

## GRING UP THEIR ARMS

LORD ROBERTS REPORTS JOHANNESBURG QUIET, WITH PEOPLE SURRENDERING WEAPONS

## FIGHTING NEAR KROONSTAD

COL. SPRIGGS' IMPERIAL YEOMANRY ATTACKED, BUT THE LOSSES NOT KNOWN

## ONE OF THE BOTHAS TAKEN

One Hundred Prisoners and Some Ammunition Captured in the Fighting Round Johannesburg—Latest From the Front.

LONDON, June 4.—Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2:

"Johannesburg is quiet. The people are surrendering arms and ponies. Only three Boer guns were left in the forts. The Queenslanders captured, May 3, a Crusier, with eleven wagons of stores and ammunition.

"Commandant Botha, of Zoutpansburg, his field cornet and 100 prisoners were taken in the fighting around Johannesburg, some belonging to the foreign contingents and the Irish brigade.

"According to the interruption of the telegraph lines I only have a few scraps of report from Col. Sprigg that his battalion of Imperial Yeomanry was attacked between Kroonstad and Lindley, May 25. Casualties to follow.

"The shops in Johannesburg are being reopened, and there seems to be a general feeling of relief at the peaceful occupation of the town. The proclamation announcing the annexation of the Orange Free State was made known at Bloemfontein, May 26, by Gen. Pretorius (military governor). The troops under the Kelly-Kenny formed a square, the royal standard was hoisted, the troops saluted, a royal salute was fired, and the queen was cheered.

"The name 'Orange River Colony' was well received.

"Received a report yesterday that four prisoners had escaped from Pretoria."

## NOTHING FROM PRETORIA.

News of All Kinds Filtering Through From Lourenço Marques.

LONDON, June 4, a. m.—There is no direct news from Pretoria of late date than Thursday evening. Gen. French's cavalry was then at Irene, eight miles south of Pretoria, and he has heard there. Lord Roberts was conducting secondary operations elsewhere and the situation at Johannesburg, dated at Orange Grove, June 2, shows four miles northeast of Johannesburg, showing that at 9:30 p. m. he was twenty-five miles from Pretoria.

The correspondents with Lord Roberts have not got through a line about the operations after the occupation of Johannesburg. Official messages continue to come through, but press telegrams are held up, probably to avoid their giving a hint as to what may be the pending operations. From the other side, there are reports from Lourenço Marques a mass of statements, some contradictory, others obviously improbable, but all purporting to be facts.

"Passengers arriving at Lourenço Marques Saturday, direct from Pretoria, say that the capital was preparing to surrender when they left Thursday. The forts were dismantled, and the garrison, under Komati Port, searched all the fugitives, among them deserting foreigners who were striving to reach neutral soil.

"Immense bodies of provisions are between Pretoria and Middleburg. Fifteen trains are sent daily to Middleburg with supplies for Lydenburg.

"In a state of indescribable confusion and chaos. The population are dismayed, and the British are expected hourly."

Some foreign attaches have arrived at Lourenço Marques to communicate with their governments for orders. They consider that organized war, on the Transvaal side, is at an end.

Flying among the Boers are reports that the British have been beaten at Lindley with heavy loss; that the main attack on Elandsfontein failed, and Lord Roberts was forced to retire to Kilipriver; that the railway has been cut behind him, and that a provision train has been captured.

Without crediting any of the Boer bulletins, everything from the field of war, Lord Roberts points to a great effort last week to paralyze his advance by a bold stroke from the eastward, at the railway north of Bloemfontein. Unless four Boer columns were in a movement to the westward, the objective, there was a commando in front of the British, near Ficksburg; another faced Gen. Rundle, near Senekal; a third occupied the railway, and a fourth moved toward Kroonstad. These operations, assuming them to have been independent, all appear to have failed.

A revival of the Boers' fighting power east of Lord Roberts' advance, although fruitless, is a symptom that the Boers are not yet crushed. In Gen. Rundle's attack on the entrenched Boers, seven miles east of Senekal, May 21, the British did not see a Boer all day, so completely were they screened. The British infantry did not get within 1,000 yards of their riflemen. The 152 losses were by Lord Roberts were suffered by the Grenadiers and Scots guards, while advancing over a level from which the grass had been burned. The soldiers, clad in khaki, were a conspicuous target against the black burned ground.

Gen. Rundle withdrew his whole force at sundown to Senekal, having succeeded in drawing the Boers from Lindley, allowing the threatened force to get away safely. The Boers sent to the British for medical help, saying that Commandant de Villiers was seriously wounded. Gen. Rundle sent a doctor, with a bottle of champagne and his compliments, as well as a message that he would release all the Boer prisoners at Senekal.

The Lourenço Marques correspondent of the Times, telegraphing June 2, says:

"An Austrian who has seen seven months' active service in the Transvaal declared that a large proportion of the burghers are deserting to their homes. The arrangement under which the British prisoners at Pretoria have been placed under an armed guard under British officers, pending the formal occupation of the town, is ascribed to the good sense of Gen. Botha and the Transvaal state secretary, both of whom won the profound respect of all."

In the advance of the Grenadiers, Col. Lloyd led in the face of a deadly fire. He was hit, but struggled on, only to

be disabled by another bullet. Lieut. Murray, falling, cried, "Forward, Grenadiers." The blinding smoke of the yeldt hampered the operations.

Lieut. Lord Seymour, on going back to direct the activity, was wounded. The order to retire was given and screened by a wall of smoke. The Boer fire was kept up till dusk.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, from Newcastle, dated Saturday, the Boers exhibit no signs of leaving Laing's Nek.

Newspapers commenting here generally make the statement that the Boers are retreating. They rather expect news of the British occupation today. An odd consequence of the impending extinction of the Transvaal is that its collieries are at an extraordinary premium. Cape Town, pounds bringing 50 shillings.

## RETIRE TO MOUNTAINS.

Whitford White Thinks the Boers Will Take That Course.

CHICAGO, June 3.—"I have no communications with the Transvaal and cannot make a statement as to what the Boers propose to do now. They have planned first to defend Pretoria and then retire to the mountains, or else to give up the capital and take directly to the mountains. It appears as if they are adopting the latter course."

So declared Montagu White, Transvaal agent at London, who came to Chicago in advance of the Boer envoys. When asked if the Boers would continue the war to the extent of waging a guerrilla conflict, Mr. White replied:

"What else can they do? They can go to the mountains, and there they will not leave them shorn of independence. Even if the situation is impossible in a military sense, politics dominates it, and the mountain warfare is the only alternative. They can keep up some sort of resistance there for a year."

Commenting on the terms the Boers are ready to make with England, Mr. White said: "Independence is a sine qua non. I believe they will give up the Transvaal monopoly, give the franchise and liberal education and language also. We would disarm also, to a certain extent, but we will not stand the suzerainty."

## MAY EXPECT REBELLION.

Dr. Reitz Thinks 50,000 Men Will Be Needed for Garrison.

BERLIN, June 3.—Dr. Reitz, of Transvaal state secretary, says in the Colonial State Gazette that England will require a permanent garrison of 50,000 in the Transvaal, and that "rebellion" may be expected for centuries.

He believes many Boers will trek to German South Africa.

## PALO TU FU REFUGEES.

Reported That an English Missionary Has Been Murdered.

TIEN TSIN, June 3.—Two men and six ladies, French and Belgian refugees from Palo Tu Fu, were arrested here. Nine are still missing. A force of mounted infantry has gone in search of the missing and to Liao Ching for the relief of the party there. It is reported from Pekin that Mr. Stevenson, of the Church of England Mission at Yem Ching, has been murdered, and that Mr. Norman, of the same mission, is missing.

## GEN. GOMEZ IN HAVANA

CONJECTURE AS TO WHAT HIS VISIT IS FOR.

HAVANA, June 3.—Gen. Maximo Gomez is expected to arrive here early to-morrow. He is expected to be accompanied by a large number of his staff, and to be made to receive him with honors. Representatives of the Nationalist and Republican parties will go in different tugs, each having a commando of various arms. He will also send delegations to join in the welcome. The motives that have induced him to return are the subjects of much speculation. Many believe that Gen. Gomez, disappointed at the attitude taken toward him by the people of Santo Domingo, has come back to Cuba to engage in an active campaign for the future presidency of the Cuban republic.

It is said that the president of the republic, in a letter to Gen. Gomez, has urged all his influence to bear towards the election to the mayoralty of Havana of Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, partly for personal and partly for political considerations. It is also said that the necessary impression upon the members of the National party, and if the result of his intervention is the defeat of Senor Estrada, the latter will resign.

It is now more generally recognized than it was.

Already his friends have issued a statement saying that early in the morning he will attempt to make any democratic, Republican and Nationalist parties with a view of bringing about an enormous constitutional convention in this city, August 1.

It is reported that Gomez, who is at Santo Domingo, said he was returning to Havana to bring about the complete and absolute independence of Cuba and that he had such a convention in view. It is reported that Gomez desires it possible, to be the first president of free Cuba, but he feels there may be strong opposition to him, because of his birth, in which event his choice for the presidency would be Carlos Cespedes, or Alejandro Rodriguez. Gomez would prefer Cespedes.

The leaders of the various parties reply that the principles of the organization differ too radically to make any combination such as Gomez proposes practical. An intimate friend of Gomez says that if the parties refuse to combine he will establish a Gule Libre party of his own, and endeavor to obtain a plebiscite of the entire island, expecting in that way to force the political leaders to adopt his proposal, if only in the hope of future office.

It is rumored that for such a purpose Gomez has been promised funds by a number of wealthy men, including a United States senator, who is said to have offered \$100,000 on certain conditions, to which Gomez will undoubtedly agree.

The secret examination yesterday of Maj. Rathbone, former director of posts, developed nothing which was not already known. The examination will be continued tomorrow.

## MADE SPURIOUS MONEY.

A Dying Man Gives His Attendant a Counterfeiting Outfit.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo., June 3.—H. H. Massey, who is on his deathbed, suffering from cancer of the face, has turned over to his attendant a complete silver counterfeiting outfit and several half dollars of his own manufacture. He says he has been making spurious coin for fourteen years, passing most of it away from home. Several pieces of his work are in circulation here, but he states he has passed here only an amount sufficient to meet his necessary expenses while helpless. His work is of good quality, and readily passed as good money.

## Decorated His Instructors.

BERLIN, June 3.—At the examination of Crown Prince Frederick William, as a military officer, he decorated his military instructors.

## RECORD OF CONGRESS

REVIEW OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE DURING THE SESSION JUST CLOSING.

## LAWS FOR NEW TERRITORIES

A GREAT DEAL OF TIME SPENT LEGISLATING FOR PORTO RICO AND HAWAII

## CUBA AND PHILIPPINES, TOO

The Financial Act Pointed to as the Great Accomplishment of a Session Costing the United States \$700,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The record of the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress is now practically closed, and it is possible to survey the work it has accomplished during the last six months. It has been a busy congress, the busiest, according to veteran officials, in many years. In some respects the work has been less exciting than that of the preceding congress, which covered the dramatic period when war was declared against Spain, and also the period of reconstruction and treaty making with Spain following the successful close of the war. But in work actually accomplished and started toward accomplishment the record of the present session stands well.

Our territorial possessions have received much attention, and while there has been no definite action as to the Philippines or Cuba a form of government and a means of raising revenue have been provided for Porto Rico, and a comprehensive territorial form of government has been given to Hawaii. The financial act has made changes in the laws relating to parity of metals, the bonded indebtedness, national banks and the security of the treasury by a gold reserve.

The Nicaraguan canal bill has passed the house and is on the calendar of the senate, ready for attention when congress reconvenes. The anti-trust bill is similarly advanced, the anti-trust constitutional amendment has a defeat recorded against it.

## PERSONAL PHASES.

The Pacific cable measure has passed the senate and is awaiting final action in the house. The exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from a seat in the house because of his polygamous status, the refusal of the senate to admit Mr. Quay on the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania, and the sensational charges, investigating and developments in the senate in the case of Mr. Clark, of Montana, have added some exciting personal phases to the session.

Investigations have been profligate, including the inquiry into the Coeur d'Alene mining riots in Idaho; the various inquiries on polygamy growing out of the Roberts case, and, more recently, the senate investigation of the postal and other irregularities in Cuba.

The total of appropriations cannot yet be stated with exactness, as five bills are pending, but it is approximately \$700,000,000 for the session.

The senate in executive session has been occupied to a considerable extent with important treaties. Of these the treaties with Great Britain and Germany, closing the triplicate government in Samoa and forwarding to the United States the island of Tutuila, with its valuable harbor, the Pago Pago, have been ratified, while the commercial reciprocity treaties with France and the British West Indian islands, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the interoceanic canal, go over without action.

## FINANCIAL ACT.

Of the legislation actually accomplished and now on the statute books, the financial act is regarded as the chief achievement of the year. As it became a law by the president's signature on March 14, it makes specific the declaration of the gold standard, provides a treasury reserve of \$100,000,000, establishes a division of issue and redemption of the treasury, provides for the redemption and release of interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and makes new regulations as to national banks, their circulation, establishment in small communities and the like. The act also contains a specific declaration that its provisions 'are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetalism.'

## PORTO RICO LAWS.

Porto Rico legislation has been the most fruitful theme of controversy in and out of congress during the session, and discussion first turned on the revenue bill, levying a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley rates on Porto Rico goods. The majority of the ways and means committee urged the constitutionality and necessity of this course, while the minority, reinforced by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, a member of the majority, maintained that the legislation of the United States extended to Porto Rico, and that congress was inaugurating a new and dangerous precedent by giving the island any other law than that of the rest of the country. The bill ultimately passed.

The contest in the senate was animated but less acute, the senate changing the entire scope of the measure by adding a complete form of civil government. In this form, raised revenue and established an island government, the measure became a law. Subsequently it was amended so as to limit corporate franchises, and an act was passed appropriating the use of Porto Rico at the \$2,000,000 collected from island sources since its acquisition.

Another piece of work was the act 'to provide a government for the territory of Porto Rico, and a comprehensive territorial form of government has been given to Hawaii. The financial act has made changes in the laws relating to parity of metals, the bonded indebtedness, national banks and the security of the treasury by a gold reserve.

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The Nicaraguan canal bill has passed the house and is on the calendar of the senate, ready for attention when congress reconvenes. The anti-trust bill is similarly advanced, the anti-trust constitutional amendment has a defeat recorded against it.

Investigations have been profligate, including the inquiry into the Coeur d'Alene mining riots in Idaho; the various inquiries on polygamy growing out of the Roberts case, and, more recently, the senate investigation of the postal and other irregularities in Cuba.

The total of appropriations cannot yet be stated with exactness, as five bills are pending, but it is approximately \$700,000,000 for the session.

The senate in executive session has been occupied to a considerable extent with important treaties. Of these the treaties with Great Britain and Germany, closing the triplicate government in Samoa and forwarding to the United States the island of Tutuila, with its valuable harbor, the Pago Pago, have been ratified, while the commercial reciprocity treaties with France and the British West Indian islands, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the interoceanic canal, go over without action.

Of the legislation actually accomplished and now on the statute books, the financial act is regarded as the chief achievement of the year. As it became a law by the president's signature on March 14, it makes specific the declaration of the gold standard, provides a treasury reserve of \$100,000,000, establishes a division of issue and redemption of the treasury, provides for the redemption and release of interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and makes new regulations as to national banks, their circulation, establishment in small communities and the like. The act also contains a specific declaration that its provisions 'are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetalism.'

Porto Rico legislation has been the