

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

DESPATCHES.

of influenza has broken out in scores of deaths are reported. James Martineau, the eminent biologist, has died in London in 1918.

Annual assembly will be held in Philadelphia, commencing on Wednesday in February. The champion of the Ogilvie Milling, left by special train for attend the funeral of W. W.

rick, secretary of the Builders' Exchange of Chicago, fearing has committed suicide by

prison, being shadowed by the of information of his wife's second wife at Mount Vernon,

and cutters of New York are. There has been a stoppage of rough diamonds, and of material to work at.

ch steamer Neutria, Captain in New York, December 27th, with a cargo of wheat, has Barcelona with her cargo on

constituency, left unrepresented among by the appointment of sell to be postmaster of Montreal elect Archambault, Liberal, by

people were burned to death in day night in a two-story frame. Pine street, New York City.

Ellenbeth Campbell, Jennie and Archie Campbell.

deft, son of Signor Francisco distinguished Italian statesman premier, has been sentenced to imprisonment for the theft of in the Countess Cellars in April

contributes 187 volunteers to the thickest from Canada. Each will insurance placed on his life by will receive a silver match box as

and on landing at Capetown five pounds in gold.

and champion Jeffries, Governor lures that there will be no prize Indians if he can prevent it.

row, former minister of marine, equal to the French Chamber that 400 million francs in the

Ironclads, as the government but on the construction of fast which could prey on Great Britain's in the event of war.

of successful experiments with ions on board the French Transvaal, the minister of marine has

testy during the coming naval in the Channel, when an evi- be made to keep the squadron

selection by special carrier service, sin finance minister in a recent

port remarks that the stringency markets attendant on the South and largely due to vague fear of complications would lose his

ness if the governing powers local and public opinion abroad one imbued with the sentiment mate the ruler of one hundred

biects. photographers visiting the Paris will meet with obstacles to the of "snapping" enjoyed in the

and Canada. The men to go to men inside the grounds a permit try, and only buildings and groups

gen. Shots at individual exhibits

NSAS GLOBE SIGHTS. argue with a barber. are told in parlors than at

in offices. prints never turn their hand at less it is to decorate for a wed-

one, particular are all women, over alike; they all like choco-

THE COLONIST. dily and Semi-Weekly issues of onist may be purchased from the

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FORTY SECOND YEAR.

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900

VOLUME XLII—NO. 12

Colonial Bayonets

New Zealanders Just in Time to Aid Yorkshires in Repulsing Charge.

Boers Fled in Panic and Lost Heavily From Withering British Fire.

Gatacre and French Continue on the Move—Four Thousand Rebels.

By Associated Press. Renburg, Cape Colony, Jan. 15.—The Boers this morning attempted to rush a hill held by a company of Yorkshires and New Zealanders, but were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The Boers had 21 men killed and about 50 wounded.

The hills command a tract of country east of the main position of the Boers and they having determined to make an attempt to seize the height, advanced cautiously, directing their fire at a small wall held by the Yorkshires and compelling the latter to keep close under cover.

When the Boers rushed the wall the Yorkshires fired bayonets and charged. Just at that moment Capt. Madoc's company, who had followed by a withering fire at close range. The Boers literally tumbled over each other in their hurry to escape, but the persistent fire of the British inflicted a heavy loss.

Desultory firing continued for some time, but the attack was an utter failure and the Boers retired to the shelter of the small kopjes at the base of the hill.

FOUR THOUSAND REBELS. London, Jan. 15.—A despatch from Sterkstroom dated Monday, 15th, reports that Gen. Gatacre's troops made a demonstration beyond Molteno in the direction of Stormberg, in the belief that the Boers intended to seize Molteno.

The burghers were not sighted and the British remained at Molteno. Arrivals from Stormberg estimate that there were 4,500 Boers at that place, who were under the command of Gen. Gatacre and Free States. President Steyn's brother is the landroest.

Gen. French continues to shell Boer positions, but nothing decisive has taken place.

KRUGER ON JAMESON RAID. Transvaal President Claimed Information Justifying Extraordinary Military Preparations.

London, Jan. 16.—Mr. J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, in a signed article in the Daily News this morning relates a conversation he had with President Kruger and describes several interviews in which the Jameson raid was talked over. On one of these occasions President Kruger said:

"Do you mean to tell me that you don't know that the men who organized and engineered the raid organized it for their own benefit? They had decided how they would divide the Transvaal, how each of the parties was to have certain interests in this country. Many reformers were put in goal who were perfectly innocent. They were waiting for the schemes of the men in the inner circles."

There were only twelve men in that inner circle, and they were to divide the Transvaal among themselves.

"They and their companies found the money for the raid. Do you think we are so innocent as not to know that Rhodes, metaphorically speaking, held a pistol at the heads of certain men in England and said to them: 'If you do not support me, I shall denounce you and your complicity in the raid.'"

At this stage, according to Mr. Robinson, President Kruger became more excited and shouted so loud that people in the street stopped to listen to the conversation. Mr. Kruger said: "And now you are remonstrating with me about armaments. It is true I am arming, and it is because I know that I must defend my country."

To this Mr. Robinson replied: "The British public is aroused. If any attempt were made again to enter this country, there would be a great outcry in England and the imperial authorities would take steps to punish the organizers and to prevent such free-booting expeditions."

President Kruger answered Mr. Robinson, placed a hand over his shoulder, made a violent effort to suppress his excitement, and said: "You mean well, but I have lost all confidence. What has happened would take place again, and I am determined to guard against it."

EQUIPMENT FOR BOERS. French Factories Working Night and Day on Guns and Ammunition.

London, Jan. 15.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from a special correspondent at La Cressat, France: "After two days inquiry, I do not hesitate to assert that the Schneider Company is not only working night and day in the manufacture of guns and shells, but also in the manufacture of the much has already been packed for shipment for the Transvaal, including six guns of large calibre. The company told me there are long thirty additional guns would be despatched to the Boers."

London, Jan. 15.—The Hamburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "An export firm here has undertaken the immediate delivery of 300,000 metres of barbed wire to the Free State."

The emphatic statement that the D. & L. Menzies Plaster is doing a great deal to alleviate neuralgia and is based upon facts. The D. & L. Plaster never fails to soothe and quickly cure. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co. Ltd.

Magersfontein Tragedy Explained At Last.

Wauchope and His Highland Brigade Slaughtered in the Darkness Before the Day's Action Commenced.

Led by Trusted Guide Close by Enemy's Trenches and Their Presence Revealed by Accidental Discharge of Rifle.

Gallant But Hopeless Charges by Scottish Remnants—British Artillery Made Boer Trenches Flow With Blood of Three Thousand Dead and Wounded.

London, Jan. 17.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail thus depicts the way in which the disaster overtook the Highland brigade at Magersfontein:

"It has been decided that the Highland Brigade, about 4,000 strong, under Gen. Wauchope, should get close enough to the lines of the foe to make it possible to charge the height. At midnight, therefore, the gallant, but ill-fated men moved cautiously through the darkness toward the kopje, where the Boers were most strongly entrenched. They were led by a guide, who was supposed to know every inch of the country out into the darkness of an African night."

"So, onward, until three of the clock of the Monday. Then out of the darkness a rifle rang, sharp and clear, a herald of disaster. A soldier had tripped in the dark over the hidden wires laid down by the enemy. In a second, in a twinkling of an eye, the Highland Brigade was cut off from the rest of the army, and the Highlanders were left on the ranks of the doomed Highlanders, though it left the enemy concealed in the shadows of the frowning mass of hills behind them."

"For one brief moment the Scots seemed paralyzed by the suddenness of their discovery, for they knew they were huddled together like sheep within fifty yards of the trenches of the foe."

"Then clear above the confusion rolled the voice of the general: 'Stand, men, steady!' and like an echo to the veteran's cry, out came the crash of nearly a thousand rifles, not fifty paces from them. The Highlanders reeled before the shock like trees before the tempest. Their best, their bravest, fell in that wild hail of lead. Gen. Wauchope was down, riddled with bullets, yet, gasping, dying, bleeding from every vein, the Highland chief raised himself on his hands and knees and cheered his men forward. Men and officers fell in heaps together."

"When at 1.30 p.m. of Tuesday we drew off to Modder River to reorganize, we left nearly three thousand dead and wounded of Mr. Cronje's men as a token that the Lion of England had bared his teeth in earnest."

"The Black Watch charged, and the Gordons and the Seaforths, with a yell that stirred the British camp below, rushed forward, onward to death or disaster. The accused wires caught them round the legs until they floundered like trapped wolves, and all the time the rifles of the foe sang the song of death in their ears."

"Then they fell back, broken and beaten, leaving nearly 1,300 dead and wounded, just where the broad breast of the grassy veldt melts into the embrace of the rugged African hills, and an hour later the dawn came of the dreariest day that Scotland has known for a generation past."

"Of her officers, the flower of her chivalry, the pride of her breeding, but few remained to tell the tale, and a tale truly, but one untinted with dishonor or embrowned with disgrace, for up those heights under similar circumstances, even a brigade of devils could have hoped to pass."

"All that mortal men could do, the Scots did. They tried, they failed, they fell, and there is nothing left us now but to mourn for them and avenge them."

"In vain all that day Methuen tried by every rule he knew to draw the enemy, vainly the Lancashire regiments to induce these human rock limpets to come out and cut them off."

"Cronje knew the mettle of our men, and an ironical laugh played around his mouth, and still he stayed with his native fastnesses. But death went ever at his elbow, for our gunners dropped the lyddite shells and the howling shrapnel all along his lines until the trenches ran blood and many of his guns were silenced."

"When at 1.30 p.m. of Tuesday we drew off to Modder River to reorganize, we left nearly three thousand dead and wounded of Mr. Cronje's men as a token that the Lion of England had bared his teeth in earnest."

"The renewed check effectively discouraged the assaults, and the deadly duel was now practically at an end. Nevertheless small parties of the bravest spirits kept up a murderous fire on our men from behind the rocks."

"The moment had evidently arrived to strike the final blow, and Col. Park quickly issued the necessary orders. Three companies of Devonshires, led by Col. Lafone, Lieut. Field and Lieut. Masterman, made a brilliant charge, across the open under a terrific fire, and fairly hurled the enemy down the hill at the point of the bayonet. In the course of the struggle Col. Lafone and Lieut. Field were killed, and Lieut. Masterman received no fewer than ten wounds."

"The Standard's vivid account of the assault upon the Lyddite shows that the garrison was surprised, and that several times the situation was critical. Out of a detached district of the Highlanders who surrendered, every man was wounded, says the correspondent. This is the first mention of the capture of the Boer republic at Ladysmith was the heaviest counter stroke of the war."

A SMALLPOX CASE. Montreal, Jan. 17.—A man named Robitaille, living in the east end of the city, has been removed to the public hospital on account of smallpox. No other cases are reported. Robitaille came from Campbellton, N. B., on January 1, passing through the Lyddite district of the Highlands, where he is supposed to have contracted the disease. This is the first case of smallpox in the city since the last outbreak occurred.

Northwest Farm and Home. Illustrated Weekly, 50 cents per year. Sent by mail on receipt of order.

Ladysmith's Great Peril

Boers in Recent Assault Crept Unperceived Past British Picket.

Quick Witted Officer Saves Gordon Highlanders From Deadly Trap.

Issue of a Terrible Day Decided at Dusk by Devonshires' Bayonets.

By Associated Press. London, Jan. 18.—The Standard publishes the following despatch from Ladysmith, dated January 6, by way of Free, January 17:

"The enemy to-day made a determined effort to capture two positions, Caesar's Camp and Wagon Hill. Caesar's Camp was held by the First Battalion of the Manchester Regiment."

"In the early hours of the morning the Heidelberg commando succeeded in evading our pickets, making their way through the thorn bush and reaching the foot of the slope at 2.30. The alarm was raised by our sentries, but before the full extent of the danger could be realized the outlying sentries had been rushed and their defenders slain."

"On hearing the firing two companies of the Gordon Highlanders went to the assistance of the Manchester. At first it was thought that the Boers were concentrating on the southern slope, where they had already secured a footing on the plateau. Here, however, their advance was checked by the steady volleys of our sentries, and the deadly fire of an automatic gun."

"Lieut. Grubbe went out to see if any aid were needed by the troops on the hill. He was not far from the summit. He was not aware that the enemy had already captured the breastworks, and called out to the sergeant. He received the reply: 'Here I am, sir,' and then he suddenly disappeared from sight. Capt. Carnegie suspected a trap, and called out to the sergeant. He received the reply: 'Here I am, sir,' and then he suddenly disappeared from sight."

"By daybreak reinforcements of Gordon Highlanders and of the Rifle Brigade had been hurried up to the firing line. The enemy, however, who were leading the Gordons out of camp, fell mortally wounded, being hit by a stray bullet while still close to them."

"Major Addy, crossed the Klip river and shelled the ridge and reverse slope and prevented the enemy from making a gallant effort to hold the position. But the numbers were against him, and after a stubborn resistance he was driven back and the enemy got possession of the summit. Here it was that Lieut. MacNaughton and 30 of the Gordons were killed, and the enemy until every man among them was wounded."

"At 5 o'clock Col. Edwards with two squadrons of Light Horse arrived upon the scene, and the 21st Battery of the field artillery, under Major Blewitt, came into action, preventing the storming party being reinforced from the Boer camp. At the same time the 15th Hussars and the 12th of Devonshires, who were leading the Gordons out of camp, fell mortally wounded, being hit by a stray bullet while still close to them."

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British Across Tugela And Near Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 18.—The Times publishes the following despatch from Spearsman's Farm, dated Jan. 17, 9:20 p. m.:

"After a forced march westward on Jan. 10, Lord Dundonald by a dashing movement occupied the hills above Potgieter's Drift, 15 miles west of Colenso, taking the Boers completely by surprise. The same evening the infantry followed."

"Gen. Lyttleton's brigade crossed the river yesterday, and to-day shelled the Boer trenches beyond with howitzers."

"Gen. Warren's force is now crossing Trichardt Drift, five miles above. He is not opposed, although the Boers are holding a position five miles from the river."

STRAITHOONA'S HORSE. The Public-Spirited Canadian Has Arranged Details of His Noble Offer.

London, Jan. 18.—The war office sent for Lord Strathcona yesterday, and he had a long interview with the officials, particularly Gen. Sir J. Van Allen's offer to give a field hospital section, to consist of 3 wagons, 25 cots and 20 transport animals, with all appliances, has been accepted by the war office. The section will be called the American section of the hospital to which it is attached.

At the head of the grave, at the point nearest the enemy, the General was laid to sleep, his officers grouped round him, whilst in line behind him his soldiers were laid in double row, wrapped in their blankets. No shots were fired over the dead men resting so peacefully, only the salute was given, and then the men marched away campwards, as the darkness of an African night rolled over the veldt."

On each of the following face the spirit of vengeance sat, and each sparkling eye asked silently for blood. God help the Boers when next the Highland platoon sounds! God rest the Boers' souls when the Highland bayonets charge! For neither death, nor hell, nor things above, nor things below, will hold the Scots back from their blood feud."

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A Triumph For Buller

Completely Surprised the Boers and Crossed Tugela at Potgieter's Drift.

Little Opposition to the Passage and Boer Trenches Soon Effectively Shelled.

Warren's Force at Another Point Succeeds in Face of Heavy Fire.

By Associated Press. London, Jan. 18.—5.20 a.m.—General Buller completely surprised the Boers and occupied the hills beyond Potgieter's Drift, fifteen miles west of Colenso, on Wednesday, January 10th. This intelligence is contained in an exclusive despatch to the Times, dated yesterday. He followed up the movement by shelling the Boer trenches.

The news completely disposes of the statement that Sir Charles Warren's force went in the direction of Weenen, and it tends greatly to restore confidence in General Buller's tactics. The supposition that he had divided his forces into three columns had given cause for anxiety. It is now seen that such a view was erroneous, as General Buller's forces are concentrated.

The other morning papers are out with extra editions confirming the despatch from Spearsman's Farm to the Times. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent under yesterday's date says:

"I am permitted to wire from Spearsman's Farm that General Lyttleton yesterday afternoon ferried and forced Potgieter's Drift, and seized with little opposition a line of low ridges a mile from there. During the night a howitzer battery was carried across."

"To-day from Mount Alice, near Swartkop, naval guns and howitzers effectively shelled the Boer position, which is strong."

"General Warren also to-day crossed the Tugela, six miles further to the west, near Wagon Drift, with all arms, in the face of a hot and heavy fire from Boer cannon and rifles. He has effected a most satisfactory lodgment two miles further on toward Spreerkop."

A despatch to the Daily News from Spearsman's Farm describes Lord Dundonald's advance to Swartkop Hill commanding Potgieter's Drift, and says: "General Lyttleton's brigade was sent to hold a position on Swartkop Hill, leaving a strong body to hold Colenso, and General Hildyard's brigade at Springfield. Our whole force advanced without delay. The ferry port at Potgieter's was on the further bank of the Tugela, and in order to bring it to our aid, Lord Charles Buller sent a strong South African Light Horse across the river and brought it over."

"After four days' halt on the south side of the Tugela our advance northward began on Tuesday, January 10th. General Lyttleton's brigade crossed the Drift that evening and held the kopjes on our right."

"Sir Charles Warren's division has made an attack upon the enemy's left flank. The column is now crossing the river."

London, Jan. 18.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs late Wednesday evening, January 17th, says: "Arrivals from Eastcourt report that there was fighting on Tuesday night. The result is not known here."

London, Jan. 18.—The Daily Mail has the following despatch dated yesterday from Pietermaritzburg: "The men of the 1st Battalion of the Buffs, who were received that General Buller is making satisfactory progress."

London, Jan. 18.—11 a.m.—The war office announced at midnight that no further news had been received. A large crowd of inquirers, including the Duke of Norfolk, left disappointed.

AN INDIANA PATRIOT. Acquires Notoriety by Dismissing Payment for His Services With Volunteers in War With Spain.

Washington, Jan. 17.—William E. English, of Indiana, a son of the Democratic candidate for vice-president in 1880, to-day returned to the treasury a check for \$1,172. Mr. English was a captain and assistant quartermaster in the volunteer army during the war with Spain. He sent the check to Senator Fairbanks and asked him to turn it into the treasury with the statement that he served his country in time of danger for his country's sake, and not for money, that he did not want and would not have the money.

THE SECOND AUSTR