

BOERS MAY HAVE 30,000 MEN.

Against These the British Will Have an Army of 300,000.

OFFICIAL ESTIMATE MADE.

Some Think There are only 15,000 Boers Available—Cecil Rhodes—Relief of Mafeking.

[Early Despatches.]

New York, March 27.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The war office has been silent for 24 hours and the press dispatches add little to the sum of public knowledge regarding the campaign. There are rumors that the Boers are intrenching heavily at Koonstad and Biggarsberg, and that Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller will be strongly opposed, and Pretoria dispatches assert that the fortifications there have been extended in view of a long siege. These reports are not accepted by military experts here as conclusive evidence that the war will be prolonged beyond the middle of May. It is believed that Lord Roberts, when he is prepared to advance, will be able to turn the enemy's position without attacking it in front, and that the intrenching now in progress will be of no practical utility. General Buller's operations may be more costly, as the country in which he will operate is most unfavorable for an attack.

The reasons for the long halt at Bloemfontein and at Ladysmith are not understood, but it is evident that there will be co-operation between the two forces, and it is also probable that the third column from Mafeking will be available.

BRITISH HAVE TEN TO ONE.
The strength of the Boers in the final campaign in the Transvaal is estimated by cool observers at 15,000, but these figures are considered too low by the military authorities here. They assume that President Kruger will have 30,000 fighters in arms for the fighting in the last ditch.

This official estimate is not based upon the census of the election returns, but provides a more impressive background for the British operations with an army of 300,000 men.

CECIL RHODES' TROUBLE.

Cecil Rhodes' controversies with the military authorities have armed his enemies with resources for renewing their warfare upon him when he arrives in England. His friends regret some of his indiscretions and are disposed to criticize him for telling much superfluous truth about the management of the campaign by Generals Buller and Methuen.

Parliament is mainly occupied with financial measures and the debates are exasperated. Mr. Balfour agreed yesterday to the appointment of a committee of inquiry respecting the alleged scandal in the army contracts, but the evidence is not strong and it is not probable that the war office will be convinced of any serious mismanagement of the immense business transacted since September.

SUCCESS OF MAPEKING.

London, March 26, 4:15 a. m.—Military observers here, and even those in the Transvaal, with a few exceptions, are considerably confused as to what is being done for the succor of Mafeking. Some 5,000 or 6,000 men are engaged with Lord Methuen at Warrenton and Fourteen Streams, and now another column is about leaving Kimberley. It has not been already started, for Griquatown, 106 miles westward, is accessible purpose is to drive out the Boers. The force is described as a "strong one," and the expedition is "likely to attract much attention."

Gen. French is reported from Bloemfontein Sunday as returning from the Transvaal without having been headed off by Commandant Olivier, with his fifteen guns and miles of baggage. Boer horsemen are in contact with the British outposts from Biggarsberg to Warrenton.

Gen. Buller's patrols had a sharp skirmish Sunday at Waschbank.

Lord Roberts' infantry has now been quiet for four days and news of an advance is hourly expected at the war office.

PEACE ENVOYS COMING.

Messrs. Wolmarans, Fischer and Co., peace envoys from the Transvaal, are due at Natal in a few days. After visiting two or three Transvaal capitals, they will go to New York via Antwerp. It is understood that the envoys are invested with large powers, and are prepared to agree to anything looking toward intervention.

The Times prints a statement from Cape Town to the effect that the Boers, after defeating the heavy losses, are probably unable now to put more than 25,000 men on the fighting line.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Saturday, says: "I learn that Mr. Stevenson, against his own judgment, and on the persuasion of Mr. Fischer that duty to his country required that he should remain in the Transvaal as long as resistance was possible."

WARNING AGAINST OVER-CONFIDENCE.

Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post today warns the public against blinding themselves to the nature of the task which has yet to be performed in South Africa. He then refers to the fact that an immediate dispatch that only the smaller portion of the Free State has yet been touched by the British advance.

"It is quite possible," he says, "that the Boers may be able to prolong the campaign for several months, and the British advance, though it must have a crushing effect, can be carried on only by the persistent exertions of those in the field and of those at home, near to grow easier on nearer acquaintance with the settlement of the districts disturbed by rebellion. The pacification of these must be difficult, owing to their vast extent. Little can be done until Sir Alfred Milner is authorized to announce the government's decision as to how rebels should be treated and how the loyal colonies are to be compensated for losses."

"There should be, of course, no policy of revenge, nor will the government forget that its first duty to itself is to vindicate its authority. The sooner these decisions are announced, the sooner will the trouble diminish."

CHURCHILL'S CONCILIATION.

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch this morning from Cape Town, is a generous and forgiving policy toward the Boers instead of yielding to the demands of the loyalists for severe treatment. He says:

"The Dutch traitor is less black than the renegade British-born burgher, but

both are the results of our own mistakes and of crimes in Africa in former years. Unless actually caught fighting rebels, should be treated with the utmost leniency and generosity."

Gen. Weaver's Denial.
Des Moines, Ia., March 27.—Gen. J. B. Weaver has made the following statement: "The stories printed in Chicago papers and elsewhere to the effect that I am identified with a movement looking to the abandonment of free silver as an issue in the coming campaign are untrue. The whole story is a pure falsification and without material foundation."

DRUNKEN SOLDIER A BAD MAN

Chaplain Wells Tells Why Filipinos Object to American Rule.

New York, March 27.—Rev. Frank M. Wells, formerly chaplain of the First Tennessee volunteers, addressing the Baptist ministers of this city, said the statements of President Schurman as to the evils from whisky in the Philippines were not exaggerated—in fact they did not tell all that might be told. He added:

"I have direct knowledge of the estimate which the Filipino places upon the American soldier. When he is intoxicated they regard him as a very bad man indeed. When he is sober they think him clever, and kind. They really wish to take on American ways, but their greatest objection to American rule is that we have introduced whisky into the islands."

"I know from observation and not from hearsay that there are 200 whisky saloons in Manila run by Americans."

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CONSUL MACRUM WAS RIGHT.

British Consul at Durban Opened Official Mail.

GREAT BRITAIN'S APOLOGY.

It is Made by Lord Salisbury, and is to be Sent to the House Committee Now Investigating.

[Early Despatches.]

New York, March 27.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says: Lord Salisbury has apologized to the United States for the opening by the British censor at Durban of mail addressed to ex-Consul Charles E. Macrum at Pretoria.

The apology will be sent to the House committee on foreign affairs by Secretary of State Hay when Mr. Macrum's case against the state department is heard.

New York, March 27.—A special to the



SCENES IN THE PORTO RICO OF TODAY.

Owing to the tariff question Porto Rico is very much in the public eye at present. The picture at the top of the above cut is a street scene in San Juan. The center picture shows the "Porty" Porto Rican giving his pet gamecocks their daily exercise. Below is a view of a Porto Rican harbor and palms planted by Ponce de Leon.

My statements have been denied by some officers, but I challenge an investigation. The situation is just about the same in Cebu and Iloilo as in Luzon. In the city of Cebu native women sit about the streets with baskets full of bottles of whisky and they sell drinks to the soldiers in coconut cups much as peanuts are sold in the streets here.

"I ask that the administration shall abolish the residential canteen and suppress the private whisky shops. Secretary Long stopped the sale of liquor in the navy and Secretary Root can do the same thing in the army if he wishes. General Otis will not permit an American soldier to go into business in the Philippines when his term of enlistment is up, and he is mustered out and if he can exercise any such power as that surely he has power to close the gin mills. The President could do it by touching a button."

"The pursuit of pleasure is often a dangerous thing. It is the pursuit of 'the bubble' reputation even at the cannon's mouth." Late hours, the breathing of a vitiated atmosphere, rich foods, and irregular rest, must result in a debilitated vitality. There is a feeling of languor, the appetite fails, sleep does not refresh, life loses its interest, and nervousness or hysteria may make life miserable.

The preservation of the healthful tone of the body depends chiefly on keeping the blood pure, and the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition in a condition of health. When any of the above mentioned symptoms appear the timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will restore the body to a healthy equipoise. It purifies the blood, nourishes the nerves, and restores the deranged stomach and its allied organs to a condition of sound health.

There is no alcohol, whisky or other stimulant contained in "Golden Medical Discovery."

"I was troubled with very frequent headaches often accompanied by severe vomiting," writes Miss Mary Bell Sumner, of San Diego, Duval Co., Texas. "Bowel movements were irregular and my stomach and liver were out of order. Often I could eat nothing for twenty-four hours at a time. I was entirely unfit for work, and my whole system ran down. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and did so with such satisfactory results that the third bottle I felt perfectly able to undertake the duties attending public school life. I most heartily advise those suffering with indigestion and its attendant evils, to give this great medicine a fair trial."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse and regulate the stomach, liver and bowels. They produce permanent benefit and do not react on the system. One is a gentle laxative.

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The Sarsaparilla that's used by Chinese and Hindu; in the bushes of Australia and the wilds of South America; the Sarsaparilla that braces British and Boer, and gives strength to French and German, Russian and Turk,—

That's AYER'S

The Sarsaparilla that has more than twenty pages of doctors' indorsements, extending over nearly sixty years, embracing every known disease which arises from impure blood; that's made on honor and made to cure,—

That's AYER'S

The Sarsaparilla that's made of carefully selected drugs, the best and purest and most expensive from the world over; that's made of a sarsaparilla root costing more than ten times as much as that which enters into the composition of any other Sarsaparilla,—

That's AYER'S

The Sarsaparilla manufactured by modern methods evolved from half a century of practical experience; that's made so carefully that every bottle is put up as if it were an individual prescription, and to whose laboratory any physician, any druggist, any pharmacist is cordially invited and welcomed,—

That's AYER'S

Ayer's Sarsaparilla brings exhilaration to the tired body and hope to all who are exhausted, depressed, discouraged. It removes all impurities from the blood, impurities which irritate the brain and nerves, and cause countless aches and pains. You can afford to trust a Sarsaparilla that has been trusted for over half a century,—

That's AYER'S

men. Only a week ago the police force was increased by the same number. Mayor Humes says that the Cape Nome rush has brought with it a large number of criminals, and that he proposes to rid the town of their presence. Last night the city jail was filled up with suspicious characters, who, if they are not able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, will be put to work on the chain gang as vagrants. As a further precautionary measure, Chief Reed ordered that no more prize fights be allowed in the city. The chief says that the liberty given to prize fighters has resulted in a very undesirable class of men coming to the city.

A twenty round go between two local pugilists which was scheduled for Thursday night has been declared off in consequence of the chief's order. Public gambling has also been suppressed.

Hard to be a Chaplain.

Washington, March 27.—President McKinley has nominated Rev. Barton W. Peery of Oakland, Cal., to fill the only vacancy in the list of chaplains in the regular army. With the nomination was set a precedent for future selections. Mr. Peery has been subjected to a most rigid physical and mental examination, such as is required of a lieutenant in the army, and the mental examination embraced nearly everything of a trying character. The candidate, for instance, was required to know a great deal of history, and literature of Greece, Rome, Germany, France, England and America, including something of the feudal systems. Secretary Root has decided that the examination for chaplains in the future shall amount to something, and that no more superannuated preachers shall be appointed for mere political services, to enlarge the retired list in a short time.

Cheered for Aguinaldo.

Manila, March 26.—During the production of an incendiary play entitled "For Love of Country," presented in the Tagalo language at the Tagalo theater, the natives, under the influence of repeated references to independence, became disorderly. Finally, carried away at the sight of the rebel flag on the stage, they cried "Vive Filipinos" and "Vive Aguinaldo." The police, who were summoned, restored order and arrested the manager of the theater and the author of the play. The latter is the proprietor of a Tagalo newspaper, which was recently warned to moderate its radical utterances. The American authorities had forbidden the production of the play.

Trust Officer Ready for Trial.

Waco, Tex., March 26.—Henry Clay Pierce of the Waters-Pierce Oil company arrived in Waco today. Mr. Pierce called at Judge Scott's court and stated to the judge that he came to Waco to answer to an indictment brought under the Texas laws against trusts, which he is accused of violating under an indictment returned six years ago. The indictment is a noted one, among the defendants named therein being John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Placier and all the other prominent officers of the Standard Oil company.

Mr. Pierce stated to Judge Scott that he desired to submit himself to the court and stand trial. He surrendered himself immediately to Sheriff Baker and entered into a recognizance in the sum of \$5,000 for appearance at the next term of court. The indictment grew out of certain contracts alleged to have been made by representatives of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, that the local merchants, which, it is claimed, acted in restraint of competition. The offense under the Texas anti-trust law is a felony and punishable by both fine and imprisonment.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Gen. Otis' List Tells of Filipino Beheading an American Prisoner.

Washington, March 26.—Gen. Otis today reported to the war department, under date of today, the following casualties in the troops under his command:

Killed:

Twenty-fourth Regiment—

March 6th, Mr. Sawyer, Luzon, company B, Edmund Bullock; Artillerist Bonnett Blakeley; company D, Charles V. Huey, sergeant.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—

February 25th, Potocan, Panay, company B, Philip H. Nolan.

Forty-third Regiment—

March 8th, La Pas, Leyte Island, company A, Michael Cortis; March 11th, Dagami, company A, Mike Porgolski, beheaded while prisoner of war.

Wounded:

Thirty-eighth Regiment—

March 5th, Cuenca, Luzon, company I, William D. Hoover, wounded in thigh; Noah E. Wingate, buttock, moderate.

Sixth Regiment—

February 24th, Tanguilan, Luzon, company C, George Hemphill, Corp. Hutchinson, wounded in back, serious; Magruder Andrews, wounded in knee, slight.

Nineteenth Regiment—

January 28th, Cavitan, Luzon, company C, Winfield S. Preston, wounded in arm, serious.

Forty-third Regiment—

March 8th, Matugenas, Samar Island, company H, John W. Alsport, corporal, wounded in abdomen, serious.

Miss Horlocker Testifies.

Hastings, Neb., March 26.—The feature of the Horlocker-Morey poisoning case was the appearance of Miss Horlocker on the stand. She was greatly affected, and when she left the stand she fainted. She told of the love pas-

sages between Morey and herself, saying that they frequently remained together in the law office after the others had left, that Morey called on her at the Blue River resort three times and that at one time when Mrs. Morey was away from home she, at Morey's solicitation, accompanied him to his room. She protested, however, that there was at no time any immoral relations between them. She also identified a locket containing Morey's picture, and a lock of his hair, which she had worn next to her heart. At this time Miss Horlocker found it well nigh impossible to answer the questions put to her, burying her head in her hands and sobbing aloud.

Depositions of insanity experts were also read, in which the opinion was expressed that the defendant was insane when she sent Mrs. Morey the candy. Only three witnesses were heard during the forenoon. One was the sister of the accused, who testified as to the disturbed mental condition of the defendant during the holidays of 1898. Dr. Corbin was the only important witness. He testified that the defendant was possessed of a diseased mind and gave it as his professional opinion that if she sent the poisoned candy she did so while she was insane.

BURGLAR DIES FROM FRIGHT.

Tried to Rob a Grocery Store—Shot Was Fired in the Air.

Chicago, March 27.—John E. Tarbell attempted to break into and rob a grocery store at Lemont Sunday night, was shot at and dropped dead from fright. Tarbell had a companion when he made the attempt at burglary. The proprietor of the store, who was sleeping inside, heard them. He seized his shot gun and slipped out the front door and secured the assistance of the town marshal and that of a friend. The three men went back to the store and the proprietor fired his shot gun into the air. The burglars ran but when 200 feet away Tarbell dropped dead. His companion escaped.

Yesterday a post mortem examination was held upon Tarbell's body and it was found that the man had died from heart failure brought on by fright.

No Plague in San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 26.—Mayor Phelan has sent the following dispatch to the mayors of fifty cities in all sections of the country:

Eastern papers just received refer to a sporadic case of bubonic plague in San Francisco. The board of health reported such a case March 6th, twenty days ago. Since then our Chinatown has been thoroughly inspected and disinfected. No other case has appeared. All persons now freely visit the district as usual.

On account of the vigilance and efficiency of our health department and federal quarantine there is no future danger. Please give this to your local press as an act of justice to San Francisco.

JAMES D. PHELAN, Mayor.

Kansas City Car Works Burned.

Kansas City, Mo., March 27.—Fire which broke out shortly after 1 o'clock this morning in the plant of the Kansas City Car and Foundry Co., located on the Kansas side of the river near Argentine, caused a loss of fully \$150,000. The plant is valued at half a million dollars. The armours are largely interested in the concern and build and repair their refrigerators cars there.

Not Helen Gould.

New York, March 27.—The Washington dispatch stating that Miss Helen Gould was practically paying the expenses of nine or ten chaplains in the army in the Philippines was shown to her last night. She said the work referred to had been done not by her, but by the Young Men's Christian association, and that she had only helped a little in it.

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