

IT COST MANY LIVES

Attack on Cronje Proved Disastrous to British.

A MODDER RIVER AFFAIR

British to Fight Against Boer Positions Without Changing the Situation—Losses Heavy on Both Sides—Boer Force Around Ladysmith Reduced but Little—Canadian Regiment Suffered Heavy Losses.

London, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Paardeberg, dated February 21, 1890 p. m., says:

Both sides have been at fighting since Sunday and there has been some fighting. Both sides have lost heavily and his command has been severely shaken.

According to a news agency, under the command of General Kelly-Kenny vigorously attacked Cronje's position Sunday and Monday, and encountered serious resistance. On Monday Cronje's position was an armistice. On Tuesday British guns were bombarding Cronje's position. The dispatch says:

The action was one of the costliest of the war. On both banks of the river the ground is level, and the British advance across this ground was daily in the matter of losses. The Boer force was a replica of General Buller's force at Modder River. At the end of the fighting the Boer position was unchanged. The Boers admit a loss of 800.

Boers Still Numerous at Ladysmith.

London, Feb. 22.—The Morning Post received the following from Ladysmith February 21 by runner to Frere Camp, February 21:

Health of garrison has improved wonderfully. Bombardment continues steadily. One hundred and thirty Boer wagons moved northward today. Despatches and the fact that four hundred other wagons trekked in the same direction last week, we imagine that the Boer force has been very slightly reduced.

Dr. Jameson is doing well. Correspondents Maxwell of The Standard and MacHugh of The Telegraph, who are ill with dysentery, and Vivison of The Chronicle, who is suffering from sunstroke, are also doing well.

General expectation here is that the Boer will be relieved by the end of the week.

A dispatch to the Times from Chieveley Camp, dated yesterday, says that the Boer holds a naturally strong position on the lower spurs of the hills above Colenso.

A dispatch from Spieskruispuit, twenty-three miles from Pietermaritzburg, says that Boer reports state that Boer's forces are increasing and he is in command of the Boer forces.

Casualties at Rensburg.

London, Feb. 22.—The War Office issued a list of casualties at Rensburg February 15. Eleven men were killed, a lieutenant and forty-four men were taken prisoners, and a major, a lieutenant and one hundred men are missing. All these casualties were in the Wiltshire regiment.

Canada Receives Surprising News.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—His Excellency the Governor General has received the following telegram from Lord Roberts, dated Paardeberg, February 22:

The Canadian regiment has done admirable service since its arrival in South Africa. I deeply regret the heavy loss it suffered during the fighting on the 18th instant, and beg you to tell all your people how much we all admire the conspicuous gallantry displayed by our Canadian comrades on that occasion.

From the above it would appear that Roberts took it for granted that the Governor General was aware of what had happened. The only inference to be drawn is that Roberts sent the information to the War Office, where it was suppressed, for there has not been a word from London yet regarding the Canadians taking any part in Sunday's fighting. All that has been received in Canada is a list of casualties, and they were sent by a Canadian correspondent at the front.

Mines to Be Reopened.

London, Feb. 22.—General Roberts cables the War Office as follows: "On the reports from Kimberley that food and forage are being rushed on as fast as possible, there will be time enough to start the De Beers mines in ten days, whereby great misery will be alleviated. He hopes that Prieska and adjoining country will be settled."

ON THE TUGELA.

British Hold New Ground and Boers Apparently in Retreat.

Chieveley Camp, Feb. 21.—On Monday British troops advanced beyond Boy's Farm. Boers receded to the

south side of Tugela River, and attempted to hold Fin and Flurry hills, near Hlangwane Hill, but the British attacked them and they were driven from their positions. The British now hold all ground south of the Tugela, Colonel Wynne's patrols having entered Colenso township today.

Tuesday the Boers hauled a heavy wagon by hand from a high position on Monte Cristo Hill. A rifle brigade followed them, and just as a team of horses was inspanned they shot the animals. The wagon was then abandoned and fell into the hands of the British. It was found to contain 40,000 pounds of Mauser ammunition.

A letter found in a Boer laager states that khaki uniforms worn by the British are invisible at a comparatively short distance. The writer added that the British shell fire is terrible. He expressed doubts as to how the war will end.

Judging from appearances, long range firing of Lyddite shells frightens the Boers. They appear now to be in full retreat. British casualties were light in the fighting Sunday and they have been small since. Slight but continuous firing has been going on all day across the Tugela.

British Lose Nearly Twelve Thousand

London, Feb. 22.—The War Office has issued a report giving British losses in South Africa to February 17. This shows a total of 11,964 officers and men killed, wounded or missing. The Fusiliers captured or missing after the battle of Nicholson's Nek are not included in the above total.

The War Office announces that in addition to the previous published statement of losses at Paardeberg February 18 a captain and three lieutenants were killed.

CRONJE SURROUNDED.

He is Making a Gallant Fight With the Odds Against Him.

London, Feb. 22.—General Roberts' army has completely surrounded the retreating Boers at Koodoes Rand drift, and Cronje, with his back to the wall, is making a splendid defence, which, however, the latest despatches indicate, is a forlorn hope. The Boer force, which is estimated to number 8,000 men, is entrenched in the bed of Modder River at a point where the stream makes a sharp bend. They are also occupying hills on the south bank. A British circle around this position was completed Monday morning by French's mounted troops, and the brave defenders have since been targets for a terrible fire from all sides.

Nevertheless, when the latest dispatch left Roberts' headquarters Wednesday morning, the Boers were still holding their posts with such vigor as to indicate the possibility of their being able to resist until reinforcements arrived to divert the attention of a large part of the British surrounding force. Their losses have doubtless been severe.

At noon Monday Cronje sent a messenger for an armistice for twenty-four hours.

One correspondent says the armistice was asked for to enable the Boers to bury their dead. All correspondents concur in stating that the request was refused. One says that Kitchener replied that he would not allow a minute's armistice, but would give the Boers a half-hour to consider whether they would surrender unconditionally or fight to a finish. Eventually, Cronje, according to The Daily News correspondent, sent a messenger to say he would surrender. The British general sent answer that the must come to the British camp. Cronje refused, saying there had been a misunderstanding, and that he would fight to the death. Bombardment was then reopened.

There is nothing later than this.

WAR CLOUD IN COLOMBIA.

Insurrection So Serious as to Make the Situation Critical.

Washington, Feb. 22.—A dispatch, dated Bogota, February 22, received by the State Department this morning from Charles Burdett Hart, minister to the United States of Colombia, indicates that the Colombian government is in a precarious situation. Minister Hart says that in the present revolutionary troubles the government has suffered petty reverses, there are no mails and telegraphic service is somewhat interrupted. It is evident from the tone of the message that Minister Hart regards the insurrection as very serious and the government's condition critical.

Reports of the success of Colombian rebels surprise government officials here. Some of them, who have knowledge of affairs in Colombia, say that the army of the republic, if not the largest, is at least the best trained in South America, and was regarded as invincible against any insurrectionary force which might be raised in the country. It was drilled by American army officers and its officers are trained in the national school, of which a West Point graduate has been in charge.

There are no United States warships in Colombian waters except the converted cruiser Rangoon, which has been in Panama surveying since February 12, and possibly the converted gunboat Scorpion, which arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, February 15, on her way to Cartagena with members of the inter-oceanic canal survey party.

Minister Hart did not ask for a warship. It is supposed here that the insurrection is confined principally to the interior and that American interests at Cartagena, Panama and Ochoa are not in great danger.

WILL MEET JULY 4TH

Democratic Convention to Be Held in Kansas City.

THE PLATFORM OUTLINED

It Will Oppose Imperialism and Trusts and Will Affirm the Chicago Platform—Great Efforts Will Be Made to Capture the German Vote in the Central Western States—Milwaukee Asked for the Convention.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Democratic National Committee met today at the Raleigh Hotel and listened to the speeches of delegations from various cities that were urging the claims of their respective places. The committee decided to hold the convention in Kansas City, July 4.

The platform for 1900 was outlined by members of the committee as anti-expansion, anti-trust, anti-treaty, anti-England, free silver. While the silver plank of the Chicago platform was considered certain of adoption, it was not expected to play the leading part in the campaign except in the silver States. Great stress was laid by speakers before the committee, and by others in halls and lobbies, on the necessity of capturing the German vote, and it was felt that the less said about silver in this connection the better. The committee then took up the matter of selecting the convention city, with the result as stated.

As the roll of States was called no city was offered until Missouri was reached, when the name of Kansas City was presented.

When New York was called, Chairman Jones announced that it was due Representative Levy of New York to state that he had signified his intention of appearing before the committee and inviting the convention to go to New York, but he had telephoned to Levy, and he had not arrived. Committee member Campbell of New York objected to any city being presented through any other than a national committee member, and said he had no information that Mr. Levy intended to appear on behalf of New York.

Mayor Rose presented the invitation of Milwaukee. He said there was no use in taking the convention to Kansas City or any other place where the State was sure to go Democratic. The battle of 1900 must be fought in the Middle-Western States and would be won or lost by German-American votes. Wisconsin could be carried by the Democrats if the convention were held in that city, and he hoped it would go Democratic even if the convention went to Kansas City.

He declared that the Germans would vote against expansion and imperialism, and urged the committee to do what it could to gain this vote by holding the convention in Milwaukee. The German vote was the balance of power in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, all of which States could be carried if the German vote could be captured.

Representative Cowherd of Missouri followed with a plea for Kansas City. He lauded its facilities and said:

"As a matter of politics, if the convention were to be held in Kansas City, the effect would be as great as it could be in Wisconsin if it were taken to Milwaukee. It was better to reward one's friends than to buy one's enemies. He represented the most loyal Democracy in the United States and requested the convention for Kansas City in its behalf."

Ex-Governor Peck of Wisconsin spoke in favor of Milwaukee. Representative Cowherd presented David Overmeyer of Kansas City, who thought the Germans would be as much influenced against the Republicans if the convention were held in Kansas City as if it were held in Milwaukee. Kansas City could entertain a convention better than Milwaukee.

He referred to Bryan as the "standard-bearer of the common people of the universal earth," and the Chicago candidate and platform as "that sublime man and that sublime platform."

The mention of Bryan's name provoked applause, but there was little enthusiasm over the mention of the "sublime platform."

Mr. Overmeyer referred to the Boer war, and said that the sympathy of Americans went forth to the Boers and prayed to speed the bullets of every Dutchman fighting for liberty. This sentiment was cheered and applauded by members of the committee. He thought the convention, if held in Kansas City, would be crowded by thousands of Populists who would thereby be influenced to vote the Democratic ticket. He referred to the assassination of Goebel and denounced it fiercely, being liberally applauded.

Representative Lentz spoke a few minutes for Milwaukee. The German vote was a doubtful element and must be reached. Milwaukee was the German Athens of America. The platform would be sent out in the German language. It would declare against imperialism, foreign alliances, militarism and trusts, and would express sympathy for the Boers, all of which

would be endorsed by all Germans. He insisted that the Republicans were busy trying to purchase small German papers and operate them for the Republican party. Ohio Germans, he affirmed, were awaiting an opportunity to rebuke President McKinley for imperialism. Mr. Lentz was liberally applauded.

The committee then took a recess, after which the place and day for holding the convention were put to a vote.

Ex-Senator Gorman took a leading part in the conferences preceding the formal meeting of the national committee, and his influence on the organization was noticeable. There was a gathering of party leaders at Senator Gorman's house yesterday afternoon, and the conference began there was continued for several hours. Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, C. A. Welch of Iowa, secretary of the committee, ex-Governor Peck of Wisconsin, ex-Governor Stone of Missouri, John R. McLean of Ohio, J. G. Johnson of Kansas, Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, James L. Norris of the District of Columbia and others were present.

After this informal meeting, at which it was formally announced, politics had not been mentioned, it took just an hour to decide where the convention would be located. After the figurative question was introduced Kansas City made such a strong representation that Milwaukee was left in the distance. Kansas City presented a certified check for \$50,000 and promised to provide a free hall and payment of the officers of the convention, also to pay the expenses of the national committee and provide it with free headquarters. Against this Milwaukee could only offer a certified check for \$40,000.

The question of fixing the date of the meeting was debated long and earnestly before it was decided upon. It was due to Senator Gorman, however, that July 4 was selected.

Ex-Governor Stone of Missouri favored June 14. In this he was supported by Senator Tillman and others, who claimed the party failed in the last national campaign because the convention was held in July.

Mr. Gorman, in advocating the selection of July, reminded the committee that it had always been the custom of the Democratic party, when out of power, to hold its convention after that of the Republicans. There were many advantages in this, he claimed, as it gave them opportunity to gauge the strength of the enemy. It was doubtless true, he said, that the time between the nomination of Bryan in 1896 and the election was too short. If the party had been given longer time it would probably have won. If circumstances that existed then prevailed now he would be a strong advocate of an early convention, but work has been going on ever since the nomination of Bryan. Men who conducted the last campaign were still in the lead. They had not only the benefit of experience of the last campaign, but the advantage of four years in which to familiarize themselves with the situation. Mr. Gorman then touched gently, but skillfully, on the platform and the necessity for harmony. He did not ask that any great principles enunciated in the Chicago platform be abandoned. He closed by predicting that with a reunited party the Democrats would win.

It was decided that two delegates be allowed for each Congressional district and four delegates at large for each State, and six for each territory and the District of Columbia. The committee then adjourned to meet in Kansas City, July 3.

DUEL IN THE ROAD.

An Overseer a Little Better on the Trigger Than the Other Fellow.

Washington, Ga., Feb. 22.—Robert Gully yesterday shot and instantly killed Wade Bolton in the public road near Bolton's house, thirteen miles from here.

Gully, with a force of hands, was working on the public road near Bolton's house, when Bolton came along with a load of wood. On reaching the road force he saw one of the negro hands plowing up land some three feet beyond the embankment. Bolton asked the negro why he was plowing beyond the embankment. The negro told him to see Gully.

Bolton turned to Gully, who was fifty feet away, and asked why he was allowing his land to be ploughed up. "You attend to your business and I'll attend to mine," was the reply.

A volley of epithets followed, and Bolton drew a pistol and fired at Gully, who also drew a revolver. For a few minutes the firing was fast. Bolton, having emptied his revolver, jumped from his wagon, went around in front of his horses and began to reload, but fell before he finished. Bolton fired five shots, none of which took effect. Gully fired four times, the third shot striking Bolton in the left breast.

BRYAN IN GEORGIA.

He Makes an Open Air Speech and Attends a Banquet.

Columbus, Ga., Feb. 22.—William J. Bryan arrived here today. He was accorded an ovation by thousands of people who assembled at the depot and along the route to the Rankin House, to which Mr. Bryan was escorted. He held an informal reception in the hotel parlors. This afternoon he delivered an address from the balcony of the hotel. Tonight he was banqueted at the hotel. He will leave on an early morning train for Atlanta.

HANGS IN THE BALANCE

Republicans are Uncertain of Porto Rico Tariff Bill.

WILL HOLD A POW-WOW

Friends of the Measure Consider the Situation So Critical That it is Not Wise to Submit it to the Caucus, So a Conference Has Been Called to Consider What to Do—Democrats Practically United Against the Bill.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Although the matter has not yet been fully decided, indications are that a conference, not a caucus, of Republican members of the House will be held Saturday night to consider the Porto Rican tariff bill. Today advocates and antagonists are equally strenuous in their claims of final success, but the situation is so critical the friends of the measure do not deem it wise or expedient to submit its fate to the caucus. They hope to win enough doubtful Republicans or those who have expressed open opposition at the conference to make sure the passage of the bill next Monday.

Some Republican opponents of the bill will smother their opposition and vote with the majority of their party associates believing the bill will be materially modified or defeated altogether in the Senate.

Senator Proctor of Vermont was in the House yesterday, and it was stated this morning that his object was to advise the Vermont members to vote against the bill. Several members of the Indiana delegation were quoted this morning in opposition to the bill, but upon inquiry it was learned that they had not yet fully decided upon such action. A letter from ex-Attorney General Miller, denouncing as monstrous the proposition that Congress could govern or control territories except under the limitations of the constitution, was circulating today among Indiana members.

A canvass of the House, made by one of the officers today, was said to reveal a tie in the Republican vote. As to reported "rebels" on the Democratic side—Davis and Sparkman of Florida, and Davey and Meador of Louisiana—Mr. Richardson of Tennessee said that as to three of them he knew the report that they would vote for the bill was untrue, but he would not individualize.

STRICTLY PATRIOTIC.

Senate Hears Foraker Read Washington's Farewell Address.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The session of the Senate today was brief. The feature was the reading of Washington's farewell address by Mr. Foraker. It was listened to with great interest on the part of the large audience in the galleries. Mr. Foraker's reading of the address was clear and deliberate and occupied about fifty minutes.

Mr. Penrose, who had given notice that he would call up the Quay case today, said that in view of the fact that the Senate wished to adjourn early he would not press the matter today, but gave notice that he would move for its consideration tomorrow. Mr. Foraker called Mr. Penrose's attention to the fact that his (Foraker's) notice of intention to take up the Porto Rican tariff bill presented no new features. Speeches were made against the bill by Messrs. McClellan, McCall and Brandley, and in its favor by Messrs. Grosvenor, Moody and Parker. The first night session to accommodate the surplus of debate was held this evening, lasting from 8 to 10:30 o'clock.

STUDENTS CELEBRATE.

Washington's Birthday Observed at the University.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 22.—Special Washington's birthday was appropriately observed here today by interesting exercises held in Gernard Hall in the morning under the direction of the Diabetic and Philanthropic societies. Messrs. J. E. Latta and G. N. Coffey were the orators. They spoke on "Individualism" and "Saxon versus Latin" respectively. Judge McRae made the closing address. In the afternoon the annual presentation of medals to the Freshmen took place amid the usual excitement.

The plan of having continuous sessions of the University, as adopted by the trustees, has given much satisfaction here.

NO RIGHT TO BE HEARD.

House Committee Does Not Wish to Hear Its Members.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The hearing in the matter of the Coeur d'Alene mining trouble before the House Committee on Military Affairs this morning was enlivened by disputes between some of the members as to the course of procedure. Representative Lentz of

Ohio wanted to introduce an affidavit from a miner to the effect that his permit had been revoked because he had not voted a certain way in the recent school board election, but after considerable discussion it was decided to be irrelevant testimony and was excluded.

Representative Hull suggested that the testimony so far has been of a character tending to sustain the charges against Governor Steunenberg and State officers, and if it was to continue on that line he thought Steunenberg should be heard and should have an opportunity for being represented by counsel. This was objected to by Representatives Lentz and Hay, and it was determined that Steunenberg should not be heard at this time. Attorney F. C. Robertson was on the stand, but as the time was very brief, no progress was made.

AS TO VOTING IN CUBA.

Americanized Natives to Have the Privilege of the Elective Franchise

Havana, Feb. 22.—Governor General Wood has decided to permit Cubans who are naturalized American citizens to vote at the coming elections. Former Secretary of State Capote endeavored last summer to force wholesale renunciations of American citizenship, but General Brooke refused to permit it. General Wood takes the same position, but at the same time will grant the franchise to Cuban-Americans. Native-born Cubans who are subjects of other nations will not be permitted to vote. There are many here, especially French. General Wood's order will be published shortly. The Radicals may object, but like most Cuban protests, it will die a speedy death.

Washington's birthday was quietly celebrated and some buildings owned by Cubans were decorated. A ball was given tonight. Saturday will be a big holiday, it being the anniversary of the outbreak of the last revolution.

SOLDIERS SENT HOME.

Only a Small Guard Now Retained at Frankfurt—The Legislature May Adjourn Next Week.

Frankfurt, Feb. 22.—Three companies of soldiers were sent home from the guard at the State house this afternoon leaving only seventy-five soldiers around the governor's mansion and State buildings.

It is reported tonight that the legislature will probably adjourn next week in the event of the passage of the bill offered in the House yesterday providing for a reward of \$100,000 for the arrest and conviction of Goebel's assassin. Members of the legislature argue that little legislation can be transacted under the present state of affairs; that the contest for the governorship cannot be passed upon by the courts before the day of regular adjournment, March 17, and that bills passed are subject to be presented to the wrong claimant for governor for his approval, and little good can be accomplished by their presence.

One of the radical measures to be presented to the legislature tomorrow is one providing for a severe penalty against railroads for carrying free passengers to political conventions or to the capitol to intimidate officers.

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION.

Sons of the Revolution Observe Washington's Birthday.

Washington, Feb. 22.—President McKinley, accompanied by Secretaries Hay and Hitchcock, attended the annual Washington's Birthday celebration of the local organization of the Sons of the Revolution this morning. The exercises were of a patriotic character and were held in the National Theatre, where a large audience was gathered. Senator Dewey delivered an oration; Bishop Satterlee and other distinguished persons were present. The President and cabinet officers were greeted with applause as they entered the theatre and took their seats in a box. The Marine Band furnished music.

The Day in Manila

Manila, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was quietly celebrated here. In the morning Colonel French, of the Twenty-second Infantry, raised over schoolhouses several American flags which had been presented to the children. During the exercises the children sang patriotic songs.

In the afternoon there was a reception on the flagship Baltimore, and the marines at Cavite arsenal had a holiday.

In the evening there were exercises at the Soldiers' Institute.

Slim Attendance at Night Session.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The desire of members to speak on the Porto Rican Tariff bill at the night sessions of the House is apparently not so great, as has been imagined. When the House reassembled but ten members were present, three of whom—Messrs. Wilson, Speight and Lewis—made brief speeches against the bill. These were all desiring to be heard and the House adjourned.

Muslims Attack British Consulate.

London, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Beirut, Syria, under date of February 17, says that Muslims of Saïda, or Sidon, about twenty miles from that place, have wounded the son of Shihab Abela, the British vice-consul, and surrounded the consulate. Troops have been sent and the British consul general is hastening to the place.