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ROOSEVELT STILL IN THE RUNNING.

But It Is for Presidential Instead of Vice Presidential Nomination.

HE IS NOW AN OPPORTUNIST.

Many Leading Republicans No Longer Support McKinley and the New Yorker Is the Available Man.

The Republic Bureau,
146 Times Building.

New York, March 30.—Although the renomination of President McKinley by the Republican National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, is considered a foregone conclusion, it is just possible that this programme will be upset. There is a dark horse in the presidential race in the person of Governor Roosevelt of New York, and stranger things have happened than that he should eventually receive the Republican nomination.

Mr. Roosevelt, to be sure, pledged himself at the recent banquet of the Ohio Society in this city to deliver the vote of the Empire State to Mr. McKinley, but this pledge was made with the idea that the President would be unopposed at Philadelphia.

Republicans of national reputation have become alarmed over the recent change in public sentiment in the rank and file of the Republican party, and the question now is seriously asked if it would not be wise to sidetrack McKinley and go before the country with a younger man, and one who is not committed to the policies associated with the McKinley administration. The long-drawn-out Philippine war situation, with its train of military and administrative errors, the Puerto Rican tariff fiasco, which threatens to alienate thousands of Republican votes, the Idaho bull-pen scandal and the too intimate relations of the McKinley and Salisbury governments induce the belief in high places that McKinley is losing strength and that he will not do. A new man is demanded by those Republican leaders who do not wear the Hanna collar, and, intuitively, these gentlemen have turned to Roosevelt.

It is a fact that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is in almost daily correspondence with the Governor of New York, but not with a view of inducing him to accept the vice presidential nomination, as has been stated in some newspapers. Lodge and Roosevelt are close and intimate friends and the Massachusetts Senator knows that Roosevelt will not accept second place on the ticket with McKinley or with any other man. The natural inference, therefore, is that Lodge is keeping Roosevelt posted on the political movement in Washington and that he is canvassing the possibility of successfully placing his friend before the Philadelphia convention as a candidate for the presidency.

Just how much strength the Roosevelt movement has it is impossible to say at this time, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the Governor of New York is assuming prominence as a possible candidate for the presidency. Senator Lodge is the helmsman of the Roosevelt movement, and it is understood that he has adopted an opportunist policy. That is to say, Roosevelt's pledge to McKinley stands for the time being, and the Governor is not to figure actively as a candidate. Should it appear, however, that McKinley's growing weakness is calculated to endanger Republican success in November, Senator Lodge will sound the tocsin and Roosevelt's boom will be formally launched.

Meanwhile, all talk of Governor Roosevelt in connection with the vice presidency is mere rubbish. Mr. Roosevelt would prefer a second term as Governor of the Empire State, and only the presidency will tempt him to give up this ambition.

BLISS FOR SECOND PLACE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 30.—Senator Kean says New Jersey will not present a candidate for the vice presidency at the Republican Convention, but will support Cornelius Bliss of New York.

Delegates to the convention are now being selected in New Jersey and the State Convention for the selection of delegates at large will be held on April 18. It is generally conceded that New Jersey's "big four" will consist of Senators Sewell and Kean and Messrs. Parker, Gummere and Franklin Murphy.

Concerning the vice presidency, Senator Kean says that the subject is being freely discussed among the Republican leaders in Congress, and the general impression seems to be that, notwithstanding Mr. Bliss's dislike to public life in Washington, he will not decline the honor if it is formally tendered him.

"Did you ever know a man to decline the vice presidency?" asked Senator Kean, with a knowing smile. "I have heard the subject discussed recently, and although it is well understood that Mr. Bliss is not what you would call a full-fledged organization man, he is a good, honorable representative of the Republican party, and is better known and admired throughout the country than any of the other gentlemen who have been suggested for the second highest office within the gift of the American people. I believe that Senator Platt would prefer some New York man who is closer allied to the regular organization than Mr. Bliss, but when it becomes apparent that public sentiment and party exigencies are turning to Mr. Bliss, you will find Senator Platt willing to yield his personal desires for the benefit of his party every time."

ARAB WARRIORS BEATEN.

French Official Account of Battle of Insalah.

Paris, March 30.—An official account has been issued of the victory of the French troops over the Arab Army at Inrahr, which assembled with the object of attacking the French expedition which recently occupied the Oasis of Insalah, southwest of Algeria.

The French learned of the scheme, and decided to storm the enemy's position, which was successfully carried March 19, by a column led by Lieutenant Colonel Eu.

The town was first bombarded and then stormed, the Arab warriors making their last stand in the mosques. They left 600 men killed and 100 wounded on the field. In addition, 450 prisoners were taken.

The French losses were nine native soldiers killed, thirty-eight wounded and two officers wounded.

FULL REGIMENT COMING.

Jefferson Barracks Post to Be Strengthened.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 30.—A squadron of the Fifth United States Cavalry, eleven officers, 351 men and 311 horses, which has arrived at Newport News from Puerto Rico, en route to Jefferson Barracks, will go via the Chesapeake and Ohio and immediately take station there. The order is in line with the promise given by Secretary Root recently that this post would be strengthened as soon as practicable. Assurance was given Secretary Hitchcock and Governor Francis when the latter was in Washington, that in the near future a full regiment, with headquarters and band, would be ordered to this post.

TO BRING TURKEY TO HER SENSES.

Russia's Great Military Preparations at Sebastopol Thus Explained.

DEMANDS IN THE FAR EAST.

They Are Modified So Far as Relates to Masampo, but a New Move Against Japan Is Made.

London, March 31.—The Sebastopol correspondent of the Daily Graphic says:

"War alarms fill the naval headquarters here. The whole Euxine squadron is fully equipped for instant service.

"Troops with full war kits are daily arriving from the interior.

"The garrison will soon be a powerful army corps.

"There is much excitement among the staffs of both services, and all the talk is of bringing Turkey to her senses by forcible measures."

The Times has the following from Seoul, capital of Korea:

"M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister, recently demanded from Korea the cession of a coaling station to a Russian steamship company at Atkinson Point, commanding Masampo Harbor and, to prevent a counter-claim by Japan of the neighboring area, he demanded that Korea should not alienate any portion of Kojedo Island to any other Power.

"Yesterday, at an imperial audience, for reasons not given but surmised, M. Pavloff modified his original demand, asking instead of Atkinson Point another site within the treaty limits of Masampo. This demand is unobjectionable. At the same time, however, he insisted on the nonalienation of Kojedo. His action indicates that Russia claims the reversion of this island, which is of higher strategical value, as commanding the Korean Straits, and it is bound to provoke Japanese opposition."

DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

Britain Urged to Repel Russia's Advances.

London, March 30.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. Brodrick, replying in the House of Commons, today, to a question on the subject, confirmed the reports that disturbances had occurred in the neighborhood of Tien-Tsin, saying that they apparently were caused by the secret societies. He added that the foreign representatives had called on China to remedy the matters, the Governor of the Province in which the disturbances had occurred had been recalled and a new Governor had been appointed. The Undersecretary also said that two British warships had gone to Taku to protect British lives and property.

Joseph Walton, Liberal, called also attention to the Chinese situation. He complained that Great Britain had failed to uphold British commercial and political interests and demanded a more vigorous and definite policy if it was proposed to meet Russia's energetic progress.

Mr. Broderick denied the Government had been backward in pushing concessions in China. He said it should be borne in mind that Great Britain could not force concessions. As to the suggestion of cooperation on the part of the Powers in securing wide administrative reforms in China, Mr. Brodrick pointed out that this would mean an assumption of the Government of China.

JAPAN READY FOR WAR.

Said to Be Better Prepared at Present Than Russia.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 30.—The reported Russian demands upon the Government of Korea are causing much interest at the State Department and in the Diplomatic Corps. It is well understood in St. Petersburg that the attempt to annex or lease any part of Korea or to make the Korean Government an appendage of the Russian Empire would be treated as a cause of war by Japan.

The Japanese are ready and eager to fight if it becomes necessary to maintain the independence of Korea. They are superior on the ocean to the Russian fleet in the East and at least the equal of the Russians if the entire naval force of Russia in the West were brought into the waters of the Pacific. The Japanese Army, moreover, is in splendid fighting trim and 20,000 soldiers could be landed in Korea within a fortnight. The transport service of the Japanese Army is well organized and the leading steamship lines have vessels constructed with special regard to their employment by the Government for the transport of troops.

The Russian Government has been concentrating troops around Port Arthur and some reports have put the number there as high as 80,000. Russia could, in the course of time, bring more troops into the field than Japan, but the purpose of Japan would be accomplished if Korea could be defended long enough to bring to the attention of the Powers the grave menace to the interests of Great Britain and Germany which would be involved in the absorption of Korea into the Russian Empire.

LEFT WOUNDED BEHIND.

British Deserted Them to Die at Spion Kop.

New York, March 30.—John V. Fraser, chairman of the American Committee to Aid Red Cross Work in South Africa, has received a letter from Howard C. Hillegas, a member of the committee now in South Africa, dated at Pretoria, February 7, in which he describes the work accomplished by the Red Cross there.

He urges that money raised in aid of the Red Cross Society work be cabled to Durban, where all things needed are procurable, thus saving much time. The letter says:

"I may say that the Boers have thus far suffered but slightly in the war. The British are allowing their wounded to remain in the field. Evidently their Red Cross and medical service has broken down completely, and the Boer Red Cross has been caring for hundreds of them.

"The work in connection with the purchase of supplies will be great, but after the sights and scenes on the Spion Kop battlefield, where hundreds of English wounded were allowed to die unattended, I am willing to do anything to assist in allaying human suffering. The Boers lost about forty killed and 100 injured at that battle, and the British losses must undoubtedly have been heavy. Ten days after the battle more than 700 bodies were counted lying on the battlefield unburied. The Boers buried them.

"I have had many kind expressions from the people on account of the committee's work, and both President Kruger and President Steyn have asked me to express their thanks for the assistance."

LITTLE JOHNNIE BULL: "O-O-O-O-O! I BELIEVE THERE'S A BIG BLACK BEAR IN THESE WOODS!"

TRUSTS FAVORED IN PUERTO RICO.

Speaker Henderson's Statement to the Contrary Refuted by a Standard Oil Incident.

PEOPLE IN GREAT DISTRESS.

Death Rate So Large That General Davis Has Closed the Old Cemeteries—Grass Seeds Roasted for Coffee.

BY JAMES CREELMAN.
SPECIAL BY CABLE.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 30.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—The best answer to the argument of Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives that the Republican policy of putting a tariff on Puerto Rican products is a blind slap at the trusts is contained in a circular issued by the agents of the Standard Oil Trust here to-day. This circular announces an immediate advance of 2 cents per gallon in the price of refined oil.

The Standard Oil Company got the President to remove the tariff on crude oil entering Puerto Rico, but to retain the tariff on refined oil.

The Standard Oil Trust has a refinery here, and, having arranged matters to its own satisfaction with the McKinley administration, it had immediately proceeded to put up the price of its product.

Senator Foraker's amendment establishing the property qualification for voting in Puerto Rico will instantly disfranchise half of the men who voted at the last election.

The Military Government allowed all adults able to read, all adults who had paid $1 in taxes during the year, to vote at the municipal elections. This arrangement resulted in a total vote of 50,753. About one-half voted as taxpayers. The other half voted by complying with the educational qualifications.

The Republican plan in Congress will shut out half the voters of the whole island.

A cry of distress sounds from every part of the country. This morning a committee of workmen from Vega Baja went to the palace and presented to Governor General Davis a petition signed by hundreds of workingmen, saying that they are in danger of starvation. Honest men cannot steal and don't want to beg. There is no work. Women and children are dying. The petitioners declare that as men living under the American flag they expect the American Government to hear their appeal. They do not want to depend on charity; they want work.

The committee asked in the name of the joint labor unions for free trade under which agriculture, commerce and industry would revive. General Davis said he could give no work except on public roads. He expressed deep sympathy for the unhappy people.

At Morovis the starving people are roasting grass seeds as a substitute for coffee. Hundreds of Puerto Ricans are leaving the island for Cuba, Venezuela and Santo Domingo.

The death rate of the island is so great that General Davis has proposed an order closing all the old cemeteries immediately, as they are a menace to public health. New cemeteries will be opened everywhere. The McKinley policy has thus established one new business in Puerto Rico.

HERE'S A SOLOMON.

Governor Nash of Ohio on Kentucky Controversy.

Columbus, O., March 30.—Governor Nash to-day refused to honor a requisition by Governor Taylor of Kentucky. Governor Nash says that he will not honor a requisition from either Beckham or Taylor, but if each issues a requisition for the same man on like grounds he will sign the necessary papers.

FIVE MORE WARRANTS.

They Charge Complicity in Goebel Assassination.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Frankfort, Ky., March 30.—Five additional warrants are said to have been sworn out to-day against men accused of complicity in the assassination, but the names were not made public. It is said the warrants are to be immediately served.

No action has been taken toward the arrest of Governor Taylor, despite persistent reports to the contrary. It is the desire of the Commonwealth to await further proof before taking so serious a step, or to await action by the Grand Jury.

Mr. Taylor will go to Louisville on Monday, to be present when the Court of Appeals takes up his case, and it is reliably stated that he does not intend to return to Frankfort. He has made all preparations to abandon the capital for good, his family having been removed to Louisville and his household effects shipped. Unless made a prisoner, his future home will be in Louisville.

"Tallow Dick" Combs was not brought here to-day, as expected. Instead, he has obtained his release from the Beattyville jail on a writ of habeas corpus. The local authorities refused to give Combs up for removal from the county, and Combs followed this by habeas corpus proceedings. The hearing will be held before the County Judge on Monday. Combs was arrested on a capias from Clark County for an old offense, as it was feared the warrant charging conspiracy would be refused service by the Lee County officers, who are Republicans. It is expected that an attempt will now be made to serve this warrant.

The attorneys of Henry Youtsey have decided not to ask an examining trial, and he will remain in jail until action has been taken by the Grand Jury.

Captain John Davis was released on $5,000 bail this afternoon, his bondsmen being Postmaster Baker of Loudeville, L. J. Crawford of Newport and former Commissioner of Agriculture Lucas Moore of Lebanon.

VICTORIA TO MRS. JOUBERT.

Queen's Sympathy Conveyed to Dead General's Widow.

London, March 30.—Queen Victoria has cabled to Lord Roberts asking him to convey to Mrs. Joubert, widow of General Joubert, her sympathy at the loss of her husband, and to tell her that the British people always regarded the dead General as a gallant soldier and honorable foeman.

KRUGER SAYS HE WILL BOMBARD BLOEMFONTEIN.

London, March 31.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, March 29, says:

"President Kruger's latest proclamation warns the women and children to leave Bloemfontein within five days, as he intends to bombard and destroy the city and to shoot the burghers whom he captures there."

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri, fair Saturday; fair Sunday; warmer; northerly winds becoming variable.

For Illinois, fair Saturday and Sunday; probably warmer Saturday; fresh northerly winds Saturday.

For Arkansas, fair Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer; northerly winds.

PART I.

PART II.

WOULD DEMAND MAGOON'S OPINIONS.

Richardson's Resolution May Develop an Interesting Phase of McKinley's Vacillation.

ADMINISTRATION CONFOUNDED.

Constitution Switched One Way and Then the Other to Match the President's Chameleon Puerto Rican Policy.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 30.—The article printed this morning showing the surprising steps taken by the administration to obtain legal support for its several Puerto Rican policies caused consternation in official circles and has supplied Democrats and those Republicans who were advocating free trade with Puerto Rico with excellent material for use in the discussion in Congress.

Desirous of obtaining the original opinion of Charles E. Magoon, Solicitor for the Division of Insular Affairs, in which he held that the Constitution extended over Puerto Rico, Representative Richardson of Tennessee introduced this resolution in the House to-day:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and is hereby directed to furnish the House of Representatives with an opinion or opinions given the department by Charles E. Magoon, law officer of the Division of Insular Affairs, as to whether the Constitution was extended ex proprio vigore to the Island of Puerto Rico when the peace convention between the United States and Spain was ratified, and in furnishing such opinion or opinions, if any were given, will also furnish such arruments or reasons as were assigned by said Magoon in support thereof."

Mr. Richardson's resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Magoon's first opinion was a little further advanced than that rendered by the Insular Commission, which reported that the Constitution extended over the Island, but held that Congress must enact legislation under its provisions for the government of the Island. It is not certain that Mr. Magoon's opinion was in writing, and this may prevent the Secretary of War from furnishing it to Congress.

Mr. Magoon, it is asserted, advised that the President issue a proclamation advising that the Constitution had been extended over the island by the treaty of peace, and include in the proclamation the laws made under the Constitution, which should apply to the Island.

The opinions of Mr. Magoon and the Insular Commission were first approved by the administration, but later he was called upon for and made an entirely different report, drawn to suit the modified policy of the administration.

YOUNG CHURCHILL WROTH.

His Paper Doesn't Support His Tolerant Views.

London, March 30.—Mr. Winston Churchill, in a long dispatch from Durban, expresses regret that the Morning Post does not support his views regarding the treatment of rebels. He says that he desires to give a full explanation of his views hereafter, but will not again allude to the subject in the columns of the Morning Post. He proceeds, however, to say that Sir Redvers Buller and most of the officers of distinction share his views, and then adds:

"It is strange that officers in the field should hold more tolerant views than prevail at home. However, it is not, perhaps, the first time that victorious gladiators have been surprised to see thumbs turned down in the imperial box."

He protests against the "spirit of vengeance, which can only delay the attainment of peace," adding:

"Beware of driving men to desperation. Even a cornered rat is dangerous. We desire speedy peace. The last thing we want is that the war should enter the guerrilla phase. Those who demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth should ask themselves whether such barren spoils are worth five years of bloody partisan warfare."

MACRUM SUES IN NATAL.

Charges British Postmaster With Violation of Contract.

London, March 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Ladysmith, dated March 30, says:

"Much interest is felt in the civil case of former United States Consul Macrum against the Postmaster at Pietermaritzburg for an alleged breach of contract in handing over his private letters to the military authorities to open. Judgment is expected to-morrow."

ADVANCING BOERS ARE DRIVEN BACK.

English Sustain Hundred Casualties in the Action.

FREE STATE FIGHT.

Battle Takes Place North of Bloemfontein.

BIG BRITISH FORCE.

Roberts Will Advance With About 70,000 Men.

BY MILTON V. SNYDER.
SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Saturday, March 31.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Kruger has apparently made up his mind not to wait until the British are ready to advance before resuming hostilities. He sent a force of Boers to Karee Siding, fourteen miles south of Brandfort and only twenty-one miles from Bloemfontein. They intrenched themselves there on three kopjes, but Lord Roberts dispatched an overwhelming force against them, which drove them back to Brandfort. The British loss was one killed and 10 wounded.

Indications are not wanting that President Kruger intends to make some attempt to support his threat to retake Bloemfontein.

In Natal, as well as in the Free State, clashes of outposts, which are always frequent before a serious action, are beginning. Reports from Boer headquarters state that the British troops are massing at Elandslaagte and that Colonel Bethune with his mounted infantry have been busy in the neighborhood of Helpmakaar.

Further to the east, the Boers are showing signs of acting on the offensive. In order to check this disposition, General Buller has had to strengthen his outposts.

Skirmishing continues at Wepener. The situation there suggests that a game of bluff is being played by the British with the idea of keeping the Boer force stationary on the right bank of the river. Whether they have succeeded in doing this is doubtful. Bodies of Boers are reported to be near Taungs to the north and near Barkly West to the southeast.

The most important item of news concerning this portion of the seat of war having a bearing on the relief of Mafeking is the intelligence that on Monday 2,000 mounted men, with three batteries, passed through Barkly West, apparently prepared for a long march, and that another 1,000 men were expected to follow them.

The relief of the town from the south is only possible by mounted men, as the Boers have destroyed the railroad north of Warrenton, thus preventing it being used to transport an infantry force.

It is now anticipated that when Lord Roberts advances he will have about 70,000 men. This huge army will be made up of the Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth divisions, with another made up of the Guards and the Highland Brigade, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Cavalry brigades, one or two brigades of mounted infantry and a Yeomanry brigade.

The Daily Mail has received cablegrams from Morid, Lisbon and Berlin stating that the Portuguese Government has allowed the importation of a considerable amount of war material by the way of Beira into the Chartered Company's territory. That act of Portugal is regarded here as a sign that she realizes that England is going to win in South Africa and make a clean sweep of the Boer Republics. The Portuguese have always had good reason hitherto to fear the future resentment of the Transvaal with its great military strength and this explains many things.

It is also stated that the old secret alliance between Great Britain and Portugal which involved joint responsibility for offensive and defensive operations still holds good. Portugal is undoubtedly hurrying troops to Mozambique, which would be the most vulnerable part of Portuguese territory in case of a Boer trek or armed invasion.

THE BATTLE DESCRIBED.

Bloemfontein, March 30.—The attack upon the Boers holding the kopjes near the Karee Siding Station, a few miles south of Brandfort, was made by Tucker's Seventh Division with the cooperation of French's cavalry. The attacking troops included a large force of Australians.

Colonel Knight, with 400 New South Wales Mounted Infantry, including Le Gallais's brigade, attacked the right flank. A long chain of kopjes was held by the Boers and there was severe firing along the line of attack. The approach was very steep, like a fortress, and the troops were unable to make headway until the infantry made an attack upon the front. The cavalry went round the right flank of the Boers and used their Vickers-Maxim freely.

An army hospital was established in a cottage under the shelter of a large kopje. The Boers shells came right over the kopjes and landed near the hospital, which it was found necessary to evacuate.

The Boers slowly retreated upon Brandfort, taking their dead and wounded with them. Meanwhile the cavalry, including the Austrian horse and the Sydney Lancers under Captain Cox, brigaded with Porter's brigade, The Carbineers, Scots Greys and the Inniskillings received a severe shell fire. The Boers had evidently marked the range, as, when the troops advanced, the enemy's fire was less accurate.

The Colonials displayed great coolness under fire. Many horses were killed in the cavalry's flank attack.

The Boers fled and all our troops pushed forward and now hold an excellent position upon the large kopjes recently held by the Boers.

The farmers are in the laager fighting, leaving the women and the children upon the farms, which they are confident the English will not touch. Many of these farmers would surrender their arms but for the fear that the Johannesburg police would attack their farms in revenge for their doing so.

The Boers are known to hold Brandfort in some strength—probably 2,000.

Reinforcements are afraid to move direct to their support, and are content with holding their position, which is threatened by the cavalry advance.

The whole action was rather insignificant. Many regiments received their baptism of fire and showed splendid coolness. We have now secured a fine natural position facing the home plain before Brandfort.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling was present during the fight.

Roberts Reports the Battle.

London, March 30.—The War Office has issued the following from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of War:

"Bloemfontein, March 30, 2.25 p. m.—Owing to the activity of the enemy on our immediate front and their hostile action toward burghers who surrendered, I found it necessary to drive them from some kopjes they had occupied near the Karee Siding Station, a few miles south of Brandfort. The operation was successfully carried out by the Seventh Division, assisted by the First and Third Cavalry brigades, under French, and LeGallais's regiment of mounted infantry. The enemy retreated to Brandfort and our troops now hold the kopjes.

"Our casualties were: Killed, Captain Going, Scottish Borderers; wounded, Captains Seier, Laard, Peebles, Cargoven and Edwards; Lieutenants Coelson and French, and about 100 rank and file."

BRITISH TROOPS RETIRED.

Pretoria, Thursday, March 29.—A dispatch from Fourteen Streams, north of Warrenton, Cape Colony, says the Boers, on March 28, opened a bombardment on the British camp there, and that the British replied feebly and evacuated the place during the night.

ROBERTS'S GREAT TASK.

London, March 31, 4:15 a. m.—The head of the army of Lord Roberts is now about twenty-one miles north of Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of hills won from the Boers after a stiff fight, in which the British lost eight officers and 100 men. The Boers had been using these kopjes as a base for marauding bands that have been beating up the country going to Bloemfontein for supplies, driving off cattle and forcing recalcitrant Free Staters into their ranks again.

The enemy must have been in considerable force, as Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry against them.

Lord Roberts's progress to Pretoria probably will consist of a series of such forward movements, in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the army advancing rapidly with wheel transport, the main army coming up as the railway is repaired.

Lord Roberts is stripping the forces in the minor spheres of operations of their wagons and transport animals in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason why he recalled Lord Methuen from Vaal River West to Kimberley. Lord Roberts had to have Methuen's transport.

The reason why a fast chase was not made after Commandant Olivier is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the cavalry transport.

General French lost 2,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and the pursuit of General Cronje. Lord Roberts lost 2,000 transport cattle at Waterval Drift, and it is estimated that he has lost 4,000 other animals since the forward movement began on February 13.

The advance beyond Bloemfontein is through a bare country and the supply officers foresee an increasing difficulty in providing for a great army moving along a single line of railway, even when the latter is working smoothly and with ample rolling stock.

The Canadian Mounted Rifles were part of the force that occupied Kenhardt yesterday.

The rebellion through the northwest districts of Cape Colony is almost suppressed.

The Goth will sail to-day (Saturday) with 600 men for St. Helena to guard General Cronje and 4,000 prisoners.

CLEMENTS'S FORCED MARCH.

London, March 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Koffyfontein, dated Thursday, March 29, says:

"General Clements's flying column, after a forced march of thirty-seven miles yesterday, arrived here unopposed."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"Lord Kitchener and his staff crossed the temporary bridge at Norval's Pont last night. He had 2,000 men under his command, and he left 700 at Prieska. He considers the rebellion crushed, although the fire may smolder for some time."

BOTHA SUCCEEDS JOUBERT.

He Is Now Commander-in-Chief of Transvaal Forces.

BY THOMAS F. MILLARD.
SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Pretoria, Friday, March 30.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—General Louis Botha has been appointed to succeed General Joubert as Commander-in-Chief of the Transvaal forces.

KRUGER BOWED WITH GRIEF.

Pretoria, Thursday, via Lorenzo Marquez, Friday, March 30.—President Kruger said

Continued on Page Two.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

Lord Roberts reports that his troops have taken the Boers about twenty miles north of Bloemfontein and forced the latter to retreat.

The British sustained over 100 casualties in the action.

A large British force was engaged, while the Boers, apparently, were only an outpost.

Roberts, in explanation, says that he found them becoming too aggressive and also learned that they were making trouble for the Free Staters who had surrendered under the terms of his proclamation.

An army of 70,000 men will soon begin the advance on Pretoria from Bloemfontein.

General Louis Botha has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Transvaal forces in succession to General Joubert.

Outpost engagements are reported both in the Free State and in Natal. Buller has been compelled to reenforce his outposts around Elandslaagte.