# The Sun.

Colder and generally fair to-day; fair to-morrow.

VOL. LXVII.—NO. 111. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1899.—COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## BRITISH FORCES IN CHECK.

*NO OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS LIKELY FOR THE PRESENT.*

**Many Volunteers Come Forward for the New Campaign—Reports of a State of Rebellion in Northern Cape Colony, Following Gatacre's Defeat—Boers Extending Their Entrenchments in Front of Methuen—Details of Buller's Defeat.**

*Special Cable Despatches to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—With the exception of censored accounts of the Colenso action and a few belated items from Modder River, there is no news of the British forces in South Africa. This, probably, will be the prevailing condition for some time to come, everything at present tending to corroborate the information conveyed in THE SUN'S despatches regarding the marking of time by the army for some weeks or until the new plan of campaign is inaugurated. Moreover, the censorship has clearly tightened during the last few days.

The *Times's* information concerning Gen. Methuen's position, which is the latest news received, causes anxiety. It perhaps explains the reports that Gen. Warren's division is going to De Aar. It is stated, however, that one of the transports of the Fifth Division will be sent to Durban, indicating more splitting of the troops.

The *Times* complains of the non-employment of the colonial irregular horse to harass the Boers and threaten their lines of communication at Magersfontein. It says that if this force was used for this purpose it would probably relieve the pressure on Gen. Methuen with astonishing rapidity.

Commenting on the superiority in range of the Boer artillery at Colenso, the *Times* says it hopes it will convince the British military authorities that "there are guns in existence capable of being carried about and making excellent practice at a range which our field artillery cannot command. It is not too much to say that our War Office is the only one in Europe that ignores this important fact."

The War Office definitely denies the rumors that Gen. Buller is on the north side of the Tugela River.

The War Office has issued the particulars of the enrollment of volunteers. The mounted infantry will be named the Imperial Yeomanry. The term of enlistment will be a year or not less than the duration of the war. The men will be drawn from the existing yeomanry, into which others possessing riding and shooting qualifications may be drafted for the occasion. Each man will provide his own horse, clothing, saddlery and accoutrements, the Government making a capitation grant therefor, and supplying arms and camp equipment. The pay will be at cavalry rates.

Regarding the infantry, volunteer companies will be raised for attachment to each battalion of regulars serving in or ordered to South Africa, with a corresponding reserve company at home. The term of enlistment will be the same as that of the yeomanry.

The volunteering enthusiasm continues everywhere. It is remarkably strong in Scotland. A Colonel in Edinburgh says he could lead a thousand men out of that city in a week. Among the prominent volunteers are the Earl of Dudley and Lord Arthur Grosvenor, son of the Duke of Westminster.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 19.—In addition to contributing troops for service in South Africa, *this* colony will send a battery of artillery and a field hospital.

### *BULLER'S DEFEAT AT THE TUGELA.*

**Boer Position Too Strong and Their Force Too Large for the British.**

*Special Cable Despatches to* THE SUN.

CHIEVELEY CAMP, Dec. 15 (Delayed in transmission.)—A battle was fought on Colenso plain to-day between the Boers and the British forces under Gen. Buller.

Two Boer camps had been located and Gen. Hart's brigade was sent westward from Doorn Kop to Bridle Drift and ordered to cross the Tugela River and follow its north bank to the bridge. Gen. Hildyard's brigade was ordered to advance and cross the bridge with the object of capturing the kopjes on the north side of the river. A cavalry brigade one thousand strong with one battery of artillery was sent to the extreme right flank for the purpose of enfilading the bridge.

The naval guns opened fire at 5:45 A. M. There was no reply at first. Then a heavy musketry fire opened from behind Fort Wylie. The Seventh and Fourteenth batteries under Col. Long were within 800 yards of the Boer rifle pits. The Boers also opened a shell fire from Grobler's Kloof. The British artillery horses were killed and ten guns were left on the field. Col. Long, Col. Hunt and all the other officers of the artillery were wounded.

Gen. Hart's brigade, led by a guide, advanced on the left towards the drift. It was met by a shell fire from two guns and a crossfire from musketry and compelled to retire.

At 7 o'clock firing commenced on the extreme right. Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry losing 42 in killed and wounded. A composite regiment of the King's Royal Rifles, mounted, the Imperial Light Horse and the Natal Carbineers, under command of Col. Walters, covered the retirement. The South African Light Horse, which was also engaged, suffered heavy losses.

Gen. Hart's brigade, supported by Gen. Lyttleton, made a second advance, but retired again after a strong reconnoissance in which the Boers were compelled to show their positions in the hills, where they were entrenched in force.

The entire force then retired to Chieveley. There were comparatively few men killed. A rough estimate places the number of wounded at 400.

All branches of the British force behaved well and showed rare coolness. The whole story can be summarized by saying that the Boer position was too strong and their force too large for an attack from the front.

Wherever the bullets and shells were the thickest there Gen. Buller was to be found. Capt. Boyes of Gen. Clery's staff had his horse killed, but escaped injury himself. Major Ellison's horse was shot in the hind leg. Capt. McNamara, an aide-de-camp to Gen. Clery, had his horse killed and a bullet went through the Captain's helmet.

Dr. Hughes, Gen. Buller's staff surgeon, was killed. Capt. Roberts, son of Gen. Lord Roberts, was wounded. (Capt. Roberts has since died.)

The Connaught Rangers, the Dublin Fusiliers and the East Surreys suffered heavily.

Major Stuart Wortley's litter bearers behaved excellently during to-day's fighting and collected 150 of the wounded. While they were working under the Red Cross flag the Boers fired a number of volleys at them and several of the bearers were killed.

The Boers state that their loss was heavy and that they wish they had never seen Colenso.

The Border regiment had 3 killed and 42 wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A despatch to the *Times* from Chievely Camp adds little to what is already known about Gen. Buller's fight at the Tugela River. It says:

"The Boer position was an exceedingly strong one. There was a line of kopjes elaborately fortified with entrenchments and emplacements, while our advance was without cover.

"The bombardment began at 5 A. M. and was heavy till 6:30. At 7 o'clock Gens. Hildyard and Hart opened fire. Hart's attack lasted till 10 o'clock.

"The men advanced in the most gallant manner across the open ground, facing a terrific fire from the enemy's masked batteries and rifle pits. The Dublin Fusiliers crossed the river, but retreated. The Connaught Rangers and the Dublin Fusiliers lost heavily.

"Gen. Barton made directly for Colenso. He reached the Tugela by a series of brilliant rushes, but was unable to hold the position against the awful fire poured in by the enemy, and eventually retired with heavy loss.

"Lord Dundonald with the mounted men gallantly attacked Blangwan hill, but was repulsed.

"The naval battery made excellent practice."

The War Office has received the following despatch from Pietermaritzburg dated yesterday: "Gen. White reports that his wounded are doing well. There are sixty-five cases of enteric fever and dysentery in the Ladysmith camp."

### *BOERS CROWDING METHUEN.*

**Extending Their Fortifications on Both His Flanks.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A despatch to the *Times* from Modder River of date of Dec. 17 says: "A full moon prevented the use of the searchlight to-night, but Kimberley availed itself of the eclipse to send through important despatches.

"The present situation is a complete deadlock. The Boers are increasing and extending their fortifications on both flanks, but are unable to make an attack. It is equally impossible for the British to turn the Boer's flank, which rests on the river on the east and rapidly approaches the river on the west.

"The Boers have a continual line of entrenchments capable of rapid connection at many points. Their only disadvantage is a scarcity of water and food."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Modder River says: "In consequence of the persistent manner in which news of our movements is conveyed to the Boers, all civilians residing within three miles of the camp have been ordered to report themselves to headquarters."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Modder River, telegraphing under date of Dec. 15, says: "Yesterday Capt. Smythe conversed with a Boer who declared that the Boers fired on the British ambulances because they were employed to bring up troops. He admitted that soldiers who charged like the Highlanders on Dec. 11 were not likely to walk behind ambulances.

"Gen. Methuen, in an address to the Seaforth Highlanders, said that their formation in quarter column was as he desired. He was perfectly prepared on them to repeat their heroic sacrifice if necessary.

"Balloons and howitzers have only arrived. They ought to have been here to accompany the original advance. They would have proved of incalculable service."

### *PREDICTS A BOER VICTORY.*

**M. Barail's Estimate of the British—France Does Not Want War.**

*Special Cable Despatches to* THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Ex-Minister Barail, in an interview in the *Patrie*, says he believes the present war will end in a Boer victory. The English are dispirited and while they will advance they feel that they are beaten beforehand. On the other hand the Boers have faith in the discipline of their men.

M. Barail praises the British officers. He admires the courage which they have displayed in dying in preference to surrendering, but observes an opposite tendency on the part of the British soldiers. M. Barail believes that it is possible that England will seek to restore her prestige by a naval victory over France.

The *Matin* states that French and German guns, disguised as agricultural implements, have been sent out to the Transvaal in sections. They were afterward put together at Zoutspansberg.

The *Figaro*, in an article praising Gens. Roberts and Kitchener, says that Great Britain will probably win by force of numbers, but she is playing her last card.

The *Patrie* says that France does not want war in which she has nothing to gain. The paper warns its readers against those who are seeking to overthrow the republic by a foreign war.

### *CHIEF KHAMA'S LOYALTY.*

**Says English Women Will Not Be Harmed While His Men Are Alive to Protect Them.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 15—(Delayed in transmission.)—A despatch to the *Cape Times* from Naauw Poort says: "The British troops made a sortie yesterday from Vaal Kop and Lietkuil to Plewman's Farms. It was found that the Boers had evacuated the homestead, looted the silver and commandeered Mr. Plewman, who is a large breeder of blood horses. It is believed that the horses have been carried off."

A despatch from Graaf Reinet says that there was great enthusiasm there on the departure of recruits for Brabant's horse.

A letter to the *Times* from Palapye says that Chief Khama is behaving splendidly. Twelve hundred armed men are patrolling and scouting. Khama says he regrets the anxiety among the English women. He says they will not be harmed while he or his men are alive to protect them. He says he is grateful to the English for many years' protection of his tribe.

Strong statements are being published in the local press regarding the disgraceful treatment of patients in the Pretoria lunatic asylum.

### *REBELS IN NORTHERN CAPE COLONY.*

**Colonists Joined the Boers After the Stormberg Defeat—Looting by Natives.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The latest mails from Natal describe the Dutch residents of Umvoti county as thoroughly disloyal to the British. The Government is arresting and imprisoning those who actively display sympathy with the Boers.

A despatch from Sterkstroom, Cape Colony, under date Dec. 15, says that in consequence of the British reverse at Stormberg the whole country to the north of that place is in a state of rebellion. The natives there and in Basutoland are losing confidence in the British.

A despatch from Queenstown, says: "Natives are looting extensively in the territory in the north that has not been annexed by the Boers. That part of the colony is practically without any government. A town guard has been formed at Lady, the members supplying their own arms and ammunition.

"The railway between Sterkstroom and Indwe has been badly damaged by the Boers."

### *SHOOTING OF GATACRE'S GUIDES.*

**It Is Believed at Queenstown That They Were Traitors.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A despatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, dated Dec. 13, says that, despite Gen. Gatacre's official statement, the fidelity of his guides was doubted. Both of the guides were found shot during the retreat to Sterkstroom.

Another despatch from Queenstown, dated Dec. 14, says that Gen. Gatacre has issued a proclamation which forbids the inhabitants from moving about the district or visiting Sterkstroom except on Saturdays, and then only with a pass.

### *PRESIDENT KRUGER'S THREAT.*

**Unless England Accepts Terms of Peace Cape Colony Will Be Incited to Revolt.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

COLOGNE, Dec. 19.—The *Magdeburg Zeitung* has received a telegram from the Transvaal Agency in Brussels which confirms the statement that President Krüger is ready to sign a treaty of peace, provided no further rights are asked for the Uitlanders than they enjoyed before the war and also that Great Britain pays the war expenses incurred by the Boers.

If Great Britain continues the war, the despatch says, President Krüger and Steyn will ask the Cape Dutch to proclaim the independence of Cape Colony.

**Kipling Aids in Enrolling Volunteers.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Rudyard Kipling is actively promoting the enrollment of Sussex volunteers.

## GEN. H. W. LAWTON KILLED

*FELL IN A FIGHT WITH FILIPINOS 15 MILES FROM MANILA.*

**Gen. Otis Calls His Death "a Loss to Us and the Country"—Deep Regret in Washington—His Nomination as Brigadier-General to Be Sent to the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Gen. Henry W. Lawton was killed yesterday morning in a fight with insurgents on the island of Luzon. News of his death was sent by Gen. Otis in the following despatch received by the Adjutant-General of the army to-night:

"MANILA, Dec. 19.

"*Adjutant-General, Washington:*

"Gen. Lawton, engaged in driving insurgents from San Mateo section of country northeast of Manila, killed instantly, 9:30 yesterday morning. A great loss to us and his country.

"OTIS."

When the first report that Gen. Lawton had been killed was received here shortly before 1 P. M. to-day, the Cabinet was in session. Lieut.-Col. Montgomery of the Signal Corps, who was in charge of the telegraph department of the White House, received a bulletin containing the report and took it to the President immediately in the Cabinet room. Mr. McKinley and his advisers were greatly shocked and the meeting adjourned soon after the despatch came. Some surprise was manifested that no official report of Gen. Lawton's death was received from Gen. Otis and later in the day when official confirmation was still lacking, a message was sent by the Adjutant-General to Gen. Otis asking if the report were true. A few hours later, when the President and his official intimates had begun to believe that the report was an error, the official message from Gen. Otis, announcing that Gen. Lawton had been killed was received.

President McKinley decided some time ago that he would promote Gen. Lawton to be a Brigadier-General of the regular army; but he deemed it best to wait until the end of the Luzon campaign in order that the advancement might be made as a reward for the gallant and meritorious services of Gen. Lawton in the field. The practical collapse of the Tagal insurrection presented the opportunity for which the President was waiting, and yesterday he directed that the formal note of nomination to the Senate and the commission of Gen. Lawton as Brigadier-General of the regular army should be prepared. This nomination will be sent to the Senate despite the official announcement of Gen. Lawton's death. Gen. Lawton, although a Major-General of volunteers, was a Colonel and Inspector-General in the regular army. He was the third ranking officer of the volunteer forces, Major-Gens. Shafter and Otis being his seniors.

Mrs. Lawton and her four children, a boy and three girls, accompanied the General to Manila on the transport Grant, which left New York in February last and reached Manila on March 10 following. In the campaign in southern Luzon Mrs. Lawton and her son accompanied the General down Laguna de Bay in a steam launch, which was under fire during part of the engagement at Santa Cruz. Gen. Lawton's son is only 14 years old, but he was with his father through the southern Luzon campaign and was under fire several times.

San Mateo is a collection of shacks about fifteen miles northeast of Manila and a few miles to the east of Novaliches, whence Lawton moved in his first operations against the insurgents. He had been engaged for some time to the north of Manila directing operations against the main force under Aguinaldo, and it is supposed here that having succeeded in quelling all effective opposition to the United States troops and in practically clearing the northern country of insurgents, he returned to the vicinity of Manila to crush the Tagal force which had gathered in the hilly country about San Mateo.

Gen. Lawton was a universal favorite in the army. Officers now in Washington who served under him in the Philippines say that he was the idol of his soldiers over there. There's always a good fighting when old Lawton's around," was one of the expressions heard among his men. Among officers he was as popular as with the enlisted force. President McKinley, Adjt.-Gen. Corbin and others who knew Gen. Lawton well regard his death as a personal bereavement.

Gen Lawton is the only general officer of the United States Army who has been killed in action since the war with Spain began. Brig.-Gen. Harry Egbert had ceased to be a general officer of volunteers when he was killed in the Philippines, and at the time of his death was colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt was shocked to-day when he learned that Gen. Lawton has been killed. He said: "I feel most deeply grieved over Gen. Lawton's death. At Santiago as well as in the Philippines he showed himself one of the most gallant soldiers in the American Army. I esteemed him greatly and mourn his loss, as all the country must."

Major-Gen. Henry W. Lawton was 6 feet 3 inches tall, weighed ordinarily about two hundred and ten pounds and rendered himself even more conspicuous in the field than his great size would have made him by always being mounted on a white horse and dressed as they were in the field. This was a habit which he contracted at the beginning of the Civil War, when he led a squad as a sergeant and won a commission, and he continued it in the wars with the Western Indians, where he won fame, in the war with Spain in the battles about Santiago, and in the recent operations against the Filipinos. He was as noted for his long career as a soldier for his courage, strength, activity and endurance. He was one of the best Indian fighters that our army ever produced, and he carried Indian fighting tactics into the operations against the Filipino insurgents, adding much to their demoralization and to the immunity of our own forces from serious loss.

He was in the fifty-seventh year of his age, having been born on a farm near Fort Wayne, Ind., on March 17, 1843. He was working on the farm when, in April, 1861, he responded to the first call for soldiers to defend the Union, and went out as sergeant of Company E of the Ninth Indiana Infantry. This was a three-months' regiment when it was mustered out Lawton joined the Thirteenth Indiana Infantry with a commission as First Lieutenant and in May, 1862 he was made Captain. He was at Shiloh, Corinth and Chickamauga and he rose to be a Lieutenant-Colonel early in 1864. He was a brevet-Colonel when he was mustered out on Nov. 25, 1865.

Gens. T. J. Wood, Sheridan and Sherman recommended him for a commission in the Regular army and on July 28, 1866, he was made Second Lieutenant in the Forty-first Infantry. In 1868 he was made First Lieutenant and the next year was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry and two years later to the Fourth Cavalry. It was as a cavalry officer that he fought Geronimo and the other Apache leaders on a standstill. He got his captaincy in March, 1879, and in 1888 he was made Assistant Inspector-General with the rank of Major and the next year his rank was raised to Lieutenant-Colonel and later to Colonel.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers and put in command of a division of the Fifth Army Corps under Gen. Shafter. He was conspicuous in the operations before Santiago, and was afterward made Military Governor of that province. He returned to the United States on Oct. 19, 1898, on a leave of absence, but was hurried west to put down a threatened Indian uprising. On Jan. 19, 1899, he sailed for the Philippines on the transport Grant to relieve Gen. Anderson of the command of the regular troops there. He captured Santa Cruz on April 10, and later took San Isidro, the insurgent capital. On June 1 he was put in command of the lines about Manila.

In October he began operating against the insurgents to the north, driving the enemy before him to beyond Arayat and Cabanatuan. He returned to Manila after capturing a large quantity of supplies at Tayug on Dec. 1 and started the expedition to capture San Mateo on Dec. 18. In all these late operations his movements were so rapid as to fairly to confound and confuse the Filipinos and they were pushed with an energy that did not slacken, although many of Gen. Lawton's own men were shoeless and nearly naked from forcing their way through the jungles.

### *MONUMENT TO LAWTON.*

**Citizens of Indianapolis to Raise Money for a Statue to Him.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—When the news of Gen. Lawton's death was received here to-day the Commercial Club directors adopted a resolution recommending that a bronze statue of the General be erected by the State on Monument Place, and that this also be the recognition of Indiana's soldiers in the Spanish-American war.

For several weeks subscriptions have been taken for the purchase of a sword to be presented to the General, and this fund will now be turned over to a fund to be raised for the erection of a monument to him. Former President Harrison, Gov. Mount and others paid tributes to the General to-day.

Regarding Gen. Lawton, ex-President Harrison said:

"He was a brave, heroic and most courageous man. It is deplorable that his death should come at this time—a time when the Philippine trouble seems so near an end. He was an honor to Indiana, and it is sad to think that the death of so distinguished a soldier should fall upon the State. The news is distressing indeed. I had the highest appreciation of Gen. Lawton as a man, a soldier and a citizen of Indiana, and my estimation is shared by others."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 19.—Gen. Charles King, who fought with Gen. Lawton in the Philippine campaign, paid him this tribute to-day.

"The death of Gen. Lawton is a calamity, yet one that 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 or 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, and we always have, ever since old cavalry days when he was the hardiest 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 late work in the Philippines was incomparable. As friend and comrade he was lovable as he was great and heroic as a soldier."

### *FRIENDLY ACT BY SPAIN.*

**Drafts Sent for Interest Due Under a Treaty Affected by the War.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Spain, telegraphed to the State Department to-day that the Spanish Government had forwarded to the United States drafts covering the arrears of interest for the years 1898 and 1899 payable to this Government under the treaty of 1834. This treaty provided for the payment of claims of American citizens arising from losses suffered by them through Spanish aggressions on the high seas and the illegal blockades of South American ports. Like all other treaties between the United States and Spain, this treaty was denounced, as the diplomatic term is, by the Spanish Government at the outbreak of hostilities in April, 1898. Spain's voluntary resumption of the payment of the interest on the indemnity constitutes notice that she considers the treaty of 1834 to be still in force. This is regarded here as a graceful act and is interpreted as a desire on the part of Spain to forget the strife of last year and to endeavor to bring the two Governments into relations as cordial as those that existed between them prior to the late war. The drafts cover payments of about $400,000.

During the peace negotiations in Paris last year the American Commissioners proposed an article by which certain treaties, among them that of 1834, should be held to continue in force, but the Spanish representatives declined to agree to it and the matter was not pressed. In a report to the Senate in January last, Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that in the opinion of the committee it was unnecessary to revive the treaty of 1834.

The largest individual beneficiary in the matter was Edward Carrington of Providence, R. I. Most of the interest is now paid to estates. One of the beneficiaries is the Louise Home for Southern Gentlewomen in this city.

### *SCANDAL OVER GOV. JOHNSTON.*

**A Formal Charge That He Sold University Lands in a Corrupt Deal.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 19.—The Alumni association of the University of Alabama in session at Tuskaloosa to-day received a report from a committee that had recently been appointed by the executive committee of the association to investigate a recent sale to the Sloss Sheffield Coal and Iron Company, of 4,400 acres of coal lands, the property of the institution, at $12.50 an acre. The report charges the Governor of Alabama, Joseph F. Johnston, with having influenced the Board of Trustees of the institution to authorize him to sell land at very much less than its value, and of them having sold it to a corporation in which he was a large stockholder. It also charges that the meeting of trustees which authorized the deal was called irregularly, the notices of meeting having been sent out from the Governor's office instead of from the office of the President of the Board as the law directs, and that certain of the trustees were not notified that such meeting would be held.

The majority of the Alumni Association who were present at the meeting demanded of the Board of Trustees, which meets to-morrow, that steps be taken to recover the land to the institution by legal proceedings. A minority committee report was presented, which entirely justified the Governor.

There is considerable politics in the wrangle, Johnston is a formidable candidate for Morgan's seat in the United States Senate and all the members of the committee who signed the majority report were Morgan's supporters, as were the members of the Alumni Association who voted for it. Gen. Kucker, President of the Alabama National Bank at Birmingham, who engineered the Sloss-Sheffield deal, made a statement to the alumni that Gov. Johnston was not interested in any stock in his company and insisted that the lands brought their full value.

### *THE BABY CARRIAGE INSTINCT.*

**Old Influences Come Out Strong in Two Transplanted Brooklynites.**

Theodore Flynn and Charles Burritt of 825 Amsterdam avenue, both said to have been born and brought up in Brooklyn, were charged in the West Thirty-fourth street police court yesterday with stealing a baby carriage. According to admissions by the prisoners the charge might just as well have been intoxication. Policeman Quackenboss of the West 100th street station was the complainant.

"I saw these two men standing at Columbus avenue and 104th street with the baby carriage between them," he said, "and they were arguing about something. About all that I could hear was 'You go first,' and 'No, you go first an' I push.' Finally one of them tossed up a cent to settle it, but that didn't do any good for they couldn't find the cent after it came down. Burritt finally consented to what the other wanted. He got into the wagon and crouched all up in a heap and his legs wouldn't hang over. Then Flynn pushed him down the avenue to 103d street. At the end of the block Burritt got out and Flynn got in and they went another block. Flynn went sound asleep on his side, and while the other fellow was trying to get him out I arrested the whole outfit. I pushed Flynn to the station in the carriage, because it was easier that way, only Burritt made a fuss when I dragged him along afoot, because he said that it was his turn to ride."

The carriage had been taken from the areaway at 25 West 104th street. It belonged to Michael Arachxinge, but Arachxinge, who was in court, said that, under the circumstances, he didn't want to make a complaint. Magistrate Deuel didn't agree with him, and held the prisoners in $100 each for examination.

### *WARSHIP SENT FOR KITCHENER.*

**The Cruiser Isis to Take Him From Alexandria to Cape Town.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A despatch to the *Times* from La Valletta, Malta, says that the cruiser Isis has been ordered to embark Gen. Lord Kitchener at Alexandria and convey him to Cape Town. The cruiser will maintain a speed of six knots.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The White Star Line steamship Cymric has been chartered by the Admiralty for use as a transport.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 17.—The Boers yesterday celebrated Dingaan's Day, the annual festival commemorating their victory over the Zulus. Their camps echoed with hymns and prayers.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—There are being prepared at Woolwich Arsenal for shipment on Dec. 21 eight 5-inch guns on specially designed carriages. These guns are adapted for the use of a flying column in view of facility of attack, pursuit and retreat. They are of long range and fire 50-pound shrapnel or lyddite shells or common shells. The arsenal is also furnishing eighteen more 5-inch howitzers.

DURBAN, Natal, Dec. 15.—Mr. Hess, proprietor of the *Transvaal Critic*, who was expected from the Transvaal by the Government, has arrived here. He says that the Boers are running short of ammunition for their Creusot guns. The Government is manufacturing shells for the captured British artillery.

## GEN. BROOKE TO THE CUBANS

*HIS FAREWELL MESSAGE POINTS OUT THE ISLAND'S PROGRESS.*

**The Future in Their Own Hands—Gen. Wood Due To-day—Preparations to Welcome the New Governor-General—There Will Be a Parade in His Honor.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—The expected arrival of Gen. Wood early to-morrow fills all Havana with interest. The plans are completed for a fitting reception to the new Governor-General, but as the steamer Mexico, on which he is travelling, will probably get in at 6 o'clock it will be a trifle early for an outpouring of the people, despite the general regard in which Gen. Wood is held and the excitement natural to his coming. Several bands will be on hand, with many organizations, political and social, and the Fire Department in uniform.

It is not known where Gen. Wood will stop. Gen. Chaffee, acting on behalf of the division, has engaged quarters at the Hotel Inglaterra, which will be offered to him. Gens. Chaffee, Richards and Humphrey will meet him with a tug and bring him ashore from the steamer. Gen. Ludlow, for the Department of Havana, will send his adjutant, Col. Scott, and his aide, Lieut. Carpenter, to invite Gen. Wood to accept his hospitality. There is some interest to see which invitation Gen. Wood will accept. The division and department each feels that its invitation should be accepted.

When Gen. Wood gets ashore he will find a proclamation from Gen. Brooke transferring the authority to him and bidding farewell to the Cuban people. This proclamation will be published to-morrow as follows:

"By direction of the President I hereby transfer to my successor, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, United States Volunteers, the duties and responsibilities of the office of Military Governor, bespeaking for him that support and confidence you have come to accord to me. To those who have been associated with me in the performance of the difficult task of reorganizing and placing in operation the civil government of the island, I hereby tender this expression of my appreciation of and thanks for their loyal and patriotic support and assistance. A year ago I found the country most thoroughly devastated, its resources and commerce destroyed, and its rural population gathered in its towns without shelter and dying from starvation and exposure. The Government of the United States immediately supplied food and work. In a short time this terrible condition passed away, and now the country is rapidly pressing on to a prosperity hitherto unknown in its history. Look about and see how true this is. The various steps which led up to the present conditions are well known to you, and need not be mentioned here. The change is truly marvellous. Starting without a semblance of civil government, you have now a complete organization. Your municipal and provincial governments are all in the hands of your own citizens, the military control being purely advisory and supervisory. Many of your laws have been modified and changed to suit the times in which you live, as well as in the interests of good government. Your courts have been organized and are in operation. Peace reigns, law and order rules, and by your own industry and a careful observance of these conditions the full restoration of your social affairs and prosperity is assured.

"Feeling that your future is in your own hands, to make or to mar, and trusting that wise counsels may prevail among you, I say to you farewell."

Gen. Wilson has arrived here with his family from Matanzas to attend a military german that will be given at Gen. Brooke's palace to-night. He will return to-morrow.

The Rev. Mr. Magee, rector of the Episcopal Chapel, is recovering from a dangerous fever. He remained here all summer and succeeded in building up a prosperous and devoted little congregation.

The German training ship Nixe arrived to-day. She was saluted by the Cabanas fortress. She will remain until Jan. 6.

The manufacturers of wax matches have formed a combination, with the result that the price of their product has been raised from 25 cents silver per gross, to 75 cents gold.

### *STANDARD OIL DIDN'T BRIBE.*

**Ohio's Supreme Court Throws Attorney-General Monnett's Charges Out.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 19.—The bill of information filed some time ago by Attorney-General Monnett, charging bribery by implication, against the Standard Oil Company in the suit in ouster, pending in the Supreme Court against that corporation, was disposed of in a decision handed down by the court to-day. While the decision does not reflect upon the veracity of Mr. Monnett, it holds that there is no evidence which tends in the least to connect the Standard Oil Company with the alleged attempt to bribe the Attorney-General. He said that $400,000 was offered to him to drop the prosecution against the Standard Oil Company and he sought to connect the corporation with the attempt to corrupt him.

The Court suggests that the proper mode of procedure would be to indict the person offering the bribe and prosecute him under the criminal code. Concluding the Court says:

"The charges are not presented in any recognized form, requiring the action of this court, and, further, no charge, either directly or indirectly, connects the Standard Oil Company with the attempt to bribe the Attorney-General or any other officer of the court."

### *LANDON FOR ADJUTANT-GENERAL?*

**Latest Report About the Successor of Gen. Avery D. Andrews.**

The latest report about Gen. Andrews's successor as Adjutant-General is that Capt. Landon, for four years Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment, will be appointed. Francis Griswold Landon enlisted in the Seventh Regiment as a private in Company I on Jan. 5, 1882. On June 3, 1884, he was appointed corporal; he was advanced to sergeant on Jan. 27, 1887, and to first sergeant on Dec. 6 of the same year.

On Jan. 5, 1893, he became Adjutant of the regiment. On April 16, 1895, he was elected Captain of Company I, in which he had served originally as a private.

**Trade With South Africa is Brisk.**

There are three steamers loading at the Atlantic docks in Brooklyn for South African ports. These are Norton & Son's Bechuana and Buceros and the Hororius. The latter reached her berth on Sunday and is said to be chartered in the interest of the British Government. Her cargo will consist entirely of canned meat and baled hay. The Bechuana and Buceros will carry canned goods of all kinds, wheat, flour, foodstuffs, pork, lard, oils and machinery.

**Repairs to the Olympia Will Cost $350,000.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—According to the estimate of a naval board of inspection and survey, it will take fifteen months and will cost $350,000 thoroughly to overhaul and repair Dewey's flagship, the Olympia. If the report of the Board is approved, and there is every reason to believe that it will be, the work will be done at the Boston Navy Yard.

**Big Gold Quartz Find Near Dawson.**

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 19.—The Danube brings advices of an immense deposit of gold ore, which assays $20 to the ton. It is located ten miles from Dawson.

**Latest Marine Intelligence.**

United States transport Buenaventura, Lanan, from Porto Rico, at Auckland, N. Z., at Calcutta, Nov. 1.


Andrew J. Hope's new Christmas Story, out to-day, mailed free, send address on postal card to 41 Nassau st., N. Y.—4ds.


### *COKE COMPANY OFFICIAL SHOT DEAD.*

**Sanford White Killed at Dunbar, Pa.—Murderer Killed by Pursuers.**

DUNBAR, Pa., Dec. 19.—Sanford White, Superintendent of Construction for the W. J. Rainey Coke Company at Mount Braddock works, was shot this morning by Caleb Pierce, a negro laborer, and died while being taken to the hospital. The murderer fled for the hills followed by a crowd of the citizens and workmen and was finally overtaken and shot seven times.

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, and the negro drew a revolver from his pocket and fired, the bullet penetrating White's abdomen.

Pierce was chased for two miles before his pursuers came within shooting distance. The negro held his revolver in his hand as the mob rushed up. He dropped the revolver and begged his captors not to lynch him. With an oath one of the mob shot him and a fusillade of bullets followed. The negro, who was still alive, although shot seven times, was about to be kicked to death when an official of the coke works begged for his life. The same men who had done the shooting then improvised a stretcher and started to carry Pierce back to the hospital. He died on the way.

Pierce's slayers say the killing was not a lynching, but was only a "fatal interception of an escaping murderer." However, a mob that had no opportunity to join in the chase had got a rope ready at the scene of the shooting to hang the negro had he been brought back alive.

Sanford White was 50 years of age and leaves several children. He was very popular with the workmen. Pierce, the murderer, came to Mount Braddock recently from Virginia.

### *HAD PLANNED A DARING ROBBERY.*

**Thief Was About to Seize a Department Store's Cash When Discharged.**

A mere chance prevented James M. Graham, alias James Sterling, of Reading, Pa., who is now a prisoner in the Tombs awaiting requisition on a charge of burglary, from carrying out a daring plan to steal a day's cash receipts from one of the largest department stores in the city. He had secured employment in the store and was discharged because his promised references had not arrived at the moment he had fixed on to execute the theft.

The man had been employed in the store three days when his services were dispensed with and he spent most of those days in planning how to get at the store cash at the close of the day. The plan he decided on was to entice the man who carried them to the main office into a small side room, to silence him with a blow of an axe and to escape with the receipts. From here he intended to make his way to Palm Beach, Fla., where he would have been joined by a young girl who has been living with him here as his wife.

"Oh, I knew the jig is up for the time being," said Graham when the detectives to whom he confessed his plan expressed surprise at his making such a confession. "And I thought I might let the New Yorkers know what kind of a job they had planned for them. I know that the plan was possible and that no one would have suspected me when I had once escaped. A mere chance spoiled the whole thing. At the critical moment I was called up to the office to get my discharge, and it would have been dangerous not to go. It was too late afterward."

### *SENATOR MARTIN RE-ELECTED.*

**Virginia's Senate Votes Solidly for Him—A Doubtful Compliment to Gov. Tyler.**

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19.—The State Legislature to-day confirmed the action of the Democratic caucus by electing Thomas S. Martin his own successor in the United States Senate. The State Senate voted solidly for him, even the Independent Democrat, Shands, who failed to get a vote in the caucus, casting his ballot for Martin. Out of 100 delegates only 82 voted for Martin, the Tyler men sulking. Harry H. Ayers, a delegate from Dickinson county, feeling keenly the defeat of Gov. Tyler, offered a resolution giving it as "the sense of the House of Delegates that Gov. J. Hoge Tyler has made a faithful, honest and capable executive."

The resolution was suddenly sprung and went through with a rush and was declared adopted. Then Mr. Kelly, a Richmond member, recognized the resolution as a backhanded compliment. He declared that it was uncalled for because it implied that the Chief Executive had been otherwise than the kind of Governor the resolution described him. The resolution was reconsidered and finally withdrawn. The incident has caused considerable comment and not a little amusement.

### *SOUND BOAT RUNS OVER SWIMMER*

**Who Had Fallen off the Tug Montauk and Who Was not Seen Again.**

Capt. Amos Woods of the East Twenty-third street ferryboat New York reported to the police last night that while the New York was in midstream on a trip to Williamsburg early in the evening he saw a man fall off the deck of the tug Montauk into the river. Capt. Woods reduced speed and headed the New York for the man. Deckhands were ordered to stand by with life lines. The Sound boat New Hampshire was steaming up the river at this time and apparently did not see the man swimming in the river. The New York was compelled to sheer off to avoid a collision, and the New Hampshire passed over the swimmer. He was not seen again. The Montauk continued on her way up the river, apparently no one on board knowing that a man had been lost overboard. The drowning occurred opposite Corlears Hook.

### *PART OF A MOUNTAIN BREAKS OFF.*

**Many Buildings Thrown Into a Canal by a Landslide at Rosendale.**

KINGSTON, Dec. 19.—Several thousand tons of rock slid down the side of a mountain at