

CAPTIVITY OF GILMORE AND PARTY

Thrilling Story of the Experience of American Prisoners.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES

Terrible Ordinal of a Period of Captivity Extending Over Eight Months—The Americans Well Treated When in the Hands of Aguinaldo, but Subjected to Hardships Under General Tino—Hurried from Town to Town, the Prisoners Were Much of the Time Without Food of a Substantial Character.

Manila, Jan. 7.—\$39 p. m.—Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, of the United States garrison at Yorktown, was captured by the insurgents last April near Balor, on the east coast of Luzon, and rescued a few days ago by Colonel Luther R. Hare, of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, set today in the apartment of his sister, the wife of Major Price, at the Hotel Oriente in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, which ended in his dramatic deliverance from a death that seemed inevitable.

The steamer Venus came into the harbor last evening from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with Lieutenant Gilmore and nineteen other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors from the Yorktown. Lieutenant Gilmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbled along, with the aid of a cane, to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were waiting through the night to the strains of "Agnidelo's March."

Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against General Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Colonel Hare and Lieutenant Colonel Howe, the latter of the Thirty-fourth volunteer infantry, rescued Gilmore's party on Dec. 18, near the headwaters of the Abuluy river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipino guards and expecting death from the savage tribes around them. When the rescuing force reached them they were nearly starved, but were building rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

Lieutenant Gilmore's Statement.

Lieutenant Gilmore made the following statement to a correspondent of the Associated Press:

"The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of Dec. 18. We had reached the Abuluy river, near its source, that morning, and the Filipinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream along a rough trail guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard, and another company, armed with Mausers, was put in charge of us. I suspected something, and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said: 'I have orders from General Tino to shoot you all, but conscience forbids. I shall leave you here.'

"I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him money to buy them. He refused. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could."

Rescuers Arrive.

"On the morning of Dec. 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us, yelling. One of my men shouted: 'They are on us.' He was lashing a raft of bamboo, I, however, knew that it was not the yell of the savages, but the yell of the Americans. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards and called to us in English to the down so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men I ever saw."

Lieutenant Gilmore could not speak enthusiastically about the men who picked me up. The command spent the day in making rafts. Colonel Hare thought Lieutenant Gilmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects and Lieutenant Gilmore some valuable papers. Only 14 out of 37 rafters survived the first night's experience, and eighty men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

Flight from Benguet.

Describing the flight from Benguet when the Americans approached, Lieutenant Gilmore said: "The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet on Dec. 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, retracing the trail not knowing where

the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days they killed several horses and were living on horse flesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from Dec. 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark.

"While we were in the hands of General Tino's men he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Senor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us. We would have starved but for the kindness of some of the residents of the towns and some of the Filipino colonists, but others treated us brutally. Wherever there was a prison we were kept there. When there was no prison they would lodge us in a convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise, as well as lack of food."

For weeks Lieutenant Gilmore was covered with boils, and in great pain. When the Filipinos found the Americans were approaching the treatment became better. There was a sign painter in the party, and he painted advertisements on the rocks throughout the retreat, with other emblems, like a skull and the word "vengeance," by means of which the Americans were able to follow.

"The Filipino treatment of the Spaniards," said Lieutenant Gilmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to wipe out against them. Many talk about the reconcentrados in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards dying at the rate of two or three per day of starvation in the hospitals at Vigan. I have seen Tagalo officers strike Spaniards in the face with whips and revolvers."

Will Fight to the Last.

Lieutenant Gilmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagalos left.

The members of the party reported to be barefooted, sunburned and ragged. Some carried rifles, others pet monkeys. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed along the streets. Those whose enlistments are about expiring will be sent to the United States. The others will be returned to their respective organizations.

Among the prisoners arriving with Lieutenant Gilmore were F. J. Hubert, Edward Burke and J. J. Farley, sailors from the Urdaneta; Von Galen, of the Philippine navy; Albert B. Hare, of the Third Infantry; Leonard Smith and Frank Stone, of the signal corps; Harry Huber, of the hospital corps; Wm. Bruce and Edward Honeyman, of the Nevada cavalry; Martin Brennan and James Curran, of the Sixty-second infantry; Albert Bishop, of the Third artillery; and John O'Brien and David Brown, civilians.

Murder of Baker.

Charles Baker, of the Third artillery, was formerly one of the prisoners, but he became too weak to travel, and the Filipino guards bypassed him during the last flight through the mountains.

Brown, who was formerly a preacher in Honolulu, twice revealed to the insurgents plots of the Americans to escape in the hope of gaining the good will of the Filipinos. The rest of the party openly accused him of treachery and entertain the bitterest feelings toward him.

The prisoners of Lieutenant Gilmore's party who escaped after leaving the United States include: Von Galen, of the Sixty-second infantry; Albert Bishop, of the Third artillery; and John O'Brien and David Brown, civilians.

HAS FAITH IN BRYAN.

Ex-Governor Stone Does Not Believe That Silver Will Be Side-Track. Wants the American Flag Recognized.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Former Governor William J. Stone, of Missouri, vice-chairman of the Democratic national committee, said last night: "There is absolutely no truth in the report of any difference between Senator Jones and myself, and I am not aware of any dissatisfaction on the part of any of the members of the committee with Senator Jones. I have not changed my ideas with reference to Mr. Bryan being the nominee of the party and I do not believe silver will be side-tracked."

"I thoroughly approve of the acquisition of Puerto Rico by this country and regret that Cuba does not sustain the same relations towards us. As it is, however, we stand pledged to see that Cuba enjoys independence, and we shall have to live up to our word."

"Regarding the Philippines, I should like to see them given autonomy with an American protectorate and think an executive arrangement could have been reached in this direction without any war if a little patience and diplomacy had been used. As it is now, there is nothing to do but secure unquestioned recognition of the American flag. When that has been done it will be time to discuss what course this country should pursue."

Tin Plate Mill Closed.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 7.—The Montpelier tin plate mill, employing 200 men, has closed. It is said the tin plate trust intends to move the machinery to either Elwood or Anderson and use it in the plants at one of those places. The people of Montpelier gave a bonus of \$2,000 for the plant and injunction proceedings are contemplated.

BOER SYMPATHIZERS HOLD MEETINGS

STORIES OF PROPOSED CANADIAN INVASION REFUTATED.

The Hibernians Will Aid the Boers in Every Manner Possible, but Will Do Nothing That Will Be in Violation of the Neutrality Laws of the United States—Sentiment of the Irish Leaders at Philadelphia and Washington.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—A pro-Boer meeting was held in Industrial hall tonight by the United Irish society of Philadelphia, representing ninety divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, forty camps of the Clan-na-Gael, the Total Abstinence societies and the various Irish-American Beneficial and Benevolent associations of this city. Nearly one thousand delegates were present, and Michael A. Ryan, president of the United organization, presided.

A resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the various societies to use their utmost endeavors to make successful the proposed pro-Boer mass meeting which is to be held at the Academy of Music on Saturday night. A resolution was also unanimously adopted, declaring untrue many of the published statements announcing proposed invasions of Canada, the equipment of alleged volunteers, the raising of fabulous sums of money and the forwarding of ships with supplies of various kinds from American ports by Irish-American societies.

Continuing, the resolution says: "These stories are circulated either for the purpose of bringing ridicule upon the Irish national movement or are the vapors of vain men who, while in some instances well-meaning, are unaware of the duties which one nation owes to another, and gives voice to their hopes, rather than to any well-defined plans proposed for immediate action."

"That the members of our societies are first and above all Americans, and that no public act of theirs will violate the neutrality laws of the nation of which they are citizens."

Washington Branches.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The national officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met in this city today and later issued the following statement to the public.

The national officers met in Washington to discuss a demand of a large part of the majority representative of our 10,000 members that the sword of the society be sent to the Boers in the Transvaal. It was agreed to render any assistance compatible with our loyalty as American citizens and which would not interfere with the neutrality laws of the United States. We are impressed with the splendid precedent shown by the republic in going to war with Spain to free Cuba from the oppression of a foreign power, and believe that American sympathy is accorded with the principle which urged the United States to carry the flag in a struggle for the liberty of the Cuban people. Our people would look to the arms of America if the government marched to the assistance of the South Africans. It is unnecessary for the Hibernians to proclaim their loyalty to the United States, but it becomes them to state that no act of theirs will be contrary to the laws, known as the character of the British government. It is our ambition, we are desirous to assist the citizens of a sister republic in their struggle to defeat English aggression. We will draw the sword of the society at the present time, but certainly it will be of a profitable nature and acceptable to the Boer government.

Manila, Jan. 7.—\$39 p. m.—The Yorktown's men who were rescued with Lieutenant Gilmore were W. Alton, chief quartermaster; Vandert, sailmaker's mate; J. Ellsworth, coxswain; L. P. Edwards, landsman; A. J. Peterson, apprentice; F. Anderson, landsman; and S. C. Johnson, gunner. At Balor, J. Dillon, landsman, and C. A. B. Noyard, gunner's mate, were mortally wounded, and D. W. A. Venneville, apprentice, and O. W. Woodbury, seaman, were seriously wounded.

GENERAL REPLY ASSAULTED.

Chief Signal Officer Lies in a Serious Condition.

Washington, Jan. 7.—General H. W. Greely, the chief signal officer of the army and the well-known Arctic explorer, lies in a serious condition at his home as the result of an assault committed on him this evening by Joe. C. Furnace, a messenger in the employ of the Adams Express company. Today Furnace, who lives in Baltimore, in company with a friend named George Murphy, spent the day in Washington drinking until late in the afternoon, when they started for a disreputable portion of the town. They lost their way and finally reached the northwestern section of the city. At General Greely's house they persisted in ringing the door bell and annoying the family until the chief signal officer finally General Greely came out to expostulate with them. They refused to leave and after some words Furnace seized the general and threw him down the long flight of stairs which ascend from the sidewalk to the house. They fell out a severe gash in the back of the general's head. He was picked up and taken into the house and remained unconscious for about an hour. Furnace is twenty-three years of age. He was arrested.

Late tonight the physician attending General Greely said he would recover.

Dr. Fee Recovering.

Richmond, Ky., Jan. 7.—The reports sent out last week that the Rev. John G. Fee, the founder of Berea college and the noted abolitionist, was dead, were not correct. Dr. Fee is recovering.

ROBERTS CASE CLOSED.

Report of the Committee to the House Next in Order.

Washington, Jan. 7.—When the Roberts committee resumed its session yesterday Mr. Roberts continued his argument begun yesterday. He reviewed the action of the constitutional convention of Utah, urging that this carried out the requirements of Congress for the admission of Utah as a state, namely, that polygamous marriages by no longer be contracted. In particular, Mr. Roberts contended, there was no requirement by congress or in the constitutional convention that previously contracted matrimonial associations should be interrupted. He vehemently denounced what he characterized as the sensational crusade made against him, and also the effort to arouse public feeling by saying that the American home was in danger.

"If necessary," he exclaimed, "I could call attention to ten thousand evils which threaten the country, without going to the state of Utah."

In closing Mr. Roberts said that the patriotism of the Mormon church could not be questioned. When a fund was raised for the survivors of the battleship Maine the Mormon church had contributed one-fifth of the total amount. When the country's authority in the Philippines was questioned "had been handled by Utah men," Utah has been in the forefront of the fray.

After the arguments had been closed members of the committee attached some important questions asked by Chairman Taylor of Mr. Roberts relative to the latter's being amenable while in the District of Columbia to the Edmunds act. It is understood that special attention may be given to the committee to this feature.

During the night Dr. McGlynn had several sinking spells, and the physicians were called early to his bedside, where they remained until he died.

At noon it was apparent that the end was near, and Dr. McGlynn received holy communion from an assistant pastor of St. Mary's church, who later administered extreme unction. After high mass in the morning Dr. McGlynn was anointed.

All efforts toward prolonging life were made by the physicians, but at 4 o'clock the great light in heaven, consciousness, his last audible prayer being: "Jesus, have mercy on me." He passed away without suffering consciousness. For two days past Dr. McGlynn has been troubled with rheumatism, but was unable to take benefit from the last. Dr. McGlynn was aware that death was near, receiving the word tranquilly. This morning telegrams were sent to Dr. McGlynn's nephews and nieces in Brooklyn and several Catholic clergy members. A dispatch was sent to Archbishop Corrigan, and his secretary telegraphed: "His grace will arrive in Newburgh at 8.10." Archbishop Corrigan had already made arrangements to visit Dr. McGlynn and would have been in Newburgh at 8.10.

The cheerfulness that characterized Dr. McGlynn was exhibited to the last. Even when the physicians were using salt water to keep him alive a few hours longer Dr. McGlynn evinced much interest and finally remarked: "The ways of physicians are wonderful."

The citizens of Newburgh were preparing a testimonial for Dr. McGlynn, who celebrated his first mass in St. Mary's church on New Year's day, 1885, and who had been in the ministry for forty years. People of all denominations were to be united in honoring the priest, and a purse was to have been presented to him. News of Dr. McGlynn's death caused profound sorrow. Prayers had been offered in both Protestant and Catholic churches for his recovery.

Dr. McGlynn was first stricken with illness on Nov. 16 at the rectory. He was first seized with a severe cold and was compelled to seek his bed. Though he was obliged to break engagements to lecture, no alarm was felt by his friends until the following Monday, when he suffered a severe chill. The first serious attack occurred Nov. 23 and a day or two later there was a consultation of physicians. It was announced that Dr. McGlynn was suffering from chronic kidney disease.

Early in December Dr. McGlynn suffered two attacks of heart failure and his relatives were hurriedly summoned. He rallied, however, and until Saturday night he appeared to be holding his own. He was gradually regaining strength. He was able to sit by his bedside for a few minutes on Sunday, but was never able to leave his room.

Dr. McGlynn was 62 years of age last September. When he was stricken he was robust and of fine physique, but he became greatly emaciated by his long illness.

Archbishop Corrigan arrived at 8.10 and proceeded at once to St. Mary's rectory. He expressed deep regret at Dr. McGlynn's death, and said that he was especially sorry that he had not arrived before the end came. He was much moved when he entered the chamber of death and looked on the face of the dead, and commented sadly on the dead priest's emaciated appearance. He knelt with other clergy and said prayers.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

SPEECHMAKING IN THE SENATE

A FLOOD OF ORATORY IS THREATENED TODAY.

No House Programme—Only Certain Feature Is the Consideration of the Urgent Deficiency Bill—The Answer of Secretary Gage to the House Resolution Calling for Information Regarding the Deposit of Government Funds in National Banks Is Not Expected Early in the Week.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The week in the senate necessarily will be given up largely to speechmaking. Beginning Monday morning, Senator Pettigrew's resolution asking for information concerning the Philippine war will come up, and he and probably other senators will speak upon it. This will occur during the morning hour. Senator Morgan has given notice of a speech on Monday, in which he will discuss the race question in the south.

If any time is left that day it will be devoted to the continuation of the discussion of the bill which some of the senators in the opposition replying to Mr. Aldrich. Tuesday Senator Beveridge will deliver his speech on the Philippine problem, and Wednesday will be devoted to the eulogies on the late Vice President Hobart. The greater part of the remainder of the week will be devoted to the finances, the object of the managers of the financial bill being to give as much time as possible to this measure until it is acted on.

It is understood that almost all the senators opposed to the bill will talk upon it before the vote is taken, but there has not yet been any arrangements of the order in which they will address the senate.

No Programme in House.

There is no programme in the house for the present week. The only certain feature is the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. It will be ready Tuesday or Wednesday. It will contain almost \$50,000,000 for the army and navy, and while it will pass when it reaches a vote it may precipitate a storm of protest upon the conduct of the war in the Philippines. The answer of Secretary Gage to the house resolution calling for information regarding the deposit of government funds in national banks is expected early in the week. The report will not be made until the question which will open up debate, but if it is deemed unsatisfactory, to any one resolutions of investigation may follow. The Roberts case will not get before the house until the end of the week at the earliest, and probably not then. The hearings have been adjourned until Wednesday and it is hardly likely that the report can be prepared in time for presentation this week.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND DIPHTHERIA

They Cause Considerable Excitement Near Pittsburg—Health Officials Take Charge of an Obstinate Patient.

Pittsburg, Jan. 7.—The Dispatch tomorrow will say: Diphtheria and Christian science have had a bitter battle in a New Britain family for the past two weeks. Diphtheria has won so far. Two children are down with a third child, and the father is dangerously ill with the same disease.

Frank Martosoff and his wife have been believers in Christian science for three years, and so confirmed in the doctrine are they that they have seen little of the disease, and they were willing to see their remaining child perish rather than take her case "out of the hands of the Lord."

Not until forced to do so by the health authorities would the parents permit a physician in a house, even then the father refused to give the medicine prescribed, and the health officials were compelled to take the child in charge.

When the first child, Nancy, died, Martosoff called on an undertaker to bury her. When asked for the certificate of death he said there was none, and Coroner Taylor began an investigation. He found the second child, Roy, in the last stages of the disease, and obtained Dr. Boyd to treat him. The father refused to give the boy the medicine and he died a few hours later. The health officials are now in charge and may be able to save the third child and the father, both of whom are down with the disease.

Beaver Valley people are very much wrought up over the matter, and it is likely that Christian science, with its prominent leaders in New Brighton will be investigated by the courts.

THREE AMERICANS KILLED.

Result of Reconnoissances Out of Imus Yesterday.

Manila, Jan. 7, 11.30 p. m.—Reconnoissances out of Imus, Cavite province, this morning resulted in the loss of three Americans killed and two wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at sixty killed and eighty wounded.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

- Weather indications today: THREATENING. 1 General-Boers Capture English Soldiers. Details of Lieutenant Gilmore's Captivity. Forecast of Work Before Congress. Pro-Boer Meetings. Death of Dr. McGlynn. 2 General-Northeastern Pennsylvania, Financial and Commercial. Saturday's Primaries. 3 Local-New Pastor of the Calvary Reformed church. Session of the Superior Court. 4 Editorial. News and Comment. 5 Local-Dr. McAndrew's Impressions of Puerto Rico. Reorganization of the Third Brigade. 6 Local-West Scranton and Suburban. 7 Round about the County. 8 Local-Grand Jury Sees the Magistrates. Live Industrial News.

HAS LADYSMITH SURRENDERED?

Gloomy Prospects Ahead of the British Troops in South Africa—The Plucky Garrison, It Is Thought, Has Yielded to Superior Numbers.

London, Jan. 8.—From the advices thus far received there seems little reason for hope that the garrison at Ladysmith has been able to hold out against the Boers. The last communication received from General White indicated that the attack had been renewed with unusual vigor yesterday, and that the overwhelming numbers of the attacking party would make it impossible for the soldiers under the gallant commander to hold out much longer.

While the rumors that Ladysmith has fallen yet lack confirmation, it is safe to regard this fresh disaster to the British arms as a certainty.

FRANCE AND SAN DOMINGO

A Remote Possibility That the United States May Become Involved in the Affair.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The United States government has at this moment no concern in the attempt of the French government to settle a long standing claim against the government of San Domingo by a naval demonstration, as reported in the press dispatches. That its future attitude may be well dependent entirely on developments, but there is a growing disposition here to shelter governments from the consequences of their disregard of the rules of honesty and international obligations. It is not positively known what the present instance turpitude is involved, but from the statement of facts in the press dispatches the case appears to bear a strong resemblance to others which have preceded it and which in the estimation of officials here justified the action of foreign governments in adopting summary measures to collect their money.

This particular case is said to have been pending about three years, and it is understood that President Heurcaux had finally arranged to settle it, but the agreement was disregarded by Jiminez, his successor and the present occupant of the Presidential office of San Domingo. There is a possibility that the United States may ultimately become involved in this affair through what is known as the San Dominican syndicate controlled by New York capitalists. This concern has a concession from the governments of San Domingo, by which, in return for defraying the interest on the public debt and otherwise assisting the government financially, it is entitled to collect all the customs revenues of the island. The present administration in San Domingo is believed to be so low in funds that it could scarcely pay the \$30,000 demanded by the French government in settlement of the pending claim.

If in this case the French naval commanders should undertake to seize the customs revenues, an interesting question might arise. It should be said, however, that so far the state department is not informed that Jiminez has recognized as still in force the concession held by the New York syndicate coming from the late President Heurcaux.

French Warship for San Domingo.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Jan. 7.—The French flagship Cecile has gone to San Domingo. It is reported she was called there hurriedly by cable.

DAY'S DEATH LIST.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 7.—Major John S. Clark, a noted turfman of former years, is dead, aged 55 years. Major Clark was the owner of the Coldstream farm, and bred Jim Gore, Looscheteo, Sunburst and Santihoro.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—William H. Morgue, aged 62 years, died last night. He had been connected with the public schools of Cincinnati for many years and was the superintendent for ten years until on account of his health he was succeeded last fall by Superintendent Boone. Mr. Morgue was a brother-in-law of Governor Bushnell.

New York, Jan. 7.—Captain Frank M. Patullo, commander of the United States transport Zurganin during the Spanish-American war, died at his home in Jersey City today, aged 70 years. He was a veteran of three wars, the Mexican, Civil and Spanish. During the battle of Santiago Captain Patullo stood on the bridge of the battleship Indiana.

BRITISH LOSE A BATTALION

General French Reports a Serious Accident to His Troops.

General White Sends Word That the Enemy Has Been Reinforced from the South—The Bombardment of Kuruman—Fifteen British Are Wounded—Garrison Surrenders, Yielding Up Arms and Ammunition—Rumor of the Capture of 400 Boers.

BOERS CAPTURE SEVENTY

London, Jan. 7.—The war office publishes the following despatch from General Forester-Walker, commanding at Cape Town: "General French reports, under date of Jan. 6: 'The situation is much the same as yesterday, but I regret to report that a serious accident has happened to the first battalion of the Suffolk regiment.'

"From news just come to hand from the Cape, it is gathered that, with the authority and knowledge of General French, four companies of the first battalion advanced by night against a low hill one mile from their camp. They attacked at dawn. Lieutenant Colonel Watson, gave orders to charge. He was at once wounded. Orders for retirement were given.

"Three-quarters of the force retreated to camp. The remainder held their ground until they were overpowered by greater numbers, when they surrendered. Seventy were taken prisoners, including the Boer headquarters. "General French reports that the Boer commando which made the attack on Jan. 4 lost fifty killed, besides wounded and prisoners. The commando was dispersed."

Lorenzo Marques, Thursday, Jan. 4.—A despatch from the Boer headquarters near Dordrecht says: "The British have been compelled to retreat from Dordrecht. Fighting continues around Colosburg, where the British occupy some of the outside kopjes. Bullets are dropping inside the town."

Bombardment of Kuruman.

Pretoria, Thursday, Jan. 4, via Lorenzo Marques.—Field Coroner Visser, under date of Tuesday, Jan. 2, reports as follows from Kuruman, British Bechuanaland: "I commenced a bombardment of Kuruman yesterday (Monday) morning, aiming at the police barracks. The flight lasted until six in the evening, when the garrison surrendered, issuing from the forts and yielding up arms."

"We took 129 prisoners, including Captain Bates and Captain Denison. Mr. Hilliard, the magistrate, and eight other officers. We also captured seventy natives, together with a number of rifles and revolvers and a quantity of ammunition.

"Fifteen British were wounded. They are being attended by us with the help of Dr. Bearne, an English physician. "The horses, oxen, mules and flour taken from the prisoners have been sent to Pretoria by way of Vryburg."

London, Jan. 7.—General Buller has wired the war office the following, dated Jan. 6, from Pretoria Camp: "The following message received from General White at 1 p. m. today: January 6, 11 a. m.—Attack continues and enemy has been reinforced from the south."

"The following was received at 4 this afternoon from General White: 'January 6, 12.45 p. m.—Have beaten enemy off at present, but they are still around me in great numbers, especially to the south, and I think renewed attack very probable.'

"The sun has failed, and I cannot get further information from Ladysmith until tomorrow."

London, Jan. 7.—General Buller sends the following from Frec Camp, dated today: "This from White, dated Saturday, 2.15 p. m.: 'Attack renewed. Very hard pressed.'

"I have absolutely no more news and there is no sun. There is a camp rumor that White defeated the enemy at 4 this afternoon and took 400 prisoners. 'I sent all available troops yesterday to make a demonstration at Colosburg. The trenches there were all occupied by the enemy.'

Battle at Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 8.—The Daily Mail has the following, dated Jan. 6, at noon, from Frec camp: "At 3 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. It lasted fully four hours and must have meant either a sortie by the British or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers. Our shells could be seen falling on Umbulwana hill, and the enemy were replying.

"Besides the cannon reports, there were sounds indicating smaller pieces of artillery in action. The fighting must have been at closer range than has been the case up to now. "Our naval guns at Chieveley sent their usual fire into the Boer trenches there, but there has been no further movement here."

Roland Reed's Condition.

New York, Jan. 7.—Roland Reed, the actor, who has been ill in St. Luke's hospital for some days, was reported to be better tonight. His condition, however, is still regarded as critical.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Jan. 7.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: For east and middle States, B. S. Windy, with rain in northern part; fair Tuesday; colder Monday night; brisk westerly winds, becoming northwesterly.