

HOLDING KARRE KOPJES

The British Maintain the Position Captured Thursday.

General Roberts Believes the Boers Are Retreating Northward From Brandfort—Additions to the Casualty List—Details of the Battle. A Long-Range Engagement Lasting From Noon Until 5 o'Clock. Slaughter on Both Sides in the Storming of a Commanding Hill. Anxiety at Kroonstad for Groenlar's and Lemmer's Commands.

LONDON, March 31.—The War Office has received a despatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Bloemfontein yesterday, in which he says that reports point to the enemy leaving Brandfort for the north. He also corrects the casualties in Thursday's engagement. He reports now that one officer and nine men were killed, 150 men were wounded, and three are missing.

A news despatch from Bloemfontein, dated yesterday, says: The Karre Kopjes are now garrisoned by the guards. The Boers, with one gun, made a strong fight for three hours and then retreated to Kees Spruit, eight miles south of Brandfort. General French on the right and Major M. H. F. Le Gallais with his mounted infantry on the left outflanked the Boers, while General Tucker's seventh division of infantry attacked the center.

"Rudyard Kipling accompanied Le Gallais' Brigade during the attack. A large force of Australians took part in the fighting. The firing all along the line was very heavy. The Boers were entrenched in a position of great steepness on the sides of kopjes rising like a fortress. The colonial troops displayed the greatest coolness in attacking the Boers and the New South Wales Lancers lost many horses."

A despatch from a correspondent with General Roberts' Army, dated at Bloemfontein, March 29, is as follows: There was a long-range, wide, and extended fight along the irregular hills between Karre Siding today. General Tucker took his troops to the ridge on Tuesday and on Wednesday camped near General French.

"Le Gallais' mounted infantry held the intervening position before the Boers. This place proved to be occupied by the Boers, particularly a rocky hill, which was held by a commando of 700 with one 7-pounder, which controlled the ridge. The mounted infantry drew a steady Mauer fire while the British 'pompons' were engaging the hill gun. Men fell on both sides while the Boers were firing from this hill, which was the key of the position."

"General Chermiele was engaged from noon till 5 o'clock. The Boers were situated on the hill and the main ridge. The General French attempted to outflank the Boers to the west and they were seen galloping to the north. The British occupied the ridge, from which they could see the Boers' position. The Boers were seen galloping to the north. The British occupied the ridge, from which they could see the Boers' position. The Boers were seen galloping to the north. The British occupied the ridge, from which they could see the Boers' position."

"The fighting showed that a minority of the Boers did not intend to fight, but having fled from the positions they had previously held for the purpose of drawing the British fire. Bennett Burleigh, the war correspondent, writes Rudyard Kipling under fire for the first time. A Boer pacifist, who has returned from north of Glen, says there is anxiety at Kroonstad as to the whereabouts of Groenlar's and Lemmer's commands, which are now in the southeast country. North of Glen the country is grassy and watery and the horses become more fit every day."

"A majority of the members of the Free State Volksraad refused to attend a conference which President Steyn called at Kroonstad to endorse a proposition for the continuance of the war. There was an impressive military funeral this morning of Colonel Gough, late of the Fourteenth Hussars. The body was brought here from the front on Tuesday morning. Lord Roberts' staff attended, and the military band played dirges. The residents, with bare heads, witnessed the funeral cortege passing through the streets."

Another despatch from Lord Roberts to the War Office, dated Bloemfontein, March 29, says: "I have been making a list of the Boers who are in the hands of the Boers and spirits of the garrison are good. They have made a searchlight, and their ammunition work has also been successful. They have also introduced paper currency, to which they are now adding gold notes. The food is lasting well."

GENERAL PAUVA SURRENDERS. The Insurgent Leader Submits to General Klobbe at Legaspe. MANILA, March 31.—2:50 p. m.—The insurgent general, Pauva, has surrendered to Brigadier General Klobbe at Legaspe.

ONE YEAR FOR MANSLAUGHTER. Young Weissenborn Sentenced for Killing a Fellow Soldier. PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Charles Weissenborn, seventeen years of age, who came to this city from Baltimore last October, pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter before Judge Audenried Thursday in causing the death of eleven-year-old Hugh Dugan, jr., in an alley near Twentieth and Wood Streets, on the night of February 2 last.

He was sentenced to one year in the county prison. Witnesses testified that Dugan was a cripple, while Weissenborn has one eye and is afflicted with St. Vitus' dance. The motive which inspired the crime was said to be the frequent reference by Dugan and other boys to Weissenborn's afflictions. Weissenborn in his defense said that on the night of the occurrence Dugan came to his employer's stable, taunted him about his afflictions, struck him in the face and stomach and then ran away. In the heat of anger, Weissenborn said, he followed Dugan, struck him a number of blows with his fist and then left him lying in the alley, but was not aware at the time that he had killed him. Weissenborn's parents and a number of other witnesses from Baltimore testified to the true character of the boy. His mother testified to the true character of the boy. His mother testified to the true character of the boy. His mother testified to the true character of the boy.

Baltimore, March 31.—Young Weissenborn, a piano tuner, residing at 823 West Lexington street, Baltimore, he had always been quiet and inoffensive while at home and his parents were grief-stricken when they learned that he had killed a boy. His mother visited him after he had been arrested. In a talk with his mother, Weissenborn declares that he had been angered beyond endurance by the small boys in the neighborhood, chief among them being Hugh Dugan, the victim of his fury. He told his mother that he had struck the boy several times, but when he left him did not know that he had killed him.

DICK COMBS GOES FREE

Released by a Republican Judge—Habeas Corpus Granted.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 31.—The Goebel detectives say today that the real assassin of Goebel is the man who assassinated Tom Baker, the Clay county feud leader. They say they know where this man is, and in a mountain county, surrounded by his clansmen, it is impossible to arrest him. Judge Cantrell will convene the Franklin county grand jury Monday and the real investigation of the assassination will begin.

The alleged offer of Judge James Andrew Scott to Henry E. Youtsey would indicate that the subject of the prosecution is to manufacture political capital and since his offer of part of the \$100,000 reward to Youtsey to tell what he knows has been published, these questions have been asked of the Goebel \$100,000 reward commission by Republicans.

"How much was Hon. James Andrew Scott, attorney for the Beckham conspirators, willing to pay Youtsey to make a confession that would hang Taylor and damn the Republican party?"

"Did confessor Golden get his share of the \$100,000 for making that remarkable confession about what he thought?"

"Why was Youtsey arrested after Mr. Justice Goebel had admitted to Mr. Witherston that he was satisfied he had no connection with the assassination? Was it done to persuade him to sell a confession?"

"Mr. Scott must have known, if Justice Goebel knew, that Youtsey had no criminal knowledge of the assassination. Why then should he be indicted for offering money for a confession that would hang Taylor?"

"Let us have the latest market quotations on Frankfort confessions."

DENIED BY MR. CLEVELAND. The Former President Repudiates an Attempted Political Boom. PRINCETON, N. J., March 31.—Former President Cleveland today denied in toto the interview appearing in the New York papers this morning. He stated that, for the most part, they were taken, word for word, from an address delivered by him before students at Lawrenceville, at their commencement of 1898.

The alleged interview was indicative of President's desires. It expressed views in favor of the Panama Canal, the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal; of self-government for Porto Rico and the Philippines; against expansion in the West; and against the candidacy of William J. Bryan. The accompanying editorial comment declared that an understanding between Mr. Cleveland and Richard Croker had been reached, and that the former President would be Tammany's avowed candidate in the fall campaign.

GOVERNOR TANNER BETTER. His Health Reported to Be Improved. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31.—Col. M. T. Tanner has received word from Palm Beach that Governor Tanner is improving rapidly and will return home before April 12.

Governor Tanner narrowly escaped injury yesterday in a runaway at Palm Beach. He was riding in a motor car when the animals became frightened and bolted. After the driver had failed to manage them, Governor Tanner took the reins and succeeded in stopping the animals after a run of about a mile.

THE WILL OF DAN RICE. Ten Thousand Acres Owned by the Old Circus Man. LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 31.—The will of "Dan" Rice was probated yesterday. The value of his estate is not known, but he left 10,000 acres of land in Tennessee and Texas. The Tennessee land is said to be rich in iron ore and coal. His personal and real estate is bequeathed to Mrs. Maria Brown and John M. Brown, with whom the old circus man spent his last days. The will also gets the benefit of his autobiography, which is in the hands of a publisher.

Rice's only daughter, Mrs. Catherine Warfield, of this city, is to receive \$1,000 per year during her life. Mr. Brown and Mrs. Brown are named as executors. The will was made last June in the presence of Judge C. Ewing Patterson and Lewis M. St. Clair.

BARRICADED IN A CELL. A Lynchburg Prisoner Threatens to Kill His Keepers. LYNCHBURG, Va., March 31.—A negro named Isaac Michael has barricaded himself in his cell in the city jail and defies his keepers. At noon yesterday he tore up the floor of his cell with a piece of wire pipe and placed the heavy beams across the door. He had armed himself with a number of sharp nails. Michael has secured under the door a quantity of food and water and declares that he will kill the first man who enters.

Not wishing to injure or maim him, the authorities are using gas to force him out of the cell who, it is feared, has lost his mind, still holds the fort. If he does not surrender today the fire department will be called on to suppress him with a heavy stream of water.

DEWEY TO VISIT EUROPE

The Admiral Likely to Go Abroad in a Few Weeks.

FOREIGN NAVY YARDS TO BE INSPECTED DURING THE TOUR—THE ITINERARY WILL PROBABLY INCLUDE LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, AND ST. PETERSBURG. TO COMBINE BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

It was stated at the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department today that Admiral Dewey will probably visit Europe in the coming summer. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Dewey, his secretary, Lieut. John W. Crawford, and his aide, Lieut. Harry H. Caldwell. While the plans of the Admiral have not been fully arranged, it is said that he will sail for Europe about the last of April.

The Admiral is due to arrive in Washington some time today from his tour of the South, and will have a conference with Secretary Long regarding the details of his trip to Europe. As President of the Naval Policy Board, Admiral Dewey, it is said, will combine business with pleasure while abroad. He will inspect the foreign yards, shops, and the modern vessels of all the leading countries. The Policy Board will hold a meeting in a few days, and agree upon the plans for the summer. The members will discuss the building of the battleships now under consideration, but it is probable that the designs for the ships will not be definitely decided upon until Admiral Dewey returns from abroad, as it is believed that his visit will result in his gaining information about the armaments and guns of the vessels of foreign powers which will be of great value to the United States.

In regard to the itinerary of the Admiral's trip abroad, it is said that he will visit London for a few weeks, and then go to the Paris Exposition. Later he will go to Berlin and possibly St. Petersburg. While abroad, the Admiral will meet Rear Admiral Watson, who has just been relieved of the command of the Asiatic Squadron and is to proceed home on the Baltimore, touching at all the principal ports in Europe. Rear Admiral Watson will leave Yokohama, Japan, where he has come for a rest, about May 1, arriving at the Paris Exposition some time in June.

The Admiral's visit will be timely as the Navy Department has under consideration the matter of sending a number of the largest battleships to European waters. Secretary Long some time ago received an invitation from the Mayor of Portsmouth, England, for vessels of this country to visit that port the coming summer.

The Secretary replied to the invitation, stating that the disposition of the ships of the Navy had not yet been decided upon, but, if possible, several vessels would be sent to Europe and stop a few days at Portsmouth. Rear Admiral Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, left Key West, Fla., yesterday with his flagship, the New York, and the Machias. He will arrive at Fort Monroe in a few days and the Kearsarge will be ordered to join the squadron and the admiral's flag will be hoisted on the ship. The squadron will visit Boston in July and the gentlemen will see the Kearsarge and one or two of the largest battleships will be sent abroad for a two or three month's cruise.

THE KEARSARGE'S TRIALS. Captain Folger's Telegram to the Secretary of the Navy. Capt. William M. Folger, commanding officer of the Kearsarge, has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the Navy regarding the trial of the double turrets of that vessel off the Virginia Capes:

"The double turret thoroughly tested and is an assured and reliable from a structural and standpoint. No interference between planes of guns or inconvenience from blast or smoke. The structure tested with simultaneous discharge of three guns is amply strong to withstand the united shock of the guns of either turret. The absence of suitable electric device for simultaneous firing of all the guns prevented the final test. Both pairs of 8-inch guns tested in simultaneous firing."

A TRIAL OF THE HOLLAND. Representatives Witness the Submarine Boat's Work. The Holland Torpedo Boat Company, through its representatives in this city, today took a party of Congressmen, Department officials and newspaper men down the river as far as Alexandria, to witness another test of the submarine boat. The yacht of the President, the Sylph, and the Josephine were put into requisition to convey the party to the river. The trial was undertaken and both vessels of the Navy yard dock at 10 o'clock for the scene. The party returned about noon.

The boat performed her evolutions in a most satisfactory way, and the gentlemen who composed the party were loud in their praise of her work. Considerable hope is based by the Holland people upon these excursions, that they will have the effect of inducing Congress to take aggressive action in the matter of the purchase of the patented rights of the boat.

Among those who went down the river to witness the trial this morning were the following members of the House Committee on Military Affairs: Hull, Stevens, Jett, Mendell, Marsh, and Esch.

THE WRECKED SPANISH SHIPS. Opinion of the Attorney General Relating to Their Recovery. The Attorney General has sent an opinion to Secretary Long regarding further work for the recovery of the Spanish vessels destroyed during the Spanish war on the coast of Cuba. He holds that as the Navy Department has no general authority to recover what they call the special appropriation has been exhausted the work must be abandoned.

The Attorney General further holds, however, that under Section 3753 of the Revised Statutes the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to take further steps in the matter if it is thought advisable. It is also held that an application from private parties to the wreck of the Alfonso XII should be referred to the Treasury Department.

NEW GENERAL MORAN DEAD. VIC BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 31.—The Rev. Monsignor Thomas R. Moran, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Trenton, and Rector of St. Paul's Church, Princeton, died at the rectory this forenoon, aged sixty-eight. Pneumonia was the cause.

The California Floated. PORTLAND, Me., March 31.—The steamship Californian, of the Allen Line, which struck on Ram Island ledge, February 25, was hauled off today by Boston wreckers. She will be towed to Boston for repairs.

IN BEHALF OF MR. ROSS

Senator Scott Urges the President to Reappoint Him.

Senator Scott of West Virginia called at the White House this morning to submit the name of Commissioner Ross for reappointment to the coming vacancy in the District Board. Senator Scott spoke of Mr. Ross' record, and urged that he had honestly discharged the duties of his office. Mr. McKinley listened attentively to Senator Scott, but did not give any intimation regarding his intentions in the matter. A delegation of prominent colored ministers has already been heard by the Board of Commissioners. It is said that there has been no active effort to secure the place for any other than the present incumbent, but it is said that several aspirants are working for the place.

The question of filling the vacancies on the Board of Commissioners is a subject that has not been before the public long enough to have been more than superficially considered and just what competition for the position of Messrs. Ross and Wright will develop cannot be foreseen. Judge Scott, of the Police Court, is said to be anxious to become a Commissioner and has the support of a number of prominent citizens. His name has not yet been submitted to the President.

Senator Foraker had a conference with the President this morning during which the Porto Rican bill was discussed. Senator Foraker assured the President that he would support the bill in both Senate and House. He believed that the bill would pass the House without amendment and with little or no debate.

BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS DEAD. A Prominent Financier and Railroad Man in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Benjamin B. Comegys, President of the Philadelphia National Bank and a member of the Board of City Trusts, died yesterday of pneumonia after a two-days' illness. He was in his eighty-first year.

Mr. Comegys was born in Dover, Del., in 1818. His father was President of the Farmers' Bank of that place. When seventeen years of age he came to Philadelphia and found work in the house of Ogden, Dunbar & Co. After this he was employed by the house of Rockhill & Co., and at that time one of the oldest and best known of the Market Street dry goods houses. Here his real business education was acquired. For about six years he was the confidential bookkeeper of the firm and traveled extensively in the West collecting for the house. He then became Cashier of the National Bank as an assistant to the general bookkeeper and general clerk a week later his principal duties, and the charges which he received as Cashier of the National Bank were \$100,000 per annum. In 1851, when Mr. Comegys was elected Cashier of the bank, a position he held for more than three years. This gave him advantages which he has never lost. He was elected to the position of Cashier, which became vacant in 1851, when Mr. Comegys was elected Cashier of the bank. This position he held until 1851, when he was elected Cashier of the bank. This position he held until 1851, when he was elected Cashier of the bank.

Mr. Comegys was a member of the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia. He took a deep interest in the affairs of the city and often addressed the students of that institution. He was also a director of the Philadelphia National Bank. He was a member of the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia. He took a deep interest in the affairs of the city and often addressed the students of that institution. He was also a director of the Philadelphia National Bank.

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CHARLES H. GIBSON DEAD

The Former Maryland Senator Expires This Morning.

Heart Failure, Resulting From Physical Weakness, the Cause of His Demise—Served in Both Houses of Congress and Held Many Positions of Trust in His Native State.

Former Senator Charles Hoffer Gibson of Essex, Md., died this morning at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his brother, Lieut. S. H. Gibson, United States Navy, 2229 Connecticut Avenue. Mr. Gibson had been in delicate health for some time. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure, superinduced by a condition of general debility. Although the condition of Mr. Gibson's health was known to be poor, the news of his death came as a great shock to his many friends in Washington, where he had resided for a number of years. He was admired by a large circle for his splendid qualities of mind and heart, and there were many expressions of regret this morning when the tidings of his demise were spread through official circles.

Mr. Gibson was born in Queen Anne county, Md., fifty-seven years ago, and was the son of the late William J. Gibson, who was a prominent citizen of that county. The education of former Senator Gibson was commenced at the Centerville, Md., Academy, and he was afterward sent to the Archer School, in Hartford county, and from there to Washington College, Chestertown, where his course of study was completed. He studied law under Col. Samuel Hallett, of Essex, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He began the practice of his profession in Essex, and advanced rapidly to the front ranks.

Mr. Gibson was appointed by President Johnson as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern Shore District of Maryland, but his nomination was rejected by the Senate by a majority of one vote. He was appointed Commissioner of the Land Office in 1857, and in 1859 was elected to the position of Attorney for Talbot county, to which position he was elected for four years in 1871, and again in 1875, holding the office for three consecutive terms and declining a re-nomination for the fourth term. Mr. Gibson was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses as a member of the House and was re-elected to the House in 1887. He was elected to the Senate in 1891, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ephraim K. Wilson. He took his seat in the Senate on December 7, 1891, and was elected to fill the unexpired term January 21, 1892. His term as Senator expired March 3, 1897.

Mr. Gibson is survived by a widow, two brothers and two sisters. His brothers are Lieut. S. H. Gibson, United States Army, and W. H. Gibson, of Centerville, Md. His sisters, both of whom reside in this city, are Mrs. J. R. Foggy and Miss M. L. Gibson. Mr. Gibson was a Mason and since his retirement from political life, had been identified with a number of industrial enterprises. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed. It is probable, however, that services will be held next Tuesday and interment made at Centerville, Md.

HIDDEN WEALTH SECURED. An Italian Bandit Thought to Have Returned for His Booty. NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Giuseppe Esposito, a bandit, eighteen years ago captured the Rev. Mr. John J. English, catechist in Italy and held him for ransom, cutting off his ears and sending them to his relatives as an inducement to hasten the ransom money. Esposito left Italy and fled to New Orleans to escape punishment. Chief of Police Hennessy located him, had him kidnaped and put on a Cromwell liner for New York. Esposito, by previous arrangement, was transferred to the English catechist in Italy and held him for ransom, cutting off his ears and sending them to his relatives as an inducement to hasten the ransom money. Esposito left Italy and fled to New Orleans to escape punishment. Chief of Police Hennessy located him, had him kidnaped and put on a Cromwell liner for New York. 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