

INDIANA HERO KILLED

Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Now Shot by a Filipino Bushwacker While Directing His Men.

Disregarded Warnings of His Officers, and Fearlessly Exposed Himself, as He Had Hundreds of Times Before.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GENERAL OTIS

San Mateo Captured Almost at the Moment the Warrior Was Laid on a Stretcher.

His Body Carried into the Town by Stalwart Cavalrymen—Sorrow Among His Troops—Lawton's Marvelous Career.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The War Department to-night received the following official dispatch announcing the killing of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, near San Mateo, Luzon, yesterday morning:

"Manila, Dec. 20.—General H. W. Lawton, while engaged in driving the insurgents from the San Mateo section of country, northeast of Manila, was killed instantly at 9:30 yesterday morning. A great loss to us and his country. OTIS."

MANILA, Dec. 19.—Major General Henry W. Lawton was killed at San Mateo this morning. He was standing in front of his troops and was shot in the breast. He died immediately.

General Lawton left here Monday night, having returned from his northern operations last Saturday, to lead the expedition through Marquina valley, which has been an insurgent stronghold throughout the war. The valley has several times been invaded, but never held by the Americans. General Geronimo was supposed to have there the largest organized force north of Manila, and General Otis wished to garrison Marquina.

The night was one of the worst of the season. A terrific rain had begun and is continuing. Accompanied by his staff and Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, General Lawton set out at 9 o'clock in advance of the main force, consisting of the Eleventh Cavalry and one battalion each of the Twentieth and Twenty-seventh Infantry, which started from La Loma at midnight. With a small escort he led the way through an almost pathless country, a distance of fifteen miles over hills and through cane brake and deep mud, the horses climbing the rocks and sliding down the hills. Before daybreak the command had reached the head of the valley.

San Mateo was attacked at 8 o'clock and a three hours' fight ensued. This resulted in but a few casualties on the American side, apart from the death of General Lawton, but the attack was difficult because of the natural defenses of the town.

General Lawton was walking along the firing line within 200 yards of a small sharpshooters' trench, conspicuous in a light white helmet he always wore and a big yellow rain coat. He was also easily distinguishable on account of his commanding stature.

The sharpshooters directed several close shots which clipped the grass near by. His staff officers called General Lawton's attention to the danger he was in, but he only laughed with his usual contempt for bullets. Suddenly he exclaimed: "I am shot," clenched his hands in a desperate effort to stand erect, and fell into the arms of a staff officer. Orderlies rushed across the field for surgeons, who dashed up immediately, but their efforts were useless. The body was taken to a clump of bushes and laid on a stretcher, the familiar white helmet covering the face of the dead general.

Almost at this moment the cheers of the American troops rushing into San Mateo were mingling with the rifle volleys. After the fight six stalwart cavalymen forded the river to the town, carrying the litter on their shoulders, the staff preceding with the colors and a cavalry escort following. The troops filed bareheaded through the building where General Lawton's body was laid and many a tear fell from the eyes of men who had long followed the intrepid Lawton. The entire command was stricken with grief, as though each man had suffered a personal loss.

he was perfectly unreserved when he did speak, and did not have the least bit of affectation about him. He was as simple-minded as a child. Sometimes he reminded you of a child in the clearness and simplicity of his remarks. He was not a seeker after personal glory."

HIS BIRTHPLACE.

Lawton Born in Manhattan, Now Part of the City of Toledo.

TOLEDO, Dec. 19.—Gen. Henry W. Lawton was a native of this city and was personally acquainted with nearly all the members of the Maumee Valley Pioneer Association, of which he was an honorary member. He was born on March 17, 1832, a Manhattan (now within the city limits). At the age of three years he removed to the village of Maumee, where his family was a neighbor of Chief Justice Waite. General Lawton lived in this section until he was about sixteen years of age, when his parents removed to Fort Wayne, Ind. It was only last month that the Maumee Valley Pioneer Association made General Lawton an honorary member, and his reply to a letter of Secretary J. L. Pray, acknowledging the courtesy, was received from Manila only a few days ago. In this letter he wrote:

"I have observed that there has been some controversy among some of my friends relative to the place of my birth, and that there may be no misapprehension on that point with the Maumee Valley Pioneer Association, I desire to state that I was born in Manhattan, near Toledo, O., March 17, 1832, although my parents had moved almost immediately to Maumee City, O., where I spent my boyhood."

GEN. ALGER SHOCKED.

He Says Lawton's Bravery Was the Cause of His Death.

DETROIT, Dec. 19.—Ex-Secretary of War Alger, when told to-day of the death of General Lawton, was shocked. Speaking of the general, he said: "I regard General Lawton as the greatest soldier that the late war produced. His loss is a terrible one. It is strange that a general should be killed in action, but it is hardly strange that General Lawton should meet death at the head of his troops, for he was the most fearless man I ever knew. His great bravery was the cause of his death. The present military Governor of Cuba, General Wood, brought General Lawton to my notice. He told me about a long chase he and Lawton had after five renegade Indians who had crossed the mountains into New Mexico. Lawton and Wood alone followed these Indians 2,000 miles over the mountains. That incident is an index to Lawton's intrepidity."

GEN. KING'S TRIBUTE.

The Soldier-Author Says Lawton's Death is a Calamity.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19.—General Charles King, who commanded a brigade in General Lawton's division up to June last in the war against the Filipinos, was much depressed on hearing of the death of his former commander. General King paid a warm tribute to the dead general in the following words: "The death of General Lawton is a calamity to us all. I have been in dread of ever since he took command of our division last March. In point of dash, energy and endurance, he was our best. His one fault lay in his utter contempt for danger. We could not prevail upon him to use 'cover' or shelter of any kind. He was perpetually running into every kind of danger, exposing himself to death and capture when there was no need of it. He wanted to see everything for himself, and would stalk out in front of the lines, the most prominent figure on the field. We loved him—we always have, ever since the old cavalry days, when he was the hardest and most daring of all the band of young officers that won distinction under Crook, Miles and Merritt. He was Mackenzie's 'right bower,' and his later work in the Philippines was incomparable. As a friend and comrade he was as lovable as he was great and heroic as a soldier."

Governor Roosevelt's Tribute.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Upon being informed of the death of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Governor Roosevelt to-day paid the following glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased soldier: "I feel most deeply grieved over the death of General Lawton. At Santiago, as in the Philippines, he showed himself to be the ablest general and one of the most gallant soldiers in the entire American army. I admired him greatly, and I mourn his loss as I know all the country must."

Regret at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 19.—The report of the death of Major General Lawton made a profound impression here, many of the officers now in this militia department having served with him. A special function which had been arranged at the Officers' Club for this evening was postponed, and the flags on the government buildings and the American Club were lowered to halfmast.

Grief at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 19.—Grief is general in this city over General Lawton's death. He was a member of Bass Post, G. A. R. here, and a member of Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F. Bass Post had raised a fund of nearly \$1,000 to purchase a testimonial sword, which was to be presented to General Lawton upon his return from the Philippines.

GEN. LAWTON'S CAREER.

A Fearless Soldier, Who Won Fame on Many Battlefields.

Henry W. Lawton was born in Toledo, O., March 17, 1832. His parents moved to Fort Wayne while he was a boy. He got only a common school education—not any too much of that. He was not a book man. Men were his books—and men and happenings. A better history was never born. It follows necessarily that he was true to friendship. He was, in fact, a man's man. Lawton entered the volunteer service of the United States in April 1861, enlisting at Fort Wayne, where he was then attending high school, and was given the chevrons of a sergeant in Company E, of the Ninth Indiana Infantry. In August, 1861, he was made first lieutenant of the Thirtieth Indiana. In May, 1862, he was made a captain, was a lieutenant colonel in November, 1864, and a brevetted colonel for gallant and meritorious services in March, 1865, and was mustered out of the service in November, 1865. He had had practically four years of the most tremendous war in the history of the nation. He had been a participant in a dozen pitched battles, but he did not have enough of it. On July 1, 1866, he was gazetted a second lieutenant in the regular army, being assigned to the Forty-first Infantry. A year later he was made a first lieutenant. He was trans-

BEVERIDGE KNEW LAWTON.

The Senator's Tribute to "the Soldier of the Night."

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, was an intimate friend of Major General Lawton, and campaigned with him in the Philippines for several weeks last spring. Senator Beveridge, who is in New York, was almost overcome by the shock when informed of Lawton's death. He said: "Lawton was like Napoleon's marshal. He was not simply brave, but had so little self-consciousness in the hour of battle that he was literally unconscious of danger. I have seen him the target for the entire fire of the enemy. He simply did not know he was being fired at because his mind was so engaged in seeking out what should be done. The Filipinos called him 'the soldier of the night' because he was on the go night as well as day. He represented to the opposite of the spirit of Spanish generalship. He was simply tireless. He appeared to need neither food nor sleep, and more than any other man I ever saw did not spare himself any hardship, storm, fierce torrid sun, danger—all the terrible elements of war. He was truly a great soldier. He was, I believe, the most silent man I ever knew, and yet, strange to say,

PANIC STAYED

MILLIONS MORE OF MONEY THROWN INTO WALL STREET.

And the Rates for Loans Forced Down from 25 Per Cent. at the Opening to 2 at the Close.

ALARM AMONG THE BEARS

WHO WERE CAUGHT NAPPING BY RAPID RECOVERY OF PRICES.

Operators Who Sacrificed Stocks During the Scare of Monday Eager Buyers on the Rising Market.

SOME INDUSTRIALS SHUNNED

BANKERS REFUSED TO TAKE THEM AS SECURITY FOR LOANS.

Another Contribution of Ten Millions by Financiers and Seven Millions More Added by the Government.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—

There was a complete revolution of sentiment in Wall street to-day, and the latter part of the session of the Stock Exchange witnessed something like a panic among the bears, who were making frantic efforts to secure stocks to cover short contracts and bidding prices up on themselves. The professional traders took the long side of the market and bid up prices to the market away from the bears. Many operators who had ruthlessly sacrificed their holdings in the pandemonium of yesterday were also eager buyers in the hope of retrieving losses. Besides these elements there was a large contingent of bargain hunters, made up of people with ready money, looking for investment and who buy outright to hold. Some such revulsion of feeling was a natural consequence of the violent fall of yesterday, which overtook the market.

THE ISSUE OF THE SPECULATIVE CONFLICT WAS BY NO MEANS CERTAIN UNTIL ABOUT MIDWAY OF THE SESSION, AND YESTERDAY'S TIDE OF DISASTER WAS NOT STEMMED WITHOUT TITANIC EFFORTS ON THE PART OF THE MOST POWERFUL FINANCIAL INTERESTS IN THE COUNTRY ACTING IN CONCERT.

Millions of dollars in money were forthcoming for the extension of credits to buyers of securities. The clearing-house banks supplemented their yesterday's contribution of \$10,000,000 by another of the same amount, to be loaned at the market rate. The announced determination of the secretary of the treasury to increase government deposits in depository banks gave promise of relief from the start, and funds estimated at \$7,000,000 became available from this source before the market closed. Under the influence of this abundance yesterday's panic rates for money were no time approached, but the demand for loans made inroads on the supply with seemingly insatiable appetite. The rate went to 25 per cent., but steadily declined from that point under the offerings of successive millions, until it was forced down to 6 per cent. and late in the afternoon fell to 5 1/2, 5, 3 and at last to 2 per cent. As soon as the stringency relaxed it became manifest that the pressure of liquidation was released and the market fell into a calm that exhaled with the failure of a prominent operator with the supply with seemingly insatiable appetite.

SENATIONAL RECOVERIES.

When the money rate fell to an easy basis prices began to rebound and some sensational recoveries were shown, especially in the mercantile specialties. The advances were so large as to invite considerable profit taking by the traders in the final dealings, but the undertone continued strong until the close, which showed substantial net gains all through the list. The early hours of trading witnessed very heavy liquidation in continuation of yesterday's process of recuperation, but there was no approach to the panic conditions of yesterday at any time. The extensive and elaborate preparations made to meet the crisis were evident at the opening, and prices were opened at large advances all through the list. This result was helped by the higher quotations sent over from London, where the Stock Exchange had a favorable report of a recovery by General Buller of his recent disaster. The high prices for Americans in the London market were doubtless due in part to manipulation orders cabled from this side in furtherance of the general plan to sustain and protect the market.

THE OPENING ADVANCE WAS MET BY AN AVALANCHE OF LIQUIDATING SALES, WHICH PROMPTLY DROVE DOWN PRICES, IN SPITE OF THE UTMOST EFFORTS TO SUSTAIN THEM BY THE HEAVY LIQUIDATION OF POSITIVE WEAKNESS, AND THE FIRST TWO HOURS OF THE TRADING WERE GIVEN UP TO FURIOUS ACTIVITY AND INDETERMINATE CONFUSION OF SENTIMENT.

The steady absorptive power of the buying was bound to have a reassuring effect, and the manner in which the liquidation was brought to a standstill was highly impressive. Even before noon sufficient stability had been established to face the report of a failure of a brokerage house in Boston, which would have been sufficient to demoralize yesterday's market.

A SANER VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

With the subsidence of the panic conditions a saner and quieter view of the conditions developed. A study of the facts in connection with the trust company which came to grief yesterday and of the securities with which it was involved showed them to be entirely unimportant. Not a few justifying the wholesale fear and distrust which were felt yesterday, not only of all trust companies, but all industrial securities. Nevertheless, there was abundance of precaution and discrimination shown to-day against many of the industrials, especially in the placing of loans. They were not acceptable as collateral, and money was not as easily procured for the purpose of supporting them in the market.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE FINANCIAL POWERS CONCERNING MEASURES OF RELIEF WERE NOT ALTOGETHER IN AGREEMENT AS TO THE LENGTH IT WAS DESIRED TO GO, SOME OF THEM HOLDING THE OPINION THAT NO REAL BENEFIT WOULD ACCRUE FROM SUSTAINING SOME OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

But the danger disclosed by yesterday's events on the whole fabric of values carried the day in favor of the relief measures. The decision of the banks

was to place all their available resources at the disposition of borrowers without regard to the effect on the surplus reserve. The knowledge of this determination had much to do with allaying the apprehension. The higher rates for money made during the day were due to discrimination on account of the character of collateral where industrials were included. The clearing house committee was in session during the day, but by the time the market closed had come to the conclusion not to call a meeting for to-morrow, though further sessions can be had if needed.

YESTERDAY'S UNPRECEDENTED EVENTS IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE ATTRACTED IMMENSE THROGS TO THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT THIS MORNING.

The galleries of the exchange were inadequate to meet the demands on them, and great crowds of all sorts and conditions of men and women surrounded the approaches. The strain on the brokers and operators was a severe one, and the scramble and turmoil upon the floor of the exchange made scenes of inextinguishable confusion.

COMPARISON OF PRICES WITH THOSE OF SATURDAY HAS INDICATED THAT THE LEVEL IS STILL MATERIALLY LOWER, THOUGH VERY SUBSTANTIAL RECOVERIES WERE MADE FROM YESTERDAY'S EXTREME LOSS.

The day's advances range all the way from 2 to 12 points in the prominent active stocks.

ABOUT FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

Amount of Bonds Offered as Security for Deposits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—At the close of business to-day the amount of bonds which had been offered by national banks as security for public deposits was about \$15,000,000. These applications came from all parts of the country, but mostly from New York. Under the secretary's offer cash will be transferred to national banks on deposit of United States bonds to their par value, except on three, on which 95 per cent. will be allowed, and two, on which 90 per cent. will be allowed. This is an old rule and is intended to secure the government from possible loss by reason of temporary excess of cash on hand over bonds on deposit. As the receipts from internal revenue do not average quite \$1,000,000 a day, it is not expected the effect of the new order will be felt for some days to come. It is stated that in making allotments of funds the department will discourage the purchase of bonds on the part of the banks seeking deposits, for the reason that if the banks should go into the market for this purpose it probably would put up the price, which would be against the interests of the government, which is itself now in the market for the purchase of about \$5,000,000 now remaining unoffered under the secretary's recent proposition to purchase \$25,000,000.

THE TREASURY IS WELL PREPARED TO MEET ANY DEMAND THAT MAY BE MADE UPON IT FOR GOLD FOR EXPORT.

Even though there should be any considerable draw upon the treasury the reserve proper would hardly be touched, as the gold required would be supplied from the warehouse stocks of \$181,000,000, against which gold certificates have been issued. The other bills which can call out gold from the government supply are in commercial use, whereas there is an abundant surplus and a considerable concentration of gold certificates which are directly negotiable for the metal to the amount named.

FAILURE AT BOSTON.

Firm of Bankers and Brokers Makes an Assignment.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—Dillaway & Starr, bankers and brokers of this city, have assigned. The firm is one of the most prominent of the kind in the city and is composed of Charles F. W. Dillaway, George H. Flint and A. W. Lawrence. The firm, it is understood, with two other houses, carried a large quantity of mining stocks. The embarrassment of the Globe National Bank and the subsequent flurry in the stock market is said to have been the reason for the assignment, as the firm was a heavy loser.

Notwithstanding that the day in this city opened with the failure of a prominent operator with the supply with seemingly insatiable appetite. The rate went to 25 per cent., but steadily declined from that point under the offerings of successive millions, until it was forced down to 6 per cent. and late in the afternoon fell to 5 1/2, 5, 3 and at last to 2 per cent. As soon as the stringency relaxed it became manifest that the pressure of liquidation was released and the market fell into a calm that exhaled with the failure of a prominent operator with the supply with seemingly insatiable appetite.

NOTICES OF CONTEST.

Will Be Served on Behalf of Goebel and Beckham To-Day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 19.—In accordance with the decree of the Democratic state central, executive and campaign committees, at their joint meeting last Thursday, notices of contest against Governor Taylor and Lieutenant Governor Marshall will be served to-morrow by the sheriff in behalf of Goebel and Beckham. The grounds set forth are the same as those advocated by the attorneys for the Democratic candidates before the State Board of Election Commissioners, including the presence of troops in Jefferson county and the use of the tissue ballots and other irregularities in other counties. The Legislature can remain in session only sixty days from Jan. 1, and notices of forty days are required, so that now no proceedings in ouster can be taken till February, and the dilatoriness for a short time may prevent anything being done. The manifesto of the Democratic state committee and state candidates appealing to the people to endorse the contest and assist in every way in their power to secure the restoration of Democratic power in the State will be issued to-morrow, simultaneously with the serving of notices of contests.

MURDER AVENGED.

Negro Hiddled with Bullets by a Mob for Killing a White Man.

DUNBAR, Pa., Dec. 19.—Sanford White, superintendent of construction of the W. J. Rainey Coke Company, was shot and killed to-day by David Pierce, a colored employee. Pierce then fled to the mountains and was followed by an angry mob, which riddled him with bullets. The trouble began with a quarrel between Pierce and Richard Cunningham, superintendent of the Mount Vernon works of the W. J. Rainey Company, over a question of work. White interfered in behalf of Cunningham, when the negro drew a revolver from his pocket and fired, the ball penetrating White's abdomen, making a fatal wound. Immediately after the shooting Pierce ran, with more than two hundred persons in pursuit. He was chased for several miles. He fell with several wounds in his body and died in a short time. White was about fifty years old, married and had several children. Pierce came recently from Virginia.

RUHLLIN BESTS CONROY.

Referee Stops the Bout Near the End of the Seventh Round.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Gus Ruhllin, the Akron giant, who has aspirations for heavyweight championship honors, defeated "Stockings" Conroy, of Troy, N. Y., in seven rounds before the Broadway Athletic Club to-night. Conroy put up a game battle and sent in some fearful rights on Ruhllin's ribs and over the kidneys, but he was unable to stand the big Ohioan's swings and jabs, and was almost out when the referee stopped the bout, near the end of the seventh round. There was a large delegation of Troy sports around the ring, and they placed some fair sized amounts on their man, taking odds of 10 to 40. They also bet money even that Conroy would last ten rounds or more and lost a tidy sum on this score also.

RECEIVER FOR IRON WORKS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—Judge Phelps, in the City Circuit Court to-day, by consent appointed Harry A. Parr receiver for the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company. Mr. Parr gave bond for \$100,000. In the petition, which was filed by Mr. Parr, it is alleged that the company has subjected itself to many obligations, now aggregating between \$375,000 and \$400,000. The company has no available cash to meet its obligations and to prevent destruction of its assets by a scramble of creditors a receiver was asked. The company has a large claim against the federal government for work done in constructing vessels and if sufficient time is allowed to finish its work under existing contracts and some method be devised by which it can acquire the money necessary to complete its work, it will be able to pay all obligations.

FIRE ALARM COMPANY FAILS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Greater New York Fire Protective Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with an office in this city, to-day filed an assignment. Hugh Bonner, former chief of the New York fire department, is the president

of the company, which was organized in June, 1898, for the purpose of installing fire alarm systems connected with the city fire department in buildings, as well as furnishing a patrol for guarding property during and after fires. The capital stock was \$50,000. A similar scheme has been in successful operation in Boston, but in New York the system did not take so well. For this reason the company has not earned sufficient to carry it over the present general stringency, and a general assignment was made. The liabilities could not be learned.

A PORT JARVIS BANK CLOSED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The National Bank of Port Jarvis, N. Y., did not open its doors for business to-day. A note signed by President Francis Marvin and Vice President Shary was posted, saying that temporary suspension was necessitated by the stringency of the New York money market. The suspension is attributed primarily to the recent devaluation of L. E. Goldsmith, the assistant cashier.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK ON DEC. 5 LAST, ACCORDING TO ITS OWN REPORT: CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000; SURPLUS AND PROFIT, \$45,511; CIRCULATION, \$1,500; DEPOSITS, \$14,331; TO BANKS, ETC., \$3,388; BORROWED MONEY, \$57,806; TOTAL RESOURCES, \$882,601.

GERMAN BANKS SHORT OF BULLION.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes the following statement: "At the meeting of the central committee of the Hansa Germany to-day Herr Kock, a director, discussing the financial situation, said the position of the bank had never before been so strained at the same period of the year and that the stock of bullion had become seriously diminished, being 57,000,000 marks less than in 1898. After giving other figures showing the difficulties of the situation, he said it had been impossible to avoid an increase in the bank rate."

ASKED TO RESIGN.

Pinckney Wants the Seals of Members of the Militia Board.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 19.—Governor Pinckney to-day sent duplicate letters to Adjutant General Fred H. Case, of Three Rivers, Quartermaster General William L. White, of Grand Rapids, and Inspector General A. S. Marsh, of Allegan, comprising the State Militia Board, asking for their resignations because of alleged irregularities said to have been discovered by the grand jury in their examination into the alleged sale of some \$500,000 worth of military supplies by the board to the "Illinois Supply Company" for \$150,000. It is claimed that the board then purchased the same supplies, together with some others, back again from the Henderson-Ames Company, of Kalamazoo, for \$250,000. The governor says these disclosures indicate either collusion on the part of the board or failure to exercise due care in protecting the interests of the State. The governor continues that, while he thinks it was lack of care and not collusion, under the circumstances he has determined to direct that immediate steps be taken to recover the money the State has lost and to ask for the resignations of the board and to ask to-morrow the governor will send a special message to the Legislature asking for the adoption of a joint resolution instructing Attorney General Owen to bring suit for the money alleged to have been lost in the deal.

NAMES TERMS

PRESIDENT KRUGER SAID TO BE WILLING TO END THE WAR.

All Oom Paul Asks is that Peace Be Concluded on the Basis of the Status Quo.

WARNING TO GREAT BRITAIN

IF TERMS BE NOT ACCEPTED HE WILL ANNEX ALL HER COLONIES.

Hint to Portugal that if Delagoa Bay Be Not Closed to Boers England May Say Something.

PRESS CENSOR STILL BUSY

NO LATE NEWS RECEIVED FROM THE BATTLING ARMIES.

Ten Thousand Imperial Yeomanry to Be Enlisted in Britain—The Tugela River Fight.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 4:45 a. m.—The Standard hints editorially this morning that if Portugal continues to allow supplies of war material and foreign volunteers to reach the Transvaal through Delagoa bay England will have something to say in the matter.

Statements are published from Boer sources in Brussels and Berlin that President Kruger is willing to conclude peace on the basis of the status quo, but that otherwise he will call on the Boers in Cape Colony to join in proclaiming the independence of the Cape territories of Great Britain.

The government has at last consented to mobilize a force which General Buller is credited with having demanded all along as essential to success in South Africa—namely, ten thousand mounted infantry. This morning the War Office issued an order to the effect that the government had decided to raise for South Africa a mounted infantry force to be called "Imperial Yeomanry," and to be recruited from yeomanry, volunteers and civilians possessing the qualifications. Enlistment will be for one year, or during the continuance of the war. The men must be between twenty and thirty-five years of age and of equal physique to the ordinary cavalry soldier. Officers and men are to provide their own horses and to wear neutral tint cloth shooting jackets, not necessarily uniform, felt hats, breeches and gaiters. All must be good riders and marksmen. The same order invites every volunteer regiment that is linked with a regular battalion serving at the front to supply a full company, which will take the place of the mounted infantry of the regiment. These arrangements are expected to result in a considerable force. The enrolled strength of the yeomanry forces, which originated in the troublous period of the French revolution, is now 19,652. Their services have never before been called for in war.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Lord Mayor of London, Alfred Newton, is raising and equipping a force of a thousand volunteers among the city corps. The large city firms are contributing the necessary expenses. Colonel Sir Charles Howard Vincent, commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, has also offered to raise a regiment of a thousand picked marksmen. The enthusiasm of volunteers continues and promises to give the government ample material. Rudyard Kipling addressed a meeting at Rotten Row last evening called for the purpose of forming a volunteer company. Ninety per cent. of the members of the Honorable Artillery Company, of London, have volunteered for service in South Africa. Two-thirds of the Inns of Court Volunteers, composed of barristers and solicitors, have likewise tendered their services.

The War Office declines either to confirm or contradict the report telegraphed by a correspondent of the Daily Mail that General Buller has crossed the Tugela river and that General Methuen's communications have been cut. Only the most optimistic gave any credit to the rumor. There is also no confirmation of the statement that General Methuen's line of communication has been cut, though there is a probability of such an event occurring at any moment. According to latest news from General Methuen, dated Sunday, Dec. 17, the situation appeared to be a complete impasse. The Boers were gathering reinforcements and extending their fortifications on both his flanks, but it is believed they would be unable to attack the British position. On the other hand, it was regarded as impossible for the British to turn the Boer flank, which was resting on the river to the east and rapidly approaching the river to the west. The Boer lines of entrenchments are continuous and capable of rapid connection at many points.

GRACIOUS QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Queen has announced intention of entertaining at Windsor Castle, Dec. 25, the wives and children of soldiers serving in South Africa who reside in the neighborhood. Tea will be served, her Majesty presiding in person, and a Christmas tree, twenty-five feet high, will hang with gifts. The Queen has sent a letter to General Lord Roberts, the newly appointed commander in chief of the British forces in South Africa, warmly sympathizing with him on the death of his gallant son, and thanking him for the great patriotism he has displayed in putting aside his terrible private grief in order to devote himself to the affairs of the nation.

The postoffice has issued a notice to the effect that owing to the late British and Cymric being taken as transports no White Star line steamers will go to New York Dec. 27 and Jan. 3. Letters for the United States and Canada will be dis-