# New-York Tribune.

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## BOERS TRAP A CONVOY.

### *DISASTER BEFALLS A BRITISH FORCE.*

COLONEL BROADWOOD LOSES SIX GUNS, WITH MEN AND WAGONS—MAFEKING'S CHANCES.

[Copyright; 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, April 2, 6 a. m.—The wonderful run of success which for so long attended the movements of the British army in South Africa was broken on Saturday, when Colonel Broadwood's troops walked into a Boer ambush east of Bloemfontein. The loss of guns is not in itself a very serious matter, and, indeed, the mishap is not of intrinsic military importance, but its moral effect may be considerable. Many Boers who had been disheartened by successive defeats will now recover their spirits and fight with renewed vigor.

It is by no means clear how the affair happened, but probably when Commandant Olivier's force retreated through Ladybrand a strong detachment was left there to watch the British flank, and this detachment has scored a success. Of course, the Boers may yet be prevented from carrying off the captured guns and wagons, but unless General Colville can delay them they will make good their retreat. Owing, no doubt, to the fact that the action at Karee Kloof, north of Glen, last Thursday, was not of great importance, the military censor has dealt lightly with the copy of the various war correspondents describing it. General Roberts evidently desired to bring about the surrender of the whole force of Boers, but they succeeded in getting away over the flat country with all their guns and wagons. The escape of the Boers is attributed by "The Standard's" correspondent to the delay of the cavalry in completing the encircling movement, General French being under the impression that the Boers had already gone. On the whole, it is doubtful whether the results of the operation were commensurate with the loss of life it entailed.

Although the opinion is freely expressed in official circles that Mafeking is quite safe, the uncertainty as to the state of the food supply in the beleaguered town causes great anxiety here. The impression prevails in many quarters that a column has crossed the Vaal and is marching northward to the relief of the garrison, but no official information has been received to that effect. The most northerly point that any British force is known to have reached from the south is Warrenton, and even the War Office seems to be unaware of the whereabouts of Colonel Plumer. In reply to a telegram from the Mayor of East London General Roberts has stated that the relief of Mafeking is engaging his earnest attention.

Orders have been cabled to the Governor at Beira to allow all British soldiers, stores and ammunition to pass through to Rhodesia. This news is telegraphed by a "Mail" correspondent in Lisbon, and it is likely to cause considerable excitement in France if it is not contradicted.

The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs says the Government possesses railway bonds wherewith to pay the Delagoa award within six months.

Rudyard Kipling publishes some stirring lines in to-day's "Times" upon the death of General Joubert.

### WALKED INTO A BOER AMBUSH.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH CONVOY AND SIX GUNS CLOSE TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

Bushman Kop, Saturday, March 31.—The British force commanded by Colonel Broadwood, consisting of the 10th Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries and a force of mounted infantry under Colonel Pilcher, which had been garrisoning Thaba Nchu, was obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave last night.

Colonel Broadwood marched to the Bloemfontein waterworks, south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 o'clock this morning.

At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Colonel Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard.

The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with six guns.

The loss of life was not great, since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired.

General Colville's division, which left Bloemfontein early this morning, arrived here at noon, and he is now shelling the Boers.

### GERMAN HELP FOR THE BOERS.

Berlin, April 1.—Dr. Leyds informs the Berlin press that 400,000 marks have been collected in Germany for the Boers.

### DUKE OF NORFOLK'S SUCCESSOR.

London, April 2.—It is asserted on good authority that Sir William Hart Dyke, former Chief Secretary for Ireland, will be appointed Postmaster General, in succession to the Duke of Norfolk, resigned.

### TO PASS TROOPS TO RHODESIA.

PORTUGAL'S NEW ATTITUDE STRONGLY FAVORS ENGLAND.

London, April 2.—The Lisbon correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

The Portuguese Government has wired orders to Beira that British troops and ammunition be allowed to pass through freely to Rhodesia.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Veiga Beirao, has announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government is in posses[illegible] of railway bonds with which to pay the aw[illegible] of the Delagoa Bay Railway Arbitration Tribunal.

### STEYN STIRRING UP THE BURGHERS.

Maseru, Basutoland, March 31.—Mr. Steyn is reported to have gone to Ladybrand to stir up the burghers there to renewed resistance.

The Boers have removed from the immediate vicinity of Plattberg and taken up a commanding position adjacent.

The Dutch who surrendered their arms at Ladybrand are now suffering seizures of their live stock.

### SICKNESS ON THE PRISON SHIPS.

IT DELAYS THE DEPARTURE OF THE PRISONERS TO ST. HELENA.

Cape Town, Saturday, March 31.—The departure of the British transports with the Boer prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed in consequence of the increased sickness among the prisoners. Three died to-day, and twelve have died during the week.

Arrangements are being made to prevent overcrowding. The prisoners do not complain of their treatment or their food. Many of General Cronje's men, when captured, were completely worn out with the hardships they had undergone, and little strength was left them for fighting disease. Moreover, the confinement on shipboard is very irksome to men who have been accustomed to outdoor life.

### JOUBERT'S DYING WISH.

Pretoria, Friday, March 30.—President Krüger said in public to-day that the last expressed desire of the late Commandant General Joubert was that he should be succeeded as Commandant General by Louis Botha.

### NEW NAME FOR FREE STATE RAILWAYS.

Cape Town, April 1.—Army orders were issued to-day declaring the abolition of the title "Free State Railways" and superseding this by the title "International Military Railways."

### *OTTOMAN ANSWER TO RUSSIA.*

A NOTE WHICH IT IS THOUGHT WILL QUIET THE CZAR'S DEMANDS.

Constantinople, March 31.—The Ottoman Government will address a note this evening to the Russian Embassy declaring that in the event of the Porte not constructing railway lines in the Black Sea districts bounded by railways already conceded to others, then concessions will be granted to Russia.

It is considered that the Porte in this way settles the Russian demands in the premises.

### *REFORMER ALARMS DOWAGER EMPRESS.*

AN ORDER FOR EIGHT THOUSAND UNIFORMS BY KANG WU WEI.

London, April 2.—The Peking correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Canton, recently wired the Chinese authorities here that Kang Wu Wei, the reformer, had ordered eight thousand uniforms in Hong Kong. The Empress Dowager was much alarmed by the news, and Li Hung Chang has sent a formal protest to the British Governor of Hong Kong against permitting Kang Wu Wei's propaganda.

### *ELECTRIC CARS IN CHILI'S CAPITAL.*

Santiago de Chili, via Galveston, Tex., April 1.—The first electric tramcar ever operated in this city went over the lines to-day successfully. Popular interest in the incident was keen.

### *PLAGUE SPREADING IN SYDNEY.*

Sydney, N. S. W., April 1.—Eleven fresh cases of bubonic plague were officially reported to-day.

Two additional deaths have occurred.

## *GRAND JURY IN KENTUCKY CASE.*

INQUIRY INTO THE SHOOTING OF GOEBEL TO BE MADE THIS WEEK.

Frankfort, Ky., April 1.—The convening of the April term of the Franklin Circuit Court to-morrow, with Judge Cantrill sitting, marks the beginning of the final legal proceedings against the alleged assassins of the late Senator Goebel, and on this account makes it the most important in the history of criminal trials in this State in many years. The session of the court will be taken up mainly to-morrow with preliminaries. The names of the Grand Jurors will not be made public until to-morrow. Judge Cantrill's charge to the Grand Jury, always vigorous and comprehensive, is looked forward to with more than ordinary interest.

The Grand Jury will probably get into working order by Tuesday, and the assassination case will be the first matter taken up. It is understood that Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin, who will conduct the prosecution on the part of the State, has had subpœnas issued for many important witnesses, and others will be issued as soon as the Court gets down to work.

The names of the suspected men who have already been arrested and whose cases have been referred to the Grand Jury for investigation are the Republican Secretary of State, Caleb Powers; Judge W. L. Hazelip, Lakeland; Henry Youtsey, Frankfort; J. L. Sutton, Williamsburg; Harland Whitaker, Butler County; Silas Jones, Whitely County, and John Davis, Frankfort. Warrants are also out for ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley, Captain John L. Powers, of Knox County, and "Tallow Dick" Coombs (colored), all of whom, except the last named, have not yet been arrested. It is not probable any indictments will be returned before the latter part of the week, and if the prosecution makes good its claims, the investigation will involve a large number of others, against whom indictments will be returned. The general impression prevails that none of the trials will come up at the present term, and it is understood that the defence, probably in every case, will move for a change of venue to some other county, on account of the heated state of public feeling here. The Republican Adjutant-General, Daniel R. Collier, so far as known, is the only one of the Republican contestants who is in the city to-night.

### *MAYOR FELL DOWNSTAIRS; BROKE HIS LEG*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT TO HEAD OF BALTIMORE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Baltimore, April 1.—Thomas Hayes, Mayor of Baltimore, fell down the back stairs at his home in St. Paul-st. last night and broke his leg. The accident occurred near midnight, but it was not generally known until a late hour to-day, when Mayor Hayes himself sent out a written account of the accident. According to this statement, the Mayor returned to his home from a meeting of the Municipal Art Society about 11 o'clock in the evening. Entering the house, he ascended to the second floor and walked back through a rear hallway, intending to go into his library. Side by side with the door to the library is another which opens into a flight of stairs leading down to the kitchen.

In the dim light the Mayor made a mistake, and opening the door to the stairway stepped into the darkness and fell headlong to the bottom. On attempting to rise he found that he had lost use of his left leg. With great suffering he dragged himself up the stairs to his bedroom, where for a time he lay exhausted. The Mayor, who is a bachelor, was alone in the house, save for a woman servant on an upper floor, and with great difficulty he finally summoned her and sent for his physician. When the latter arrived he found that the left femur had been fractured near the hip joint, and, reducing the fracture, made the patient as comfortable as possible. This morning the Mayor was able to write out a statement to the newspapers, in which he announces that he will attend to the duties of his office at his home until he is able to get about again. Dr. Chambers, his physician, says that it will be at least six weeks and possibly eight before the Mayor can walk, but there is no danger whatever of serious physical complications.

### *LATE ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.*

Among the late arrivals last night at this port were the United States transport Kilpatrick, from Hampton Roads, and the steamer Rotterdam, from Rotterdam.

### *A SALESWOMAN FOUND DEAD.*

Hempstead, Long Island, April 1.—Miss Mary Ann Berrigan, a saleswoman employed in Lord & Taylor's establishment, who lived at No. 218 East Eighteenth-st., New-York, died at the home of Miss Sarah Smith here this morning. Miss Berrigan had suffered from grip. She was found dead on the floor at 1 o'clock. Heart disease is given as the cause of death.


Do you suffer from a cold? Take JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advt.


## DUBLIN IN GALA DRESS.

QUEEN TO BE WELCOMED LOYALLY BY HER IRISH CAPITAL.

[Copyright; 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Dublin, April 1.—The Queen's visit to Ireland is one of the wisest acts of her reign. Dublin has accepted it in advance as an act of womanly grace designed to express appreciation of the work of the Irish generals and the loyalty and gallantry of the Irish soldiers. Lord Mayor Pile is a Nationalist and a stanch follower of Mr. Redmond, but he has shown good political instinct in adapting himself to the situation. An irreconcilable minority under Mr. Harrington has sought to stir up strife, and is threatening a renewal of agitation this week, but the Lord Mayor has the people of Dublin behind him, and will not endanger his political future when he meets the Queen at the city gates in Leeson-st., and presents the civic sword and official keys. He has taken his cue from Mr. Redmond that there is no politics in the Queen's visit, yet is too shrewd a politician himself to offer any resistance to public feeling in Dublin, which has been strongly influenced by the compliment paid by the Queen to the city in holding court here for a season.

The city is already in holiday colors in honor of her coming, and the route which she will follow for eight miles is continuously decorated with masts, streamers and flags. The cordiality of her welcome to the Irish capital cannot be doubted. Some threats are heard that there will be serious trouble and even rioting if Orange processions are seen in the streets, but it is not likely that the Queen's visit will be marred by any unpleasant incidents. There are no official announcements respecting the length of the Queen's stay in Dublin. It will probably depend upon the temper of the people here. If there are political disturbances she will shorten it; if she is convinced, on the other hand, that her tribute to the loyal services of the Irish soldiers is appreciated and tends to promote good feeling she will prolong her stay to a full month. She is prepared to make a long visit and convert Dublin for several weeks into a capital of imperial splendor. Her court will be held in semi-state, precisely as at Windsor. The grand coach of state is already here, with a score of the best carriages and landaus from the royal mews, Buckingham Palace. From seventy to a hundred horses, including her famous grays, are now at the stables of the Viceregal Lodge. A large retinue of coachmen, postillions and servants has already arrived.

There will be a great muster of military forces, and the Channel Fleet will be at anchor at Kingstown.

The Queen's entry into Dublin promises to be a most impressive and brilliant pageant, and there will be a long series of state functions and social revels while she is here. The Queen's tribute to Irish valor is sincere and sympathetic, but it is paid with royal dignity and stately magnificence. The effect of this royal progress to a capital hitherto neglected and despised can hardly fail to be beneficial. Her visit is well timed to gratify Irish pride. It is made at a time when Englishmen are sobered with responsibilities and fascinated by the glories of empire, and when the loyal colonies have shown how strong is their attachment to the mother country. The Queen has, however, suddenly turned to Ireland when her subjects were thinking of the power and resources of the world-wide empire, and has virtually said: "How could we get on in great emergencies without Irish generals like Roberts, Kitchener, White, French and Kelly-Kenny to command our armies, or without the splendid fortitude and gallantry of the Irish soldiers?" I. N. F.

### CHANNEL SQUADRON OFF KINGSTOWN.

Dublin, April 2.—The British Channel Squadron has arrived off Kingstown for the Queen's visit, which is awaited with intense and ever growing enthusiasm. Dublin is rapidly filling. Already the hotels are crowded, and trainload after trainload is arriving from the provinces.

Grandstands have been erected in the streets, which are profusely decorated, and soon it will be difficult to find space for hanging another flag. A general holiday has been proclaimed for Wednesday throughout the county of Dublin.

As a last attempt at counter attraction the extremists have placarded the city with an invitation to citizens to join a monster procession of Nationalist societies, which, according to programme, is to start from the Transvaal Committee rooms on the night of Her Majesty's arrival. It is probable that the demonstration will be forbidden.

### *TRANSPORT SAILS FROM MANILA.*

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE MILITARY PRISONERS ON BOARD.

Manila, April 1.—The United States transport Sherman sailed to-day with a battalion of the 14th Infantry, Captains Richard T. Yeatman, Armand I. Lasseigne and William S. Biddle, Lieutenants Robert Field and Oliver, 175 military prisoners and twenty-five insane.

### JUDGE TAFT'S COMING JOURNEY.

TO LEAVE THIS CITY TO-MORROW AND TO SAIL FROM SAN FRANCISCO APRIL 15.

Judge W. H. Taft, of Cincinnati, the head of the new Philippine Commission, which has been appointed to examine into the existing condition of affairs in the Philippines, reached this city late on Saturday night. He is staying with his brother, Henry W. Taft, who lives at No. 340 Lexington-ave.

To a Tribune reporter Judge Taft said yesterday that he intended to go to Washington to-morrow, and had arranged to leave San Francisco on April 15 with his fellow Commissioners, on the transport Hancock, which sails for Manila on that date. Judge Taft, of course, would not discuss matters concerning his mission.

### THE SHERIDAN REACHES SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, April 1.—The transport Sheridan arrived from Manila to-day. She reported typhoid fever aboard, and was placed in quarantine, where she will probably remain for several days. The Sheridan brought from Manila 110 army prisoners, 86 sick, 11 insane and 32 discharged soldiers, 11 Navy prisoners and 14 sick sailors.

The steamer China, which arrived from Hong Kong last night, was also quarantined. She reported the death of one of her Chinese passengers and the sickness of another aboard. The ship's doctor had not determined the nature of the disease.

### *NOT W. L. D. O'GRADY'S SON.*

Richmond, April 1.—W. L. D. O'Grady, of New-York, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of investigating the lynching at Emporia some days ago of Brandt O'Grady, who was banged on the same day as the negro, Cotton. From certain reports and circumstances he feared the lynched tramp was his son, whom he last saw four years ago, and who was inclined to lead a shiftless, though not vicious, life. Conversations, however, with reporters who had talked with the Emporia victim convinced Mr. O'Grady that he was not his son.

### *AGROUND IN DELAWARE RIVER.*

Philadelphia, April 1.—The British steamer Grecian, which cleared from this port yesterday with several hundred cattle and a general cargo for Glasgow, went aground to-day in the Delaware River opposite New Castle, Del. An unsuccessful attempt to float the steamer was made by tugs. The vessel is an easy position and is resting on a mud bottom.

## CUBANS NEED GUIDANCE.

SENATE COMMISSION'S STATEMENT—WOOD'S RULE PRAISED.

Washington, April 1.—The sub-committee of the Senate, consisting of Senators Platt, Aldrich and Teller, which went to Cuba for the purpose of personally investigating conditions on the island with a view to intelligent action by Congress with respect to Cuba, has returned to Washington. Senator Platt, chairman of the sub-committee, to-night authorized the following statement concerning the sub-committee's observations:

We inquired as carefully and completely as we could, with the limited time at our disposal, into the condition of the people of the island, their needs and the prospect of the establishment of an independent, satisfactory and stable government by and for the people of Cuba. We were in Havana in all five days. We also visited the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara, being unable to go to Santiago and Puerto Principe, as we very much wished. We saw and conversed with a great many prominent and leading men from all portions of the island, men who represented different ideas and interests, from intense conservatism to decided radicalism, and return with a much better understanding of the problem to be solved and the steps to be taken in its solution than we could possibly obtain otherwise than by a personal visit.

It may be said of all classes in Cuba that they are looking to the establishment of an independent government, a Cuban republic. A few are impatient and wish for immediate and complete independence. Others are less impatient, believing that sufficient time should be taken to avoid mistakes and to set up the new government upon such a firm basis as to insure its success and permanence. All are looking forward to the municipal elections that are to take place in the latter part of May, regarding such elections as the first step toward the establishment of the new government. Much will depend upon the result of these elections. If they take place without disorder and good officials are elected, that will go far to prove the capacity of the people for self government, and steps can be taken without great delay for further progress in that direction. The problem is complicated by the fact that self-government is an untried experiment by a people who have had little opportunity to study its principles or its details, its necessities or its responsibilities. Many of the more conservative citizens and business men, unfortunately, show too much disposition to hold aloof.

We were much impressed by the evidences of good administration of the affairs of the island under Governor-General Wood. He has a very difficult and complicated problem to deal with, conditions growing out of three hundred years of Spanish misrule, and the consequent character of the people of Cuba make every step in its solution embarrassing, but we are convinced that he is the right man in the right place, and that his administration, though firm, is as gentle as possible, and calculated to lead the people wisely to the establishment of an independent government which shall have close relations with our own, and in which the interests both of the people of Cuba and the United States shall be surely subserved. It is not too much to say that the people of Cuba, in respect to the formation of a stable and beneficent government, are very much like children who have to be taught and led. They regard the United States as their friend and teacher, and as a whole are quite willing to be guided.

There are great possibilities in the island. It is fertile, has great natural resources, and is capable of supporting a population four or five times larger than it numbers at present. On the whole, there has been marvellous recuperation since the declaration of peace, but it needs American capital and American enterprise, which hesitate as yet to go there. English and German capital seems more confident and is being invested. Surely our own people ought to have as much confidence in the future of Cuba as foreigners have. On the whole, we were much pleased and encouraged. The people of the United States and of Cuba should alike exercise patience, being assured that thereby progress will be most certain.

### COLOR LINE IN CUBA.

WHITES TALK OF ANNEXATION TO AVOID NEGRO DOMINATION.

Santiago, Cuba, April 1.—The funeral of Mayor Valiente took place this afternoon with elaborate ceremonials. Colonel Whiteside and several other United States officers acted as honorary pallbearers. The military and civil procession extended two miles.

The death of Señor Valiente materially changes the political situation. His re-election was considered assured, but now there is a prospect of a hard fight between the rival candidates of the black and white parties. Recent developments have shown that the color line will be closely drawn, and there may be trouble, as the whites declare their intention to organize an annexation party rather than to accept negro domination.

### SAYS BEST CUBANS WANT ANNEXATION.

In a talk yesterday on the situation in Cuba Hubert G. Taylor, of Brooklyn, a former Treasurer of Kings County, who has just returned from a six weeks' trip through Cuba and the West Indies, said:

I have high hopes for a bright future for Cuba. As far as I could learn, all the best citizens in Cuba who want good government are desirous of annexation to the United States. English money is pouring into Cuba fast. Owing to the fact that Englishmen are more accustomed to investing in colonial securities, they seem to be more ready to invest in Cuba than the Americans. As for the country districts of Cuba, they are as healthy as almost any part of the United States.

### *SCHOOL BURNED; TWO FIREMEN DEAD.*

DISASTROUS FIRE AT OWOSSO, MICH.—LOSS OF $125,000.

Owosso, Mich., April 1.—Two firemen were killed by falling walls to-day in a fire which destroyed the Central High School of this city. Three other firemen were seriously injured, and two pupils of the school were badly hurt.

The fire caught from a burning chimney, which spread through the cold air ducts to all parts of the large building. The schoolhouse was on a hill, and the engines were unable to furnish sufficient water to render the Fire Department of much use. A portion of the walls fell unexpectedly, carrying two firemen down to the basement with the debris. Three other firemen, who fell with the walls, were badly bruised and crushed, but are expected to recover. The building was valued at $125,000; insurance $46,000.

### *RUNS A CABLE CAR ON TROLLEY TRACK.*

GREEN SWITCHMAN'S MISTAKE SENDS A PASSENGER THROUGH A WINDOW.

A green switchman at Columbus-ave. and Sixty-fifth-st. last night threw the switch for what he thought was a trolley car coming north. It proved to be cable car No. 843. It stopped so suddenly, as the cable caught in the slot, that one of the passengers who was on the rear platform went head and shoulders through the glass window.

He was Harold Munhert, thirty-three years old, of No. 403 East Ninetieth-st. His face and arms were painfully lacerated. A policeman took him to the Roosevelt Hospital. The men responsible for the accident were placed under arrest. Several passengers in the car were uncomfortably jolted and a few slightly cut by the glass fragments, but their names were not taken.

### *SEVENTEEN CHILDREN LOST AND FOUND.*

A RECORD BREAKING DAY FOR THIS SEASON AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

It was a record breaking day for lost children yesterday. Seventeen little ones, ranging in ages from two to five years, were gathered up on the East and West sides of the city and taken to Police Headquarters. All were claimed during the night. This is the largest number found in any one day since last summer. In the warm months of the year sometimes as many as forty children are taken to Headquarters, lost, on a single Sunday.

## *SOUTH POLE SEEKERS BACK.*

THE BORCHGREVINK EXPEDITION ON THE STEAMER SOUTHERN CROSS REACHES NEW-ZEALAND.

Wellington, New-Zealand, April 1.—The exploring steamer Southern Cross, bearing C. E. Borchgrevink and the survivors of the South Polar Expedition fitted out in 1898 by Sir George Newnes, of London, arrived to-day at Campbell Town, near Bluff Harbor, N. Z.

Mr. Borchgrevink reports that the magnetic pole has been located.

N. Hansen, one of the zoologists who started with the expedition, died on the voyage.

The Borchgrevink expedition left Hobart, Tasmania, for the antarctic region on December 19, 1898. In the latter part of February, 1899, the members landed from the Southern Cross near Cape Adair, Victorialand, it having been arranged that the steamer should leave them there with full equipment of every kind, and should return for them early in 1900.

According to accounts of the explorer's plans published at the time he left Europe Mr. Borchgrevink's party consisted of nine, including himself. Lieutenant W. Colbeck, R. N. R., was selected as first magnetic observer, to be assisted by Louis Bernacchi. N. Hansen and Hugh Evans were chosen as zoologists, and Dr. H. Kloevstad as medical officer. Mr. Fougnat was general utility man and cook. With these went two natives of Finland to look after ninety dogs. Enormous supplies of provisions were laid in.

The expedition carried five hundred union jacks, which Mr. Borchgrevink intended to plant at frequent intervals in the new regions he hoped to discover. He took also a large union jack, which he intended to run up on landing. This was given to him by the Duke of York. On board there was a cinematograph, with which he hoped to get interesting pictures of sights little dreamed of by people in the civilized parts of the world.

Apart from discovery and the solution of unsettled problems, the explorer expected that the expedition would yield an immediate result of practical value. His theory was that weather forecasts for the whole of Australasia could be made from the antarctic regions. As good and bad times in the Australian colonies of Great Britain are dependent upon the state of the weather, the Australians themselves have taken a peculiar interest in the outcome. Mr. Borchgrevink had always contended that the work of anticipating meteorological conditions in that part of the world could not be completed until reports from the antarctic circle could be made promptly available.

### *DIED READING SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.*

DR. SHAW SHOT BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW IN KANSAS CITY—ACT OF A MANIAC.

Kansas City, Mo., April 1.—Harboring imaginary wrongs, John W. McKimm, twenty-nine years old, to-day shot and instantly killed Dr. B. F. Shaw, his brother-in-law, as the latter sat reading the Sunday school lesson to his five-year-old daughter. McKimm, who had been an inmate of a sanatorium and is believed to be insane, threatened to kill the other five members of the family, and was only restrained after a struggle. Dr. Shaw was a widower. His mother-in-law, Mrs. McKimm, had cared for his children and his wife until she died. The doctor, as was his custom, spent Sunday at the McKimm house.

After dinner he seated himself in a chair in the parlor, and, with his child before him on the floor, was reading the Sunday school lesson to her. McKimm, as it developed later, had gone directly to his room from the table and written a rambling statement, in which he set forth that he had not been treated rightly, and that he intended wiping out the entire family, consisting of Dr. Shaw and his child, his mother, two brothers and a sister. Then, descending to the parlor, he slipped up behind Shaw, and, placing the revolver against the latter, fired. Dr. Shaw died before the family could reach his side.

As the other members of the family came running to the scene, McKimm coolly raised his revolver to fire at the first who appeared. Before he could fire, however, he was overpowered by his two brothers and taken to the station. There the murderer refused to talk and appeared unconcerned.

The Shaws and McKimms came to Missouri from Pennsylvania fifteen years ago. Dr. Shaw married Miss McKimm at Lathrop, Mo. He was graduated from the University Medical College in 1899, and was prominent in his profession. McKimm has been considered of unsound mind for several years, and was discharged from a local sanatorium two years ago as cured. Recently, however, he had acted queerly. The McKimms are well to do.

### *THE CLEVELAND ADRIFT ON THE PACIFIC.*

San Francisco, April 1.—Advices from Honolulu, under date of March 21, state that the well known steamer Cleveland, bound for San Francisco with a $100,000 cargo of sugar, from Kahului, is adrift with a broken shaft, and practically helpless in the open sea. When last heard from she was several hundred miles from Maui. Three of her crew left the steamer in a small boat to go to Maui for assistance. They were spoken by the steamer Eric on March 20, forty miles from Maui.

The men in the boat stated that the Cleveland when they left her was 320 miles north-northwest of the Island of Maui. The little boat had travelled 280 miles of the journey to Maui, a trip that must have required six days, so that the Cleveland must have moved a good deal since she was last located. She has two yards and can put up a little sail, but not enough to control her movements. A steamer has gone to search for her.

About two years ago the Cleveland met with a similar accident between San Francisco and Puget Sound. After being abandoned by her crew she went ashore on Vancouver Island. In the Civil War the Cleveland was a blockade runner, and was captured on one of her trips, to Charleston. She was built in 1861, and has seen service of all kinds all over the world. Her name has been changed many times. Lately she was used as a transport for the Philippines.

### *TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.*

Amherst, Mass., April 1.—Lorin Pease celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary to-day at the home of his son, Alvah L. Pease. He is well preserved for his age, and well remembers Lafayette.

Charleston, W. Va., April 1.—The body of Edward Hembrick, the trapper boy, was recovered to-day from the Red Ashe mine, where there was a disastrous explosion on March 6. This is the last body of the fifty victims.

Providence, R. I., April 1.—Mary Jane Demman, aged twenty-three, was arrested last night, charged with the murder of her infant son. When the infant was about fifteen minutes old the mother says she gave it extract of cinnamon. The body was buried in the cellar. Her mother is accused of being her accomplice in the crime.

Middletown, N. Y., April 1.—Justice Dickey, of the Supreme Court, has just handed down a decision in the Gouge will case, sustaining the will of Mrs. Matilda Gouge, who bequeathed $20,000 in real and personal property to the Campbell Hall Presbyterian Church. The bequest has been contested by several relatives of Mrs. Gouge.

Denver, April 1.—Thomas J. Stewart, aged eighteen, formerly messenger of the First National Bank of Easton, Penn., was arrested here last night, charged with robbing the bank of $1,745 on March 17. When arrested Stewart confessed, and gave to the officers $1,158 of the money taken. Stewart was accompanied by Arthur Clemons, aged fifteen, also of Easton. The two have been in Denver since March 22.

Hastings, Neb., April 1.—Miss Viola Horlocker, acquitted of attempting to poison Mrs. C. F. Morey, started last night for New-York, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Cheevers. Miss Horlocker said: "As yet there is nothing definitely settled, but within the next week I am going to a sanatorium at Jacksonville, Ill., or perhaps to some similar institution, for the purpose of recuperating. I am in a bad physical condition, as I have been under a severe nervous strain for eighteen months, and my general health has suffered in consequence." Miss Horlocker said that after leaving the sanatorium she would probably go to New-York to join her mother and sisters, where she will live. She will devote her time to music.

Cincinnati, April 1.—The officers think that C. O. Winold, charged with instigating the poisoning of his divorced wife, his children and others, will soon be captured. The woman under arrest confessed to-day that her name is Faltha Gillian. Her parents were afterward found and she was fully identified. She gave the names of Violet Foster and Lena Heigh when first arrested. The woman in her cell signed a confession, in which she said Winold promised to marry her. She admitted her infatuation and their intimacy. She said he begged to have his former wife first out of the way; that she sought and secured employment with the family where Mrs. Winold and the children were living for the purpose of poisoning Mrs. Winold; that Winold came in the back way, entered the kitchen, put the poison in the oatmeal himself and that she served it after he left.


FAST SERVICE TO DETROIT.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York at 4.00 p. m. every day. Fine service, no excess fare. Illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Advt.


## A WAR AGAINST CRIME.

GOVERNOR STEUNENBERG TELLS OF LAWLESS CONDITIONS IN IDAHO.

STRONG ARGUMENT FOR PRESENCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS—HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 1.—"It is not against organized labor, but against organized crime, that the State of Idaho has been waging war." This was another of the strong statements made by Governor Steunenberg at the close of the last hearing on the Cœr d'Alene riots by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives. Marked silence and attention were distinctly notable as the Governor told of the innumerable cases of anarchy, crime, riot and lawlessness that had sometimes led up to murder and assassination. Earnestly and quietly he stated his facts, and so convincingly that they must have impressed even Representative Lentz, who has been endeavoring, but fruitlessly, to show a misuse of the United States Army and of the power of the President. The Democratic Governor said:

Covert threats are constantly being made by those engaged in the riot of April 29, which resulted in the destruction of some $250,000 worth of property and the assassination of two men, that as soon as the troops are removed they will gratify their revenge upon those citizens who have been induced to assist the State in its attempt to ferret out crime. In the beginning of the present prosecutions upon the part of the State, a great many good citizens were induced to testify and give evidence upon the representation that they should be protected, and I have no doubt that each and every one of these men would be compelled to leave the country and sacrifice their homes and property should the protection which was assured them be taken away by the removal of the Federal troops.

This is not a conflict between labor and capital, or a question of wages, but it is a conflict between the State of Idaho and certain criminal organizations which seek to cloak themselves under the cover of labor organizations.

### THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

It is impossible to appreciate the necessity of the troops in that vicinity without going somewhat into previous conditions.

In 1892 a difficulty arose between the mine owners and the Miners' Union by reason of the constant interference of certain members of the union with the operation of the mines. This led to injunction suits upon the part of the mine owners, wherein the unions were enjoined from interfering with the operation of the mines. On the morning of July 11, 1892, the union men, having previously armed themselves, commenced firing on the guards and workmen at the Frisco mine and mill. They next ran giant powder down the penstock of the Frisco mill and blew it to pieces. In the general fighting which followed quite a number of men were killed. Governor Willey proclaimed martial law, the troops were sent in and quiet was restored. The State undertook to prosecute a number of the parties for murder, but the final result was that they all escaped punishment, except certain minor punishments for contempt. A cry was shortly raised for the removal of the troops, it being alleged that quiet had been restored and that there was no longer any necessity to keep them there. Martial law was revoked November 18, 1892, the troops were removed, and it is to the history of the camp since the removal of the troops that I invite particular attention.

Even before the removal of the troops, and while the removal was being contemplated, the following notice was posted at the mouth of the tunnel of the Gem mine:

Look out, scabs! One more warning, and the last one. Before this month is over 1,500 pounds of giant powder will be exploded, and all in this mine will be sent to hell. If we cannot work the mines, no one else shall.

### CRIMES COMMITTED BY STRIKERS.

This was followed immediately after the removal of the troops by a number of citizens who had been identified with the State in its prosecutions being forced to leave the country. They were treated in the most brutal manner, one man being tied on a handcar, which was turned loose upon a steep incline, others hauled out of their beds at midnight and forced to leave without even being permitted to take with them their personal property.

On July 11, 1893, in a public speech, one Peter Breen, of Butte, Mont., who is now one of the parties putting forth strong efforts to have the troops removed, declared in substance:

"We have given the mine owners a fight to the finish, and if they are not satisfied we can give them some more." This, he said, was the happiest moment of his life, and that he was at all times willing to be classed as one of the dynamiters of the Cœur d'Alenes.

On July 3, 1894, one John Kneebone was openly murdered. This man Kneebone had been one of the principal witnesses for the State in its prosecution in 1892, and had been many times threatened, being at one time driven out of the county and almost fatally wounded, and at the time of the wounding he was robbed. On this day, July 3, 1894, in the afternoon, about forty masked men came to Gem from the direction of Burke. Their coats were turned inside out, and they were otherwise disguised in some respects. Each one carried a rifle or shotgun. They marched down the railroad track and were in full view of all who were out in the street. They then went in the direction of the mill. Kneebone was working in the blacksmith shop. When he saw them coming he jumped through the open window and started to run. He was fired upon by the mob and rolled down the hill, dead. The parties then inquired for the whereabouts of Superintendent R. K. Neil, Foreman Crumer, Frank Higgins and Charles West. These parties were taken captive and marched up the railroad track by the masked men. In the mean time the wires had been cut both above and below Gem. The above parties were afterward found and rescued by their friends. Most of them, however, left the country at once in order to avoid being assaulted or killed.

On July 14, 1894, an attempt was made to blow up the electric power house of the Bunker Hill mine, at Wardner. The explosion, which was intended to destroy the property, fell short of its mission by striking some obstruction that prevented it from going under the building. The building was badly shaken, and in some respects injured.

So I might go on recounting a number of other instances in which this high handed and criminal method was employed to drive good citizens out of the country, but enough has been said to disclose the lawlessness which has prevailed for years, and I beg to state that the officers of the county have remained inactive, the County Commissioners and the Sheriff apparently conniving at these crimes, and no one, therefore, has been punished in all these instances.

### *AGED PAIR DIE TOGETHER.*

AN OLD SEA CAPTAIN SUCCUMBS TO PARALYSIS AND HIS WIFE TO PNEUMONIA.

An aged couple died within an hour of each other at Flushing yesterday. They were George R. Burling, seventy-five years old, and his wife, seventy-one years old. The man died from paralysis and the woman's death was caused by pneumonia. Mr. Burling had been a sea captain. Both were born in Flushing. Mr. Burling was a brother of Walter R. Burling, the veteran Long Island editor. The double funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

### *NEW-ORLEANS MINT BREAKS A RECORD.*

HEAVY COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS IN CASE CUBA SHOULD WANT THEM.

New-Orleans, April 1 (Special).—A National record was broken by the New-Orleans Mint during the last month. In that period two million standard silver dollars were turned out, that being more than were ever before coined either at the local Mint or at any other institution throughout the country. The Mint had fallen behind $3,000,000 in its work for the fiscal year ending in June, and the great record was made in an effort to catch up. Captain Boothby, Director of the Mint, says great quantities of coin are being held here "in case Cuba wants some, which there is every reason to believe will be the case soon."