

BRITONS VICTORS.

A Great Struggle Along the Banks of the Vet River.

The English Troops Win a Series of Stubborn Engagements and the Enemy Retreats, After Suffering Considerable Loss.

Warrenton, May 7.—On Saturday Gen. Barton drove from 2,000 to 3,000 Boers from hilly positions at Roodian. They retreated after stiff fighting, leaving a number of dead on the field. The British casualties were slight. The engagement on Saturday was severe and lasted from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

The British losses were five killed and 25 wounded—mostly Welsh Fusiliers. The British took a batch of prisoners, including the Swedish ambulance, which they allowed to return. The Boers, in their hurried retreat, left 13 dead.

Vet River, May 7.—Gen. Pole-Carew started at daybreak Saturday on a 19-mile march. He first came into contact with Boers holding the river at 1 p. m. The British soon had two batteries in action and later they added two naval nine-pounders and two siege guns.

Gen. Hutton started early to find the drift on the west. When this was discovered it proved to be strongly held and protected by two guns. The British speedily engaged the Boers, who entailed the dismounted firing line with a Maxim, but Gen. Hutton pushed forward his own pom-pom and a Maxim and forced the Boers to leave the river bed.

The encounter was terribly hot. Later the whole British force crossed the river.

London, May 8.—The Boers are everywhere retiring before the British—except on the Natal frontier and at Mafeking—to the inner circle of their defenses.

Fifteen thousand British are now operating on the western frontier of the Free State. As the deadlock at Warrenton has been broken and the Boers are retreating, there is nothing formidable, except distance, between Warrenton and Mafeking. The most hopeful advices from Mafeking on April 22 were that the garrison would be barely able to hold out for a month. At that time the fever was spreading.

The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times says: "Commandant Snyman is so alarmed at the prospect of having his retreat cut off that he has appealed for permission to retire northward from Mafeking to intercept Col. Plumer."

Smaldeel, May 8.—The movement that culminated in the capture of Winburg and Smaldeel was part of a great general movement extending from Gen. Hunter on the west to Gen. Rundle on the east. Lord Roberts' admirable strategy resulted in placing everywhere five British to one Boer. Out of what appeared the inextricable confusion of divisions and brigades order was quickly evolved and the Boers were compelled to meet Lord Roberts under unfavorable conditions.

On Saturday the Boers held a really strong position, from which, earlier in the campaign, they could only have been forced by hard fighting. Gen. Hamilton's arrival at Winburg, although not directly outflanking the Boers, made their position extremely uncomfortable. Gen. Hutton's movement on the left was even more successful than at first imagined. Forty Boers were killed.

London, May 9.—Four thousand British cavalry watered their horses on Monday at Zand river, 25 miles beyond Smaldeel, where Lord Roberts continues to date his dispatches. The scouts who have been searching the country for miles along the stream found no Boers south of the river. The enemy are laagered in unknown force on the north bank. Thus the British advance guard is within 45 miles of Kroonstad.

London, May 10.—Gen. Hutton's mounted infantry brigade, including the Canadians, with a part of Gen. French's cavalry, crossed the Zand river on Tuesday and began to work its way cautiously along the railway northward, in the track of the retiring Boers.

About 8,000 horsemen were probably engaged in this advance. Gen. Hutton, before he was joined by a part of Gen. French's force, had a sharp fight. This was on Monday, when he reached the river and saw the Boer convoys on the other side and pressed forward, intending to cross and capture them. The Boers, however, opened fire with from eight to ten guns, forded the river above and below, seemingly in thousands, and sought to envelop the British. Gen. Hutton fell back several miles, the Boers following until other British cavalry reinforced Hutton. During the night the Boers retreated.

London, May 11.—Members of the house of commons were freely betting last evening that Lord Roberts would be in Pretoria in two months. The ministerialists are building confident hopes upon the plans he has communicated to the war office.

From 15,000 to 20,000 is the highest estimate of the Boers under the command of Gen. Botha, who is said to have 46 guns. Gen. Botha and Gen. De Vet are reported to have quarreled.

Must Keep the Old Faith.

Chicago, May 7.—The report of the constitutional commission to the Methodist general conference, which will probably be presented this week, will call for the continued maintenance of the religion of John Wesley. The episcopacy may be abandoned and other constitutional features changed, but the articles of religion, the doctrines of the church, are to be retained in their purity. The heretic of the future must leave the church as he has done in the past, but Methodism will not accept any departure from the theology of the fathers.

EVERY LINE TIED UP.

St. Louis Street Railroaders Strike—Cars Manned by Non-Unionists Are Attacked by Angry Mobs.

St. Louis, May 9.—In accordance with the decision reached by the St. Louis Transit Co.'s employees early Tuesday morning, a general strike was inaugurated on the entire system at daybreak. No cars were in operation, save a few on the Park avenue division. The first car on this division left the sheds at 8 o'clock. The strikers at the sheds did not attempt to prevent the crews from taking the cars out. The crews were allowed to run the cars unmolested until 12:45 o'clock, when car No. 5 of the Park avenue division was badly wrecked on Washington avenue by a volley of stones thrown by a crowd of men and boys.

The Suburban line, many of the employees of which had been on a strike for several days, was also tied up after the early morning hours. Cars were run as far east as Thirtieth street, but when efforts were made to bring them down town crowds of strikers and sympathizers interfered with the crews and in several cases dragged them off the cars. From time to time during the afternoon and night attempts were made to operate the cars, but in nearly every case resulted in attacks on the crews by crowds along the streets, practically stopping traffic.

At 1:15 o'clock a Park avenue car was considerably damaged at Eighteenth and Washington avenue.

The crew on the car struck to their posts, although the stones flew thick around them. The company, when it found that the cars could not be operated, sent them back to the sheds. Numerous cars were stoned and the men operating them attacked by crowds along the streets. The strikers declare that they have had no active part in these hostile demonstrations.

Chairman Samuel Lee, of the national executive board, the man who is conducting the strike, said that the union was satisfied with the results of the strike.

"We struck to tie up the system," said he, "and we have succeeded. The company has precipitated this strike. We are ready at any time to do our part towards settling the differences between us and the company."

St. Louis, May 10.—The second day of the great street railroad strike was as quiet as the first was riotous. The St. Louis Transit Co. made no effort to run its cars and the St. Louis & Suburban made none until late in the afternoon, when policemen massed along the line and with a detachment on each car succeeded in getting a number through. Far from relieving the situation, however, this demonstration had no further effect than to show that by massing their forces on a single line the police could keep that line open.

The first tragedy in connection with the strike occurred last night. As a Suburban car, en route to the company's sheds in the western part of the city, was passing the Baptist sanitarium, a number of men gathered in the grounds of the institution threw rocks at the car. Some one on the car fired a shot at the crowd, the bullet finding lodgment in the breast of Frank Lebrecht. The wounded man attempted to enter the sanitarium, but fell dead on reaching the door.

One story is that a police officer on the car fired the shot. Dan Donovan was arrested by the police, charged with firing the fatal bullet. Donovan is employed by the railway company.

St. Louis, May 11.—The feature of Thursday in the great street railway strike was the conference between Gov. Stephens, the members of the executive committee of the local Street Railway Employees' association and the officers and attorneys of the Transit Co., called for the purpose of ascertaining if some amicable understanding could not be arrived at to end hostilities. The conference lasted for several hours, but at its conclusion Gov. Stephens announced that nothing had been accomplished. The strikers' officials announced that they were willing to arbitrate the question of differences provided the proposition to do so came from the railway company. The railway officials firmly refused to entertain any such proposal, stating that they had nothing to arbitrate.

The riotous demonstration on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers, especially noticeable on the day the strike was inaugurated, were almost entirely missing yesterday. The suburban company operated its system under police protection during the entire day and was patronized liberally by the public. The Transit Co. ran two cars over one branch of its system, but attempted to carry no passengers. The cars were guarded by police and were seldom molested.

Another fatality as a result of the strike was recorded last night. As Flora Siegfried, a young woman, was crossing Washington street carrying an infant in her arms, she was hit on the head with a brick that had been hurled at a passing car on the Suburban system. Her skull was fractured and she died shortly after being carried to the City hospital.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

Rome, May 9.—A dispatch from Portici, at the north foot of Mount Vesuvius, says: "Loud explosions within Vesuvius continue, accompanied by frequent but slight shocks that are felt at San Vito and in the direction of Pugniano."

Will Ignore Lochren's Decision.

Washington, May 9.—Officials of the war department claim that Judge Lochren's decision relative to the constitution and Porto Rico will not require any change of policy on their part. Had Judge Lochren released Ortiz, whose case brought forth the judge's opinion respecting the extension of the constitution to Porto Rico, the authorities would have taken immediate steps to appeal the case to a superior tribunal. But as it is, the judge's statements relative to Porto Rico are regarded by them as not binding upon the administration.

HE WAS AMBIDEXTROUS.

An Operator Held Revolver in One Hand and Telegraphed with the Other.

Six tramps entered the telegraph office of the Southern railway at what is known as Alexandria and Fredericksburg crossing about three miles west of Alexandria, shortly before ten o'clock one night recently, says the Washington Post, and threatened to kill the telegraph operator, James Cox, unless he agreed to flag the Chesapeake & Ohio train, which leaves Alexandria southbound at 11 o'clock. This train is a through express, one of the fastest on the road, and the operator refused to comply with the tramps' demands. Two of them had come into the office to make the demand, and when it was refused they set upon Cox and the

INCREASES SALE OF BEER.

The Demand Upon English Breweries Has Been Enlarged by the South African War.

The depression of spirits which the war has undoubtedly produced does not seem to have extended so far as the great brewing districts, says a foreign exchange. At Burton-on-Trent, at any rate, they say that there has been, if anything, an increase, rather than a decrease, in the output since the outbreak of hostilities, as the railway tonnage itself will show.

Last year was a tremendous year for brewing. Nothing like it had been known in the history of Burton, and the brewers and the railway companies were practically at loggerheads because the latter, try how they

COL. WINFIELD TAYLOR DURBIN.



This gentleman, who has just been nominated for governor by the republicans of Indiana, is a native of the Hoosier state, having been born in Lawrenceburg, May 4, 1817. He served throughout the civil war as a private in an Indiana regiment. After a business career in various places he removed to Anderson, Ind., in 1879, where he engaged in banking and in the development of the natural gas resources of that section. He has taken an active interest in politics for some years. During the late war he was colonel of an Indiana volunteer regiment which saw some garrison service in Cuba.

other four entered the office to assist in the attack upon the operator.

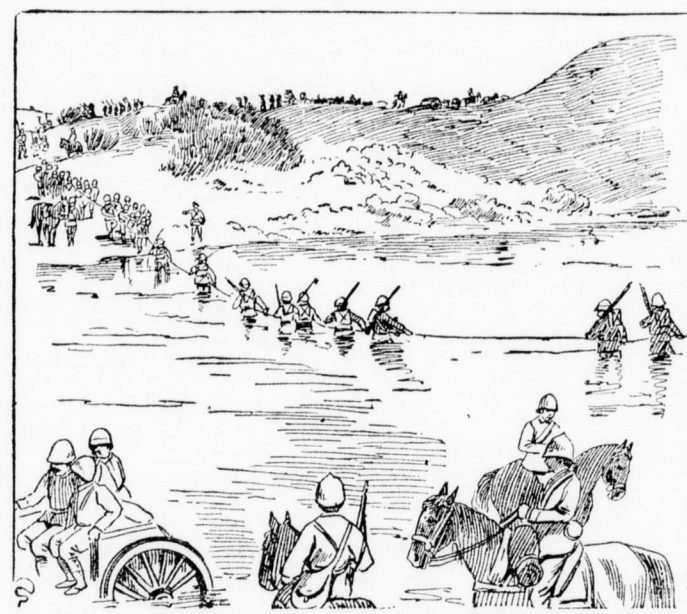
When the tramps sprang upon Cox he drew a revolver and razor from the drawer and held them at bay. At the sight of the weapons all drew back and four of the six fled from the office and disappeared in the darkness. The others tried to follow suit, but Cox covered them with his revolver, made them throw up their hands, and forced them into a corner. Covering the hemmed in men with the pistol held in his left hand, Cox used his right to work his key, and telegraphed to the railroad office at Alexandria, describing the situation out in the little office, miles away from help.

The instant the message was received at Alexandria the police were informed and an engine was made ready. In a few minutes it started for the A. & F. crossing with trainmaster and officers on board. When they arrived at

would, could not supply the trucks in sufficient number to carry the liquor from the town to its destination. The carriers have scarcely yet recovered from the terrible strain, and the flow of beer, in spite of the war, continues to increase in volume.

One firm alone is still paying to the Midland company alone a quarter of a million annually for the carriage of their product; and the other large breweries can boast of proportionate sums. Nor is this increase in any way due to exports to South Africa. There is one company which knows as much as any other firm concerning a supply of beer to her majesty's forces, and the senior managing director at Burton, who is also mayor of the borough, says that his company had only 1,000 hogsheads to the troops in South Africa since the war began. So, if there had been any real falling

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.



The picture shows how the Canadian contingent fighting under Gen. Roberts crossed the Modder river by the aid of a life line. The brave fellows followed the road from Jacobsdal to Paardeberg, which presented an exaggerated repetition of a spectacle common to many old "Forty-Niners" who followed the overland trail to California in search of gold. All the way between the two points the road was strewn with dead and dying oxen and horses, fallen exhausted by the way, and herds of vultures flocked to the gruesome feast. The bravery of the Canadians in these circumstances was truly commendable.

the telegraph office they found Operator Cox, with both of his captives penned in a corner, still covered with his pistol and thoroughly cowed. The prisoners were placed aboard the engine and taken to Alexandria and locked up. The country around the telegraph office was searched by the officers, but no trace of the other tramps could be found.

Value of Violet Extract.

A pint bottle of "the strongest violet extract" was recently advertised for sale by the customs authorities at Baltimore. It was seized for undervaluation. The importers entered it as worth \$150. Investigation disclosed that it was valued at \$645 in England. With duties which are high on "necessaries" of this kind added, the upset price at the advertised sale will be \$1,200. The product is called "ionone."

off in the public appetite it could not be said that it had been neutralized by consignments to the seat of war.

Traits of the Hindoo.

The Hindoo is a strict vegetarian. The low-caste Hindoo is a fatalist. So, when the famine stalks abroad, the Hindoo submits uncomplainingly. Day by day he will subsist on less food, until at last, when a mere shadow, he will drag his bony self to a relief station. There he may get food—or he may not. If not, he crouches in some corner, or out in the fields, under the trees and awaits the coming of death.

Clean Streets in Cuban Cities.

The streets of Havana, Matanzas, Santiago and other cities are kept scrupulously clean. Disinfectants are sprinkled over the roads and thoroughfares by big street sprinklers every morning.

BRYAN AND TOWNE

Nominated for President and Vice President.

Populist Convention at Sioux Falls, S. D., Holds a Two Days' Session—Five Hundred Delegates Present—Some Exciting Scenes Before Adjournment.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10.—The people's party convention began business Wednesday in the big tent on the top of the hill on the western side of the city of Sioux Falls. There have been larger crowds in attendance upon national conventions and possibly there have been questions upon which more enthusiasm has been manifested, but there have been few similar events which have been marked by more evident sincerity of purpose or more pronounced decorum of behavior. It was evident that the delegates were there for a well understood purpose and that whatever that purpose it was to be carried into effect.

There were 500 delegates in their seats, and surrounding them there was a fringe of alternates and visitors numbering 600 to 800. Seats had been provided for a larger number, but the attendance did not appear meager and what was lost in attendance was made up in enthusiasm.

All told it was a well dressed, good mannered and thoroughly well behaved assemblage of people. By no means the least noticeable characteristic of the gathering was the presence of a number of women. Colorado led the list in the number of women delegates, three being present from that state. They were given front seats. Kansas, Idaho and the District of Columbia also sent women delegates.

Chairman Butler called the convention to order and prayer was delivered by Bishop O'Gorman. At the conclusion of the prayer Chairman Butler called on Secretary Edgerton to read the call for the convention, which he did.

Senator Butler then introduced Gov. Lee, of South Dakota, who on behalf of his state welcomed the convention to South Dakota. Chairman Butler responded for the convention.

At the conclusion of his address Chairman Butler introduced the temporary chairman of the convention, P. M. Ringdale, of Minnesota, who made a speech.

The committees were appointed and the convention adjourned until 8 p. m.

Hon. Thomas Patterson, of Colorado, was selected for permanent chairman of the convention by the committee on permanent organization.

The evening session was devoted entirely to singing and music by the Fifty-first Iowa regiment band.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 11.—While yesterday was full of events in the national populist convention, it began rather inauspiciously for the consummation of its work. There were three sessions. The first of these was barren of results except in the way of supplying machinery for the convention work and the afternoon session was well under way before the assemblage really got down to business. The forenoon session was given up to effecting a permanent organization, by the election of Hon. T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, as chairman and the selection of other officers.

Mr. Bryan's nomination was made by acclamation and was accomplished with expedition and tact. There were not to exceed half a dozen speeches in Mr. Bryan's behalf. All of these were brief and pointed, while full of praise for the candidate. The speakers were led off by Senator Allen, of Mr. Bryan's own state, and he was followed by Gen. Weaver, of Iowa; ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, of Kansas; "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas; Senator Butler, of North Carolina, and one or two others.

Then towards the close of the afternoon session began the real contest of the convention. This was the fight over the vice presidency, or rather, the fight over the proposition not to make any nomination for vice president, but to refer the entire matter to a committee to be appointed to confer with the democrats and silver republicans in their conventions to be held at Kansas City. Both the propositions to nominate and to refer and also various compromise suggestions were presented and upon them was based a debate which not only developed a great deal of oratory but came near culminating in fistieuffs.

The exciting event of the convention was reached when ex-Congressman Kelly, of South Dakota, becoming excited over a failure to secure recognition, rose in his seat and denounced the occupant of the chair as a "bunco steerer." To this Chairman Patterson responded spiritedly. There were cries of "Put him out" and a number of delegates gathered about Mr. Kelly. Quiet was, however, soon restored and the convention decided to nominate a candidate for vice president.

Howard S. Taylor, of Illinois, was placed in nomination for vice president, together with John Breidenthal, of Kansas; J. H. Davis, of Texas; John J. Lentz, of Ohio; T. T. Rylander, of Pennsylvania, and Charles E. Towne, of Minnesota.

All the candidates except Towne withdrew their names and Towne was nominated by acclamation. Then the convention adjourned sine die.

Four are Missing.

Galeton, Pa., May 10.—The property loss resulting from the forest fires at Corbett and vicinity is about \$200,000. Mr. and Mrs. George Loucks, who were reported as burned to death, were found yesterday alive and well. They had been rescued with great difficulty and taken to a place of safety. Four other residents of Corbett are still missing, and it is feared they perished. The body of Samuel George was found by the roadside. He had been burned to death while fighting the fire. Ten buildings were destroyed in the village.

A NEW CONVERT.

Prominent Filipino Proposes a Peace Platform.

PROTECTION IS NEEDED,

Uncle Sam's Guidance Is Essential to Filipino Welfare.

TO PREVENT CIVIL STRIFE.

A Former Member of Aguinaldo's Cabinet Claims that If Guaranteed Peace with Honor, the Insurgent Leaders Will Surrender.

Manila, May 12.—Senor Buencamino, at one time a member of the Filipino republican cabinet, who was recently liberated by Gen. Otis, announces that he has become reconciled to American sovereignty and that he will devote his influence to bringing about peace. He has sent a proposed peace platform for the national Filipino party to the insurgent leaders in Manila and to the insurgent generals, including Aguinaldo, in the field.

This platform declares that it is impossible for the Filipinos to exist as a nation without the protection of the United States and that, consequently they must recognize American sovereignty and strive to attain, under a constitution, the utmost liberty possible.

Continuing, Senor Buencamino argues that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government. He says: "In our independent government the most predominant notes were abuses and immoralities, the offspring of ignorance and the inherited vices of Spain, by which the Filipino regime was rendered odious to our own people."

Therefore, he contends, American control is necessary to prevent civil strife. He recommends to the national Filipino party the adoption of a programme embodying the following features:

"First—Recognition of the sovereignty of the United States, cessation of hostilities and co-operation on the part of the Filipinos in the prosecution of bandits who continue depredations in the name of independence.

"Second—A request for a declaration by the United States government guaranteeing to the Filipinos personal liberties and rights under a constitution.

"Third—A Filipino delegation to present to the American congress and the public the desires of the Filipinos respecting political status.

"Fourth—The application of a part of the public funds to the maintenance of hospitals for sick and wounded Filipino soldiers and for the establishment of schools.

"Fifth—The transfer of the insurgent funds to the American treasury.

"Sixth—The establishment of a permanent system of Filipino representatives to the civil commission.

"Seventh—The exclusion of friars from the administration of the parishes."

Discussing the political outlook with a press correspondent yesterday Senor Buencamino said:

"There are three elements in the Philippines which obstruct the attainment of peace. The first is the body of Filipino agitators in Manila who are continually shouting for independence and who thus influence the ignorant masses. The second is the friars, who desire a prolongation of hostilities, because in peace between the Filipinos and the Americans they foresee the end of their prestige and power and the ultimate loss of their properties. The third element is—(suppressed by the censor).

"If the civil commission brings liberal ideas and will approach Aguinaldo and the other leaders still fighting, in a way that will make it possible for them to surrender and yet to retain the respect of their countrymen, then peace in the Philippines will be only a question of a few weeks.

"If the civil commission will guarantee protection to the personal and individual rights and liberties of the Filipinos, leaving the determination of our future political status to the United States congress, Aguinaldo will come in, will order a cessation of hostilities and will direct the surrender of arms."

Caught a Pair of Burglars.

Chicago, May 12.—Facing a shower of bullets while chasing supposedly petty thieves for nearly a mile yesterday, Officer Frank J. McNamara effected an important capture. The men arrested are noted ex-convicts and since their release from prison have been conducting wholesale burglaries in Des Moines and South Omaha, the loot aggregating \$10,000 in value. They are Jim Demmitt and George Thompson, both colored. They confessed to a series of 12 burglaries they had committed in Iowa between May 3 and 7. They further told the police that there is a third member of their gang here and detectives are on his trail.

A Great Conflagration.

San Francisco, May 12.—Advices from Yokohama give particulars of the big fire at Fuikin, a large town on the western coast of Japan, April 18. The flames originated in the suburbs of the city and were carried by a heavy wind to several parts of the city at once. The fire raged for six hours before it could be controlled. Sixteen hundred houses, including 30 temples and all the principal buildings, were burned. Sixteen persons perished and nearly 100 were injured. The property loss is estimated at about \$2,500,000. There was but small insurance.