

FIFTIETH YEAR.

BIG SENSATION IN BENBROOK CASE.

Eleven Jurors Objected to Serving with J. Gordon McPherson, the Colored Man Who Was Sworn in Last Night.

Matter Brought to the Attention of the Court This Morning—Attorneys on Both Sides Consult With the Court, and With Consent of Benbrook McPherson is Taken Off the Jury—Edward McCarrick, who Was Pronounced in His Views, is Again Examined by Judge Powers—With Permission of the State, the Defense Exercises Its Thirteenth Challenge and McCarrick is Excused—This Morning's Developments Upset All Calculations and May Prolong the Trial Considerably.

THE TWELVE MEN SELECTED TO TRY THE BENBROOK CASE.

- 1-ENOS L. JACKLIN, of Mill Creek, Farmer.
- 2-WILLIAM GERRARD, of Taylorsville, Sheep Raiser.
- 3-WILLIAM WALTER COLTON, of Salt Lake, Teamster.
- 4-JULIUS COOK, of Salt Lake, Decorative Painter.
- 5-FRANCIS N. SHELTON, of Taylorsville, Farmer.
- 6-C. H. JENKINS, of Salt Lake, Harness Dealer.
- 7-SAMUEL ALLEN, JR., of Salt Lake, Laborer.
- 8-EDWARD MCCARRICK, of Salt Lake, Mine Owner, Excused.
- 9-DAVID McDONALD, of Big Cottonwood, Blacksmith.
- 10-W. A. RALLS, of Salt Lake, Special Policeman, R. G. W. Dept.
- 11-EDWARD S. MILFORD, of Salt Lake, Laborer.
- 12-J. GORDON MCPHERSON, (Colored), of Salt Lake, Ex-Dog Tax Collector and Porter in a Commercial Street Dive, Excused Today.

ACCEPTED THIS AFTERNOON.

JOHN IRVINE, of Salt Lake, Stenographer.

ONE MORE WANTED.

There is Now One More Juror to Get.

After the greatest sensation that has ever been known in the Benbrook murder case, when court convened this morning.

It was more than a sensation—it was a sensation which swept from the box of jurors who had been sworn to try the case, besides upsetting entirely all calculations for proceeding with the trial.

OBJECTED TO MCPHERSON.

The trouble all arose over the acceptance of J. Gordon McPherson, a colored man, and until recently city dog tax collector, as a juror. When court opened last evening to enable the attorneys to go on with the attempt to secure the one man needed to complete the panel, several were examined for name and excuse, when C. E. Offenbach, former coroner, was called. He seemed qualified and was passed for name. The prosecution did not want him, and finally Mr. Putnam used his

fifteenth and last peremptory challenge, and Mr. Offenbach retired.

J. Gordon McPherson was the next man called, being the seventy-second drawn as a juror. He stated that he was a native of Louisiana, had lived a good while in the South, and enlisted in the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry. After serving in New Mexico, he came with his regiment to Utah in 1896. After leaving the army, he published a paper called the "Searchlight," and was then appointed dog tax collector, a position which he afterwards resigned. The State was unable to make cause against the juror and was unable to challenge him peremptorily, having exhausted its fifteen. Mr. Putnam was therefore powerless, and when Judge Powers said, "We see no reason for challenging the gentleman," Senator Brown added, "And we can't." The juror was accordingly sworn in, and immediately the bailiffs marched the twelve men off to quarters secured in the Harmon block.

Then the trouble commenced. The accommodation secured for the men made it necessary, under the ar-

JUROR MCCARRICK'S OBJECTION.

Says the Acceptance of McPherson Was Like Turning a Wild Cat Loose Among Defenseless Men—"Wouldn't Swallow the Dose."

When Mr. McCarrick left the jury box it was evident that he was laboring under a weight of suppressed excitement, for his hands were clenched and his face was scarlet with anger. He immediately took down his hat and overcoat, which were hanging just back of where he sat, and the cynosure of all eyes, started for the door. On reaching the corridor he hastily donned his Derby and overcoat, took the elevator and went direct to his office in the Atlas block, where he conducts a brokerage business. He had just arrived when a "News" man called and requested an interview. Said he:

"I don't care to say anything about the affair except that I am mighty indignant. When I went on to the case—that is, when I was accepted as a juror, I was perfectly unprejudiced and in a frame of mind to fairly try it in all its bearings, without fear or favor as to results, and would have done so had I remained on the jury, notwithstanding that I felt an outrage was being perpetrated upon us."

"Do you object to stating specifically, Mr. McCarrick, what the real cause of the trouble is?" asked the "News" representative.

"No, I do not," he replied with emphasis. "I can readily speak for myself, but it will be for myself alone. I have not one word to say as to my fellow jurors; they can, I presume, talk for themselves when the case is over. Nor shall I say how our feelings were wrought up last night or how we resented the proposition to be locked up with a negro."

"Have you a natural opposition to the colored race?" asked the reporter.

"No, I have not, but when it comes to making me swallow a nigger, it won't go down; nor can they compel me to eat or sleep with him. Why, it was like turning a wild cat loose among a lot of defenseless men. Personally I was not prepared to swallow the dose. Yesterday afternoon they had another nigger in the box and it looked very much as though someone wanted him to be accepted, but relief came to the feelings of the jury when he was excused. When McPherson was accepted last night there was a—by the way, I blame only one man—Judge Powers—he should have had more consideration for the feelings of the eleven white men on that jury. It is the first time in the history of Utah, so far as I know, that the attempt was ever made to have a black man sit with white men in a trial court of any kind. Had the effort been successful this time, a precedent would have been established that would have been a blot on the jurisprudence of the State. As it is, I believe that that sort of a proposition has received its death blow."

rangements, for some one to bunk with McPherson, but not a man with the eleven white men. They drew the line right there, and drew it sharply. A vigorous protest was made to the sheriff and the white jurors, to a man, stood by it, until finally they were taken to the Keyway. One big room was secured for the eleven men, while McPherson was given an apartment to himself.

IN COURT THIS MORNING.

Mutterings of the impending storm had been heard this morning, and those informed expected some sort of developments, but nothing so sensational as actually occurred. The jurors came in early and took their places in the box. McPherson occupied the corner chair on the first row. Two or three times the jurors got together in consultation, and finally Juror E. McCarrick beckoned to Bailiff McDuff and whispered something in his ear.

CONSULTS WITH THE COURT.

The bailiff at once went to the judge's chamber, knocked, and then disappeared inside. When he returned, he conveyed some message to Mr. McCarrick, who stepped out of the box and went to Judge Hiles' room. Remaining there about five minutes, he emerged and walked briskly into the box. These proceedings were noticed by Juror McPherson with apparent indifference, for he paid no attention to the difference, for he was apparently engrossed in watching the spectators as they struggled into the court room.

WHAT DID MCCARRICK SAY?

Mr. McCarrick was evidently the representative of the whole jury. The presumption, as borne out by what afterwards occurred, is that he stated to the court the objections which his eleven colleagues had to sitting on the jury with McPherson.

McPherson arrived rather earlier than usual. He was freshly shaved, and looked a bit anxious. It was some time before Mrs. Benbrook, Miss Allen, Mrs. Boone and others of the Benbrook group arrived.

Senator Brown came in at the same time and called Judge Powers' attention to the State's map or diagram of the upper floor of the Merchant's Cafe, and it was agreed that it might be unveiled in front of the jury.

This looked as though the attorneys expected to at once plunge into the case, but if so, these calculations were quickly upset.

Just on the stroke of 10, Judge Hiles entered and Clerk Little called the roll of jurors.

AN ABRUPT STOP.

The clerk, who had the information in his hand, said, as Judge Hiles settled himself, "Gentlemen of the jury, you will listen to the reading of the indictment filed on August 7th, against John H. Benbrook."

"Before we proceed," said Judge Hiles, "the court would like to confer with counsel for the State and for the defense in chambers," and at once led the way. Mr. Putnam, Senator Brown, Judge Powers, L. R. Rogers and Judge Zane followed.

The conference lasted five minutes, and at the expiration of that time Judge Hiles again took the bench and only to announce a recess of half an hour.

BENBROOK CONSULTED.

It was generally understood by this time that there was serious trouble with the jury and this was confirmed when the attorneys again retired to the chamber and Mr. Benbrook was called in.

JURORS SIGN A PETITION.

During the wait, the jurors held another consultation among themselves, and as a result, F. N. Shelton was soon engaged in framing a petition to Sheriff Howell, asking that the quarters in the Harmon block, first secured for them, be retained. The paper was passed to every man, including McPherson, and all signed it except the colored man. Then it was given to the sheriff, who put it in his pocket.

One by one the attorneys came out. Senator Brown, Mr. Putnam and Mr. Van Cott all seemed undisturbed if not actually pleased, while Judge Powers and Mr. Rogers seemed considerably worried. Judge Zane was the only one

on the side of the defense who did not appear to be more or less anxious.

COURT RECONVENES.

When court reconvened at 10:45, Judge Hiles said: "During the recess it has been brought to my attention that the defense has asked permission to exercise some further challenges."

This at once developed the fact that the conference between the attorneys on either side had been for the purpose of reaching an agreement with regard to exercising McPherson, and there was a craning of necks, as Judge Powers arose and said: "May it please the court, we desire to withdraw our acceptance of Mr. McCarrick."

The court—If I think there is no objection to this, such action would not constitute any irregularity.

Mr. Putnam—We make no objection, your honor.

MCPHERSON EXCUSED.

Judge Powers—We interpose a challenge to Mr. McCarrick.

The court—You are excused, Mr. McCarrick.

THE REAL SENSATION.

But the matter was not to end there. When Judge Powers arose next there was fire in his eye and a note of defiance in his voice.

There are several matters that have been called to the attention of the court," he began, "that leads our minds to the inference that Juror McCarrick could not try the defendant fairly and impartially. We draw your honor's attention to these facts."

Senator Brown—Does counsel on the other side desire to ask him some questions? We do not object.

MR. MCCARRICK'S PREJUDICE.

Judge Powers—Mr. McCarrick, since you were sworn as a juror, has anything arisen that might prevent you now from giving the defendant, now on trial for his life, a fair and impartial trial?

Juror McCarrick—The cause has been removed. I think I can now try the case fairly.

Judge Powers (with much warmth)—Do you mean to say, sir, that the challenge of a juror would affect your mind in a case of life or death?

Juror McCarrick—It was a prejudice, and it has been removed.

Judge Powers—Can you try him fairly now?

Juror McCarrick—Yes, I think I can.

Judge Powers—Do you think of any "thing" about it, I want to know.

Juror McCarrick—I can.

Judge Powers—Are you sure of it?

Juror McCarrick—I am.

At this juncture Judge Zane, angered at the incident, joined Judge Powers, and conferred with him a moment when Judge Powers said:

"Your honor, we interpose a challenge to this juror on the ground of actual bias."

A PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE.

Judge Zane here again spoke to Judge Powers, who resumed.

"We withdraw the challenge on that ground and challenge this juror peremptorily."

Senator Brown—We don't object to it, under the circumstances.

The court—You are excused, Mr. McCarrick, from further attendance in the court. It will now be necessary to issue a new venire.

Senator Brown—I suppose that one juror, Mr. Rood, will have to be examined.

This was accepted and it was decided to bring on the others of the former venire.

Edward M. Le Prohon, Elmer Hill, C. L. Rood.

A NEW VENIRE.

The new venire was then drawn, made returnable at 2 p. m. The names drawn were: James Kemp, Lawrence C. Maringer, Frank W. Follett, John F. Acomb, James W. Campbell, Thomas N. Gillespie, Richard J. Rogers, John Harkness, and Orson Howard.

The court then took a recess until 2 p. m.

The result of this morning's proceedings is to throw the case back to where it was several days ago and to completely upset all the plans that have been made. It was considered, prior to this incident, that a verdict would be reached by a week from next Saturday, but now it will depend entirely upon how long it takes in securing two more jurors.

THIS AFTERNOON.

One More Juror Obtained in the Person of John Irvine.

Upon the reconvening of court this afternoon the venire issued in the morning was returned. The court room

(Continued on page two.)

THREE NEW PLAGUE CASES

All End Fatally—The Fresh Outbreak is in Honolulu.

Infection Probably Came from Food—Improvement at Hilo—Hawaiian A. L. R.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—The steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu today. The Associated Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of February 19th, says:

After twelve days passing without a sign of the plague three cases were discovered yesterday and all ended fatally. The victims were two Chinese, males, and a woman—half Chinese, half Hawaiian.

There is some uncertainty in all the cases as to the source of the infection, and the authorities are busily engaged in trying to find out.

It is almost certain that one of the victims came to his death through eating infected food from a Chinese store. It is probable that the case of the woman can also be traced to infected goods. A part of the block up which the woman lived was suspected some time ago and destroyed by fire.

At a meeting of the board of health yesterday President Wood reported that the funds at his command were exceedingly low, and that more money for carrying on the work of fighting the plague was immediately necessary. On February 15th, out of \$142,600 that had been appropriated for the use of the board of health up to that time, \$13,600 was offset in bills. Consequently, but \$129,000 remained available.

On this statement it was decided to ask the council of state for a further appropriation of \$100,000. The council met and appropriated the necessary money. In addition, the sum of \$345,623.44 was appropriated for the extension and correction of the sewer system. This last item was appropriated subject to the approval of President McKinley.

Consul Haywood, who has returned from a visit to Hilo, reports conditions there as not satisfactory. Preliminary measures have been taken regarding the shipments of sugar. Consul Haywood reports no undue excitement at Hilo and the residents are taking every possible means of stamping out the plague, and reports of the town which were in a very unsanitary condition are being properly cleaned.

President Dole has received a dispatch from Secretary Hay approving President Dole's scheme for the appointment of a committee to determine the losses sustained by sufferers from the great fire. President Dole will appoint the commission in a few days.

The ship Inverness, which was blown out to sea from her anchorage in the harbor, is believed to be safe. Her captain and a crew were taken out to her in a tug boat and have the vessel under control.

MORE OF THE CLARK CASE.

Cumulative Testimony to Show There Was Bribery.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Attorney General Nathan stated that he was recalled in the Clark case today, to add to the information already given by him concerning the Montana election laws. This he did, citing all the provisions of the State law bearing on the subject.

Mr. Nolan stated that he had given small sums of money to persons who had gone over to the State in search of testimony in this case. The money had been supplied by Mr. Campbell. He had also procured \$500 from Mr. Campbell as a gift from Mr. Daly, the editor of an agricultural newspaper in Helena.

Henry G. Rickerts, clerk of the Montana State supreme court, was put on to contravene the testimony given by Thomas E. Lyons to the effect that Mr. Campbell had offered him \$5,000 to make false statements before this committee. He said he had seen Lyons on the day of the Whitehouse exposure, when Lyons told him of his connection with the bribery of members of the legislature.

Lyons then said, according to the witness, he had "fixed" two members of the legislature and that another would vote as he wanted him to. In March last, he said, he had another conversation with Lyons, in which the latter had told him that he had made a little money out of Clark election, mentioning \$2,000 and saying that he not only had that amount but more. Mr. Rickerts said that at this time Mr. Lyons had also told him that the purchase of the Warner property by C. W. Clark was not bona fide, and that the property was sold for taxes in 1899. On another occasion Lyons told him that he had told Mr. Campbell all he knew of the proceedings in the Clark interest.

On cross-examination Mr. Rickerts said that his interest in the Clark matter was due to the fact that he had assisted in the election of State Senator Warner as an anti-Clark man, and was disgusted with the course he had taken in voting for Mr. Clark. What he had done was done with the view of exposing Mr. Warner's then taken.

Recess was then taken.

Killed in Montana.

Great Falls, Mont., Feb. 27.—Samuel Larsen was killed today by a dynamite explosion in a quarry. His body was horribly mangled. Several others injured will recover.

Trial of Olga Nethersole.

New York, Feb. 27.—Olga Nethersole, the actress, appeared in the Center street court, where the examination was resumed into the question as to whether "Sapho" is an immoral play. She came in with Hamilton Revelle, her leading man; Marcus Mayer, her manager, and Abe Hummel, her attorney.

The hearing was private.

The first witness for the session was Mrs. Almon Hensley, president of the Society for the Study of Life. Other witnesses subpoenaed to testify at the hearing were Mrs. Julius Harburger, Mrs. A. M. Harris, of the New York Mothers' club; Mrs. Amelia M. S. Calkins, of the Study of Life; and Dr. Floise P. Church. There were several dramatic critics among the witnesses.

AT THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

Telegraph Line Stretched Across the River at Ripon Falls.

Mombassa, Feb. 27.—The Uganda railway telegraph line reached the Nile at Ripon Falls Feb. 15, and was carried across the river next day, thus establishing telegraphic communication between London and the sources of the Nile.

Neither State Government Recognized.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 27.—Republican Auditor Sweeney, to test the matter as to whether he or Democratic Auditor Coulter is to be recognized by the State depositories made out a warrant this morning and had it presented at one of the banks. The bank refused payment. Pending the controversy neither of the factions in the contests over the State government will be recognized.

CRONJE YIELDS WITH 3,000 MEN.

Roberts Has 4,000 Boer Prisoners Now—Discontent Among Cronje's Troops Led to a Speedy End of the Struggle.

Defeat of Reinforcements a Contributory Cause—Terrific Bombardment—Dashing Advance by Canadians and Engineers, Backed by Others, Made at 3 a. m.—Cronje Surrendered at Daylight—Disposal of the Prisoners—Famous Officers Taken—15 Guns Captured—British Report Loss of 721 Men—Rejoicing in Britain Over Victory—Splendid Bravery of the Boers—Jubilant at Windsor—Queen Congratulates Lord Roberts and His Army—How Buller Sent Relief to Ladysmith.

London, Feb. 27, 4:35 p. m.—The secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, announced in the House of Lords this afternoon that the prisoners captured with Gen. Cronje numbered about 3,000 men.

Gen. Cronje will be sent to Capetown.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Paardeberg, February 27th, 11 o'clock, Tuesday morning.—From information furnished daily to me by the intelligence department it became apparent that Gen. Cronje's force was becoming more depressed and that the discontent of the troops and the discord among the leaders were rapidly increasing. This feeling was doubtless accentuated by the disappointment caused when the Boer reinforcements which tried to relieve Gen. Cronje were defeated by our troops on February 23rd. I resolved therefore to bring pressure to bear upon the enemy."

"Each night the trenches were pushed forward toward the enemy's laager so as to gradually contract his position and at the same time I bombarded heavily with artillery, which was yesterday materially aided by the arrival of four 6-inch howitzers which I had ordered up from De Aar. In carrying out these measures a captive balloon gave great assistance by keeping us informed of the positions and movements of the enemy."

"At 3 a. m. today a most dashing advance was made by the Canadian regiment and some engineers supported by the first Gordon Highlanders and second Buffs, resulting in our gaining a point some 800 yards nearer the enemy and within about eighty yards of his trenches, where our men entrenched themselves and maintained their positions until morning, a gallant deed worthy of our colonial comrades, and which I am glad to say was attended by comparatively slight loss."

"The apparently clinched matters, for at daylight a letter signed by Gen. Cronje, in which he stated that he surrendered unconditionally, was brought to our outposts under a flag of truce. In my reply I told Gen. Cronje he must present himself at my camp, and that his forces must come out of their laager after laying down their arms."

"By 7 a. m. I received Gen. Cronje and dispatched a telegram to you announcing the fact. In the course of conversation he asked for kind treatment at our hands and also that his wife, grandson, private secretary, adjutant, and servants might accompany him wherever he might be sent. I reassured him and told him his request would be complied with. I informed him that a general officer would be sent with him to Capetown to insure his being treated with proper respect en route. He will start this afternoon under Maj. Gen. Pretorius, who will hand him over to the general commanding at Capetown."

"The prisoners, who number about 3,000, will be formed into commandos under our own officers. They will also leave here today, reaching the Modder river tomorrow, when they will be relieved to Capetown in detachments."

The above dispatch was read in both the house of lords and the house of commons, evoked immense and prolonged cheering.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, said he had no information relative to the Boer guns.

HAS 4,000 PRISONERS.

6:25 p. m.—It is now announced that Lord Roberts has notified the war office that the number of Boer prisoners approximates 4,000, of which about 1,150 are citizens of the Orange Free State. The remainder are citizens of the Transvaal.

FIFTEEN GUNS TAKEN.

Twenty-nine Transvaal officers were captured and eighteen Free State officers were made prisoners.

The guns captured from the Transvaal forces were three 7.5 centimeter Krupp nine 1-pounders and one Maxim gun. From the Free State the British captured one 7.5 centimeter Krupp and one Maxim gun.

BRITISH LOSS WAS HEAVY.

6:35 p. m.—The war office has issued a list of 731 non-commissioned officers and men wounded in the fighting at Paardeberg Sunday, Feb. 18, including 62 Canadians and 73 Highlanders.

REJOICING IN BRITAIN.

"Majuba Avenged!" "Cronje Surrendered!" "Great Victory!" These are the expressions being shouted all over London today, yet there are few outward signs of the natural joy that Lord Roberts' dispatch has really caused. The capitulation of Gen. Cronje had been looked upon as almost a certainty for a week past, and now that it has come, enthusiasm finds itself discounted by the anticipation. The magnitude of the success of "Little Boats" is almost overlooked in the fact that it synchronizes with the anniversary of Majuba Hill and whets out a dishonor of nineteen years' standing. While the afternoon papers all comment upon this happy coincidence, they do not forget the splendid bravery of the enemy.

COURAGE OF BOERS.

The St. James Gazette says: "The splendid courage of the Boers has not been able to withstand any longer the bombardment which few modern soldiers have supported for so many hours as they have days. The influence of

the surrender, not only upon the situation at Ladysmith but on the whole conduct of the war, will be immense.

"If the news of the relief of Ladysmith only reaches England, and it is quite possible this may be the case, a day of national happiness would be full."

END IN SIGHT.

The Globe under the deed of "Majuba Avenged" says:

"We shall not jump at the conclusion that the war is over, but that a victory has been gained which brings the end well in sight. Gen. Cronje, no doubt, succeeded in delaying Lord Roberts' entrance into Bloemfontein, but the delay is all he has been able to accomplish."

The Westminster Gazette, which is inclined to be pro-Boer, says:

Admiration for the desperate valor of Gen. Cronje is mingled with anger at the necessity imposed upon us of purchasing victory at this cost. Let us remember Paardeberg if we like, but forget Majuba, and have done with the whole train of misleading associations and mischievous ideas which gathered around that unhappy memory."

Further details of the dramatic surrender of Gen. Cronje at Paardeberg are eagerly awaited.

Speculation is rife as to how soon Lord Roberts will be able to press on to Bloemfontein, but before he enters the capital of the Free State he will undoubtedly have to overcome a powerful force and take strong entrenchments.

JUBILATION AT WINDSOR.

The news of Gen. Cronje's surrender was received with unbounded satisfaction at Windsor. The queen immediately telegraphed her congratulations to Lord Roberts and the troops.

There was a much more outward display of rejoicing in the provinces than in London. The Glasgow and Liverpool stock exchanges were greatly excited.

The members sang "God Save the Queen" repeatedly, and cheered for "Little Boats." Flags were liberally displayed on the municipal and public buildings in all the large towns.

Windsor was very jubilant at the news, which the queen disseminated immediately after it reached her, and the inhabitants seized the occasion of her majesty driving through the town on her way to take a train for a visit to the wounded South African soldiers at the Netley hospital, to give vent to their delight.

The queen, who was looking remarkably well, showed evident signs of deep satisfaction, smiling continually and bowing in response to the congratulatory cheers greeting her on all sides. Her majesty took quantities of flowers to distribute to the wounded.

All the garrison towns and naval ports received the news with the liveliest satisfaction, soldiers and sailors vying with each other in displays of delight.

BULLER HELPED WHITE.

A letter has been received from a man in the first dragoons now in South Africa, confirming the report that a supply transport reached Ladysmith during the engagement at Spion Kop. He says the dragoons were the escort of the transport, which was seven miles long and adds "that is why Buller engaged the army at Spion Kop. Old Buller knows what he is doing, and all are willing to follow him in spite of his reverses."

NOTABLE OFFICERS CAPTURED.

7:07 p. m.—The officers captured by Gen. Roberts, besides Gen. Piet Cronje, include the following well-known commanders:

Chief Commandant M. J. Wolverena, a member of the Volksraad; Field Cornet Frus, a Scandinavian; Maj. Albrecht, the famous German artillery man; Maj. Von Dewitz, the distinguished German officer, responsible for the capture of the splendid engineering works of the Boers since the commencement of the war.

BRITISH LOSS IN THIS MORNING'S CHARGE.

London, Feb. 27, 7:51 p. m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Paardeberg, Feb. 27.—In a very successful attack made by the royal Canadian contingent, on one of the enemy's trenches this morning, Maj. Pellemer was wounded, eight men were killed and twenty-nine were wounded."

"Gen. MacDonald is expected to return to duty in a few days."

IMPRESSION IN PARIS.

Paris, Feb. 27, 6:29 p. m.—The news of the surrender of Gen. Cronje made a considerable impression in Paris, especially as although the press dispatches represented the Boer commander's position as hopeless, Lord Roberts himself had been so unexpectedly reticent during the last few days that he misled people here into the belief that Cronje's situation was less critical than it really was. The newspapers of this city pay the highest tribute to Gen. Cronje's valor, and express the opinion that his surrender is far from ending the war. They said that it will only make the resistance of the Boers the more desperate.