

HAS BULLER CROSSED TUGELA?

It Is Rumored He Has Captured Twelve Guns and is Marching to Ladysmith.

GEN. WHITE TELLS OF BOER REPULSES

Entrenchments Recaptured Three Times—Gallant Bayonet Charge—Burglers Lose Heavily—Four Hundred Prisoners.

London, Jan. 8.—In spite of reports of the ultimate success of Gen. Buller's forces in repelling the Boer assault on Ladysmith, the country refuses to be lulled by the prospect of a reprieve from the protracted siege into which it was thrown by the publication of the last words of the telegraphed message from General Buller: "Very hard pressed," until officially assured that the beleaguered garrison has not collapsed.

Gen. Buller's grim symbolism: "The sun has failed," exactly describes the situation. There is nothing to relieve the gloom.

Anxious for News.

Crowds of people flocked to the war office this morning through the damp fog to be greeted with a curt "No news," which only served to increase the strain.

The hungry eagerness to make the most of the little dribble of cheering rumors could not withstand the persistent belief that the publication of Gen. Buller's signals showing the garrison to be in the throes of a desperate struggle fully precludes the notification of the least disaster yet chronicled in this war, so persistently humiliating to British arms. Whether this excess of anxiety was justified must be known ere the day is over.

Four Hundred Prisoners.

The afternoon newspapers are sceptical as to the value of a story from Frere Camp, purporting to confirm the report contained in Gen. Buller's dispatch. The story says that all three of the Boer entrenchments were pressed with the greatest determination, but were successfully repulsed, that many Boers were killed, and that four hundred were made prisoners, while the garrison suffered only slight losses.

White's Dispatch.

London, Jan. 8.—(3:43 p.m.)—The war office has just published the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

Frere Camp, Natal, Jan. 8.—The following is from Gen. White, dated 2 p.m. yesterday:

"An attack was commenced on my position, but was chiefly against Caesar's Camp and Wagon Hill.

"The enemy was in great strength and pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy.

"Some of our entrenchments on Wagon Hill were three times taken by the enemy and retaken by us.

"The attack continued until 7:30 p.m. One point in our position was occupied by the enemy the whole day, but at dusk, in a very heavy rain storm, they were turned out of this position at the point of the bayonet in a most gallant manner by the Devons led by Col. Park.

"Col. Ian Hamilton commanded on Wagon Hill and rendered valuable services.

"The troops have had a very trying time and have behaved excellently. They are elated at the service they have rendered the Queen.

"The enemy were repulsed everywhere with very heavy loss, greatly exceeding that on my side, which will be reported as soon as the lists are completed."

TUGELA RIVER REVERSE.

Bennett Burleigh Says the Brigades Failed to Support the Artillery.

London, Jan. 8.—The first account giving an adequate explanation of Gen. Buller's defeat at the Tugela River comes by mail from Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent.

It appears that the battle orders, drawn up by Gen. Clery, provided for the effective support of the artillery by Gen. Hart's, Barton's and Dundonald's brigades. Those were never completed. Gen. Hart missed his way; Lord Dundonald failed to support, and Gen. Barton got part of his forces in an untenable position. Col. Long, with the artillery, outpaced the escort of the guns and they were lost.

Briefly that seems to be the story of the Tugela River, but through the graphic columns there continually recurs the discovery of unexpected circumstances.

Brigades From Hidden Boers.

After describing how the British force began the advance at daylight and how the Boers left them absolutely unopposed, the correspondent says:

"At 6:25 there suddenly burst an actual crash of Boer musketry upon the batteries and advancing infantry. The rattle of the Mausers swelled and was maintained as one continuous roar, from the buildings and lines of trenches south of the river and from the river bank itself. The Boers fired at our gunners and footmen, and from trenches on the northern side of the Tugela River and from Fort Wylie and elsewhere they sent out a hurricane of leaden hail, and bullets venomously rained upon the ground in all directions, raising puffs of dust and tearing through the air with shrill sounds.

"Few have ever seen so heavy a fusillade, but neither British Gunners nor Infantry hesitated or wined. Cannon were wheeled into position although all manner of persons and men were shot down ere the manoeuvre was completed, and

our indomitable soldiers walked erect and straight onward.

"Not even Rome in her gloniest days ever possessed more devoted sons. As the gladiators marched proud and beating to meet death, so the British soldiers, doomed to die saluted and then with alacrity stepped forward to do their duty. Glory or the grave. Anglo-Saxons soldiers always advance that way. I asked an American who had seen warfare in Cuba and Manila, if his own countrymen generally did this and he answered: 'Yes. It is marvelous, but was wasteful.'

"Closer and closer walked the soldiers to the Boer trenches until within 400 yards of the nearest rifle pits, then lying down they

Returned the Fire

but there was little or nothing to aim at.

"By 7:15 the Irish Brigade had driven the Boers to the north bank of the Tugela. They found that the enemy had planted the ground with barbed wire entanglements. Even in the bed of the river barbed wire was laid down. Into the water went the Dublin, Inniskilling, Borderers, and Connaughts, but it was found at the ford that the Boers had cunningly dammed the river and there was ten feet of water where ordinarily it is but knee deep. They strove to find the crossings and map a fine fellowship with its weight of ammunition and accoutrements was drowned. It was

A Desperate and Serious Situation.

"The attack upon the right was making no progress and the hearts of the men had reached an apparent impasse, but there were furious and angry Irishmen who had resolved to go across somehow. By dint of scrambling from rock to rock and swimming a number won the other side. Yet most of them found that they had passed across a winding spruit. The Tugela still lay in front of all, while the murderous fire of cannon and Mauser crashed, and comrades fell weltering in their blood.

"In the meantime Col. Long had lost his guns and Generals Buller and Clery, with their staffs and escorts, had ridden to the scene.

"The spouting hail of lead and iron snapped and spluttered, and the dust puffed more than ever.

Lord Roberts's son, with Captains Schofield and Cosgrove, volunteered to ride out and

Badeavor to Save

the two field batteries in the opening. Ready other volunteers were found. Corporals from the Line and drivers of the ammunition wagons, taking spare teams, galloped out, and men and horses again began falling on every side. Young Roberts's horse was blown up by a shell. Cosgrove was hit with a bullet and his clothes were cut by other missiles. Schofield alone escaped untouched.

Across that valley of death quickly the surviving animals were rounded up and the guns were hooked and dragged away.

Again and again attempts were made to haul off the remaining guns, but the Boer fire was incessant and withering. At four the battle was over. Gen. Buller abandoned the guns and retreated."

Is Buller Advancing?

London, Jan. 8.—A rumor is current in the city that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela River, captured 12 guns and is now marching to Ladysmith.

No Confirmation.

London, Jan. 8.—Nothing has been received corroborative of the rumor that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela River, so the report must be taken with all reserve.

London, Jan. 8.—A private of the Irish Rifles, who fought at Stormburg, in a letter home says that when Gen. Gatacre saw the position the guide had led the troops into, he shot the guide dead with his own revolver.

The Battle of Magerfontein.

London, Jan. 8.—Lord Delaware, in a graphic description of the battle of Magerfontein, says:

"It is useless to disguise that a large percentage of the troops are losing heart, for the campaign has been comprised of a succession of frontal attacks on an invincible foe, securely entrenched and unreachably. Our men fought admirably, but they were asked to perform miracles. Don't blame them, and don't blame the gallant general who was the first victim of the terrible disaster which overcame the Highland Brigade. They marched in quarter column to their doom. Gen. Wauchope's last words were: 'For God's sake men, do not blame me for this, will gladden the hearts of his numerous friends.'

"There was no accord between Gen. Methuen and Gen. Wauchope in regard

Defeated at Ladysmith

The Boers Driven Back to the Point of the Bayonet.

Clery's Division Advanced to Attack the Burglers' Position at Colenso.

London, Jan. 8.—The following telegram dated Frere Camp, Saturday, 10:35 a.m., appears in the Daily Telegraph:

A very heavy bombardment went on at Ladysmith from daybreak until 8 this morning. It is believed an action was in progress, for musketry fire was also heard.

"It is possible the garrison was making some for the Boers at Colenso left the trenches and retired towards Eady-smith.

"Our big naval guns at Chieveley Camp fired several rounds at the enemy as they were leaving their Colenso lines. Gen. Buller has ridden on to Chieveley with his staff.

Another Account.

The Daily Mail has the following, dated January 6th, at noon, from Frere Camp:

"At 3 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. It lasted fully four hours, and must have meant either a sortie by the British or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers.

"Our shells could be seen falling on Umbumbani hill, and the enemy were repulsed.

"Besides the cannon reports there were sounds indicating smaller pieces of artillery in action.

"The fighting must have been at closer range than has been the case up to now.

"Our naval guns at Chieveley continued the usual fire into the Boer trenches here."

Boers Repulsed.

A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, January 6, 7:20 p.m., says:

"Gen. White telegraphs that he defeated the Boers this morning.

"They crept so close to the defending forces that the Gordon Highlanders and Manchester actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet."

A Daily Chronicle dispatch from Frere Camp says: "Saturday's bombardment of Ladysmith was the heaviest yet recorded. All the heavy guns were working, and the Boers seemed to be pouring in shell from every available gun."

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Another dispatch from Frere Camp, dated January 6th, 7 p.m., says:

"At 2 o'clock this afternoon the whole of Gen. Clery's division marched out of camp to attack Colenso. Gen. Hilliard's brigade was on the left and Gen. Barton's on the right, with cavalry on the extreme right.

"The attack was slowly developed, and at 4:30 the British field guns advanced on the centre and commenced shelling the Boer positions on the flat and behind Langwana Hill and Fort Wylie.

"About this time a heavy thunderstorm raged over the enemy's position.

"At 5:30 o'clock our troops were still advancing, and had reached a point very near Colenso.

"The naval 4.7 and field guns were busy dropping shells into the enemy's trenches along the rivers, and the forts of the enemy had made no reply."

Tugela in Flood.

A dispatch from the Boer camp at Colenso, dated Thursday, sent by way of Lorenzo Marquez, mentions that a thunderstorm had turned the dry ravines into torrents and flooded the Tugela up.

Doubtless Gen. Joubert was sure he had secured a couple of days in which he could attack Ladysmith without interference from Gen. Buller, who, even

Opinion in Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The excitement occasioned by the seizure of German mail steamers by British cruisers increases. Even the opening of the Prussian diet on Tuesday is dwarfed thereby. In spite of the strongest current of anti-British sentiment, the German government still continues its course of loyal neutrality, but anxiously awaits favorable British action regarding the seizures. The action of the Colonial Society in further inflaming public opinion is condemned by a large part of the press.

BIANAQ OCCUPIED

By Americans Who Lost One Man Killed and Three Wounded.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, Jan. 8.—Gen. Schwan's column, advancing to the south, occupied Bianaq. One American was killed and three were wounded. Nine of the enemy's dead were found on the field after the fight.

A CANADIAN GIRL.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Jan. 8.—A Paris cable says that the identity of Vera Douglas, the woman who died last month in the French capital and who was known in two continents by reason of her adventurous life, has been discovered. She was the daughter of Stephen Douglas, a farmer at Mitchell, Ontario.

THE LATE DR. MCGLYNN.

(Associated Press.)

Newburgh, Jan. 8.—The funeral of Dr. McGlynn will probably be held on Wednesday afternoon.

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if he decided to attempt to relieve the town, would probably occupy three days in reaching it even by a victorious advance.

Boers Assume the Offensive.

London, Jan. 8.—The British public is at last face to face with a critical moment in the campaign.

It may safely be said that at no previous time have there been such anxious hours of suspense as will be passed through until the arrival of further news regarding the fate of Ladysmith.

The editorials this morning fully reflect the extreme gravity of the situation, with a painful current of ominous foreboding, mainly caused by the fact that, while the Boers have now changed their tactics and assumed the offensive, Gen. Buller is apparently unable to do more to assist Gen. White than in making a demonstration.

As the telegraph ceased working yesterday afternoon (Sunday) it is presumed that Gen. White's last message was sent by a pigeon or runner.

IN THE WEST.

Seventy Men of the Suffolk Regiment Captured by Boers—Fighting Around Colenso.

London, Jan. 7.—Gen. French reports a "serious accident" to the First Suffolk Regiment. Four companies of that regiment, attached to a Boer position, were captured, and a retreat was ordered.

Three-quarters of the British reached their camp, but the others were overpowered and compelled to surrender.

Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers.

Boer Despatches.

Lorenzo Marquez, Thursday, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from the Boers' headquarters near Dordrecht says:

"The British have been compelled to retreat from Dordrecht.

"Fighting is continuous around Colenso, where the British occupy some of the outside kopjes. Bullets are dropping inside the town.

"Fifteen were wounded. They are being attended by us, with the help of Dr. Beare, an English physician.

"The horses, oxen, mules and flour taken from the prisoners have been sent to Pretoria by way of Vryburg."

Protoria, Thursday, Jan. 4.—(Via Lorenzo Marquez)—Field Cornet Visser, under date of January 2d, reports as follows:

"Kruman, British Bechuanaland.—I commenced a bombardment of Kruman yesterday (Monday) morning, aiming at the police barracks.

"The fight lasted until 6 in the evening, when the garrison surrendered, issuing from the forts and yielding up arms.

"We took 20 prisoners, including Capt. Bates and Capt. Dennison, Mr. Hilliard, the magistrate, and eight other officers.

"We also captured 70 natives, together with a number of rifles and revolvers and plenty of ammunition."

MOBILIZATION SCHEME.

Seventy-Six Battalions of Infantry Regulars in the Field and Seventy-Three at Home.

New York, Jan. 7.—Mr. Ford, cabling to the Tribune from London regarding the criticisms of the military authorities, says:

"The largest English army ever put in the field has been carried to the ends of the earth with perfection of system and detail. When the war opened there were 17 infantry battalions in South Africa and 70 at home; there will be at the end of this month, apart from the cavalry and artillery, 76 battalions of infantry regulars in the field and 73 in the United Kingdom. This astonishing result has been secured by calling out the reserves by leaving line men under arms at home and by suffering detachments with militia. The barracks, as far as they were when the war opened, are the line of defence has hardly been drawn upon. If a dozen battalions of militia have volunteered for foreign service, 50 remain in reserve; 10,000 Volunteers and 3,000 Yeomanry Cavalry have been allowed to enlist for the war, there remain behind 250,000 citizen soldiers for a future emergency. The war office headquarters staff closely deserveth credit for the systematic operation of the mobilization scheme, and old England, pulsating with patriotic ardor, is a long way from being at the end of her military resources."

KEY TO EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Condition of Affairs at Delagoa Bay Causes Anxiety.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Evening Post's London correspondent says:

"No responsible persons talk now of European intervention in the Anglo-Boer war, but the embarrassing condition of things at Delagoa Bay is the gravest cause of anxiety in official quarters here and in Berlin. Delagoa Bay, indeed, has become the key of the European situation, and ridiculous at first sight though the assertion may seem, the issues of European peace or war lie very largely at this moment with little far-off Japan."

"Lord Salisbury, prime minister of the British, has refrained as long as he possibly could from throwing this inflammable question into the European arena, but the British seizures of German and American ships under suspicion of containing contraband of war, have forced his hand." In Germany especially the seizures have excited the normal anti-British feeling to such a point that the Kaiser, ready as he is just now to support England, cannot neglect it.

Lord Salisbury either must risk embroiling England with half of Europe by saying the word which will give English control of Delagoa Bay, German public opinion being appeased by the announcement of Germany's substantial *quid pro quo* elsewhere, or he must, by keeping his Delagoa Bay card in reserve till quieter times leave this German furor over the seizures of German ships to drive the German government into alienation from England.

"The belief in authoritative quarters here is that he will take the former risk and let the public take the long-guarded secret just as soon as certain details have been arranged with Portugal. For



Bed-Time.

Going to bed to tumble and toss and dream; to pursue in vain the phantom sleep through long weary hours and rise to a new day unrested and unrefreshed. That is the way with many a woman, who is tormented by the aches and pains resulting from female weakness, and other diseases of the delicate organs of woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made to cure just such cases and it does what it was made for. It heals ulcerations and inflammation, dries debilitating discharges, cures female weakness, strengthens the body, soothes the nerves and enriches the blood. It gives lasting strength for the day and sound sleep for the night.

"For three years I suffered continually," writes Mrs. J. J. Dennis, of 58 East College St., Jacksonville, Ill. "I sought relief among the medical profession and found none, until induced to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I commenced taking this medicine I weighed ninety-five pounds. It built me up until now I weigh one hundred and fifty-six pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain, bearing down pains and such distress every month. But now I never have a pain—so all my own work and am a strong and healthy woman. Thanks to your medicine."

Biliousness is banished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

that public official... London... entirely... court... the... shoes... least... fish... It is... two... large... piano... It is... stuffs... The... on... in... in... A... British... and... He... watch... said... It is... of... Accord... of... and... the... Ladysmith... Gen... economic... wounds... was... London... New... respond... situation... "Gen... to move... day... after... the... line... There... position... ent... of... of... command... "The... plored... recon... non... "The... of... cavalry... made... to... end... the... having... had... "The... Colenso... nation... that... on... order... to... the... author... quired... Springfield... a... movement... enso... S... Lang... masked... "The... plan... the... most... in... the... see... with... the... of... the... "Wh... discuss... field... of... hours... "It... Frere... Gen... W... attack... toward... "Will... few... possibly... lower... tr... to... Joubert... garrison... sets... every... was... "The... graph... it... was... not... it... had... White's... fighting... They... and... ev... tion... to... believe... inspiring... glow... of... man's... New... respond... "Gen... Thurs... previous... at... the... "It... is... Dutch... infer... ward... a... Oob... body... of... "The... in... the... Symon... being... the... He... "The... H... "This... for... the... trained... tactics... est... act... "The... in... GAT... strictly... the... 1907