FARMER AND STOCKMAN

Hot Debate Between Two Interests in Irrigation Convention Yesterday.

Issue Raised by Resolution on Control of Watersheds, and Spirited Arguments Made on Both Sides—Second Meeting Called for April 2nd to Perfect Permanent Organization.

(Reporter's Daily.)

What the Convention Did Yesterday.

Adopted a resolution offered by Delegate Davenport of Cache county, recommending the Legislature to have copies printed as for the Department of the Interior.

Adopted a resolution offered by Delegate A. F. Doremus of Salt Lake, declaring that the water rights of the State should and must be under the absolute control of the people, subject to the police regulations of the system of which the shed is a part.

Adopted a resolution offered by Delegate Peay of Rich, recommending that our member from each county be appointed to report the irrigation situation in the county.

Adopted a resolution offered by Delegate O'Neil of Uintah, declaring that the permanent home for the commission is to be secured and from the general Government.

Adopted a resolution offered by Delegate Clegg of Davis, that it be the sense of the convention that all lawsuits involving rights in the use of water, now pending in the courts of the State, be postponed until after the next Legislature shall have met.

Adopted a resolution offered by Delegate Clegg of Davis, concerning the present policy of selling public land in forty-acre tracts in watersheds of the state.

Adopted a resolution offered by Delegate Peart of Rich, asking the Governor and the State Engineer to confer with similar officers in the State of Wyoming to secure adjudication of the water rights in the Bear River district.

Rejected a resolution offered by Delegate Page, that no water-user shall use more water than is necessary for his crops.

Rejected a resolution offered by Delegate Howard of Emery, that each river or stream not wholly in one county be incorporated and controlled by one central board of directors, elected by the stockholders of the several canal companies.

Rejected a resolution offered by Delegate Pack of Summit, requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to draft a law in the interests of irrigation.

Rejected a resolution offered by Delegate Creer of Utah, instructing the permanent organization committee to formulate a bill requiring every person using water to record his water rights in his own county.

Rejected a resolution offered by Delegate Dougherty of Salt Lake, to appoint a legislative committee of seven members to draft a bill for presentation to the Utah Legislature.

Rejected a resolution offered by Delegate Fisher Harris of Salt Lake, asking the Legislature to create a board of irrigation.

Appointed a special committee of seven men to draw up a plan for the permanent organization of a State irrigation association.

Decided to hold another convention April 2d to perfect permanent organization.

The clash between the representatives of live stock and of agricultural interests, anticipated from the first, came in the afternoon session of the irrigation convention yesterday, and for thirty minutes the assembly was in an uproar, while impassioned speeches were made by the advocates of either interest. In the end the farmers prevailed and carried out the measure they desired against the determined but futile opposition of the sheep and cattle men.

CONTROL OF WATERSHEDS.

The controversy arose over a resolution introduced by A. F. Doremus of Salt Lake, expressing it as the sense of the convention that the watersheds of the State were an essential part of the irrigation system, and as such should be under the control of the residents of the district of which the watershed is a part.

In this the sheepmen saw a menace to their occupation of many square miles of land desirable for the pasturage and watering of sheep. They argued long and earnestly against it, on the ground that it would destroy the vegetation on the high plateaus or if they did it was not detrimental to the watersheds, as it gave an opportunity for the snow to drift into the canyons where it could be properly preserved for future use.

ROASTED THE SHEEP.

The advocates of the resolution, on the other hand, maintained that the sheep literally devastated every region they entered, nipping off the grass and low undergrowth close to the ground and destroying trees or shrubs wherever up as they could reach. Judge Lorenzo Young drew a pathetic picture of the scene of desolation to be viewed wherever herds of sheep had journeyed through the winter.

A large grist of resolutions was passed through the convention mill, and the pet measures of many delegates were consigned to lasting oblivion. At the urgent instance of the members from the southern counties the session was continued until today, when the business probably will be completed.

SECOND MEETING IN APRIL.

Steps were taken toward perfecting a permanent organization of a Utah irrigation congress, by the appointment of a committee to take the necessary preliminary steps and report at a second meeting of this convention to be held in this city April 2nd.

FOR PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee on permanent organization, appointed at Thursday's session, reported the preliminary draft of a constitution for a permanent State irrigation association, to be known as the Utah Irrigation Congress. The entire matter was referred to a special committee, which was instructed to report at another convention to meet in this city April 2nd. The personnel of the committee follows: A. F. Doremus, Salt Lake; G. L. Swendsen, Cache; J. P. Holmgren, Box Elder; W. H. Livingston, Sanpete; Caleb Tanner, Utah; George Halvorsen, Weber; Simon Christiansen, Sevier.

RESOLUTIONS AND MOTIONS.

Many Plans Showing Great Variety of Ideas Presented.

Motions and motions by the dozen were upon the convention at the opening session, and the secretary was kept busy reading them into the record as they were in the committee on resolutions. They pertained to every conceivable phase of the subject and some of them covered several pages of manuscript.

DIFFERENT SCHEMES.

Peter Clegg of Davis wanted it declared the sense of the convention that no water for irrigating purposes in the State of Utah should be appropriated until after the next legislature shall have met. The Weber county delegate defined this proposition as a direct and premeditated blow at the present irrigation laws so as to give the State control of the most valuable of Utah. H. L. Wood of Box Elder urged that the convention draft a bill to present to the Legislature, and W. W. Williams of Salt Lake favored the adjudication of water rights by arbitration, and wanted a State Board of arbitration appointed to settle matters affecting two or more counties.

BOARD OF IRRIGATION.

Fisher Harris of Salt Lake thought that the Legislature is competent to create a board of irrigation to investigate the source and extent of the water supply of the State and to investigate the various methods in use for the measurement of water. M. Dougherty of Salt Lake favored the appointment of a legislative committee of seven to prepare a bill for presentation to the next legislature. The Utah county delegation favored the appointment by memorializing Congress to grant to owners of water in Utah all the public lands within the watersheds of the Wasatch mountains at a price not to exceed $1 per acre for cash.

These were only a few of the measures presented for the consideration of the convention, and they showed clearly how divided in sentiment the delegates were over the proper method of the difficulties which for years have been recognized and bewailed.

LAND BOARD AND WATERSHEDS.

Interest was aroused by the reading of the resolutions presented the previous day, which were submitted to the convention with recommendations for the committee as to their adoption or rejection. Could the committee's recommendation was accepted and the resolution disposed of without much debate. A spirited argument arose, however, on the resolution of Peter Clegg of Davis, disapproving of the policy of the land board in granting forty-acre tracts on watersheds. Heber Hennion, U. C. Thurston and others urged that the land board should not be censured for doing what they had been instructed to do by law. The legislature, they said, had made the provision that was objected to, and was chiefly to blame for whatever evils had arisen from it. The resolution found some support among the sheepmen, but in the end it was recommitted to the committee.

AGRICULTURE VS. LIVE STOCK.

Clash Between the Interests Over Watershed Proposition.

The clash between the agricultural and the livestock interests arose soon after the call to order in the afternoon session. It came up rather unexpectedly on a resolution introduced by A. F. Doremus of Salt Lake. This is the resolution:

Resolved, That the entire water sheds of our irrigation systems are the essential parts of such system, and that protection to the sources of the water supply is of paramount importance to the welfare of the people; and that such sheds should and must be under the absolute control of the people resident on the district of which the shed is a part.

IMPORTANCE OF STOCK INTERESTS.

As the committee had recommended the report for adoption the chairman of the committee, Judge Johnson, was called upon and briefly stated the reason for such action—that it was deemed a matter of importance to the people of the State. Jesse M. Smith of Davis heralded the sheepmen in the opposition. He said it would be unfair to give to one community the control of the watersheds, since all, or at least many, derived benefit from all other localities. The stock interests, he said, were the most important in the State, not excepting even the agricultural, and their privileges should not be curtailed in the way.

"SHEEP AGAINST MEN."

Judge Lorenzo Young of Salt Lake said he was for the association of a forest through which for years had passed the ground trampled bare by the feet of thousands of sheep, and the trees yellow and dying by reason of being girdled by the sheep as high as the animals could reach. Continuing:

"It is just a question of sheep against men," declared the Judge with great emotion. "Are we going to protect our watersheds from these destructive animals? Some time ago I was down in Utah valley and have the devastation to the sheep."

MACKEY'S CONTRADICTION.

This closing picture did not appeal to J. C. Mackey of Salt Lake. He said he could not believe so all you to and hear the sheep of witnessed talking make statements of a character so at variance with the facts. The picture of the sheep as a type of thrift was sublime, he said, but it came into insignificance compared with the wisdom of practical experience.

"All the witnesses affected by all the objections, and I have lived and have spent my money, and I know are in error," asserted Mr. Mackey. "I have lived for nearly years of sheep raising I never saw a sheep touch a pine tree."

SHEEP'S RESPONSIBILITY.

This statement was greeted with a murmur of dissent, but Mr. Mackey was not daunted, and pointed him and his associates in the direction of sheep, the purpose of which was to show that the animals conferred actual benefit on the land to which they were allowed to graze. Mr. Mackey also offered the interpretation that the grazing of the sheep did anything to do with the question of water.

The season have changed since we came into these colleges," he said, "or years ago, but very little since. How can the sheepmen say the sheep are responsible for the floods? All history alone has charge of the government."

There were some others who spoke on either phase of the question, but Delegate Dougherty brought about the arguments with a motion for the previous question. The vote showed that the farmers were considerably in the majority, and the resolution was adopted.

WANTED ORDER REVOKED.

The land was reviewed later, however, on a resolution introduced by Jesse M. Smith protesting against the withdrawal from entry and settlement of 1000 acres in the Wasatch range, and requesting the Secretary of the Interior to revoke the order, reserving only such limited areas as might be necessary for the beneficial protection of the watersheds.

MORE HEATED DEBATE.

The agricultural contest danger in this proposition, and there were more impassioned speeches, the sentiment expressing that the farmers wished the big forest reserves established in such a way as to shut out everybody, and the farmers contending that the sheepmen desired to have them left open for the use of all alike. Finally the resolution was tabled by a vote of 175 to 5 sentiment. The vote of Salt Lake county was not recorded, as the delegates were evenly divided in sentiment.

GOV. HUNT'S VISIT.

Gov. Hunt of Idaho was a special guest of the convention and occupied a seat with the Weber on the platform. He was called upon to speak, and responded with a few words of congratulation on the work of the irrigators. He said his own State was not affected with the same evils prevalent in Utah, and that Idaho was receiving some of the most valued additions to its population from that who came across the southern border to escape the difficulties that they encounter here.

QUIETED DOWN.

Small Attendance and Peaceful Procedure at Evening Session.

The attendance at the evening session was comparatively small, and the members appeared rather listless and unwilling to enter into heated controversies. President Abel John Evans was absent, having returned to his home for the night, and Vice-President Johnson was in the chair. Owing to the non attendance of some of the belligerent members, many of the resolutions introduced were quietly senated or tabled and were obliged to report unanimously those being read. In this way a good deal was accomplished, and the session was practically closed of resolutions.

NO REFERENCE TO BOARD.

The complete disapproval of the policy of the land board, which had been complimented at the morning session, was brought out in unmeaning form. The policy being condemned, but all reference to the board being omitted. In this form it passed the convention with scarcely a dissenting vote.

L. E. RODGER'S EXPERIENCES.

Lindsay G. Rogers, one of the most active irrigators of the evening session, recommended some unique experiences. Mr. Rogers was attached quarters all the sessions of the convention, his difficulty has been merely an attractive illness, taking hold, now in the deliberations. Last night, when he arose to speak, he was called to order by a member from Sevier county.

"I rise to a point of order," interrupted the gentleman, holding up a copy of an afternoon paper in which was printed the list of delegates. "This man is not a member of the convention and has no right to speak on this floor. His name is not on this list."

After referring to the official roll, the chairman sustained the objector that Mr. Rogers was a member in good standing and full fellowship and he was allowed to finish his remarks. He happened to be sitting in the place reserved for the Utah county delegation, and Judge Johnson, in granting his recognition, said:

"The gentleman from Garfield county has the floor."

Even this did not terminate Mr. Rogers's experiences as an irrigator. Upon objecting as impractical to a resolution by Delegate Doner of Salt Lake, petitioning the Government to establish nurseries for young forest trees in Utah, he was asked this question by Mr. Beaver:

"Does not the Government furnish fish with which to stock our streams?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Rogers, "because Grover Cleveland was a Democrat."

PROBABLY CLOSE TODAY.

At 9:30 the convention adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock this morning. The questions have been pretty well threshed over, and there is apparently but little to be done. The old controversy between agriculture and stockraising seems to have gone over again, however, when the committee reports a resolution introduced by Mr. Gibson at the first session, which is probable the convention will listen to before the morning and afternoon until April 2nd.

Convention Notes.

A telegram was read from Mayor Glassmann and A. F. Wright of Ogden, asking that the next irrigation Congress be held in that city.

Telegrams of congratulations and greeting were received from Senator Kearns, Congressman Sutherland and the president of the Interstate Irrigation Congress, in session at Sioux City, Ohio.

REGRET FOR STEVENSON.

Resolution Adopted by Irrigation Convention Yesterday—Last Letter Written by Stevenson.

A note of sorrow was struck in the afternoon convention yesterday when the death of Col. C. L. Stevenson was officially announced and appreciative resolutions of mourning and condolence introduced by Delegate Smith, who stepped down from the floor and made a few feeling remarks.

How deeply the deceased was interested in irrigation matters and how great the loss to the cause of State building, he said, it had shown to the delegates who knew of his illness and death. It was at Stevenson's request that the Uintah delegation was appointed, and he had hoped to be able to be present at the convention. The letter follows:

Washington, D. C., February 21, 1902.

Mr. Dear Mr. ——: Will you kindly insert in the Tribune that Col. C. L. Stevenson is confined to his home with a attack of influenza, and is sorry that he is unable to be present at the irrigation convention, especially as it is very important to Uintah county that he should be present. He hopes to be able to be present at the next convention, and is very sorry that he is unable to be present at the present one.

Yours, C. L. STEVENSON.

IRRIGATION BILL IN SENATE.

Very Little Opposition to Measure in Upper House.

TRIBUNE BUREAU, 1406 K Street, Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1902.

The Irrigation bill reported by Western Congressmen and Representatives is now in the Senate for discussion. Senator Clark of Wyoming made an able speech in support of the bill this afternoon and was followed by Senator Carter, who also favored the measure. There is very little opposition to the bill, and it will probably pass the Senate practically as it came from the House and not at great length.

WATERWORKS FOR LYMAN.

A Wayne County Town's Six Thousand Dollar Enterprise.

Richfield, Feb. 28.—The little town of Lyman, Wayne county, has but completed a system of waterworks. The capital stock is $6,000, and the town is securely spring shed in the mountains. The settlement is now one and one-half miles from the town, and it is hard water for culinary purposes during the winter.

Wayne county farmers are to build another reservoir. Two have now been built on the Fremont river and their have proved to be so successful that the irrigation company owning the dams decided to build a third on the Fremont branch. The work is being done with water from the left-hand fork of the river. The dam will not be so large, but one will be there and is bright. The cost of construction will be about $500.

UTAHN FOR THE CABINET

W. S. McCornick Being Pushed for Portfolio.

MAY SUCCEED HITCHCOCK

Movement in Behalf of the Salt Lake Banker Assuming Rapid Momentum—Friends Have Presented His Name to the President for the Secretaryship of the Interior—It Is Believed in Washington That Should Secretary Hitchcock Resign, Mr. McCornick Will Succeed Him.

TRIBUNE BUREAU, 1406 K Street, Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.

A Utah man is being mentioned for a place in the Cabinet.

No special friends, a United States Senator from a Western State, has written Mr. McCornick, advising him of the movement and the rapid momentum it is assuming. It is believed that the Utah banker will receive recognition should Secretary Hitchcock resign.

MR. M'CORNICK SURPRISED.

Knew Nothing of the Movement Until Yesterday.

Mr. McCornick had received no definite information in regard to the matter when consulted at a late hour last night, although he admitted that the subject had been broached to him.

The first intimation I had that anything of the kind was being considered was when a friend called me up over the telephone yesterday and informed me that a number of my friends in official circles were interesting themselves in my behalf in the matter. I had given the matter no thought whatever up to that time, in fact, I did not know that Secretary Hitchcock intended to resign."

LETTER ON THE WAY.

"Late in the afternoon yesterday," Mr. McCornick continued, "I received a telegram from Senator Kearns that was somewhat vague, and at the time I thought it referred to some business proposition. It said in effect that a letter was on the way, and asked me not to decide on the proposition contained in it until after giving it careful consideration."

AS TO ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. McCornick was asked if he would accept the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior if it were tendered to him by President Roosevelt. He laughed in a hearty way and said:

"Now you certainly would not expect me to answer such a question as that. Don't you see that it would be very bad manners for me to accept or refuse something that has never been offered. It will be time enough to discuss that phase of the subject when something has been offered."

CANNOT SELL CANAL.

Panama Stockholders Surprised by a Message From Colombia.

Paris, Feb. 28.—At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the new Panama Canal company today President Roux read a message from the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, setting forth that the company could not transfer its concession to another nation without first, with the assent of Colombia, modifying the stipulations of articles 21 and 22 of the agreement. After a discussion, during which it was urged that efforts should be made to have the concession for France the meeting adopted a resolution expressing regret at the action of the officials of the board of directors and declaring in view of this fact, to postpone entering into any engagement.

The dispatch of the Colombian chargé d'affaires is a complete surprise to the stockholders of the new canal company, who met this afternoon in expectation of merely receiving the report of the board of directors in relation to the Nicaragua Canal company's project. The Nicaragua Canal company's offer to the United States Government, which offer was to remain open until March 4, 1902, and authorizing the board to carry out all the measures for the transfer of the property and RK and accept all money and terms of payment if the United States accepts the offer.

The contemplation, therefore, was general when President Roux read the message in question, and a heated discussion broke out. The majority of the speakers contended that the integrity of the offer collapse of the negotiations with the United States and sentiment against the United States was expressed.

TRIUMPH OF PRINCE HENRY.

London Times Comments on American Reception to Royal Visitor.

London, Feb. 28.—The Times this morning publishes an editorial on the triumph of Prince Henry in converting the cool reserve of his first reception into the hearty enthusiasm which he encountered in the breasts of the American people, and says the result has been seen by each and every and hits fair to continue so until the Prince leaves American shores.

The editorial expresses sincere gratification at the manner in which the United States is meeting the advances of Germany and adds: "We may feel at the same time legitimate satisfaction that we did not wait until now to express our admiration and regard for the American people, but merely expressed both at a time when they were of greater value to them.

"The more closely the Germans admit American principles and the more steadfastly they act upon them in China and elsewhere, the better pleased will be the English speaking race on both sides of the ocean."

BRAVE MEN HOME.

Soldiers Who Discovered Aguinaldo's Hiding Place Return.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 28.—Among the troops which arrived on the transport Hancock from Manila were Capt. Geo. A. Dethlemsen, Lieut. Parker Hitt and thirty-two enlisted men of company H, Twenty-second infantry, from Baker, Kansas, the most remote station in the Philippines.

It was this company of soldiers who, after many hardships, ran down the Filipino carrying messages from Aguinaldo, Together with Lieut. James D. Taylor, Twenty-fourth infantry, they discovered Aguinaldo's hiding place at Palanan, furnishing the necessary information, which was used by Gen. Funston in the capture of Aguinaldo.

After the capture of Aguinaldo these officers and privates captured all of the Filipino troops who were with Aguinaldo at the time.

"Capt. Dethlemsen and company were also recently highly praised by Secretary of the Navy Long for their work in searching for the remains of Thomas Venable, who was one of the Gillmore party and who was killed by the natives.

HIS BRAIN LIFTED OUT.

Remarkable Surgical Operation Performed on the Pastor of a Baltimore Church.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 28.—In one of the most remarkable operations known to surgery, the brain of the Rev. William A. Stork, pastor of the Broadway German M. E. church of this city, has been actually lifted from its box and the nerves of sixteen nerves that had caused the excruciating pain from which he was suffering. The patient is said to have stood the operation well, and the doctors of his physician are hopeful that the patient may recover. The operation took place at the Johns Hopkins hospital.

RAN INTO WASHOUT.

Four Persons Killed, Several Injured in Georgia.

Cedar, Ga., Feb. 28.—A southbound passenger train on the Columbus branch of the Southern railway went through a washout near a creek at midnight near Pelham, Ga.

KILLED.

A. F. Holloway, engineer, Columbus, Ga.

J. C. Hill, fireman, Columbus, Ga.

Jerry Hickey, mail clerk, Atlanta.

Four McNeill, Ga., mail clerks, injured, probably fatally.

The train had been widened by the heavy rains and there were, it is the report, no flag to the approaching train. The engine and mail cars went down the bank and were burned. The mail cars were saved by the crew. All the passengers escaped with the exception of the mail clerks.

FLOOD IN THE SOUTH.

Widespread Damage Is Caused by Heavy Rainfall.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 28.—Not in many years have the Southeastern States experienced damage as widespread as at present that which prevails throughout Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Florida. As far as known seven lives were lost and an several persons are missing. Reports are numerous the railroads being practically badly washed. Four lives were lost in a wreck near Griffin, which was caused by the washing out of a bridge. Four more were drowned near Atlanta, when a train went into the water. All the trains are back 3 to 6 hours.

FLOOD AND STORM.

The damage by rains in Los county, Ala., is reported to be fifteen.

At Lumberville and Bethlehem, Pa., the mill dams are flooded and many farms were taken from their homes in boats.

All railway traffic in the mountains of North Carolina is completely suspended as a result of Thursday night's storm. The French Broad river is the highest it has been in years, and manufacturing plants on the banks have been flooded.

Pittsburg and vicinity is threatened with a disastrous flood. The great bridge in the Allegheny hospital, located in the Allegheny hospital, located in the great volume of water behind it, which is being augmented every moment by the melting of the mountains of streams, makes it apparent that great damage must result.

One of the most violent rains experienced in years prevailed throughout northern Ohio early yesterday. At the Cleveland weather bureau over the wires, which had been blown down elsewhere, registered a velocity of eighty miles an hour at one time. Scores of plate-glass windows and signs were in the downtown district were smashed.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Two Men Killed by the Collapse of a Furnace Roof.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Two men were killed and three were injured today by the falling of a furnace roof at the plant of the South Chicago Furnace company.

DEAD.

Frank Russell, head crusher.

Michael Jackubic, body crusher.

While the three men who were injured are in a serious condition, it is said they have a good chance of recovery. The accident is supposed to have been due to the weakening of the steel trusses supporting the extensive iron roof.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Jealousy Causes Death of Woman and Two Men.

Flint, Mi., Feb. 28.—Benjamin F. Ellsworth, influential man of Woodstock and owner of extensive machine shops, killed Mrs. Anna Anderson, Mr. Ellsworth and himself. Ellsworth has frequently attended to Mrs. Anderson's attentions to his wife. Both men were much alike. Ellsworth's wife, Mr. Ellsworth's brother-in-law, who is a prominent citizen, Mr. Robinson, who married the other in Michigan, the other in Michigan, delicate transaction.

Lord Kitchener says nothing is to be released about the two guns that were captured with the convoy, and Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, informed in the House of Commons today that the Government had no further information beyond that communicated to Lord Kitchener a few days.

CENSORSHIP STRICT.

The censorship in South Africa has been excessively strict for some time past and dispatches have consequently suffered serious delay. In some cases they have been held up for one or two days both at Cape Town and Pretoria.

A dispatch received tonight from Harrismith shows that Gen. De Wet and Mr. Steyn were within the net described by Lord Kitchener in his dispatch from Pretoria, concerning the killing or capturing of 600 Boers during the last two days, but escaped before the net was completed.

HAWLINS'S SUCCESS.

Tonight's dispatch from Harrismith also says that Col. Hawlins scored the biggest success of the drive. He surrounded a commando surrounding the League of 50 Boers and gave them an hour in which to decide whether they would surrender or fight. The Boers finding escape impossible, surrendered at discretion, and not a shot was fired.

ACHIEVE BIG SUCCESS

British Make Combined Move Against Boers.

NEWS READ IN THE COMMONS

Boer Losses in the Two Days' Fighting Aggregate Six Hundred and Killed or Captured—Two Thousand Horses and Twenty-Eight Thousand Head of Cattle Fall Into the Hands of British Troops—Kitchener Selects Anniversary of Battle of Majuba Hill to Win Great Victory.

London, Feb. 28.—Following the precedent of Lord Roberts, who announced Gen. Cronje's surrender at Paardeberg on the anniversary of the battle of Majuba hill (February 27, 1881), Lord Kitchener apparently selected the anniversary to achieve a big success by a combined movement, lasting two days, against the Boer forces with the Harrismith and Van Reenan's pass of Bloemfontein. The Boer losses aggregate 600 men killed or captured and horses and 28,000 head of cattle fell into the hands of the British troops. There was no mention to the British reverse, it was read out in the House of Commons by the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, from a dispatch of Lord Kitchener, as follows:

KITCHENER'S DISPATCH.

Harrismith, Feb. 28.—Yesterday I ordered operations of the columns converging on the Boers under Wessels, Harrismith and Van Reenan, to commence. The River Wilge was held by a detachment of Dublin and Kilkenny mounted infantry from Harrismith, while the column formed on the Frankfort Heilbron road, Kitchener's Horse, Imperial Light Horse, and Rimington's guides, holding the centre, crossed the Wilge and the Natal Drakensberg range, by several other passes. Lord Dundonald's brigade was marched on Van Reenan's pass, Hamilton's and Bruce's mounted infantry, the Kaiser's Irregulars, Colonials, Natal Carbineers, Bethune's regular cavalry.

The infantry was at three quarters of the heads came a large herd of cattle and horses, which, on being driven, stampeded, and the Boers in the rear of the column were killed and horses were captured.

HANS DIXON KILLED.

All the columns have met no resistance. Large bodies of the enemy have been killed or captured, and Hans Dixon, the Boer commander, and Wessels, the Boer commander, are in the hands of the British. Wessels was killed and Dixon's horse was found on the ground. Dixon was killed and captured. Wessels's horse was found on the ground. Dixon was killed and captured. Wessels's horse was found on the ground. Dixon was killed and captured. Wessels