

WANT TO KILL CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Two Recent Attempts to Murder Him Were Frustrated.

THE ASSASSINS' ARRESTED.

Have Disappeared From Public Ken—Story of the Several Plots—
The Student Riots of St. Petersburg—Police Make Eight Hundred
Arrests—Schools Closed—Five Students Killed and 80 Wounded
—Women Interested.

Berlin cable: Stories are current of recent attempts upon the Czar's life in connection with a widespread revolutionary movement, of which the students' riots in St. Petersburg and elsewhere are alleged to form a part. The Tageblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent claims to have learned from an unquestionable source of two separate conspiracies to assassinate His Majesty. The first attempt was planned to be made on the occasion of the jubilee of the Naval Cadet Corps, whose ball the Czar had promised to attend. His Majesty was ready to start, and was awaiting his carriage, when Governor-General Kleigels arrived at the palace and informed him that he must not go, several suspicious persons belonging to the revolutionary party having been arrested at the Nicolaï bridge with arms and forged passports. He informed His Majesty that the prisoners were probably emissaries of the Central Nihilist Committee at Zurich. The visit was accordingly abandoned.

The second affair occurred in the middle of January, when the Czar,

The Cossacks rode into the crowds on the sidewalk and many faces were cut open by their knotted whips. Students and working men threw rubber shoes, canes and snowballs at the Cossacks. The presence of workingmen made the demonstration more dangerous than any known in a generation. After reading the manifesto the students threw their crumpled copies into the crowd and raised a flag inscribed, "For liberty!" The students also shouted "Help us get our rights!" and the mob responded with cheers. Alarm pervades high circles here. The police have notified house-owners to have their dvorniks, or house police, report for duty and hold themselves in constant readiness. A sotchka, or company of Cossacks, passed the Moscow gate this morning on the way to Tsarskoe Selo, 17 miles south of St. Petersburg, to which place the Czar has just removed. The police said they would escort the Czar back to the Winter palace, and that he would return by carriage instead of by rail. It appears more probable, however, that the Cossacks were merely sent to Tsarskoe Selo as a precaution, as His Majesty is more easily protected there than here.

The rioting was renewed Monday on the occasion of the mass at the



THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

accompanied by his mother, visited the Ceramic Exhibition. When entering one of the rooms the members of the committee who were escorting the Imperial party suddenly noticed an unknown man hurriedly approaching the Czar. As the public had been excluded, and those authorized to attend had been carefully selected, the presence of the stranger excited suspicion. Several of the Czar's party hastened to meet him to lead him away. Thereupon the man suspiciously thrust his hand in a pocket. He was instantly seized. When he was searched a bomb was found in his pocket. He has since disappeared from public ken, and the correspondent adds it will probably be a long time before anyone learns of his whereabouts.

Police Make 800 Arrests.

A St. Petersburg cable says: It is stated officially that during the fights between the students, Cossacks, and police in front of the Kazan Cathedral on Sunday a Cossack officer and a commissary of police were wounded, and 20 policemen, four Cossacks, 18 men and 14 women were injured. There were 780 arrests, 330 of which were those of students.

McKinley's Cabinet.

Washington, March 21.—A member of the Cabinet stated to the Associated Press to-day that the President had no intention of making any changes in his cabinet further than selecting a successor to Attorney-General Griggs.

Antarctic Vessel Launched.

Dundee, Scotland, March 21.—The National Antarctic expedition's new steamer Discovery was launched here this afternoon. The Discovery was christened by Lady Markham, wife of Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society.

GEN. DEWET DIGS UP GUNS.

Peace Terms Asked for by General Botha.

BRITISH RETREAT AT VREDE

Boers Raid Cattle Near Pretoria—
Eloff Tries to Escape From St.
Helena—More Recruits for the
Boers—Boer Treachery—DeWet
Abuses His Prisoners.

London, March 22.—The official papers dealing with the abortive peace negotiations in South Africa have not yet been issued by the Government. The unofficial version appears this morning in the Times and Chronicle.

The Times' version is contained in a telegram from one of its correspondents in South Africa. It is dated Ramathuthi, 30 miles east of Bloemfontein, March 19, and says: "A man who came in yesterday from Senekal stated that Gen. De Wet, Gen. Botha, and two other commandants held a kriegraad on March 17. After collected burghers made public to the following sentiments: That they were still well horsed and well supplied with food and munitions, but if the British would guarantee:

1. Joint education in Dutch and English.

2. Liberty to retain sporting rifles on pass.

3. An indemnity of £3,000,000 for burned farms.

4. No franchise for natives.

"They would be prepared to accept annexation, with, of course, amnesty for all the belligerents still in the field. The man had certainly been among the Boers, and could hardly invent such a story, but it is extremely difficult to get the truth, as various channels bring diametrically opposite information."

The Chronicle's account, obtained in London, says that Gen. Botha was quite willing to assent to many of the conditions. The Chronicle says: "The chief obstacle to a settlement was Lord Kitchener's refusal to grant complete amnesty to the leaders of the rebels in Cape Colony. He offered self-government on the lines of Jamaica immediately on the cessation of hostilities, with legislative bodies partly elected by the burghers."

"The Government agreed to provide £1,000,000 to compensate the Boers for property destroyed and articles commandeered by the Boers on commando, provided the signature of the officers who commandeered the goods were forthcoming. He also offered to grant loans on easy terms for rebuilding and restocking farmsteads."

"Moreover, he agreed that children should be instructed in English or Dutch at the discretion of their parents. The Government undertook to make no claim on church property or funds, or upon hospitals or hospital funds, or upon private investments."

"No burgher of either State was to be allowed to possess a rifle, except by special license."

Gen. Botha was generally in favor of these conditions, but he dissented strongly from a proposal to give the full privilege of citizenship to properly domiciled and registered blacks. He was also greatly concerned about the position Jewish capitalists would occupy in the country, and was told that Jews and Christians would enjoy equal rights, no distinction being made in the matter of concessions."

DeWet Gets Guns.

Pretoria, March 21.—Gen. Sir Blundell Blood has arrived here. Great precautions have been taken to prevent interruption of the railway line to Natal.

Col. Plumer's column came from the south to-day, and is now encamped here.

Gen. De Wet has unearthed two guns close to Senekal, near the place where Commandant Prinsloo surrendered.

The military governor opened a public dispensary this afternoon.

British Retreated.

Durban, Natal, March 21.—The Boers have gained an important success at Vrede, in the extreme north-east of the Orange Free State. The Boers besieged the British garrison at Vrede and pressed the British so hard that Col. Campbell went to the relief with a considerable force.

Heavy fighting occurred between the relief force and the garrison on one side and the Boers on the other. The Boers appear to have had the advantage, for the British colonel was obliged to retreat and evacuated Vrede, returning with 100 sick and wounded.

Boers Slay French Is Shot.

Paris, March 21.—Several papers print an Antwerp telegram furnished by the Havas News Agency to the effect that a rumor is current there that General French was captured by Boers, but was released on promising not to fight against them again. Subsequently he was recaptured and shot. It may be recalled that a somewhat similar report concerning Gen. Buller was current some time ago.

Raid Cattle at Pretoria Gates.

Pretoria, March 20.—The Boers at-

tempted to raid cattle at the Santerry farm, close to Pretoria, last night. This morning twenty bushveldt carabineers were sent after the Boers, and tracked them to Scheerpoort, fifteen miles to the west. Sixty Boers who were concealed in the long grass on both sides of the road opened fire on the carabineers at 300 yards. The British had one man killed.

The sixth contingent of New Zealand Mounted Rifles arrived here to-day.

Commandant Erasmus and 30 other prisoners who were captured in the fight at Krugersdorp on March 14, were brought here to-day.

Paul's Grandson Attempts Escape.

London, March 21.—Details of the attempt to escape from St. Helena by five prisoners, led by Commandant Hans Eloff, the grandson of Mr. Kruger, show that the attempt was a failure. Eloff, who was wounded in the men being drowned, as the boat they seized for the purpose is most unseaworthy. These five men bought a quantity of provisions, etc., and borrowed some one's donkey under pretence of going for a picnic. The Boers made a rush for the boat, from which fishermen had just landed at Sandy Bay, into which three got and attempted to take the oars. A struggle ensued, and one of the prisoners was killed by a fisherman, and the oars taken away and locked up. The prisoners then attempted to bribe the fisherman, and offered to purchase the boat. Eloff threw £25 in gold into the lap of the wife of one of the fishermen, but without avail.

They had perforce to abandon their scheme. In the meantime a messenger was sent to the authorities, and a guard was despatched, and ultimately the prisoners were taken in charge.

Boer Recruits.

London, March 21.—There are recurring stories of numbers of German, Dutch and others en route to South Africa, nominally as emigrants, but actually as Boer recruits. The latest story comes from Amsterdam to the effect that a company of Americans, mostly from Boston, recently landed in Tongaland, crossed Swaziland and joined Gen. Botha.

Boer Treachery Again Reported.

Standerton, March 21.—On the arrival of General Dartnell's column at Intombi drift, the outposts were occupied by troopers from the commander-in-chief's bodyguard. Boer scouts were soon afterward seen to be approaching. The outposts, remaining unobserved, allowed the Boers to get close up, and then, springing out of their cover, summoned the scouts to surrender. They immediately threw up their hands, and the troopers were advancing to take possession of their rifles when the scouts treacherously opened fire and three of the outposts were shot dead.

On the appearance of a large British force from the camp the miscreants were compelled to surrender before they could make good their escape. One of the murderers is suspected of being a South-African and a spy, who had previously managed to get within the British lines. In all probability he will receive his deserts.

Old-Time Pilgrimage.

Standerton, March 21.—A large number of Boer refugees were seen coming into Standerton yesterday. They are to be sent to the Boer laager, near the British camp. The morning was bitterly cold, and the long trek of Boer wagons formed a quaint and picturesque sight. The men and women, and even some of the children, were carrying various household goods, chairs, and luggage. The women were particularly noticeable, wearing large bonnets. The entire scene reminded spectators of the descriptions of old-time pilgrimages. The Boers commenced their trek in the early hours of each morning.

Shamboling of Officers.

London, March 21.—Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in South Africa, sends his paper an interesting account of De Wet's brutality.

Among the prisoners in De Wet's possession during his pursuit by Plumer were twenty Yeomen of the 65th Company, under a Lieutenant, and Major Bogle Smith, and Captain Williams, of the 4th King's Dragoon Guards, belonging to Plumer's column. The prisoners were terribly treated, their water-bottles taken from them, food refused, and they were forced to march on foot and keep pace with the mounted Boers. From 11 a. m. until 1 p. m. next morning they were hurried on, their requests to see the commandant being refused, until finally, unable to proceed, they threw themselves upon the sudden ground.

Within a quarter of an hour De Wet himself rode up. He was evidently in a towering rage, and roared, "What's the officer?" "Here I am," said Major Bogle Smith, rising. De Wet rode at him, and began lashing him with the heavy rhino-hide sjambok he always carries. He managed to get in three or four blows, when the astonished Smith grabbed his arms, and nearly pulled him from his horse. Thereupon De Wet yelled, "What's my pistol? What's my pistol?" Bogle Smith moved off in the dark, but De Wet, still in a fury, lashed out, hitting right and left at the other officers and our soldiers, and the Boer escort joined in, driving us along.

Destructive Glacier Slide.

London, March 21.—A special despatch from Berne, Switzerland, says a vast glacier slide from the Rossboden Alp has destroyed Simpton street in Berne. For a distance of a mile and a quarter the forests have been swept down, and the valley is filled with block ice. Two persons are reported killed.

TRAGEDY AT DUNNVILLE.

Horrible Discovery on Alex. Lynch's Farm.

WIFE IN BLOODY SWOON

And Husband in the Barn With His
Throat Cut—The Woman Restored
to Consciousness Tells Her Terrible
Story—She May Recover.

Dunnville, March 21.—As Mrs. McBay was driving past Alex. Lynch's farm near here last evening, she noticed a bloody smock hanging from a tree near the barn. Thinking this strange, and seeing no sign of life about the place, Mrs. McBay thought she would investigate further.

Going to the house, a terrible sight met her eyes. Lying unconscious on the sofa was Mrs. Lynch, her head terribly lacerated and bruised, and her hair matted, and her clothes stained with blood.

Tragedy of the Barn.

In the barn another and still more horrible sight was in store for her. There she found Mr. Lynch quite dead, with his throat cut and the bloody knife still clutched in his hand.

A messenger was despatched to notify Dr. McCallum, the coroner, but he was out of town. Dr. Pringle was then called, and he dressed Mrs. Lynch's wounds and restored her to consciousness. To him she told the following story:

Mrs. Lynch's Story.

Her husband had been acting strangely of late. Yesterday morning after they had milked the cows and were still in the barn, Mr. Lynch took the king bolt from a wagon, and, saying they would both die together, seized her and beat her with it until he thought she was dead. Then, taking off his bloody smock, and hanging it on a tree outside the barn, he took his jackknife, which he had previously sharpened for the purpose, and stabbed himself in the neck, severing the jugular vein and expiring in a few minutes.

Her Awful Plight.

Upon regaining consciousness Mrs. Lynch staggered to the house, and fell upon the sofa, where she remained without fire or attention until found in the afternoon.

Dr. Pringle found her head literally covered with wounds, and thinks there is no chance of her recovery. Mr. Lynch was comfortably well off and is thought to have been insane when he committed the deed.

BRITAIN'S FAMILY COMPACT

Cabinet Usurping the Rule of the House of Commons.

RADICALS AND LABOR MEN.

London, March 20.—Lord Hugh Cecil, co-operating with Arthur Balfour and the London Times, has contrived to throw the Radical branch of the House of Commons into a state of angry ferment. Not only the Irish members, but those of the Socialist and labor factions assert that the Salisbury regime has brought the country face to face with a Parliamentary crisis. They declare that the recent utterances of Lord Hugh Cecil in the Times frankly enunciate the proposition that the principle of popular Government is decaying in England, while Mr. Balfour's arbitrary management of affairs in the House of Commons puts this proposition into practice.

Two weeks ago the Times said that the House of Commons stood in danger of losing its "influence and reputation." Last night Lord Salisbury's young son avowed that the House was an institution "which has ceased to have much authority or repute." He also declared that the country would acquiesce in putting aside the House of Commons in favor of the Cabinet.

Richard Bell, one of the most influential of the labor members, said to-night:

"Lord Hugh Cecil would set back the hand of British Parliamentary history a few centuries if he could. His statements amount to an unblushing advocacy of government by the nobles as opposed to government by the people. He takes his seat upon the safety valve with all the sangfroid one might expect from a youth of his extraction."

"There must be a radical change from present Parliamentary tendencies in England. The Opposition is seriously considering the conduct of Mr. Balfour, and will carry the matter into the constituencies at the first opportunity."

"The voice of labor is completely suppressed in the Commons. We cannot get in a word for safety appliances on railways or for any other measure. Indeed, there is no longer any time worth mentioning for private members representing any constituency or class of people. The Government runs things with a high hand, defying precedent and outraging common sense."

John Burns, the famous labor member of Parliament, pronounced Lord Hugh's remarks as "one of those juvenile and juvenile utterances for which the Cecil family is notorious."

A P

A THRILLING

"You will owe me she will be paid she does. Russia h the Republic of she has nothing sure, but with C ant. She and Fr this moment to t throats. The m such a war wou cry to arms wo Mediterranean to "Oh, I hope th war," she said, " that diplomacy, t army, would be a heart. is But, after a a fairy tale wonderful man. hope to move m you offer Germa mous a price. "I can offer," ly, "what Germ than anything e the key to Eng me six years schemes. As you America part supposed to be there, in the la that I commenced by step I moved have forged the without falsehood that my work of another man's it has been a la part, my dear glorious one; th off your depressi corner life is not for which we ha hand."

She did not loo answering fire of dark eyes. The cheeks and faded was vaguely dis "What? what ay out directly look Lord Wolfenden to you?"

Mr. Sabin did time, in fact, he all. This new tation was sudden When he spoke i enough—grave wi contempt."

"Is it possible, that you have think seriously of this young man that such a with you would to me in my v "

"I am the mist flections," she s not pledged to I were to say listen seriously—even if I were ended to marr is no one who w fered! But on the refused him."

enough for you, discuss the matt would not under "I must admit, love, as you you I know both greater affection love of a man fo kind and his sou always seemed to living and worki I had feared, H spark of that sa ed your blood, a be here to-day."

"I think," s gently, "that it fieve me, love m people, and my find these all-remember that I I am young; I be capable only patriotic love."

"Ay, you are a blood of some of make itself felt, at her thoughtf have considered sex and herpity you heard from She shook her "

"Not since he We thought that there it would b not to write."

Mr. Sabin noke "Most discreet, truly," "I wo would say if he The girl's lip c "If even," she really something know. Henri wou not the tempera twenty minutes i prooxym. He w out for poison, careful not to t a pistol if he w not loaded. By would be calm, soothed, it still time it was over ready to take body out to sup glass of champagne would be drown would remained the wound of his "

"You have com possibility of upo and withdrawing Sabin said quietl that your marr would be an a that without it a "

"I do not say sidered any su answered, "If I to withdraw. I tice. But I will Lord Wolfenden, "