

BOERS BAFFLE GUNNING ENGLISH.

EVASIVE PURSUERS.

Burglars Capture Dublin Fusiliers and a Train Load of Supplies—Much Fighting Going on Now.

Late dispatches confirm the capture of the Dublin fusiliers, Cape police and a trainload of supplies by the Boers at Fourteen Streams, not many miles north of Kimberley. The loss is serious. The dispatches also say the Boers are becoming more aggressive in Eastern Cape Colony, and their scouts have been seen in the vicinity of Somerset East.

The plans of the British to cut off and capture the invaders have utterly failed, the Boers moving with a celerity that the British are unable to match, and they are making their appearance at unexpected points, when they were supposed to have been closed in upon in other directions.

In this they are much aided by the Dutch people of the country, who are irritated by the proclamation of martial law in certain districts, while the English inhabitants are equally angry at the inability of the British to suppress the Boers and give protection to the loyal inhabitants.

Never since Lord Kitchener took command have conditions been so unpromising for the British. The Boer operations now extend over nearly all of British South Africa.

Lord Kitchener is hanging without mercy Boer prisoners convicted by English court martial of having violated their oath not to fight against England, but his severity has no effect in bringing the Boers to terms.

The war is a greater problem for England than when Joubert and Buller were forcing each other in Natal, and it seems to be no nearer an end than at that time.

STOLE \$31,976 IN STAMPS.

Internal Revenue Office at Peoria, Ill., Looted by Thieves.

The exact loss sustained by the Peoria, Ill., internal revenue office from the robbery is \$31,976. The plunder consists of revenue stamps carried off by the robbers in the original package. The weight was nearly 300 pounds. No clue has been discovered that throws the slightest light on the matter. J. W. McGinnis, revenue agent of that district, is in Peoria, as well as several of the secret service men from Washington and Chicago, who are at work on the case, but apparently with little hope of success. The safe in the office was not up to the regulations and was entered with less resistance than might have been expected.

The government building is used as the postoffice on the first floor, while the offices of the internal revenue department, which handles the largest collection in the world, are on the second floor.

FAMINE IN SHAN-SI.

Christians, as Well as Heathen, Will Receive the Relief.

Telegrams from Peking say: There has been great distress in the province of Shan-Si owing to the famine and thousands have died. The court has ordered rice relief to be issued in large quantities. A report reached the foreign envoys that native Christians, suffering from the famine, were to be discriminated against and to be punished if they even begged for food.

Mr. Conger, Sir Ernest M. Satow and M. Pichon, the United States, British and French ministers, protested to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang against such discrimination, and the court issued an edict, ordering all relief officials and Chinese soldiers to treat Christians exactly the same as others throughout the empire under penalty of decapitation. The foreign envoys consider this a most important decree if it is carried out.

Molten Metal Explodes.

At the Baltimore (Md.) Copper Smelting Company six men were seriously, if not fatally injured by a molten containing 135 pounds of molten copper accidentally overturning and dumping its contents into a tank of water. The explosion that followed was terrific.

ASK FEDERAL AID.

Unruly Creek Indians Are Causing Trouble in Indian Territory.

Telegrams from Muskogee, I. T., say: Washington authorities have been requested to send federal troops into the Creek country to quell the uprising of full-bloods known as the Snake bands, who are creating depredations west of Eufaula and threatening the lives of both the whites and the neutral Indians. The Indians threaten to finally enter the towns and burn and kill, and Chief Meko has sent a message of defiance to President McKinley. The whites are arming and serious bloodshed is feared.

United States Marshal Bennett sent 20 deputies and to Indian police to the scene, but they were met by so fierce a fusillade that they were compelled to retire. One of the posse, named McNac, was captured by the Indians and it is feared that they will take his life.

Two Skaters Drowned.

Sixty skaters, including many women and children, broke through the ice on a large pond back of Evergreen cemetery, Brooklyn, Saturday, and in the wild struggles for life two boys were drowned.

Race Co-Education Problem.

The Tennessee legislature is wrestling with the educational phase of the negro problem and a bill has passed the senate to prohibit the co-education of the races. A bill also has been introduced in the upper house to prohibit the employment of white teachers in negro schools, colleges and universities. A large majority of the negro institutions of learning are controlled and directed by white officers and teachers, and the passage of this bill will compel a reorganization of the faculty of nearly every negro school in the state.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Ex-Chief Justice James P. Sterrett, of Philadelphia, Pa., is dead.

Mrs. Nation's hatchet crusade may result in closing many Kansas saloons.

Two Boer leaders, Piet and Jan Steenkamp, are in Berlin on a secret mission.

Montreal (Can.) business section suffers a loss of \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 by fire.

A call has been issued for a National prohibition conference at Buffalo in August.

Gen. MacArthur has ordered 12 more natives to be taken on the Solace for deportation.

Wichita, Kas., saloonkeepers closed up business until Mrs. Nation had left the town.

The funeral of Queen Victoria will be the most tremendous pageant of the generation.

By the will of Albert E. Kent, of Chicago, Yale college is the beneficiary to the extent of \$50,000.

In a battle with bank robbers Kentucky officers, killed one and captured two, after a bloody fight.

At New Albany, Ind., Morton Finley, colored was killed and five workmen injured in a boiler explosion.

The liabilities of the Order of Chosen Friends are over \$800,000 and the receiver has \$2,000 in the treasury.

The wheat crop in the river Plata provinces of both Argentina and Uruguay is in a very bad condition.

Governor McMillin was for the second time inducted into the office of executive at Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday.

William L. Warner, a prominent politician in Jamestown, N. Y., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

A hurricane caused destruction and loss of life in New Britain and bush fires devastated Albany district in Australia.

A wholesale conspiracy to smuggle Chinamen into United States has been exposed by arrests made by government officers.

While packed with an audience the Grand opera house of Cincinnati caught fire and burned down. Everyone got out safely.

Two firemen were killed and two boys fatally injured by an explosion of chlorate of potash during a fire near Detroit, Mich.

Julian T. B. Arnold, son of Sir Edwin Arnold, was sentenced in London to 10 years' imprisonment for embezzling trust funds.

The lieutenant general to succeed General Miles is to be appointed under the reorganization act. Brooke and Otis are mentioned.

M. Orban de Niverville, a governor of the Belgian province of Luxembourg, was killed by a madman, who then committed suicide.

President McKinley will be urged to visit Alaska when he goes to San Francisco in May to witness the launch of the battleship Ohio.

Dispatches from the northern coast of France show that there was a heavy gale over the channel Sunday and several boats were lost.

Over 24,000 acres of coal land in Greene county, Pa., has been sold for \$300,000 through a Pittsburg agency to capitalists of Pittsburg.

It has been decided to bury at the Presidio at San Francisco, Cal., the bodies of 163 soldiers who died of smallpox in the Philippines.

Two embezzlements have been reported at Berlin, the Mitteldeutsche Kredit bank losing 200,000 marks and Herr Chkretschmer 30,000 marks.

Aginaldo in an interview declared that he would never accept amnesty or stop the Philippine war until his people are given their independence.

It is reliably asserted that Chile has made new and peaceful proposals to Bolivia on a very favorable basis, and that Bolivia is disposed to accept them.

If Miss Clara Nichols, of Philadelphia, should live, she will be the only person in the world who has had a broken spinal cord sewn together by the surgeons.

By the death of Benjamin D. Silliman, of Brooklyn, Yale will obtain from the estate of his brother, Augustus E. Silliman, an endowment of \$80,000 for a lectureship.

Governor General Wood has informed the Cuban tobacco exporters that the Washington government has allowed his petition for a 50 per cent reduction in the exportation tax.

Richard Leake, a New York cab driver, has sued ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle for \$2,000 damages for causing his arrest on a false charge.

Thomas F. Hart, vice president of the American Window Glass Company, denies that the factories throughout the country will close down April 1.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Francis J. Wing, of Ohio, to be United States district judge for the Northern district of Ohio.

Because her husband sold her children and bought whiskey with the money Mrs. William Towns, of Hartford City, Ind., horsewhipped Towns and tried to wreck a saloon.

J. M. Carpenter and John A. Stone, said to be backed by a Pennsylvania syndicate, have purchased 40,000 acres of timber, iron and copper lands in Monroe county, Tenn., for \$300,000.

The Chinese peace commissioners wished to employ the Belgian attorney, who was legal adviser of the sang-yamen, but the foreign ministers objected.

The Bavarian police have abandoned their efforts to capture Kneissl, the highwayman who has been terrorizing the population in the most thickly settled parts of Bavaria for more than a month.

The pope issued his encyclical on socialism, explaining carefully the distinction between socialism in politics and Christian democracy, exhorting Catholics to continue their work in aid of the laboring classes.

Fire in the Eagle horseshoe works at South Milwaukee, Wis., destroyed the nine-inch mill, 16-inch mill, office and cooper shop. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, partially insured.

Denver, Col., threatens to hold a rival G. A. R. encampment, Cleveland, O., having been chosen by G. A. R. executive committee.



Historically

ENGLAND'S LATE QUEEN IN HER EIGHTIETH YEAR.

The queen has nearly 50 grandchildren and great-grandchildren living. She may be truly said to have been not only a great queen and empress, but a great mother of kings, queens and emperors. No other royal family of modern times has ever held within the circle of its membership so many crowns and scepters.

GLORIOUS REIGN ENDS PEACEFULLY.

QUEEN VICTORIA DEAD.

The End Came on the Anniversary of Her Father's Death—Peaceful Slumber Closes an Illustrious Career.

Queen Victoria is dead and Edward VII. reigns. The greatest event in the memory of this generation, the most stupendous change in existing conditions that could possibly be imagined, has taken place quietly, almost gently, upon the anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent.

Surrounded by her children, grandchildren and dignitaries of the church and state, Victoria's long and glorious reign ended in peaceful slumber at Osborne house, Isle of Wight, Tuesday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

For several weeks the queen had been ailing, and on Wednesday she suffered a paralytic stroke, accompanied by intense physical weakness. It was her first illness in all her 81 years and she would not admit it. Then her condition grew so serious that, against her wishes, the family were summoned. When they arrived her reason had practically succumbed to paralysis and weakness.

Before the end came the aged sovereign regained consciousness and recognized those about her bedside and bade them all a whispered good-bye.

Victoria Alexandrina (late queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and empress of India), only child of the late Duke of Kent, and of the Princess Louisa-Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. The Duke of Kent died January 23, 1820, and the general education of the young princess was directed, under her mother's care, by the Duchess of Northumberland, wife of the third duke.

Queen Victoria succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837, as Victoria I., and her coronation was celebrated in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838.

She was married February 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, by whom her majesty had issue: First, H. R. H. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840, married January 25, 1858, to H. R. H. the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia (died June 15, 1888); second, H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841, married March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; third, H. R. H. Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 15, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt (H. R. H. died December 14, 1878); fourth, H. R. H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844, created Duke of Edinburgh, May 24, 1866, married January 23, 1874, the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, sister of the former emperors of Russia; fifth, H. R. H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 26, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; sixth, H. R. H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, married to the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871; seventh, H. R. H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married March 17, 1879, the Princess Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia; eighth, H. R. H. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, married April 2, 1882, the Princess Helen Frederica Augusta, daughter of the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont (H. R. H. died March 28, 1884); and ninth, H. R. H. Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857.

During Victoria's reign she has had a remarkable list of statesmen to assist her in the government of the empire—statesmen of an unusually high order—and in that time has seen many changes of party government, Whigs and Tories have been followed by liberals and conservatives, each with about equal share in the honors of office. Beginning under Melbourne's tutelage the queen was inclined to the liberal and whig policy. Of late years Gladstone's democratic program alarmed her and drove her over to the reactionary or conservative party, but so skillfully did she hold the balance between the two great parties of the state that none could say she had given the other any undue advantage.

On June 20 next the queen, had she lived, would have completed a reign of sixty-four years, the longest and, in many senses the most glorious reign in English history, five years longer than that of her grandfather, George III., who previously held the record as the longest reigning English sovereign. After George, the next longest reigns were those of Henry III., who ruled fifty-six years, and Edward III., who occupied the throne for fifty years.

Victoria has outlived all the sovereigns who were her contemporaries when she ascended the throne, and all who began to reign between that year and 1838. Of sovereigns whose reigns began later she has outlived seventeen. She has been contemporary with five sovereigns of Prussia, four each of Russia, Denmark, Spain and Portugal, three each of Sweden and Holland, and two each of Austria, Belgium and Italy. In Martin Van Buren was President of the United States when Victoria became queen. She has outlived Van Buren some thirty-nine years, and has maintained relations with sixteen of his successors.

Scarcely in ancient or modern history will any monarch be found who has presided with the full intelligence of the adult mind over such a course of advancing national prosperity; and certainly the world never before experienced sixty-four years of such progress, or of such growth and extension, as well

in territorial domain, in population and in wealth, of different communities of civilized mankind.

It is difficult for the mind to conceive the wonderful advancement in political and social conditions, in industrial and commercial resources, in means of education and diffusion of knowledge, and in the facilities of conveyance over land and sea, which has taken place during these sixty-four years.

Surely no monarch has ever sat upon a throne who has beheld such wonderful things as has the venerable queen of England. And though the personal power of the crown has lessened, the empire that it represents has increased in an extraordinary manner. For "the individual withers, but the world grows more and more."

KING EDWARD VII.

Takes the Oath of King and Emperor in the Privy Council—Pledged to Rule by Constitution.—His Speech.

In the presence of the privy council Wednesday at St. James palace Edward VII. took the oath as king of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India. He made the following address: "Your royal highnesses, my lords and gentlemen: This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the queen, and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, I think I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained. I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps.

"In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people. I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever to be lamented great and wise father, who by universal consent is, I think deservedly, known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone. In conclusion, I trust to parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance, to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

Edward VII., king of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India, ascended the throne with a rare experience. The claims of royalty have rested upon him many years without demanding that responsibility which is invested in a ruler, but which at the same time made him vastly more than a figurehead in the eyes of the English people.

He was born on November 9, 1841, at Buckingham palace, the eldest son of the queen and Prince Albert. He became Duke of Cornwall at the moment of his birth, a title held by the eldest son of the sovereign for many centuries, which entitles the holder to the revenues of the Delectable Dutchy amounting to over \$300,000 a year. Before he was 4 weeks old he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester by royal patent, as the former of these titles never passes by merely hereditary right, but is subject to fresh creation for each holder of the title.

The Prince of Wales also is Duke of Rothesay and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince of Saxony, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Dublin, and Baron Renfrew. He also enjoys the picturesque title of Lord of the Isles.

Edward VII., the new king, is the most prominent living Freemason, not only by reason of the fact that he may soon become king of England, but because he is grand master of the grand lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and is also grand prior of the order of Knights Templars in England and grand patron of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in the United Kingdom, having received the 33d and last degree in that branch of Freemasonry. For more than 32 years he has been identified with the Masonic order.

MUST RETURN THE MONEY.

New Jersey State Officials to Return \$32,000 in Fees Illegally Retained.

The New Jersey court of errors and appeals has affirmed the decision of the supreme court, which held that former Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey should return to the State about \$32,000 which he had collected in fees, and which he retained on the ground that the law gave him the fees in addition to his salary. The fees were collected for Mr. Kelsey's services as clerk of the State constitution imposes on the secretary of state.

The supreme court in another case decided that the estate of George S. Duryea should return to the State \$12,000 which Mr. Duryea, while bank and insurance commissioner, collected in fees from insurance companies, and retained on the ground that the law gave him the fees in addition to his salary. The law in both cases provided for the collection of the fees by the officials named and the question was purely a legal one as to whether the fees belonged to the officials or to the State. The matter was first brought to public attention during the Senate investigation of 1895.

Discovered Ancient Babylon.

The German Babylon expedition under Prof. Kaldewey, the noted Assyriologist, reports two important discoveries. It has unearthed a street procession of Bel-Merodach, the tutelary divinity of Babylon, and the great Merodach temple of Esagita, containing a large number of antiquities.

NEW QUARREL IN CHINA.

Russian and British Admirals Differ on a Question of Territory.

Admiral Alexieff, the Russian commander at Port Arthur, protested to the British admiral, Seymour, against the act of British gunboats in clearing pirates from Elliott and Blonde islands. Admiral Seymour replied that he did not recognize the islands as Russian territory and the British gunboats would continue their operations.

TRADE'S GROWTH IN THE CENTURY.

A GREAT RECORD.

The Vast Increase of Foreign Trade—Exports Forty Fold Larger—Record of the Year Just Closed.

The fiscal year 1900 brought to a close a century of marvelous development in United States commerce. In 1800 the total value of the merchandise imported and exported in our trade with foreign countries was considerably less than a quarter of a billion dollars. The fiscal year reached nearly a billion dollars. Our domestic production during 1900, with a value of \$1,763,571, were over 40 times as large as in 1800. The total imports for 1900, amounting in value to \$2,490,941,884, were less than to times as large as in 1800. Compared with the value of our imports for 1900, that of our domestic exports showed an excess of \$530,822,387. Of the merchandise imported from foreign countries during the fiscal year 1900, about 49 per cent, consisted of agricultural products. Products of United States agriculture were marketed abroad to the value of \$844,616,530, forming about 62 per cent, of the total domestic exports. The value came within \$15,000,000 of the phenomenal figure for 1898, and surpassed those for 1899 by more than \$50,000,000.

Our principal agricultural exports in 1900 were breadstuffs, cotton and meat products; these with live animals, tobacco, oil cake, vegetable oils, fruits and nuts, dairy products and seeds comprising over 95 per cent, of our total farm produce. Exports of breadstuffs amounted to \$331,897,119, a decrease of \$11,255,621, as compared with 1899.

WEALTH OF VICTORIA.

Her Income Was Nearly Three Million Dollars. Investments in Many Quarters.

The queen's private wealth yielded an income of about £200,000 yearly. This is exclusive of £385,000 annually from parliament. Her private income, as gathered from readily available sources, was: From the Duchy of Lancaster, upward of £50,000; from 37,372 acres in the queen's other estates, £25,000; from London realty, supposedly, £10,000. In consols and other securities she had invested between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. She inherited nearly all the Prince Consort's estate of £600,000 40 years ago, and £500,000 in 1852 from John Camden Naild, the son of a rich lawyer.

The queen was a clear-headed business woman, and, of course, had the best financial advice. In 1881, by the advice of Lord Cross, Lord Sydney and Sir Arnold White, she bought property for £28,000, the market value of which is now reckoned to be £170,000. She had estates in several German principalities and inherited a beautiful villa at Baden from Princess Hohenlohe.

The queen's jewels are worth an enormous sum. These and her private jewelry, gold plate, pictures, etc., are estimated to value more than a million pounds sterling.

KILLED BY MOONSHINERS.

United States Marshal Shot in a Battle in Kentucky.

In a bloody battle with moonshiners on Elkhorn creek, on the Letcher and Pike county line, Ky., United States Marshal Thomas Hollifield and Posseman Simon Combs were killed and Blaine Combs was captured by the moonshiners. Rufus Wootan and Ambrose Ambury, other members of the posse, were shot and wounded. Hollifield had long been a terror to moonshiners and was one of the bravest men in the service. In a battle with moonshiners several years ago three of his posse were killed, he being the only one to escape.

Another Famine Imminent.

The secretary of state for India has received the following dispatch from the viceroy, Baron Curzon of Kedleston: "A grave condition of affairs exists in Guzerat, the Deccan and the Gharat districts of Bombay owing to the early cessation of the monsoon in September and the absence of rain. Heavy relief expenditures is entailed for the coming fiscal year. The affected area also includes Baroda and part of Hyderabad."

CABLE FLASHES.

Herr Zelle, former mayor of Berlin, is dead.

The Bulgarian cabinet has resigned on account of internal differences.

Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, of the famous European banking house, is dead.

Eleven pirates recently captured by Italian naval authorities have been executed.

The Prussian minister of agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Loetzen, is ill with the influenza.

Another death from bubonic plague has occurred among the crew of the English ship Friary, from Alexandria.

China's beverage is not confined entirely to tea. During 1899 she imported from Germany beer to the amount of \$288,000.

The smallest mail ever dispatched was one recently made up for Buenos Ayres, the official entry of which was: "Letters, 1; newspapers, nil."

A mysterious murder has just occurred at Gumbinnen, Germany. Cavalry Captain Von Krosigk, while drilling men in a riding school, was killed and shot through a window.

A great fire has occurred at Balaklava, and has spread to 25 nap springs and destroyed three stores. Damage done is considerable.

Germany's pig iron output for 1900 was 8,422,842 tons, an increase of 393,000 tons for the preceding year. The December output was 720,700 tons.

The trouble among the students of the University of Kiev, Russia, settled by sentencing two to three years' military service, and 385 to one year.

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The President to the King.

His Majesty, the King, Osborne House, Isle of Wight:

I have received with profound sorrow the lamentable tidings of the death of her majesty, the queen. Allow me, sir, to offer my sincere sympathy and that of the American people in your personal bereavement and in the loss of Great Britain has suffered in the death of its venerable and illustrious sovereign, whose noble life and beneficent influence had promoted the peace and won the affection of the world.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

England's New Field Marshal.

Emperor William of Germany was 42 years old Saturday. Perhaps the most highly-prized birthday gift he received was from the hand of the duke of Connaught. It was the dress sword denoting his appointment as a field marshal of the British army. The presentation took place in the presence of the households of King Edward and the dead Queen, as well as a number of British and German naval officers. His majesty has expressed great delight at the appointment.

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