in India Offer Horses.

London, Jan. 2.—The War Office confirms the report of General French's success at Colesburg. The War Office states that the British position cuts a wide line of retreat of some thousands of Boers, who, with two guns, supported returning to Norval's farm. The British loss was three killed and a few wounded.

Additional details of General French's engagement are as follows:

British guns opened immediately upon the extreme right of the Boers, who quickly replied. We were near enough to see that the Boers were using British 15-pounder field pieces. Inspection of their shells showed that they were manufactured in the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich. The aim of the Boers was poor, and after some hours all their guns were out of action. Meanwhile the cavalry and some artillery worked around to the north of the Boer position and poured a heavy enfilading shell-fire. The Boers became disorganized and were soon in full flight. Our loss was three killed and seven wounded. We shall march into Colesburg tomorrow.

British Fire Was Deadly.

Cape Town, Jan. 2.—A dispatch to the Cape Times from Rensburg Camp, dated January 1, says:

"Sunday afternoon a strong force, made up of Inniskillin Dragoons, Four Buffs, Berkshires and Colours, with ten guns of the Horse Artillery, all under command of General French, left Arundel. They made a sound and escaping observation by the enemy, made a strong position around the Boers, who were entrenched in the hills six miles south of Colesburg. There were 3,000 Boers, with six guns in the command.

Next morning the British surprised the Boers and began shelling their position. The enemy's guns were soon silenced. A Hottentot gun annoyed us for some time, but was eventually silenced and abandoned. Our shell-fire was deadly, and the enemy retreated in all directions. Our loss was three killed and seven wounded. The Boer loss is supposed to have been severe. Our shells burst repeatedly among the Boers, causing them to retreat hurriedly along Norval's Pond road, and our men are still shelling them."

A dispatch to the Cape Times from Durban says: "At a Masonic meeting it was found that the master and all of the officers of the lodge had been killed in action. Consequently the charter and regalia could not be kept, as there was not any one who could be held responsible by the craft. It is supposed that this is unique in the annals of Masonry."

Wounded British Soldiers.

London, Jan. 2.—The War Office has published a telegram received from the Boer commandant-general at Pretoria, under date of December 29, in reply to a request from the British commandant at Cape Town, for particulars as to the condition of wounded English soldiers now held prisoners by the Boers. The Boer commander furnishes the information desired. His telegram states that nine wounded British prisoners are still in the hospital at Pretoria, and thirty others are being taken care of in the Boer hospital at Dundee.

Boers Defeated at Sunnyside.

London, Jan. 2.—The War Office announces that at Sunnyside yesterday Lieutenant-Colonel Picher defeated the Boers, capturing their laager and taking forty prisoners. The British had three killed. Lieutenant Adie was wounded and his side died. Two men of the Queensland Mounted Infantry were killed. Sunnyside is about thirty miles northwest of Belmont, Cape Colony. Lieutenant-Colonel Picher had been camping at Dover farm, twenty miles northwest of Belmont.

General Gatacre's intelligence department states that the Boer loss in the fight at Dordrecht was thirty.

Brief War Notes.

London, Jan. 2.—The War Office has issued a message sent by General White at Ladysmith, December 31, in which he states that dysentery and fever are on the increase in his camp.

Calcutta, Jan. 2.—Every native chief has offered horses to the English authorities for use in South Africa. The Maharajah of Puteala will send an Arab charger to Field Marshal Roberts.

London, Jan. 2.—Sir William Thomas, K. B., late president of the Royal

College of Surgeons, has been appointed chief surgeon to the forces in South Africa.

Durban, Jan. 2.—American and foreign military attaches spent Christmas in Durban. They return to the front today.

Modder River, Jan. 2.—Colonel Picher has occupied Douglas without opposition.

NOT SUCH A VICTORY.

According to English Advice French's Movement Was a Doubtful Success—Boers Say It Was a Failure.

London, Jan. 2.—The latest news from General French's operations shows that his clever surprise of the Boers and his successful skirmish with them was not the impressive victory that the English press claimed. The facts seem to be that the Boers not only suffered very little, but during the darkness they rallied and turned the surprise on the British by attacking them the next day with their supposed crippled guns, some of which were evidently those General Gatacre lost at Stormberg. General French's dispatch does not detail movements later than 2 p. m. January 1, and the final issue of the movement is unknown. Nothing reliable has been received confirming the rumored occupation of Colesburg.

Rensburg, Jan. 2.—It was discovered this morning that the Boers had returned during the night and occupied the positions from which General French drove them. Their quick-firing guns, which were believed to have been disabled yesterday, re-opened today, shelling the British cavalry with considerable accuracy, though the shells did not explode and were ineffective. The British hold all the positions they took yesterday.

Pretoria, Jan. 2.—A great British force attacked Assistant Commandant Schoeman's command in Colesburg district Sunday night. They tried to take the position by storm, but were repulsed. They repeated the attack in the morning, but were again compelled to retreat. The Boers are still holding their position.

REPUBLICANS TO MEET HERE.

State Convention to Assemble in Raleigh May 2d.

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 2.—Special.—The Republican State Executive Committee met this afternoon, and after some discussion decided to hold the State convention in Raleigh May 2. It was agreed that the Republicans should not hold their convention until after the Democrats nominate their ticket in April.

There was a good attendance of Republicans, small and large. Among the more prominent ones were Chairman Holton, Senator Pritchard, Congressman Linney, Solicitor Mott, Maj. James Moody and Postmaster C. T. Bailey of Raleigh. Judge East spent the morning here, but left in the afternoon for Washington.

JONES IS RESENTFUL.

National Chairman Will Not Attend a Bryan Affair in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Jan. 2.—Chairman Jones, of the National Democratic committee, wired today a curt declaration to be present at the Nebraska Traveling Men's banquet Friday, at which Bryan will be the guest of honor. Local Democrats say it is because of the story that Bryan has indicated that a change in the chairmanship would be satisfactory. Mr. Bryan is expected at home tomorrow. Many Democrats favor the selection of an eastern man. Gorman would be satisfactory but for his views on money. It is believed that Elliott Danforth is Bryan's personal choice for chairman.

Girl Burned to Death.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 2.—Special.—A distressing and fatal accident befell Rosa Bell, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Mock, at their home in Mill street, Salem, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

It appears that the young lady was standing in front of the fireplace when her dress ignited and she was soon enveloped in flames.

Mr. and Mrs. Mock were not at home. The daughter was left in charge of the smaller children. She was burned so badly that death followed at 1:30 this morning. A physician was summoned after the accident, but he was unable to stay the hand of death.

Car Service Record Office Burned Out.

Richmond, Jan. 2.—Fire this morning in the car service records office in the general offices of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway destroyed a large part of the big building. All records in the car service office were destroyed, and many papers and documents, which were worth some \$50,000, were also destroyed. The loss on the building is \$5,000.

Archbishop Entertains.

Manila, Jan. 2.—Archbishop Chappelle, papal delegate to the Philippines, and Father McKinnon, late of the First California regiment, but now chaplain of the regular army, arrived here today. They were entertained at luncheon by the Spanish archbishop of Manila.

German Cruiser for Delagoa Bay.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—The small German cruiser Schwalbe has sailed from Dar-es-Salaam for Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay.

OPEN DOOR TO CHINA

Five Foreign Nations Adopt American Policy.

ITALY HAS NOT ANSWERED

Triumph of American Diplomacy Announced to the Cabinet—Ports of China Held by the Powers Concerned Will Be Kept Open to the Commerce of the World—England and Japan Favorable from the First.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Secretary Hay was able to lay before the President and cabinet at the meeting today the gratifying information that, of six foreign nations interpellated by the State Department concerning the preservation of American commercial interests in China, five responded in a way that was satisfactory. Italy is the only country that has not sent a reply to indicate her attitude in connection with the interpellation, but there is little doubt felt here that Italy will follow the example of the others.

Details of the negotiations given by the Secretary to the cabinet, but Secretary Hay gave enough information in his review of the situation to convince his associates. From the first, there was never any doubt as to the position of England and Japan toward the American inquiries.

When England led the way in conceding the assurances given by this country, Germany soon followed her example. France and Russia were regarded as doubtful factors. Unquestionably the continental powers have conferred among themselves as to the course to be pursued. The situation brought about by the receipt of the foreign answers amounts to an agreement on the part of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan and almost certainly Italy, that the ports of China held by European or other nations will be kept open to the trade of the world.

APOLOGIST FOR ENGLAND

Rev. J. W. Jones Gives His View of the Case of the Utländers.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Rev. J. W. Jones, of Richmond, chaplain to General Lee during the civil war, replying to a correspondent who doubted the accuracy of a published statement as to Jones' position as an ex-Confederate regarding the South African war, writes, reviewing the issue between the Boers and Great Britain.

"Utländers, as foreigners are called, have no voice in municipal government, no right to do anything except pay the enormous expense of running the government of cities in which they are located. They are denied the right of holding public meetings, publishing newspapers, criticizing the government or officials, or of even petitioning for redress of their grievances. Great Britain, whose glory it is to protect her citizens, was seeking to alter these conditions, when the Boers laid down their ultimatum. The real situation is not that the Boers are fighting for their homes and property and rights, but that they are fighting to hold in slavery and live on the Utländers. In a word, Great Britain is now reversing her position in the war of American revolution and fighting for the principle of no taxation without representation, and no consent of the governed. I do not hesitate to declare that the Utländers, as I see it, represent principles for which our fathers fought in 1776, and which our Confederates fought in 1861-65, and that I fully sympathize with Great Britain in defending her citizens against the tyrannical oppression and wrong of these so-called champions of republican freedom. I am glad that General Joubert is not a Confederate, and should regret to hear that any old Confederates were fighting on that side."

ENLISTING BOER RECRUITS.

Despite the Warning, Boer Officer Continues His Work.

Cincinnati, Jan. 2.—Applications continue to pour in on Pierre Petit, who is enlisting recruits for the Boers. More than 3,000 letters have been received by Petit since he opened the recruiting office. One Texan offered to form a company of one hundred cowboys and trained soldiers. The officers of disbanded companies, who served during the Spanish-American war, have offered the services of entire companies. Many women have applied to go as nurses. Petit says 500 men have already been sent from Cincinnati, and if necessary he could easily raise an army of 15,000.

CUBAN CABINET SWORN IN.

May Adopt Suffrage Plan Similar to Our Proposed Amendment.

Havana, Jan. 2.—The new cabinet appointed by General Wood was sworn in today, except Senator Villalon, Secretary of Public Works, who is at Santiago. No business was transacted. After the ceremony General Wood received a large number of prominent

Cubans, who came here at his request, and talked with them concerning intended reforms. Among the topics discussed were plans for the election and basis of franchise. General Wood had no definite suffrage plan to offer. A suggestion that suffrage be granted only to those able to read and write and owning \$250 worth of property, or those who were in the insurgent army prior to August, evoked no opposition. All voters will have to be 21 years old. The visitors expressed full faith in the government's policy. General Maso lunched with General Wood today. The conferences of the visiting politicians will last all the week. The Diario De La Marina charges that there is a great quantity of American gold coin in circulation here. Cattle near Havana are dying at the rate of ten daily from a disease known as ticks. Some allege that the disease was introduced from Texas.

FIVE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Cornish Examined in Mollineux Trial for the Murder of Mrs. Adams.

New York, Jan. 2.—More progress was made today in the trial of Mollineux than in any previous three days. Five witnesses were examined, all of whom were more or less connected with the crime itself or with the affairs of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, out of which it is alleged grew the motive for the sending of the bottle of poisoned bromo-seltzer to Cornish, who administered the fatal dose to Mrs. Adams.

Cornish resumed the stand this morning. His cross-examination was finished without his having been asked anything about his relations with Mollineux. From end to end Cornish's testimony did not indicate anything but the best of feeling between the two. Cornish's story did not agree wholly with the stories he had previously told. The testimony of the other four was a repetition of their testimony before the coroner. Nothing new or important was adduced. Dr. Weston, the last witness of the day, testified that cyanide of potassium killed Mrs. Adams.

WE SIDE WITH ENGLAND

Our Part in the Conspiracy to Crush the Boers.

The Administration Denies Public Sentiment—Secret Agents to Watch Sympathizers with South African Republics.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Special.—The understanding between the United States and England, which first showed its front in the Spanish American war, when England sided with us when the Germans were looking for an opportunity to show their teeth, has been cemented since the English-Boer war began. Our sympathies—that is, the people's—are with the Boers, but the good wishes of the administration are with the British to such an extent that its secret service agents have been directed to attend all meetings called to express sympathy with the Boers, and Attorney General Griggs has directed the district attorneys, including Mr. Bernard at Raleigh, to be careful that no vessels sail from this country carrying to the Boers what are termed contraband of war.

These instructions have been issued secretly, as the administration does not wish to antagonize openly the Irish and German sentiment in this country, which is avowedly in favor of the Boers. This is simply following the line of policy adopted by the McKinley administration, which never does anything open and above board. For instance, it was President McKinley who suggested an international commission on silver when he knew there was no show of its being successful. It served its purpose in the last campaign, and now the gold standard bill is introduced at the direction of the President.

Whether the conspiracy with England to crush out a republic in South Africa, founded on our own and inspired by it, will succeed can only be determined by events; but certain it is that President McKinley is doing all he can through indirectness to aid England and to down Oom Paul in the Transvaal.

DEPARTMENT NOTES.

John E. Pardue, of Knottville, has been granted a pension of \$6; Larry James, of Robesonville, of \$6; Kate Tyre, of Ashton, of \$8; Levi Lunsford, of Marshall, of \$14; Sarah J. Campbell, of Grimesland, of \$8; Peggy Slade, of James City, of \$8; Jesse W. Wilson, of Winston (Spanish war), of \$30.

Charles S. Wheeler, of North Carolina, clerk in the pension office, has been promoted to a \$1,400 position. The postoffice at Wadesboro has been removed to the building of D. L. Taylor.

Mr. L. Blanton has been appointed postmaster at Cabot, Cleveland county, vice C. M. Hughes, resigned; M. A. Teague, at Lowell, Gaston county, vice R. P. Rankin, removed.

Earthquakes Destroy Ten Villages.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.—An earthquake on Monday, in the district of Achaikakak, in the government of Tiflis, destroyed ten villages.

BRIBER TAKES FLIGHT

Chief of Police Unable to Find John Whallen.

BLUE GRASS SOLONS MEET

Governor Taylor Asks the Kentucky Legislature to Repeal the Goebel Election Law—He Wants New Capitol Buildings Erected—Whallen's Friends Say Goebelites Are Trying to Make Capital at His Expense

Frankfort, Jan. 2.—The Legislature convened at noon today. Governor Taylor's message advocated the repeal of the Goebel election law and recommended that new capitol buildings be erected, as well as a State prison exclusively for women and a dormitory at the State College for Girls. The governor condemns the burning of the negro Coleman at the stake. He asks for more schoolhouses in the poorer districts, and asks also for a strict anti-cigarette law. He wants local option regulated by counties instead of districts, and recommends an amendment to the Constitution allowing cities to regulate their own taxation.

It is generally believed that Goebel's contest will fail, and that Taylor will remain governor. John Whallen, of Louisville, the anti-Goebel Democrat whom Senator Harrell, of Russellville, accused last night of trying to bribe him, has left town. He had stayed at the Fleming Hotel, but after a warrant for his arrest for bribery had been placed in the hands of Chief of Police Williams he disappeared. Whallen cannot find Harrell. Harrell asserts that Whallen offered him \$4,500 to stay out of the caucus last night, and he accepted the money in order to expose Whallen. The money, he says, is now in the hands of a trust company, and he has turned the key over to Goebel. Whallen's friends charge this morning that the whole scheme is an effort to manufacture capital for Goebel.

THE SANTIAGO SEA FIGHT.

The President Consults with Captains Who Participated in the Battle.

Washington, Jan. 2.—A notable conference was held at the White House this afternoon, when President McKinley met eight of the commanding officers of the fleet which destroyed the Spanish squadron at Santiago, for the purpose of hearing from them certain explanations and opinions which he desired. Secretary Long was present. The President learned from the lips of those interested the movements of Admiral Schley's squadron off the Cuban coast, had explained to him the character of the loop made by the Brooklyn in the Santiago engagement, and drew from the officers their views as to the character and extent of rewards which should be bestowed for gallant and meritorious services in the battle. Reference was also made to the revival of the grade of vice-admiral with two numbers in it in order that Schley might receive equal advancement with Sampson. Just what purpose the President had in summoning the Santiago captains to the White House did not appear, but the calling of the conference is taken to mean that the President desired to show to Congress that he is intensely interested in the matter of rewards, and those with whom he talked are confident that he will not let Congress get away without giving it some consideration.

DELEGATES FROM HAWAII.

Natives Represented to Be Opposed to Form of Government Recommended.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Two Hawaiian delegates representing the wishes in the islands, have arrived in Washington. They are Robert Wilcox, known as "The Revolutionist" among his native admirers, and Edgar Cayless, a lawyer. Cayless was graduated from the University of South Carolina in the same class as Senator Tillman. Wilcox and Cayless are opposed to the Dole faction in Hawaii. The two men come here to urge the appointment of a new commission to visit Hawaii, the commission to be composed of six members, three Americans and three Hawaiians. The reason urged is that the natives were not satisfied with the representation on the commission of 1898. The visiting delegation is opposed to the territorial form of government at present recommended for the Hawaiian Islands.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPOSITS.

Treasurer Roberts Makes a Statement in Regard to the Operation.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Treasurer Roberts made a statement today regarding current deposits of internal revenue in national banks, in which he says:

"Distribution of internal revenue collections, going on according to the original plan, will probably be completed by the first group of additional depository banks in eight days. Every deposit for a share in these deposits has been accepted, and no restriction has been set on the amount of bonds placed as security by any ap-

plicant. When a depository bank is already a recipient of internal revenue collections, it has been permitted to retain deposits up to the amount of its pledged bonds.

"In cases where the rate of exchange rendered transfers to New York burdensome, funds have been assigned to banks in the same city or in neighboring localities. With these exceptions, the internal revenue collections have been concentrated in the National City Bank, of New York, for convenience of distribution. Every day these collections have been distributed in installments of \$50,000 to the several depository banks in the ratio of their bonds to the total amount pledged. By this process, the smaller banks first received their quota, and funds remained in the National City Bank only as distribution went forward. The second group of depository banks is now taking form and will be treated in all respects in the same way, and will begin to receive moneys soon after January 10."

INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

England Called on to Pay for American Property Seized in Delagoa Bay.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Secretary Hay cabled instructions to Ambassador Choate in London today to inform England that the United States regarded the seizure of American flour in Delagoa Bay by a British cruiser as illegal, and that in claiming indemnity for the seizure this government regarded its position as being sustained by the law and facts. This direct demand for redress was made as a result of a communication from Mr. Choate embodying the answer of England to the original presentation of the claim. While details of the answer are not disclosed, enough is known to justify the statement that there has been any violation of international law in seizing a cargo on suspicion that it was intended for the Boers.

In addition to the shippers of the flour, there are a number of other claimants, as the three vessels overhauled and detained by the British cruiser each carried a mixed cargo of American goods, none of which could be called munitions of war. The government regards the seizure of the vessels and their cargoes as a high-handed act, not justified by the circumstances. With the seizure of the vessels the United States has no concern, as none of them flew the stars and stripes.

Schooner Dashed on the Rocks.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 2.—A fearful gale is raging on the coast the past week. The schooner Purifin was caught in the hurricane Friday night and dashed against the rocks on Cabot Island and completely wrecked. The crew of nine perished, with the exception of one who succeeded in reaching a hutting pinnacle rock, where he remained until noon Saturday, when the keeper of the lighthouse rescued him.

All Escaped Except a Baby.

New York, Jan. 2.—A five-story tenement, 754 First avenue, was wrecked by fire this morning. The tenants were roused from sleep to find their way of escape cut off. Scenes of dartry rescue ensued. More than fifty tenants all escaped, except one baby, which was found smothered after the fire. Eleven of those rescued suffer from severe burns, shock and exposure.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Bdwin S. Osborne, formerly member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died yesterday afternoon at the home of his son in this city, of heart disease. General Osborne was sixty years old. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment and was soon afterwards commissioned captain. He was promoted several times for gallant conduct in battle.

Blackburn to Succeed Lindsay.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 2.—Joseph Blackburn was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic caucus tonight for senator to succeed Lindsay. Blackburn received eighty votes, only two Democrats refusing to participate in the caucus. The feature of the caucus was a speech by Goebel, who paid a high tribute to Blackburn. Blackburn in his speech of acceptance expressed gratitude.

New Baseball Organization.

New York, Jan. 2.—Today President Johnson, of the American Baseball League, announced that his organization had voted to break away from the National League and the protection of the national agreement, and try to organize clubs in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and Milwaukee.

Steamships Collide in Elizabeth River.

Norfolk, Jan. 2.—The steamship Jamestown, of the Old Dominion Line, bound from New York to Norfolk, with fifty passengers aboard, collided with the British tramp steamer Glenvech off Lambert's Point today, damaging her to the extent of \$15,000. The Glenvech was bound for Sabine Pass for Bremen via Norfolk.

Usual Distress Result.

Shamokin, Pa., Jan. 2.—A duckboard containing four men was struck by a train on a crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Montandon this afternoon. Three were instantly killed and the fourth escaped by jumping.