

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN N. B. SATURDAY DECEMBER 30 1899.

N. 1. 31.

BULLER TO FIGHT AGAIN.

Churchill Says His Men are Determined to Retrieve Their Disaster.

How Churchill Escaped from the Boers—White and Buller Were Both Bombarding on Tuesday—List of Officers for the Second Contingent.

LONDON SUMMARY.

London, Dec. 27, 4.30 a. m.—Despatches from South Africa are still greatly delayed. But they are arriving more freely, which shows that the censorship has been relaxed.

There appears to be no great change in the situation. A despatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated Dec. 21, gives the following from the Boer head lager, dated December 20.

The British naval guns at Colenso have been commencing Bulwer bridge, over the Tugela river, with a view of smashing it. The bombardment of Ladysmith is proceeding slowly. Gen. Joubert has arrived here and been accorded a hearty welcome. He addressed the burghers on Dec. 18.

More British prisoners have been sent to Pretoria, including Col. Buller, Major Watson, Major Buller, Major Foster, Capt. Dick, Capt. Norton, Capt. Fitzherbert, Capt. Ford, Capt. Hutchinson, Lieut. Bonham, Lieut. Snyders, Lieut. Thorne, Lieut. O'Connell, Lieut. Kunthald, Lieut. Christie, Lieut. Briggs, Lieut. Burt, Lieut. Halford, Lieut. Tarball and Lieut. Jones.

A despatch to the Daily News from Ladysmith, dated December 15, says: "As a result of the Boer attack on the night of the 14th, the Boers destroyed one six-inch gun, one howitzer and one Maxim. One Briton killed. The Boer gunners fired."

Despatches from various points indicate the steady growth of Dutch disaffection. The Times speaks of a treaty of peace between the disaffected Dutch colonies and the enforcement of the penalties of treason against persons and property.

The 30th Hussars will go to South Africa from India at the special request of Lord Roberts.

The transport Tumbler Castle has arrived at Cape Town with a number of heavy and quick-firing guns, which General Buller urgently needs.

Despatches from Modder River, dated Thursday, Dec. 21, say: "The Boer army is now working at the Modder River, and the firing of big guns is heard daily from the direction of Ladysmith."

METHUEN TO WAIT.

London, Dec. 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Dec. 26, says: "Lord Methuen, I understand, intends to remain at Modder River about three weeks longer."

From Boer sources hitherto singularly well informed, I learn that there are 8,000 European officers and men skilled in modern military tactics, particularly artillery, now in Pretoria as a reserve.

An administrative official in the Cape service, who has just returned from official relieving duty in the Dutch district, says the news of the British reverses has been received with great joy even in localities where there is no open revolt."

THE QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS TREE.

London, Dec. 26.—The wives and families of the Guards' recruits from Windsor, now serving in South Africa, assembled at St. George's Hall, Windsor, this afternoon to participate in the Queen's Christmas tree celebration.

Victoria, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany and others of the royal family were present. The tree, which was 25 feet high, was illuminated with electric lights and covered with presents, which the members of the household distributed after a bountiful tea. The Queen evinced the greatest interest in the festivities.

LORD STANLEY ORDERED TO AFRICA.

London, Dec. 26.—Lord Stanley, member of parliament for the West Loughborough division of Lancashire, has been ordered to join Lord Roberts' staff forthwith. Lord Stanley (Edward George Villiers) is the eldest son of the sixteenth earl of Derby and is 34 years of age.

GEN. KITCHENER AT GIBRALTAR.

Gibraltar, Dec. 26.—General Lord Kitchener has arrived here from Egypt.

SOLDIER'S WIFE FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

Halifax, Dec. 26.—There arrived on the mail steamer Montrose this morning, Mrs. Gracely, wife of Sergt. Gracely, formerly of the Leicester regiment which was stationed here. Mrs. Gracely left Ladysmith, South Africa, which has been so long beleaguered by the Boers, early in

November and arrived in England 35 days after. These Mrs. Gracely sailed for Halifax, the home of her father. When things looked serious in the Transvaal the wife of the man was given the option of returning to England.

She said things out in Ladysmith were somewhat in a tumult; great excitement and anxiety prevailing. Mrs. Gracely was present at the first three engagements of the war and has seen much of the havoc and desolation wrought by the engagements with Boers. Ladysmith, she says, is a small town with only one principal street and at this time has a very congested population. Discussing the present situation at the Transvaal Mrs. Gracely says the Boers are making a very stubborn fight and the Leicester regiment has seen much service in the fighting line. She thinks Ladysmith will hold out all right and will never be taken.

The scenes around Ladysmith after an engagement were most appalling. The town was full of wounded and sick soldiers and all was excitement.

FOUR TRANSPORTS GOING TO HALIFAX. Montreal, Dec. 26.—A rumor was current here this morning that the Leicester regiment, now stationed at Halifax, would be sent to South Africa very shortly.

Mr. Stewart in his letter says: "As one of those interested as much as Hon. Clarke Wallace can possibly be in the welfare of our boys from Canada, who have gone to South Africa to fight for the honor of the British flag, will you allow me space to enter my protest against the idea suggested in his telegram to the effect that the minister of militia, that the friends of the Canadian desire that different treatment should be accorded to the boys from Canada who are in arms who have gone to the field of battle from other portions of the empire. While those of us who have boys at the seat of war are no doubt anxious to see that whereabout, we know the boys themselves were fully aware, of the dangers of the conflict they were entering upon. Mr. Wallace speaks of the thousands of anxious homes in Great Britain, many of whom today are mourning the loss of their best loved ones. Our boys, we know, think of their homes and their loved ones as they march to the front. It would be glad to have us follow their movements every day, if that were possible, but they are now a part of the British army, and we may be sure are prepared to do their duty whatever that may be. None of the thousand families spoken of, and I happen to be a member of one of them, have any complaint to make and I desire to enter my protest against the Hon. Clarke Wallace speaking for me in this matter. I desire to say, in conclusion, that this is no time for politicians to endeavor to make political capital, and the subject is too serious for any such purpose."

AN EXPERIMENT WITH CANADIAN HORSES. Winnipeg, Dec. 26.—The Hudson Bay Company has shipped a carload of Canadian horses to the New Zealand government. That government is desirous of learning whether or not Canadian horses will thrive in their warm climate.

LIST OF OFFICERS NOT FINISHED. Ottawa, Dec. 26.—The list of officers of the contingent will not be ready before tomorrow afternoon. Dr. Berdon stated tonight that it was more than three parts finished but would not be given out until it was ready. The minister and Gen. Hatton are going over the names tonight. TO OPEN A STATION AT HAMILTON. Hamilton, Dec. 26.—A recruiting office will be opened here tomorrow morning by Major Hendrie. Eighteen men, eleven gunners and seven artificers, partly cavalrymen are to be enrolled here and they are all waiting for the opening of the recruiting office.

TO PREPARE THE POMERANIAN. Ottawa, Dec. 26.—Capt. Weatherly, of the militia department, left tonight for Halifax to superintend the fitting up of the Pommeranian. Commander Spain will look after the life-saving apparatus of the Pommeranian. She is expected to reach New York on Thursday, and will, after her cargo is discharged, go to Halifax.

RECRUITING IN TORONTO. Toronto, Dec. 26.—It is announced recruiting stations are to be opened at the armories here tomorrow morning. Only 30 men, partly artillerymen, partly cavalrymen are to be enrolled here and they are all waiting for the opening of the recruiting office.

THE NAME INCORRECT. Toronto, Dec. 26.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: Lieut.-Col. Russard, Canadian officer in South Africa, has been attached to the staff of General French, says the Daily Mail today: "No Canadian officer of the above name is now serving in South Africa. His correct name is Lieut.-Col. Lesard, who accompanied the Canadian contingent as special service man."

A TROOP FROM WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Dec. 26.—Captain Williams, D. O. C., has selected 44 men from the Royal Canadian Dragoons to comprise one troop of the squadron for South Africa.

QUEBEC TO THE CONTINGENT.

Quebec, Dec. 26.—Mayor Parent has sent the following cable to Col. Otter, commander of the Canadian contingent: "Mayor and citizens of Quebec offer their hearty Christmas greetings and compliments of the season."

THREE THOUSAND GUINEAS SUBSCRIBED. Montreal, Dec. 26.—The directors of the Bank of Montreal at a meeting today subscribed three thousand guineas to the British Patriotic fund.

NO CAUSE FOR FEAR.

Toronto, Dec. 26.—The telegram's special cable from London says: "The Daily Chronicle says the reports that Irish armies intend invading Canada need not keep our statesmen awake at night."

MONTEAL HARBOR PRIVILEGES.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—A special Canada Gazette was issued tonight with an order-in-council signed by the governor general approving of the contract entered into by the harbor commission of Montreal with the Consors syndicate for erecting modern elevators at the port of Montreal. The contract is for 40 years with the privilege of renewing the same.

CLARKE WALLACE REBUKED.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—Clarke Wallace will surely have regretted before now having sent to the minister of militia the telegram he did regarding Col. Otter not being in regular and constant communication with the militia department. Conservative are disgusted with his conduct and ex-Ald. Stewart, whose son is at the front, a lieutenant of the Ottawa company, writes to the evening newspapers protesting against Clarke Wallace's action and declaring that he does not speak for those who have friends and relatives in South Africa.

Mr. Stewart in his letter says: "As one of those interested as much as Hon. Clarke Wallace can possibly be in the welfare of our boys from Canada, who have gone to South Africa to fight for the honor of the British flag, will you allow me space to enter my protest against the idea suggested in his telegram to the effect that the minister of militia, that the friends of the Canadian desire that different treatment should be accorded to the boys from Canada who are in arms who have gone to the field of battle from other portions of the empire. While those of us who have boys at the seat of war are no doubt anxious to see that whereabout, we know the boys themselves were fully aware, of the dangers of the conflict they were entering upon. Mr. Wallace speaks of the thousands of anxious homes in Great Britain, many of whom today are mourning the loss of their best loved ones. Our boys, we know, think of their homes and their loved ones as they march to the front. It would be glad to have us follow their movements every day, if that were possible, but they are now a part of the British army, and we may be sure are prepared to do their duty whatever that may be. None of the thousand families spoken of, and I happen to be a member of one of them, have any complaint to make and I desire to enter my protest against the Hon. Clarke Wallace speaking for me in this matter. I desire to say, in conclusion, that this is no time for politicians to endeavor to make political capital, and the subject is too serious for any such purpose."

CHRISTMAS WITH GEN. BULLER. Chibouchey Camp, Natal, Dec. 26.—Our reports have reported Boers in force on this side of the Tugela River, three regiments of regulars, supported by artillery and all the available mounted volunteers, under the command of Lord D'Almeida, advanced. The Boers retired across the river. The British captured 600 cattle.

SHELLING THE BOERS ON THE TUGELA.

Chibouchey Camp, Natal, Dec. 26.—The naval guns began shelling the Boer position at 5 o'clock this morning, using lyddite. The shelling continued about two hours. The Boers were driven back to the Colenso, the enemy have been energetically improving their entrenchments. They can be seen galloping freely from hill to hill.

Ladysmith also had a busy morning today, shelling the Boer position on Umbulwana mountain. The shelling was plainly visible at Chibouchey.

A SKIRMISH AT KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley, Wednesday, Dec. 26.—At half-past 2 this morning, mounted detachments under Col. Peckham, with three Maxim guns and three searchlights, were Major Van Reenen, leaving the entrenchments, the British advanced on Toll Pan. The Boer pickets fired at the train at Komatipoort, the Boers disappearing over the ridge.

Our guns then began to shell Toll Pan at a range of 2,500 yards. The Boer gun dropped four shells near our men, but did no damage. As the Boers were strongly entrenched we withdrew. Their guns are well placed.

CHURCHILL AGAIN AT THE FRONT.

London, Dec. 27.—Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill has called, and the Morning Post publishes today, an account of his escape from captivity with the Boers after having been taken prisoner. The despatch, which is dated Lorenzo Marques, Dec. 21, says: "In the evening I concealed myself in a railway truck under a great pile of sacks. I had a small tin of good water. I remained hidden, so that the Boers could not see me. I was not seen by any of them. After six hours of

ment of the kind alleged to exist is actually discovered and brought to the attention of the United States government, sharp and prompt repressive action will be taken not only to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws, but also to save the raiders themselves from such consequences of their actions as befall the unfortunate Fenian raiders of 1866. The talk of a Fenian raid is well calculated to cause alarm on the Canadian side of the border, as the people of that section were greatly agitated during the former Fenian excitement. Although an actual movement occurred at that time the chief trouble occurred over alarming reports of invasion which never took place. Something of a panic took possession of the Canadians on the border and many women and children fled to the interior, fearing that the Fenians were about to loot the towns. On the American side the authorities here relative to local Fenian organizations which drilled in apparent anticipation of a movement, although these proved to be purely local, were more or less sympathizing with the movement, but wholly without systematic connection with the local organization.

New York, Dec. 26.—A resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain, identical with the resolution which was adopted by the board of aldermen on last Friday, was today offered in the city council. President Suggenheimer ruled that the resolution was out of order as it was laid over the reported organized movements in various parts of the country in behalf of the Boers, although these matters were subjects for discussion in the city council. The resolution was laid over.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefoot, has made no protest to the authorities here relative to the reported organized movements in various parts of the country in behalf of the Boers, although these matters were subjects for discussion in the city council. The resolution was laid over.

London, Dec. 26.—The Morning Post received the following from Winston Spencer Churchill, under date of Dec. 26, telegraphed from Chibouchey Camp, where he has arrived: "The Boers are in force on this side of the Tugela River, three regiments of regulars, supported by artillery and all the available mounted volunteers, under the command of Lord D'Almeida, advanced. The Boers retired across the river. The British captured 600 cattle."

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society I came safely here. I am very weak, but am free. I have lost many pounds in weight, but am light in heart. I shall avail myself of every opportunity henceforth to urge earnestly the unflinching and uncompromising prosecution of the war. On the afternoon of Dec. 12 the Transvaal secretary of war informed me that there was little chance of my release, and the same night I left the state school prison in Pretoria by climbing the wall when the sentries' backs were turned momentarily. I walked through the streets of the town without disguise, meeting many burghers, but was not challenged by the crowd as I got through the pickets of the town guard and struck the Delagoa Bay railroad. I walked along it, evading the watchers at the bridges and culverts, and went for a train beyond the first station. The 11.30 goods train from Pretoria had arrived before I reached the place and was moving at full speed. I boarded it with great difficulty and hid under coal sacks. I jumped from the train before dawn and was sheltered during the day in a small wood in company with a huge water, which I displayed a lively interest in me. I walked on at night. The Boers were no longer in the danger of meeting the guard of the line continued, but I was obliged to follow it, as I had no compass with me. I had to make wide detours to get bridges, stations and huts, and my progress was very slow. Chocolate is not a satisfactory food. The Boers were no longer in the danger of meeting the guard of the line continued, but I was obliged to follow it, as I had no compass with me. I had to make wide detours to get bridges, stations and huts, and my progress was very slow. Chocolate is not a satisfactory food. The Boers were no longer in the danger of meeting the guard of the line continued, but I was obliged to follow it, as I had no compass with me. I had to make wide detours to get bridges, stations and huts, and my progress was very slow. Chocolate is not a satisfactory food.

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THE DUTCH ARE UGLY.

London, Dec. 26.—A special correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing from Sterksfontein, Cape Colony, Thursday, Dec. 21, says: "Strong measures are necessary to check the hostile feeling among the Dutch colonies, whose sedition is shown in the removal of railway bolts, the obstruction of bridges and culverts, and attacks upon solitary horsemen."

WARREN LEAVES FOR CHIKVELEY.

Pietermaritzburg,