



KIMBERLEY RELIEVED.

Gen. French's Plying Column Raises the Siege.

ROBERTS TAKES JACOBSDAL.

Part of His Army Pursuing a Boer Force Toward Bloemfontein.

Indications of a General Retirement by the Boers from the Modder River District—Roberts Thinks They Have Left the Trenches at Magerfontein—Very Little Fighting Accompanies These Movements—Joy in London Over Roberts' Success but Considerable Alarm Over the Possibility of Hostile Acts by the Powers—This Due to Lord Rosebery's Warning Speech and Rumors of Russian Activity—British Cape Colony Force Retires from Rensburg—Some Activity at Colenso.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Substantial success has at last come to the British arms and that without any great resistance on the part of the enemy. Kimberley has been relieved by a flying column of cavalry and artillery under Gen. French, and the Boers are retreating from the whole region around Modder River. Gen. Lord Roberts, with the main column, has commenced his march against Bloemfontein. He has already established an important position at Jacobsdal, well within the border of the Orange Free State.

The War Office received the following despatch from Gen. Lord Roberts this morning: "JACOBSDAL, Feb. 13, 2 A.M.—Gen. French

some newspapers offer speculative answers, might, perhaps, be more suitably put. Has Gen. Roberts's purpose clearly is to surround the enemy and prevent their retreat, and the position of the British force, forming apparently a great semi-circle from Modder River Station, through Jacobsdal to Kimberley, should insure this unless they arrived too late.

The capture of the Boer supplies and ammunition obviously shows that the enemy were to some extent surprised, but there are certain indications that the heavy guns at Magerfontein were removed long enough ago to prevent them from falling into British hands, and that with them went some considerable part of Commander Cronje's army. Gen. Methuen's naval gunners reported some days ago that the defenders of Magerfontein were carrying out some important movement, and it is now reported that no gun was fired at Gen. Methuen's camp for nearly a week, and that other heavy guns were not removed, the Boer loss in this respect is likely to prove severe.

Gen. Roberts also telegraphed to the War Office under today's date that he has inspected the hospital at Jacobsdal, and lauds its admirable arrangements. He says that Drs. Kaettner and Hildebrand, Germans, have shown the greatest kindness to both the British and Boer wounded. He found two British officers and thirty-five men in the hospital.

A belated despatch from Gen. Roberts, sent via Modder River, indicates that the first British arrivals at Jacobsdal were some mounted infantry. They were not opposed. They found the place full of women and children. The infantry were attacked as they were returning and lost many wounded and two officers and ten men missing. The officers were subsequently found wounded in Jacobsdal.

The newspaper correspondents do not add an important fact to the official news. It is stated that sickness is prevalent among the Boers of the British, and that a painful epidemic remains to be taken from the enemy.

It transpires that the movement early in the week was to cover a convoy marching toward Kamdam. A body of about five hundred Boers with two guns held a force commanding the valley through which the convoy must necessarily pass and there was heavy fighting throughout Sunday. The losses were comparatively slight and the convoy proceeded at night. The fights at the drifts of the Riet and Modder rivers were only small engagements. The Boers stationed

BIG WAR BUDGET PASSED.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS VOTES THE \$65,000,000 GRANT.

Vote Was 213 to 32—Liberal Leader Objects to Plans Not Designed to Meet the Present Situation—Says Future of Army Should Be Discussed at a Calmer Time.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The £13,000,000 war budget was adopted in the House of Commons today by a vote of 213 to 32. The Military bill adopted yesterday was for men.

During the discussion Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Opposition, said he could not accept the assumptions on which the request for this enormous sum were based. So far as temporary provisions were concerned, the Opposition would vote to grant all the money needed for the prosecution of the war. They were prepared to consent without stint to anything that was needed for the military defence of the country. But the Opposition considered that the Government should concentrate its efforts on the immediate situation and leave the future of the Army to a calmer time. The future of the Army, he said, need not be considered in a spirit of panic.

Mr. Henry declared that the statements made during the debate that conscription would not be resorted to were not believed in many quarters. He did not share this disbelief, but the Government was one thing and the Prime Minister another. The latter frequently turned assurances that had been given by the Government. The Liberal leader went on to say that Lord Salisbury deplored the fact that the Government could not adopt conscription on account of the stubborn prejudice of the British people. In his (Mr. Henry's) opinion a more forcible objection was that conscription was wholly inapplicable.

The situation in South Africa, the speaker declared, was not the only cause of anxiety. Northwest and East Africa might at any moment require troops, if not also the Sudan. The British had for years been securing possible future advantages in foreign countries and left the risks to take care of themselves. They had mortgaged their strength and landed in the present difficulties. It would not be a party to any increase in the country's resources for an ambitious, aggressive policy. To attempt to rest the great Empire on the sword, he said, would not add to its strength, and those who had tried it were the worst foes of the Empire which they professed to serve.

Mr. Balfour, in reply, said that the speech of

ABANDON CHICAGO FOR NEW YORK.

Two Large Corporations to Move Their Offices and Offices Here Next Week.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The offices and offices of the American Tin Plate Company and the National Steel Company will be taken to New York next Thursday. A special train of four Pullman cars, carrying 144 four employees of the American Tin Plate Company and twenty-five of the employees of the National Steel Company, together with the books and office furniture of both concerns, will leave Chicago over the Pennsylvania Railroad and run on express to New York. The Great Northern and freight will be ferried to Manhattan and there installed in new offices in the Battery Park Building at the lower end of the island, overlooking Castle Garden.

The primary cause of the migration of the two concerns to New York is the fact that the laws of Illinois are such as to prevent the carrying on of business in that State. The promoters of the move, which are going to shake the snow and mud of Chicago from their feet and go to the Eastern city.

"We are going to leave a small office and a small force here and take all the rest of our force that want to go to New York," said Vice-President Graham of the Tin Plate Company. "The trip won't cost them one cent if they go on the special train. There will be some of our men who will not want to leave their homes and families, but we will have our own expense if they are coming. We have an office force that is used to our work, knows the work and can do it rapidly. We want to take them with us and this is the easiest way to do it. All classes of office men and women are going, including clerks and stenographers."

THE PROPOSED ALLIANCE.

Lord Rosebery's Words Accepted as True in Washington.

The State Department, however, neither affirms nor denies it—It is Not Believed That England's Proposition for an Alliance Got Beyond the Verbal Stage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The great interest naturally excited in Government and Congress circles over the statement of Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords last night, that Great Britain had approached Germany and the United States on the question of forming an alliance with the two powers and had been rebuffed, has fallen to bring a definite answer from the White House or the State Department as to the nature of the overture from England, for Lord Rosebery's unqualified declaration is accepted here as being true in the main.

What puzzles public men, however, is why Great Britain should have sought an alliance with this country when she knew that the suggestion would not be entertained for a minute, and this has led to the belief that the British overture was not intended to be taken seriously. The telegraphic report of Lord Rosebery's remarks would lead one to suppose, to some extent this idea is borne out by the opinions of Government officials, especially well informed, but who frankly confess that they know nothing of the matter.

It is generally believed that the overture was made on a trip to Washington until they read Lord Rosebery's statement in the newspapers this morning. They say that Great Britain was certainly aware that this Government would not make an offensive and defensive alliance with her and that she would not have had any chance of success. Therefore, they hold that if the United States were approached at all, it must have been on lines less general than indicated by Lord Rosebery's remarks. One thing appears to be certain, and that is that, whatever exchanges were made on the subject, the President and Secretary of State were not connected with them so far as the United States is concerned, and it is likely, also, that the matter never got further than the conversational stage, so that the State Department is perfectly free, according to its definition of what constitutes official and unofficial matters, to deny that any overtures were made.

But the State Department is not making any denial of Lord Rosebery's declaration. Secretary Hay did not resort any questions that were asked him about it, but the interviewers did not get any satisfaction from him. The newspaper men who found him at the end of an unusually busy day, willing to give them part of his time, but who would not go naturally but without throwing any light on what they wanted to know. "Oh, he said laughing, 'Lord Rosebery is a gentleman and a good friend to the United States for me to contradict him.' And that was all the satisfaction his questioners got."

The assertion of Lord Rosebery has proved surprising to public men who were aware of the attitude of the Government in regard to the question of an alliance with Great Britain that they are at a loss to understand the full extent of the remarks. The suggestion they make would occur to almost any intelligent man, and are nothing more than a common sense statement of what is already known. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Roosevelt, who is the only member of the government's diplomatic affairs willing to venture the opinion that Great Britain did not make a direct overture to the United States, is of the opinion that she did not make an overture and that she did not make an overture to the United States, and that she did not make an overture to the United States, and that she did not make an overture to the United States.

ADVICE TO KILLER, \$138.

Message From an Associated Press Official to the General Returned With Tolls.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—J. Randall Youatt of Ravenswood, a well-known dog fancier, thirty-five years of age, was shot and killed by the Associated Press, it is believed, that long distance attacks upon Gen. Buller should emanate from the British War Office, if at all. He is sorry he undertook to tell the grizzled veteran in her Majesty's service how to cross the Tugela and relieve beleaguered Ladysmith. The Postal Telegraph Company has sent a bill for \$138 for tolls on a cablegram that was intercepted at London and returned to the sender.

Mr. Youatt is pro-British and pronounced his Buller managed affairs, and resolving himself into a board of strategy, which he believed the British leader stood in great need.

WOMAN A STATE SENATOR.

A Woman Attempts Assassination in a Hotel in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 16.—State Senator Bradley was shot and seriously wounded today by a woman, the Senator was at Raymond, this county, attending court. At dinner he was seated at the hotel table with a dozen others, Judge Fowell and District Attorney Fowell entered. She placed a revolver at Bradley's back and fired, the ball going through his neck. Doctors say he will recover. The woman attempted suicide, but was disarmed and placed in jail. She says Bradley wronged her, which he denies.

DECLINED BY ADMIRAL SHIPSON.

Rejects the Presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Rear-Admiral William T. Shipson, commandant of Charlestown Navy Yard, has declined the offer of the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has declined it. While the matter of the selection of a man to assume the executive responsibilities of the Institute when President James M. Crafts steps out in June, has been discussed, he has declined to accept the position. He has been making diligent search for a suitable successor to Dr. Crafts. Yesterday afternoon a report of the offer to Admiral Shipson was circulated in the Institute. The admiral's refusal of his office in the Navy yard resulted in his confirmation. Admiral Shipson said: "Yes, it is true that I have had the offer of the Presidency of the Institute and have declined it. I am not qualified to make public reasons for declining it."

"These should be avoided," he would mean by leaving the service with which he has long been identified and entering upon a new life for which I am probably less fitted than for the one which I have followed. I have declined the honor conferred upon me, and while as a matter of fact such a change would mean an increase in salary, it is not the salary that I am concerned with. I have declined it because I am not qualified to make public reasons for declining it."

The admiral has been connected with the Institute since its organization in 1870. He is a member of the Institute and has been a member of the Executive Committee who have the matter in hand.

MOLINEUX IN SING SING.

HIS AMAZING CALM DURING AND AFTER SENTENCE.

Firmly but Quietly He Declares His Innocence in Court and Resents Imputations of the Prosecuting Attorney Concerning His Wife—The Effect of His Words Most Impressive—Sentenced to Die the Last Week in March—He Was Taken to Sing Sing Prison at Once—On the Way to the Station He Expressed a Desire to See the Dewey Arch and Deliberately Admitted His Beauty Statement by Gen. Molinoux.

With the same composure which has marked his conduct throughout the long trial Roland Molineux underwent his last and most trying ordeal before the court yesterday and, unmoved, heard the sentence of death passed upon him by Recorder Goff. The sentence was that he should be put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing some time in the week beginning March 26. He was taken to Sing Sing in the afternoon.

Hitherto Molineux's courage has shown itself as being of the passive kind, the intrepidity of an ordinary soldier. He has not shown any phase. For the first time since he was put on trial his voice was heard addressing the Court. It was only a few words, but spoken with such a depth of feeling and apparent conviction that, without any suspicion of wanting for pity, they were indelibly appealing and moving. Not even the solemn and staid Recorder Goff, sitting by Recorder Martin, after the long waiting, was more impressed than the prisoner's brief speech on his own behalf.

"Your Honor, I am prepared to hear your sentence, but I am not afraid, for I am not guilty."

He ended, and as he stood waiting there passed through the stillness of the court room a swift, silent, well up from some audience hanging breathless upon the words of a great orator. Not the most practiced orator, not the most compelling tragedian, could have contrived words to move more powerfully than the few sentences which he spoke with a perfect simplicity, and yet with such a restrained dramatic force, that came from the lips of the man standing there to be sentenced to a murderer's death. And through all there was the same stony hardness, the same steady control of every feature that has made the prisoner a wonder to all who have seen him on his trial. Any attempt at a dramatic display, the kind of bravado, would have struck a harsh and jarring note. There was nothing of that; only a dignified protest against the verdict which had declared him guilty of murder. Once he raised his voice, and there came into his speech a flash of wrath as he spoke of the indignities imposed upon him by Recorder Goff. He said even then he was holding himself under restraint, and at the next sentence his accents were as measured as before. There were few men in that court room who will not carry the remembrance of that scene long in memory.

Long before the hour of 10:30 set for the opening of court, the galleries were full. Men were working and inside the railing, where the tables had been removed to give the more room, were many actors, politicians and others who might come under the much abused term of men-about-town. They had been told to come early and had profited by the instructions, with the result that many of the men who came there on business, five minutes before the opening of court were shut out in favor of the curiosity seekers. Women were notable mainly by their absence. All during the proceedings the audience was so unusually quiet that the gravel-thumping of the officers were quite audible. Gen. Molineux came early, accompanied by his oldest son, Leslie. None other of the family was present. The general looked perceptibly worn and was seen a week ago. He took his accustomed seat next to the lawyers for the defense, Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle, and conversed with them in low tones for a few moments.

Sheriff Grell, who was responsible for the prisoner until he should be turned over to the authorities at Sing Sing, was also in court. District Attorney Gardner had elected to move personally the motion for sentence to be passed, and he entered the court room just a few moments before the opening of court. It was 10:35 o'clock when an announcement from the court clerk, a little different from that to which those who have attended the trial have become accustomed, brought everybody to his feet.

"Your Honor, the Judges of the Court of General Sessions," he said, "have rendered their verdict. It is that the defendant, Roland Molineux, be sentenced to die in the electric chair on the 26th day of March next. The sentence is pronounced in the name of the People of the State of New York. The Court adjourns until 10 o'clock tomorrow."

MOLINEUX'S CHANGED BEARING.

That is as far as he got, for Recorder Goff made a little reproachful gesture and the District Attorney sank back into his chair. It is not usual for sentence proceedings to go on in the absence of the prisoner. As Mr. Gardner seated himself the door swung open and Molineux entered. He had walked bravely and almost unscathed to his place, but now some of the spring had gone out of his gait; he seemed to carry his shoulders with something less than the notable squareness of the athlete, and his face was wan and pasty. Habitude of months has made it mechanical for him to advance to the railing and enter the dock, but he had never before had to do so in the presence of the court. He had always entered that court room before the trial, but he had never before had to do so in the presence of the court. He had always entered that court room before the trial, but he had never before had to do so in the presence of the court.



ROUTE OF THE ADVANCE TO KIMBERLEY.

with horse artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry reached Kimberley Thursday evening. A later despatch says: "JACOBSDAL, Feb. 16.—Received the following from Gen. French this morning: 'Have completely dispersed the enemy from the southern side of Kimberley from Alexanderfontein to Oliphantsfontein and we are now going to occupy their ground. We captured the enemy's laager and store depot and supplies of ammunition. Our casualties are reported to be about twenty of all ranks wounded.'"

"Kimberley is cheerful and well."

Another despatch from Gen. Roberts says: "JACOBSDAL, Feb. 16.—I have good reason for the belief that the Magerfontein trenches have been abandoned by the Boers, who are endeavoring to escape. Gen. French is scouring the country north of the Riet River, and the Kelly-Koen's brigade of infantry is pursuing a very large Boer convoy, which is moving toward Bloemfontein."

This great news, which apparently marks a complete change in the fortunes of the war, has been received in England with joy mingled with apprehension. The history of the war thus far does not lead Englishmen to receive announcements of victories without a suspicion that the sequel will be unwelcome, and the fact that the present advance was accomplished almost without resistance increases the uneasiness in regard to the ultimate result.

Moreover, there has been fresh popular alarm created by the fear of hostile European complications. This alarm is based partly on Lord Rosebery's grave forebodings in the House of Lords Thursday, and partly on vague rumors concerning Russia's intentions in India and Persia, and also by the orders of the Admiralty looking toward the mobilization of the naval reserves.

The new fear has more than offset the news from South Africa in its effect upon that sensitive but accurate barometer, the stock market. Consols, which rose at first on Gen. Roberts's announcement of the relief of Kimberley, fell almost immediately, closing fractionally lower than on Thursday.

It should be said in regard to the military feature of the situation, that there is no reason to doubt the genuineness of the British success, and it may fairly be expected that the advantage gained will lead to steady progress in the British campaign until, perhaps, a decisive battle is fought in the vicinity of Bloemfontein. The Free State capital was not fortified at the beginning of the war, and it is not known whether the federal forces will make a stand in its outskirts or if some other point on the line of Gen. Lord Roberts's advance is chosen for the next engagement.

There is complete ignorance here regarding the present disposition of the Boers, and enlightenment on this point, especially concerning Cronje's commands, is awaited most keenly. Gen. Roberts's despatch stating that the Boer trenches at Magerfontein have been abandoned and that the enemy is seeking to escape, is the only reliable news that has come to the westward of the British coast. The question, Can Cronje escape? to which

there were evidently only pikeets, who were watching for British parties.

The oppressive heat of Feb. 14 was followed the next day by rain and cold winds. It was on Thursday that Jacobsdal was occupied. The correspondents report that the British officers desired the Boers from the town, as they retired over a neighboring ridge they made a conspicuous mark for the British guns, which poured a severe shrapnel fire on them.

A large force of Boers, with ten guns, from Colenso, attacked a British convoy consisting of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions of the Orange Free State, on Feb. 12, and a despatch from the Headquarters at Ladysmith, dated Feb. 15, states that the British, since the afternoon of Feb. 13, have every night bombarded Blaauwkrantz, east of Colenso, and that the Boers have been driven back to the Riet River, and a despatch from Ladysmith dated Feb. 15, and heliographed by way of Windhoek, it says that the Boers have been driven back to the Riet River, and a despatch from the Headquarters at Ladysmith, dated Feb. 15, states that the British, since the afternoon of Feb. 13, have every night bombarded Blaauwkrantz, east of Colenso, and that the Boers have been driven back to the Riet River, and a despatch from Ladysmith, dated Feb. 15, and heliographed by way of Windhoek, it says that the Boers have been driven back to the Riet River, and a despatch from the Headquarters at Ladysmith, dated Feb. 15, 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