

BULLER ON PIETER'S HILL.

HE CAPTURES THAT AND TWO OTHER HILLS AFTER HARD FIGHTING.

Shifts Its Attack Further East After the Heavy Loss of the Fusiliers at Ladysmith. Sixty Prisoners Taken—No Sign of the Siege of Ladysmith Being Raised—Gen. Buller Sent to Cape Town—Says That His Force Lost Terribly—Gen. Buller Retakes Renburg—Gen. Buller Said Now to Be Near Arundel.

Colenso Camp, Feb. 27, 9:40 A. M.—The British attacked three hills to-day with three brigades and Gen. Buller took Pieter's Hill with little opposition.

Kitchener attacked the middle hill and held it for an hour under a heavy fire from the Boer benches at the base. Finally his men rushed into the trenches with their bayonets fixed, whereupon some of the Boers fled and the others surrendered.

The hill was quickly taken. The work was magnificent.

Then Lieut.-Col. Norcott took Rely Hill with little opposition until the summit was reached, when a heavy engagement took place, resulting in the Boers being driven off.

London, March 1.—The capture of Pieter's Hill, which Gen. Buller announced as cost a week's hard fighting of a character similar to that attending his earlier operations in the terrible Natal fastnesses.

The British attack began on Feb. 20, and on Feb. 23 the troops merely held the ground they had gained. The position on the morning of Feb. 24 bore an unpromising aspect, and Gen. Buller found it necessary to modify his original plan of advance.

His despatch tells it is as follows: "This morning the Boers, after a night of heavy rain, commenced Langewatshe Spruit. I reconnoitred for another passage. Col. Sandbach found one and on Feb. 25 I commenced making an approach. On Feb. 26, finding that the approach was practicable, I moved the guns and baggage back to the south of the Spruit. We took the position on the night of Feb. 26 and re-entrenched in the new position.

"During all this time the troops had been scattered, shrouding under hastily constructed small stone shelters and exposed to a galling shell and rifle fire, but with training throughout an excellent one.

"On Feb. 27, Col. Barton, with two battalions of the Sixth Brigade and the Royal Dublins, swept one and one-half miles down the bank south of the river, and ascending an almost precipitous cliff for 500 feet, he assaulted and carried Pieter's Hill. This, to a certain extent, turned the enemy's flank.

"The Fourth Brigade, under Col. Norcott, and the Eleventh, under Col. Kitchener, the whole under Gen. Warren, assaulted the main position, which the South Lancashires carried about sunset. We took sixty prisoners and scattered the enemy in all directions. There still remained a considerable body left under Bulwain Mountain.

"Our loss was not large and certainly was less than it would have been only for the admirable manner in which the artillery was served, especially the guns manned by the men of the Royal Navy and the Natal naval volunteers.

The battle ended on Tuesday evening, after lasting seven days. It is difficult to estimate the true value of the occupation of Pieter's Hill, but it is clearly not a victory that necessarily insures the relief of Ladysmith, though Gen. Buller says that it "scattered the enemy in all directions," the Boers' lines of investment around Gen. White's force have not been abandoned nor are they apparently likely to be.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail, describing the obstacles of the advance, writes that no map, no planned account, can give a correct idea of the difficulties of the hills and ridges, which succeed each other like waves of a heavy sea. One gives way only to another. Each can be enfiladed and until one is taken it is impossible, even with the latest scientific appliances, to get beyond. The military problem changes as the column advances, each step refusing to give up its secret until the troops have touched it.

To add to the difficulty the tropical rainy season has set in. For twelve hours the uniform of the men is a mass of mud, and the mud caught them underfoot, and the mist closed down and shut out the position of the enemy. This discomfort is borne by all alike. Gen. Buller and his staff are virtually living the lives of privateers. There has not been even a tent to cover the command.

The latest bulletins from Ladysmith are still cheerful, and the general prospect is to be confident of holding out, but it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that the position is very bad. Enteric fever and dysentery are rife, and it is thought that these diseases will incapacitate the garrison. Among those suffering with the fever is Mr. Jamieson, the leader of the Transvaal raid.

The military critic of the Morning Leader says he hears from a very high authority that Gen. White's force is "almost at their last gasp whatever joyful news may be hoisted."

This, he says, is not so much owing to lack of provisions and ammunition, which are not exhausted, as to the poisonous water of the Klip River and the evil effects of the moist heat.

He cites information contained in the uncorroborated letters to the effect that all the few spots sheltered from bombardment were steadily choked with fire, and even those who had escaped fever, dysentery and diarrhoea have got into a state of low vitality. They can still man the trenches, and can probably still hold their own against a last desperate assault by the Boers, but they can initiate nothing, and Gen. Buller knows that as units the regiments are no longer available.

The First Railway in the World to adopt for all its cars the Patent Light is the New York Central. This line has Patent Light in its revenue and passenger cars, and in all other respects, to the comfort and safety of its passengers.

CRONJE SENT TO CAPE TOWN.

Roberts Surprised at the Strength of the Boer Position—Renburg Retaken.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Feb. 28.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts: "PAARDEBERG, Feb. 28, 11:35 A. M.—Cronje with his family left yesterday in charge of Major-General Pretorius under an escort of City of London Imperial Volunteers and mounted infantry.

"Last night the remaining prisoners held under charge of the Earl of Erroll and escorted by the Gloucestershire regiment and 100 City of London Imperial Volunteers.

"An official despatch from Pretorius, dated Feb. 27, says that important operations are developing in Gen. Gatacre's district. The intelligence department reports that forty Boers were killed during a reconnaissance on Feb. 25.

The War Office has issued an additional list of two officers killed and nineteen wounded at Paardeberg on Feb. 18, 20, 21, 23, and 24, Arundel, Cape Colony, on Feb. 22.

In the fighting on Feb. 20 and Feb. 21 Private Downings of the Canadian contingent was killed and Lieutenants Hilder, Kidder and Parker were slightly wounded.

SCENE AT CRONJE'S SURRENDER.

He Looked Like an Elderly Farmer—Ate Breakfast With Roberts's Staff.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. From The Sun's Correspondent With Gen. Roberts's Forces. PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27, via Modder River, Feb. 27, 4:30 P. M.—At 6 o'clock this morning the white flag was hoisted over the Boer laager and Gen. Cronje sent a message to the British headquarters offering to surrender.

Gen. Buller sent a reply to the message, and Gen. Cronje asked that his wife, who was at the Boer laager, his grandson and his private secretary be allowed to accompany him. Gen. Roberts granted all these requests and shortly afterward withdrew.

Gen. Cronje remained and breakfasted with the staff. Afterward one of the officers and him a cigar which he smoked in a quiet, preoccupied manner, saying very little. He wore a white, soft gray tail, with a cord of orange leather and a band of dark green. His overcoat was of duck cloth and he wore black trousers and dark brown boots. In his hand he carried a thick cane.

Gen. Cronje looks like an elderly, substantial farmer. He has broad shoulders, a wide brow, a weather-beaten, oval face and wears a short, grizzled beard. He is very quiet in his manner. The only thing he said was that there were some people in the laager who were not British.

The surrender came somewhat suddenly. The British 6-inch howitzers had greatly increased the wreckage in the Boer laager, while the Vickers and Maxim searched the river banks from noon yesterday until darkness fell.

The night was normally quiet, till a sharp gale from 2:30 A. M. from the north side of the Boer laager awoke the camp. The Boers had located the Canadians and Gordons, who were intruding within one or two hundred yards of the Boer trenches. There was lighted and the Canadians and Gordons mastered the Boer defence, and at daybreak Gen. Cronje surrendered.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A despatch to the Central News from Paardeberg, dated yesterday, says: "On Tuesday morning, under the General's directions, the Canadians were told off to rush the Boer position. The Gordons and Shropshires were ordered to support them. The Canadians reached a point within one hundred yards of the Boer rifle pits, despite a hail of bullets, and worked like demons, lighting and intruding. The Boer fire was terrific for a few minutes. Then the Canadians secured good cover and repulsed the Boers.

Another despatch from Paardeberg says: "In the pursuit of Gen. Cronje to this place some of the regiments marched twenty-seven miles in twenty-four hours. They got ahead of the Boers and the men lived on quarter rations.

LONDON, March 1.—The correspondent of the Morning Post, who is accompanying Gen. Roberts's army, says that the gallantry of the Canadians in attacking Commandant Cronje's forces is the universal theme of conversation in the camp. They sealed the fate of the Boer army. They were only restrained from carrying the laager at the point of bayonet by imperative orders to the contrary. The capture includes 5,000 small arms. The correspondent adds that the tremendous British shell fire had scarcely any appreciable effect.

Gen. Cronje's surrender says that when Gen. Roberts stepped forward to shake Commandant Cronje's hand after the surrender he said: "You have made a gallant defence, sir."

In subsequent conversation Commandant Cronje said it was possible for him to hold out against the position the British had gained, and he was obliged to recognize the inevitable. He added that he had had a very uncomfortable time, and his force had lost terribly. He showed no emotion, but accepted the situation with a calm attitude, even occasionally smiling grimly.

WHERE THE FUSILIERS FELL.

Severe Loss in Taking a Position That Was Exposed to a Heavy Boer Fire.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. From The Sun's Correspondent with Gen. Buller's Forces. COLONSO CAMP, Feb. 27.—At 1:35 P. M. on Friday night the hill above overlooking Pieter's Station was captured by the Infantry Fusiliers and four companies of the Composite Light Infantry and Fusiliers.

The attack commenced late in the afternoon. The intrenchments taken apparently commanded the hill, but when the British troops were in possession of them it was found that another intrenched position beyond commanded the hill. The British troops were ordered to advance half-way up the hill, bearing a stone for covers against the enemy's rifle fire.

At 7 o'clock a heavy Boer fire commenced. The British troops were ordered to advance, so fast that the senior officer ordered that they retire.

In this juncture Col. Stittell of the Gordon Fusiliers and Lieut. Battling of the Dublin Fusiliers were killed. The British troops returned with the Infantry Fusiliers. Five officers of the Dublin Fusiliers were wounded, and the remainder of the company were scattered. The British troops were ordered to advance, so fast that the senior officer ordered that they retire.

The stretcher-bearers did good work. They carried the wounded men to the hospital under the Boer fire. They were compelled to cross a temporary bridge that had been constructed by the Boers, at which time there was heavy sniping all day, and thence to the ambulance.

Col. Long, who commanded the battery of artillery that was captured by the Boers some time ago, and the signals officer, who was wounded in that engagement, will shortly leave the hospital and return to the front. His condition has materially improved.

The armistice that was agreed upon Sunday to permit the burial of the dead on Halfway Hill ended at 6 o'clock that evening, when heavy firing recommenced, lasting until 9 o'clock. No execution was done.

MIDNIGHT INCENDIARISM.

THREE LIVES LOST AND MANY RECOVERED IN UPPER EAST SIDE FIRMS.

Two Men Seen Running Out of the Buildings in Two Cases Just Before the Fire. All the Fires in a Branch-Fourteen Children Carried Out of One Tenement.

Fourteen fires at midnight and later last night on the Upper East Side tore merrily and brightly. In each case the fire began in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

Three children, Etta, George and Samuel Freedman were burned to death in the fire at 1631 Third avenue.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

At midnight last night Alderman George Burrows saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story house at 1828 Second avenue and turned in an alarm.

The fire broke out in the basement and ran up the shaft and in two cases two men were seen running out of the basement just before the fire.

CRONJE'S MESSAGE TO BULLER.

Expresses Sorrow at His Losses but Praises the Staff of the British.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Queen has called to Gen. Buller as follows: "I have heard with the deepest concern of the heavy losses sustained by my brave Irish soldiers. I desire to express my sympathy and admiration for the splendid fighting qualities they have shown throughout the trying operations."

Gen. Buller sent a reply to this despatch, thanking Her Majesty on behalf of the Irish Brigade for her gracious message of sympathy and encouragement.

ROBERTS'S REPLY TO THE QUEEN. Her Majesty's Congratulations Deeply Appreciated.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Feb. 28.—Shortly after the surrender of Commandant Cronje was announced the Queen telegraphed to Gen. Roberts, saying: "Accept for yourself and all your command my warmest congratulations for this splendid victory."

Gen. Roberts replied: "All my command are deeply grateful for Her Majesty's gracious message. The congratulations of your Queen is an honor that the soldiers will deeply prize."

GOOD TIME FOR MEDIATION. French Press Suggests That the Kaiser Should Start the Movement Now.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Feb. 28.—The newspapers here all comment on the surrender of Gen. Cronje and the probable effect. They say that the present would be a good time for mediation, and the Kaiser thinks the Emperor William ought to begin such a movement.

THE INDEPENDENT HAS OPENED A SUBSCRIPTION FOR A SWORD OF HONOR TO BE PRESENTED TO GEN. CRONJE.

ANOTHER OFFER TO SURRENDER. Boer Commander at Barkly East Ready to Give Up the Fight.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. CAPE TOWN, Feb. 27.—The Sun's correspondent learns that the Boer commander at Barkly East, Cape Colony, offered to surrender if the safety of the Colonial Dutch who joined the Boers was assured. The British commander replied that he would only accept unconditional surrender.

M. DE BLOCH'S ADVICE TO ENGLAND. Thinks She Would Do Well to Make Peace With the Boers Now.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. VIENNA, Feb. 28.—M. de Bloch, the military expert, says in an article published to-day, that the resistance of the Boers is not yet broken and that England would do well to make peace.

AFRICANER BOND CONGRESS POSTPONED. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 27.—The proposed congress of the Afrikaner Bond, which was postponed owing to the existence of martial law in several districts.

KENTUCKY'S POLITICAL SNAKE. \$100,000 Reward Bill for the Arrest of George's Assassin Passed by House.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 28.—The House of Representatives, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after a four hours' debate and on a partisan vote, passed the House resolution providing for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assassin of Senator Goebel. Amendments were voted for, providing for \$100,000, \$100,000 and \$25,000. The Republican leaders opposed the resolution because they believed the amount excessive.

The mourning drapery on the State buildings, placed here under resolution of the Assembly out of respect to Mr. Goebel, was torn from the buildings during the night. Soldiers were on guard during the night, and under order of Capt. Cochran, the drapery was removed.

R. J. Breckinridge, who secured the certificate as Attorney-General from the State Board of Election Commissioners, today presented his certificate before the Court of Appeals and asked that he be sworn in. Clifton R. Fisk, who holds the office, objected. The court will probably be forced to recognize Breckinridge.

The Democratic Senate to-day confirmed a long list of appointments of Beckham's Commissioners of Assize and other boards. The State funds are still tight.

KILLED DAUGHTER AND LOVER. Glenn Committed a Double Murder in a Rage and Then Cut His Throat.

BELLEVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 28.—James Glenn, a farmer of Littleburg, W. Va., near here, forbade his seventeen-year-old daughter Ellen, to keep company with Albert Marsh, aged 23. Last night the father on returning found his daughter in company with the young man. Angry words ensued, which resulted in the father shooting his daughter in the neck and head, killing her instantly. Marsh received the contents of the shot in the abdomen, from which he died one hour afterward. Glenn then cut his throat from ear to ear, dying in a few minutes.

All the First Railway in the World to adopt for all its cars the Patent Light is the New York Central. This line has Patent Light in its revenue and passenger cars, and in all other respects, to the comfort and safety of its passengers.

With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carefully prepared food, consumers grow more and more fastidious in their selections. Deerfoot Farm's sanitary and cleanline, etc.

LEADER OF THE GANG WHO HELD UP A UNION PACIFIC TRAIN SHOT BY DETECTIVES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—Leon Currie, one of the train robbers in the holdup on the Union Pacific train last June, when about \$30,000 was stolen, was shot and killed by officers of the Denver police force. Before he could get his revolver, however, two of the detectives fired and Currie fell dead.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.

The Currie gang is the most notorious in the whole western country. The members made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called "Hole-in-the-Rock" in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming. The robbery for which Currie was especially notorious took place on the Union Pacific train, carrying mail and express matter, which was held up near Cook Creek Station, Wyo., 25 miles west of Denver on the morning of July 1, 1898.