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KWANG SU REPLIES TO THE POWERS

Objects to Certain Demands in Joint Note.

Opposes Permanent Legation Guards and Reduction of Forts.

LI HUNG CHANG and Prince CHING Will Withhold the Answer Pending Further Conference.

ANCHORING WAR JUNKS IN THE CHANNEL.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27.—Many Chinese war junks laden with stone have been anchored off Wusung, presumably to block the channel in case of an emergency.

PEKING, Dec. 27.—Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese Commissioners, have heard from the Emperor, Kwang Su. Prince Ching called on Li Hung Chang for consultation, remaining more than an hour. The court objects strenuously to reducing the forts and also to allowing permanent legation guards, which, it seems to believe, could be made sufficiently large at any time it was desired to menace the court itself.

After the conference it was decided to hold further communication with the court before seeing the Ministers.

BRITISH SOLDIERS MURDERED.

Found Dead Outside the "Temple of Heaven" in Peking.

PEKING, Dec. 27.—The British have increased their garrison at Yangtsung by a hundred men, with horses and three guns. A flying column of 1000 cavalry will enter the country between Tientsin and Yangtsung in obedience to Field Marshal von Waldersee's orders to be on the alert, in view of the French report of an engagement with 200 Chinese troops. Colonel Tullock's regiment will remain to destroy the town recently held. This action is taken owing to the fact that it has been discovered that a number of Boxers unquestionably made that their headquarters.

The British authorities say they do not expect serious trouble from the Boxers, mainly because they lack arms. Fortunately, the Chinese Government feared to trust them with arms, lest a rebellion against the dynasty be undertaken. Otherwise the danger might have been serious.

British soldiers have been found dead outside the "Temple of Heaven" with bullets in their heads. The murders are believed to have been committed by Chinese.

A detachment of the Sixth United States Cavalry, Ninth Infantry and Fifth Artillery will leave tomorrow to investigate the reported burning of native Christians by Boxers, as reported by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, the Presbyterian missionary. The expedition will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Wint of the Sixth Cavalry.

TIENTSIN, Dec. 27.—A force of 1500 British troops, with two guns and a Maxim, has gone to Yangtsung to attack the Boxers in the vicinity and protect the railroad. The Germans and Japanese are clearing the river of pirates from Taku to Tientsin.

PILLAGERS TO BE PUNISHED.

French Government Orders an Inquiry Into Its Soldiers' Actions.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Marcel Sembat, Radical Socialist, representing one of the districts of the Seine, called attention to the reports of cruelties on the part of the European troops in China. He said the French soldiers were no freer from reproach than the Germans and Russians. They had committed similar atrocities. He also protested against pillage, which, he asserted, had been carried on systematically, and he accused the missionaries of participating therein.

The Minister of Marine, M. de Lanesan, replied that the Government had ordered an inquiry, and would severely punish all the guilty parties, but as a consolation he was able to say that the French soldiers had been much less barbarous than those of other nations. The Government, the Minister continued, had ordered all the articles sent by General Frey to be returned to China and restored to the Chinese Government. M. de Lanesan concluded with the expression of hope that the reprehensible acts committed would not be renewed.

GOVERNMENT WILL CONTROL.

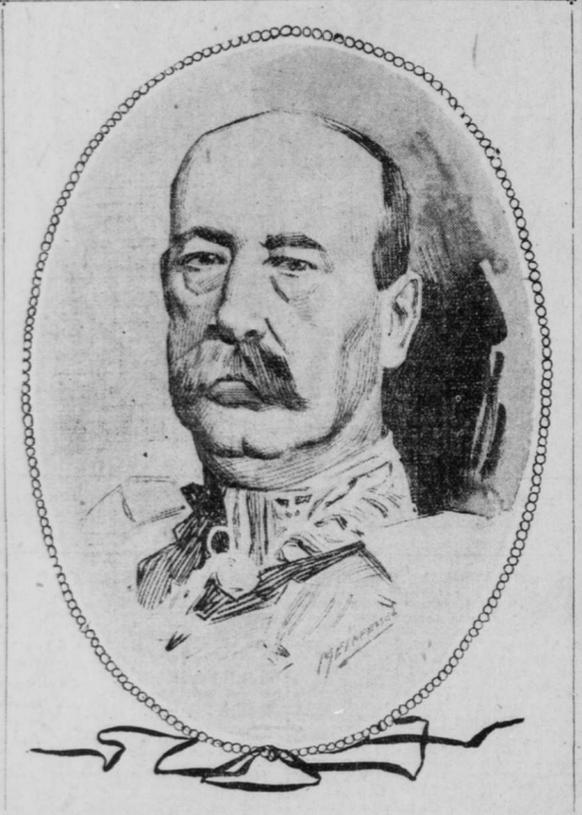
Transfer of Manchurian Railways About to Be Made.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—The Novoye Vremya's Vladivostok correspondent adheres to the story that the Russian Government is about to take over the Manchurian railroads. He says Commander Keller has left Vladivostok to formally deliver the roads to the Government's representatives. The correspondent also says the Chinese caused losses amounting to only 4,000,000 rubles.

The arrival of large or small bodies of soldiers from China is announced almost daily from southern ports.

INVADERS ATTACK AT MANY POINTS IN CAPE COLONY

Ninth Lancers Lose Eight Men in an Attempt to Effect the Rescue of British Prisoners From Boers



COLONEL SIR FRANCIS W. GRENFELL, WHOSE FORCE HAS THIS FAR FAILED TO RESCUE BRITISH PRISONERS IN THE HANDS OF KRUITZINGER'S BOER COMMANDO.

LONDON, Dec. 28, a. m.—The latest dispatches from South Africa show that Lord Kitchener has succeeded in holding the Boers in check. But he has not yet been successful in expelling them from Cape Colony, while different commands continue to display astonishing activity over an immensely wide field.

Colonel Grenfell continues in touch with Kruitzing's commando of 700 men, who are carrying off the British prisoners. Kruitzing has abandoned his Maxims and carts. An attempt of the Ninth Lancers to turn Kruitzing's flank at Pleintertvlei on December 24 resulted in eight casualties among the Lancers, including Lord Frederick Blackwood, who was wounded.

Lord Kitchener reports an astonishing number of attacks by Boers upon British detachments and garrisons, each of which, according to his official dispatches, was repulsed. All Northern Cape Colony appears to be aflame.

It is questionable whether Lord Kitchener's proclamation will have much effect until Dewet has been captured. The Boers are likely to regard it as a sign of weakness and to have a wholesome dread of vengeance if they surrender. The proclamation is approved by the party at home that favors conciliatory terms to the Boers as a step in the right direction. Queen Victoria, it is said, has approved the proposal to institute a new order of knighthood to reward officers who have served in South Africa. The order will probably be called the Star of Africa.

A dispatch from Vryburg, dated December 20, says that Boers in considerable numbers were making a movement westward. They had 150 wagons. The dispatches suggest that they were trekking to Damaraland, although the Boers themselves denied any such intention.

The Evening Standard to-day says it understands that the squadron of yeomanry which, as announced in a dispatch from Cape Town yesterday, was entrapped and captured by the Boers, whom they were following from Breiustown, was released after the men had been relieved of their horses and other equipment. Ten of the yeomanry, the paper adds, were wounded.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 27.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the districts of Beaufort West and Carnarvon.

BOERS ACTIVE ON CHRISTMAS

Every British Garrison Along Lines of Communication Attacked.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, Dec. 27.—The Boers celebrated Christmas in Standerton and Ingogo by more or less determined attacks upon every British garrison along the lines of communication. These, however, were in all cases successfully repulsed. At Utrecht the Boer commandant sent in a demand for whisky, cigars and Christmas luxuries, falling which he threatened to attack the town. His demand was ignored, and the Boers attacked Utrecht in force on Christmas morning. They were repulsed with loss, the British casualties being slight.

KITCHENER REPORTS RAIDS.

Tells of Numerous Attacks Which British Repulse.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Kitchener:

"PRETORIA, Dec. 26.—Knox, with Barber, Plicher and White, is engaged with Dewet's force, holding a position in the neighborhood of Loukop. Dewet hopes to break through and go south again.

"The Boers' eastern column in Cape Colony is apparently headed by our troops about Reiport Spruit. The Boers' western column is reported to have gone north in two portions, one toward Prieska and the other through Streydenburg. They are being followed up."

The following dispatch from General Kitchener was received from Pretoria under to-day (Thursday) date:

"Yesterday 200 Boers attacked a small police post near Boksdorp. The police gallantly drove them off before reinforcements from Johannesburg arrived. The Boers damaged the mining machinery in the neighborhood. The Boers attacked Utrecht at 2 o'clock this morning and were driven off. The Boers held up a train three miles west of Pan and were driven off. The eastern force of Boers in Cape Colony was headed yesterday and driven in the direction of Venterstad. The western force is still being driven north through Streydenburg."

NETHERLANDS BACKS DOWN.

Senate Disclaims Responsibility for Letter to Kruger.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 27.—On the reassembling of the Senate to-day Senator Renegs disclaimed, in behalf of the House, all responsibility for the letter of the president of the Senate to Mr. Kruger December 7. In so doing the Senator pointed out that the Senate merely authorized the President to express sympathy with Mr. Kruger.

In the letter alluded to the president of the Senate of the Netherlands expressed approval of the "noble purpose" of Mr. Kruger in "attempting to put a stop to the unjust war forced upon him in such a barbarous manner" and expressed the hope that "it will result in the independence of the republics being assured forever."

Returning Troops Welcomed.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 27.—Thousands of citizens stood in the chilly blasts two hours to-day awaiting the arrival of soldiers from South Africa. The welcome at the railroad station was most enthusiastic. An immense procession was formed to Holy Trinity Church, where Archbishop Machray conducted services. Luncheon followed at the drill hall, during which the Mayor, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, Chief Justice Killam, and others delivered addresses. To-night a grand ball and concert will be held.

Mors Rumors of Surrender.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Dec. 26.—There are renewed but unconfirmed rumors here that General Dewet, President Steyn and General Hasbroek have had a conference and decided to offer to surrender, providing the colonial rebels are not punished and the leaders, including themselves, are not deported.

MRS. CARRIE HUNTOON PRONOUNCED INSANE

Woman Who Conspired to Murder Divorced Husband Will Be Sent to an Asylum.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Carrie Sinclair Huntoon, the former society belle who was arrested last night on a charge of conspiracy to kill her divorced husband, Walter C. Huntoon, was to-day pronounced insane. She will be taken to an asylum.

PAT CROWE MASQUERADING AS A WOMAN

Omaha Suspect Is Nearly Captured at Chicago.

Dodges a Detective Who Traces Him to His Quarters.

Fugitive Passes as a Young Widow and Finds a Hiding Place Among Friends

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Disguised as a woman, Pat Crowe, the notorious criminal, who is being sought by the police all over the United States on the charge that he was the kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy at Omaha, has been seen in Chicago within the last few days and may still be hiding here, according to statements made to-night by Detective Sergeant James Storen of the Chicago police, who has arrested Crowe a number of times in the past.

With a view to discovering the fugitive's hiding place, a search warrant of several houses in Sixty-third street, near Stewart avenue, has been made by Storen, acting on information that Crowe had been recognized on that street on Christmas day. In pursuing his quest the sergeant stumbled upon evidence which he says convinced him that Crowe had been in Chicago recently, and that in the guise of a woman, clothed in a black robe and heavily veiled, the suspect went abroad with impunity in the streets of Englewood, the suburb where he once was a resident and is well known to many people.

Storen claims to have traced Crowe to a room where he was masquerading as a young widow in mourning, but that Crowe received warning from his friends that the police were on his trail and escaped before a capture could be effected.

"I found ample evidence in the room that its occupant was none other than Crowe," said Sergeant Storen to-night. "Whether he is now in Chicago I cannot say. In Englewood, however, he has influential friends, who in all probability have found him a hiding place."

BOSTON SLEUTHS HAVE CLEW.

Believe Crowe Is on an Atlantic Liner En Route to England.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The Boston police have evidence to indicate that "Pat Crowe" and the other man who is wanted on a charge of kidnaping young Cudahy for Liverpool and a cable containing that information has been sent to the Scotland Yard detectives, who will be on the Liverpool docks when the steamer arrives.

Just before the Michigan sailed last Saturday two men, who acted so suspiciously as to attract attention and who answered to the descriptions of Crowe and the supposed kidnaper, boarded the steamer with a large amount of baggage. The steamer sailed in a short time, but before word of the presence of the strangers had been sent to police headquarters.

OMAHA, Dec. 27.—All hope of capturing Pat Crowe in this vicinity has been abandoned and the police and special detectives on the case have now settled down to a systematic search for evidence from the clues in their possession. These clues are few, but may lead to important discoveries. The officers are going over the entire ground covered by the bandits on Tuesday and Wednesday nights of last week in the hope that they will find at least two articles of evidence—the gasoline stove, on which the outlaws boiled their coffee in the Government cottage and the buggy used by them at various stages of the case.

"Up to date we have followed all clues which promised a solution of the mystery," said Chief Donahue to-night, "and have found that they led to nothing and we are now ready to go over the ground again, this time giving attention to more minute details of the matter."

Logically St. Joseph, the police think, is the last city in the Middle West that Pat Crowe would visit at such a time as this. So far as the police know Crowe has no relatives in or near St. Joseph, but it is well known that he has friends there.

One development in the case is the fact that the man who rented the cottage on Grover street gave the name of J. D. Connor. Crowe has a brother-in-law named J. F. Connor and these working on the matter are more inclined to believe, in view of this fact, that Crowe rented the house.

DES MOINES, Dec. 27.—Detective Shaughnessy of Omaha arrived in the city this morning looking for traces of Pat Crowe, who occupied the residence at 1523 East Lyon street here for some time. Crowe is said to have been intimate with Charles Price, who was shot dead while trying to rob a store in Quincy, Ill., a year ago. The detective believes that Mrs. Price, widow of the dead robber, will locate Crowe. He does not credit the report that Crowe is in jail at Laramie, for he was seen in Omaha only a few days before the abduction.

Other Telegraphers May Strike.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 27.—An evening paper says: Events of to-day indicate that a strike of telegraph operators on the Northern Pacific is more than possible. The company is sending men West to prepare for an emergency.

COUNT RUDOLPH CHARGES UNDER OATH THAT THE COUNTESS EILA FESTETICS DE TOLNA IS A FLIRT

Austrian Nobleman Assails the Honor of His American Wife—Makes Claim That He Alone Was Sinned Against and Demands That Her Prayer for Divorce Be Denied



EILA, COUNTESS FESTETICS, WHOSE SENSATIONAL SUIT FOR DIVORCE FROM THE COUNT HAS CALLED FORTH A DEPOSITION IN WHICH HE SAYS THE COUNTESS WAS A FLIRT, AND THAT HER DOWRY OF 5,000,000 FRANCS IS STILL DUE.

RUDOLPH, COUNT FESTETICS DE TOLNA, in truculent mood, and in defense of his own has assailed the honor of his wife, Eila, Countess Festetics de Tolna. So-called Countess Festetics, the story of all the wrongs, all the cruelties she had suffered at the hands of her titled husband was unfolded before them while she proceeded to prosecute her case in the divorce court. Now, society expects to await the court's decision, for Count Festetics, in a deposition signed by him under oath, charges that it was his wife's unseemly conduct with a British naval officer that led to the parting of their ways.

Count Festetics in his deposition draws, to say the least, an interesting picture of one Remington of Her Majesty's ship Immortalite, revived from a "fainting spell" by a smash on the skull with a whiskey bottle, leaping from a downy couch propped, he avers, by Countess Festetics, with coverlets from her own bed, then over the side of the Tolna into the gig and away from the wrath of the outraged Austrian nobleman—the deposition. This "big flirtation" is described in detail; others are casually referred to. And again Count Festetics makes defense of his "cruelty" in keeping his wife aboard the Tolna by charging her parents with willful breach of contract. One million francs was to have been his from the Haggin coffers in return for the value of his heart and hand, he alleges. He took the offer in good faith. He married Miss Haggin at New York City many years ago. He is still without that million francs, and because poverty kept him afloat, because it awakened him from his dream of villas and impelled him to turn a deaf ear to his wife's importunities and pleadings for a merry life ashore, he sees no reason why it should furnish her a ground for divorce. And his fervent declarations are due to his lavish expenditures upon his wife and her lavish expenditures upon herself. Her action for divorce, he concludes, is based upon the froth of discontent, born without cause or reason. Her separation from him was her own fault, he charges. Hence he asks that a decree of divorce be denied her; that even though apart she will henceforth be known, as in the past, as his wife.

The Count's Accusations.

The Count's story, as told in his deposition, is as follows:

During our stay at Singapore the plaintiff objected to staying any longer on the yacht Tolna, after a quarrel that we had about a big flirtation that my wife had with a man named Remington of the English man-of-war Immortalite. My wife would give no reason for her objection to staying any longer on the yacht Tolna except that she was tired of living on board of a yacht.

At Singapore she asked me to dispose of the yacht and live on land at any big city that she liked. This was after our trouble with Remington on board of the Tolna, and particularly when he stayed over night on the Tolna at the special request of my wife, although I objected and told Remington that I would have him taken to his ship in one of the Tolna's boats. He said he preferred to sleep on board the Tolna, and upon the further urging of my wife and her objection to Remington leaving, I at last yielded and allowed him to sleep on board, my wife making up his bed in the main saloon. She took a blanket off her own bed to use, and seeing this I took the blanket from her, but she got it again and put it on Remington's bed. The next morning about 6 o'clock I heard my wife in the saloon calling to the boy: "Boy! Boy! Bring quick some cognac! Mr. Remington is fainting!"

I immediately went out and saw my wife nursing Remington, and I told my wife: "Will you please go in your room. It is my business to nurse him." Then my wife said: "No, I am not going to my room. I am going to nurse him." In the meantime the boy had brought the cognac. My wife took it and, pushing me away, went toward Remington to give him the cognac. I pushed her aside, and then I took a whiskey bottle standing on the table and breaking this on Remington's head he immediately recovered from his faintness and went. I stayed below, but my wife ran after him, and I heard that he jumped quickly in the gig which was in readiness to take him away. When my wife came down below I told her that I had quite enough of this sort of flirtation, having already seen her engaged in similar flirtations at Samoa and Yokohama, and that I had had enough of this sort of thing, and I told her: "You would better pack up and go back to your people." She said all right, and taking her hat went to the telegraph office, and upon my talking with Sir Alexander Sweetnam and my counsel, Mr. von Brandt, Remington apologized and promised never to see my wife any more. I asked my wife not to make any further scandal and continue to stay with me on board the Tolna, and that I would pardon her. She said she would have stayed if her father had not sent her money in reply to her telegram, but now that her father had sent her money, she would go.

Marriage Settlement That Falls.

In reply to my wife's request to live on land, I said: "If your people give me the amount that they promised, as you know, before our marriage—that is a million francs—then I can give up the yachting and live where you like on shore." My reason for keeping up my yachting life so long, besides my love for the sea, was that I was always waiting for the payment of the money which the parents of my wife promised me before my marriage with their daughter. They promised that I should have it at the time of the marriage, but it was never given me, although they continued to promise that I should have it later. I only had money enough myself to own the yacht, and could not afford to keep an establishment on land, too, especially as my wife was rather lavish in her expenditures. If I had the means it would have been a pleasure to me to have had a house on land and to keep the Tolna as a racing yacht.

I cannot state the exact money furnished by me to the plaintiff for her maintenance and support from the time of our marriage until May, 1900, but the amount was about 150,000 guildens, some \$80,000. If I had been alone I should have lived on my income, as I did before my marriage, but the amount just specified I drew from my capital at various times to cover the demands of my wife for money.

Between April 20, 1898, and the commencement of this action, May 17, 1900, I gave the plaintiff no money; first, because she had received a large credit from her father; second, because she did not ask me for any, and third, because she was living with her parents, who were supposed to be wealthy. Until we arrived at Japan on May 20, 1897, my wife did not receive altogether from any source more than \$25, as she herself expressly told me. I had for two years, that is from 1892 to 1895,

I never remained away from the Tolna over night, leaving the plaintiff on the yacht. This apartment was beautifully fitted up with my own furniture and fittings. Besides I had there my own horses and carriages. This whole establishment was sold out in 1895, and I could no longer pay the rent.

I never remained away from the Tolna over night, leaving the plaintiff on the yacht. This apartment was beautifully fitted up with my own furniture and fittings. Besides I had there my own horses and carriages. This whole establishment was sold out in 1895, and I could no longer pay the rent.

From the first two letters written by my wife after our parting at Singapore I fully expected her to return to me. After the third letter, which I received at Port Said, I suspected that there was something the matter. Less than a fortnight after leaving Port Said I arrived at Trieste and I was astounded to read in the newspapers that my wife was seeking a divorce, which I did not believe to be the case and publicly denied.

From the story of his parting with his wife and his public denial that she had sued him for divorce Count Festetics drifts into a warm defense of his yacht and concludes with a dramatic description of the loss of the little vessel. He shows some elation over the fact that he cheated the savages of the Malabar coast out of the enjoyment of his vessel after their refusal to aid him in getting her aloft after she struck a reef. His defense of the vessel as for the purpose of proving that Countess Festetics and her relatives had none and could have no objection to the Tolna, her fittings or her seaworthiness. His description of the loss of the vessel has the object of proving that even though had Countess Festetics been aboard her life would not have been endangered and to establish his contention that it was not lack of strength of the vessel's beams but lack of skill on the part of mariners that took the Tolna to her doom. He says:

The yacht was well constructed by Captain Turner of San Francisco at Benloia, and I know that she was stanch, for I saw every piece of wood that went into her. She was luxuriously furnished, commodious and a fine sailer. My wife's family all saw the yacht before we set sail on her, and they never objected to her as a place of abode for my wife. Though we always slept ashore when the opportunity afforded, it was not because the Tolna was not safe and comfortable. Often we stayed at night on the vessel when we were visiting the South Sea Islands, for they were too wild and dangerous to admit of our remaining on shore over night with safety.

On the island of Minico, on the Malabar coast, the Tolna was lost on February 11, 1899, about 1 o'clock in the morning. Owing to the