

GEN. BULLER FAILS TO PRESS BACK THE BOERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

longer in the Consular service, has received instructions from the Government regarding his attitude toward newspaper correspondents. When pressed by inquiries, he said:

"I am still in the United States Consular service; I certainly have received no intimation to the contrary."

When urged to give more explicit information as to the nature of his instructions, and to say from whom they emanated, Mr. Macrum finally admitted that he had received no such instructions from Washington, but said that "under the circumstances, silence is dictated to me by common sense."

He said that all funds received at the United States Consulate at Pretoria up to the time of his departure, which had been sent from London to British prisoners, had been distributed to them. When he was asked why, assuming that his mission to Washington was of such urgency he did not take passage on the North German Lloyd liner Saale, which will leave Southampton on Wednesday evening, instead of waiting until Saturday to sail on the St. Paul from Cherbourg, Mr. Macrum replied that, coming from the hot African climate, he wished to get warm winter clothes for himself and his family before going to New York.

He wears a miniature South African Republic flag in his buttonhole, and still maintains a Sphinxlike silence in regard to the reasons for his repeated requests to be relieved of his duties at Pretoria. It is obvious that if Mr. Macrum really has any extraordinary message for President McKinley such a message has already been cabled in State Department cipher from the Embassy at Rome or Paris.

Sniping at Kimberley.

KIMBERLEY, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—(Afternoon Service.)—The bombardments have ceased, but the Boers are perpetually engaged in sniping. "Long Cecil" is doing excellent work and Cecil Rhodes has personally fired several shells from the gun.

The Robinson Mine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (Afternoon Service).—A despatch to the Herald from Brussels says: The Petit Bleu publishes the official report of the state engineer on the situation of the Robinson mine:

When the Transvaal Government took possession of the mine the shops contained almost nothing of £24,628 (\$125,140) of mineral entered on the books. Provisions estimated at £51,639 (\$208,195) were found to be worth \$40,650.

It will be two years before the mine can be worked again. The working stock is worn out, water has entered the mine and is three feet deep, as the pumps could not be utilized.

Since the beginning of the war to that battle of Colenso, the Boers say they have lost 212 killed, 682 wounded, eight of whom have recovered, and 200 prisoners.

Carrington's Assignment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (Afternoon Service).—A despatch to the World from Beaufort says: The mystery surrounding Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington's release from his command in this district, accompanied by an unofficial statement that he was going to South Africa, is now solved. Heretofore, for reasons best known to themselves, the war office officials have refused to assign General Carrington to any command in South Africa, despite his long experience with British troops in that country.

Now it is known that Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company have received permission to raise, equip and put in the field a force of irregulars, and the war office has loaned General Carrington to the South African millionaires to command this force. No one can tell what the strength of this force will be or where it will be operated.

Netzer will the friends of General Carrington here say whether there will be a native contingent with it.

An Anxious Situation.

LONDON, Jan. 24 (2:45 p. m.).—The extreme tension caused by what may be justly designated the most anxious pause since the war began had not been relieved up to the time of writing by anything save the daily stock exchange rumors which today happens to have been started by the bulls, who assert that General Warren has captured Spionkop. Anxiety in regard to the news is visible on all sides. The War Office was besieged at an early hour this morning and the clubs and other resorts liable to receive early news have been crowded with eager inquirers.

It is generally recognized that the Boer position, if ever taken, can only be captured at a tremendous cost.

A despatch from Pretoria dated Tuesday, January 23, somewhat amplifies the despatch of Monday, January 22, from the Boer head laager, cabled to the Associated Press last evening. It says:

"Four or five times during the day the British replaced their wearied soldiers by fresh ones. The Boer casualties to date are one man killed and two slightly injured. Our men are in excellent spirits. There is a large slaughter of the British."

"General Botha is now in sole command. General Cronje having been sent elsewhere."

The same despatch, evidently referring to the situation at Colenso says:

"One of the large Boer Maxims was temporarily disordered but was soon repaired."

"The British north camp is in confusion. People are observed trekking aimlessly in all directions."

Commenting on Captain Mahan's attitude, the St. James Gazette today remarks:

"His advice is good and needed in America. While strict neutrality is

maintained in the official world and good will on England is not to be interfered with, it is simply not sending the public of this country to suggest, as some correspondents are doing, that an expedition to England is justified in a military body of Americans. The majority of Americans are who are in a majority of fact no more with England at this moment than was our popular sympathy with them at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and the contrast of official and popular attitudes is no less marked in the United States than it is in Germany."

As the afternoon progressed the excitement on Pitt Mall reached a high pitch. But the War Office officials remained at 3:29 p. m. the oft-repeated statement that "no line had been received from General Buller." The suspense was increased by the belief that General Buller would have never published his intention to attack the Boers on Spionkop unless satisfied that the assault would be carried out before the news could be published and it was fully anticipated that the news of his success or failure would reach London in a few hours at the most.

The "British Militaries" called at the War Office after lunch to ask for news.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

Condensed Telegrams Covering All Minor News.

Adelbert Hay has reached Cape Town.

Rough Riders are enlisting in Vancouver.

Exchanges of prisoners are now going on.

London specials say the Boers are losing heavily.

A road to Ladysmith has been seized by the Boers.

Boers have bought 750,000 pounds of beef in Chicago.

Lord Roberts has issued an order forbidding looting.

There is renewed talk of early European intervention.

The London Times notes a revival of Fenian activity.

The Boers are still holding their ground about Colesburg.

Two native regiments will be sent to South Africa from India.

British troops are reported to be having well under cross-fire.

The American hospital ship Maine has arrived at Cape Town.

Bullet-proof shields are being manufactured for British troops.

The Boers will treat captured correspondents as prisoners of war.

The Sixth Division of the British army has reached South Africa.

The British have seized the French steamer Garonne at Delagoa bay.

All private telegrams for the South African Republic will be stopped.

Col. Broadwood, from the Sudan, is to command Warren's light horse.

Lord Rosebery says the British reverses have made a united empire.

Numbers of Natal Dutchmen are recognized amongst the Boer dead.

The grass on the veldt is being destroyed by great swarms of locusts.

Montagu White is at Washington trying to secure American intervention.

The British artillery fire during Buller's assault was the heaviest of the war.

The Boers are accused of having fired on a woman's laager at Mafeking.

Emperor William expresses regret at British losses but praises Boer generalship.

The quarters of White and Hunter at Ladysmith were smashed by a Boer shell.

It is feared in London that the long strain will prove too much for Buller's troops.

Cheering news is badly needed by the British Ministry before Parliament meets.

Johannesburg can be made impregnable with fortifications made of mine tailings.

George Stevens, the famous English correspondent, has died of fever at Ladysmith.

The Seventh Lancers, Eighth Hussars and Seventh Dragoon Guards are being mobilized.

Owing to their contempt for European military methods the Boers have few foreign advisers.

Mafeking is still holding out. The garrison is well supplied with cattle and tinned meats.

Generals French and Gatacre are making reconnaissances while awaiting reinforcements.

The Netherlands Society of Philadelphia has passed resolutions of sympathy with the Boers.

General Buller has about twenty traction engines which draw from ten to fifteen wagons each.

Deaths from enteric fever and dysentery are increasing at Ladysmith. They average ten a day.

The steamer Bermuda has been enjoined from leaving Philadelphia with war material for the Boers.

Dr. Conan Doyle is on his way to the front. He says the war marks a turning point for Great Britain.

The German bark Marie, with flour for the Transvaal Government, has been taken as a British prize.

It is denied that Webster Davis of the State Department, who is going to Pretoria, has any official mission.

England has agreed not to interfere with German vessels north of Aden or a similar distance south of Delagoa Bay.

General Warren with eleven thousand men arrived within seventeen miles of Ladysmith on the 16th of January.

Two war correspondents, Nevinson and Melton Pryor had a narrow escape near Ladysmith from a bursting shell.

Danish soldiers have sent 12,000 boxes of choice butter to the British soldiers through the Princess of Wales.

The Brussels correspondent of the London Chronicle asserts that the Boers have from 85,000 to 90,000 men in the field.

Advices from London state that 72 guns, 3710 artillerymen and 2210 horses would leave for South Africa during this week.

Senator Hale has made an impassioned speech in favor of recognizing a representative of the Transvaal at Washington.

It is estimated that the expedition to relieve Kimberley will have to be

started before it can move farther than the Tugela river.

A despatch from Rome says that President Kruger has asked for a United States protectorate over the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

It is said the Boers have committed a breach of neutrality by crossing into Portuguese territory. Artillery has been sent against them.

Kimberley is under constant bombardment. The garrison has manufactured a gun at the De Heers workshops that shoves well at 3000 yards.

The Cape town correspondent of the London Times reports that the sympathy of every Boer in South Africa is with the two republics.

The Duke of Marlborough has been appointed staff captain in connection with the Imperial Yeomanry being organized for South African service.

The German Reichstag has taken up the British seizure and von Bulow has asked foreign nations to cooperate in forbidding the policy which permits them.

A patrol of sixteen men of the New South Wales Lancers were ambushed and overwhelmed by a large body of Boers near Rensburg. Eight men escaped and returned next day to find one dead and one wounded comrade. A number of dead Boer horses attested to the accuracy of their fire.

One of the British correspondents in Natal gives an interesting calculation of the Boer losses since the beginning of war. It makes a total of 6,425, of which nearly a third is estimated to have been incurred in the siege of Ladysmith. The British losses in killed, wounded and captured up to and including Thursday were 7,987 officers and men.

THE WAR IN LUZON.

Senor Mabini Wants a Civil Commission Sent.

MANILA, Jan. 23.—Senor Mabini, the strongest counsellor of Aguinaldo and his Congress, has sent a letter to General Otis asking that the United States Congress send a civil commission to treat with his countrymen. He says: "I hope confidently that when Americans and Filipinos know each other better not only will the present conflict cease, but other future ones will be forestalled."

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon Service.)—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

The proposition of Aguinaldo's agent for making the desires of Filipinos known to civil representatives of this Government is perfectly feasible. It is all in Aguinaldo's own hands. He knows perfectly well the terms of peace, which mean surrender, acknowledgment of American sovereignty and the fullest measure of self-government, which will be framed after fully ascertaining the desires and capabilities of the Filipinos.

This was the statement made by Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, after reading Senor Mabini's message to the Herald.

Colonel Denby of the Philippine Commission said that Senor Mabini was one of the most able Filipinos, and he regarded the fact that he had written the communication as a favorable indication. Col. Denby indicated that he believed there was plenty of work that a civil committee could do to advantage in the Philippines.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that civil government ought to be established in the islands as soon as possible and that as soon as any community shows itself ready or fit for government, whether municipal or provincial, such government ought to be established without waiting for the complete pacification of the islands."

"These governments ought to be built up from the bottom, starting with the municipal governments and then advancing to the provincial governments. If a modus vivendi could be established between a civil commission and the military authorities, it might be desirable to have a new commission sent out to continue the work of the old commission."

Other Administration officials read in a friendly spirit the message from Senor Mabini. In effect they say that Senor Mabini is requesting just what the Administration has contemplated doing for the Filipinos. The only conditions required are surrender and complete acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the United States. Then will come civil government and full and free conference with the natives with the view to giving them the largest measure of self-government.

As to the suggestion for a civil commission, a Cabinet officer told me the President contemplated sending such a commission to the Philippines at an early date. In his message to Congress he mentioned that it would soon be desirable to send the present commission or a part of it back to Manila, and this idea is now under consideration.

Concerning the visit of a Filipino commission to this country, the same Cabinet officer said it would be the policy of the Administration and Congress to give a full and free hearing to leading Filipinos, and that Congress at the proper time would doubtless welcome a representative body of men from the islands.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

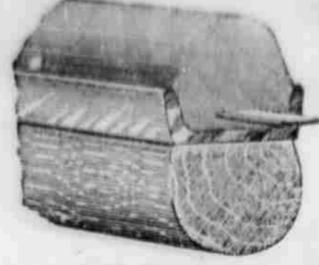
Mr. Landis Severely Scores the Utah Saints.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon Service.)—During the debate on the Roberts case Mr. Landis went over the record of the apostles of the Mormon Church to show that most of them were guilty of continued polygamous practices. Some of his statements were sensational. He scored the church for its alleged faith, arousing great enthusiasm by his scathing denunciation. At times he convulsed the House with his sarcasm. Of the fifteen apostles of the church when the proclamation was issued, he said, eleven were open violators of the law, and three had undoubtedly taken plural wives since it was promulgated.

Mr. Landis said he believed, and Mr.

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