

Acts of Individual Daring, Culled from Letters from the Front, Which Show the Stuff the Men Are Made of.

The first detailed description of the desperate sortie from Mafeking made on December 26 comes from the Reuter correspondent in that hard pressed little town, as follows:—

"The day after Christmas we made an attack upon the Boer lines. Our 7-pounders, under Major Panzer, had been emplaced during the night on our left front. As dawn broke a flash and a cloud of white smoke showed they were in action. Shot after shot fell rapidly around the enemy's position. As it grew lighter the Maxim joined in, rapping automatically, and to the right the armored train crept slowly, like a great black snake, over the plain toward the destination. The rattle of musketry broke on our ears, and we knew that our men had opened fire and been sighted by the Boers.

"After that the attack developed with marvellous rapidity to the east of Game Tree (the fort which was the last of the line) and the Boers were driven back to their positions preparatory to a final rush.

"Away to the right Capt. Cowan, with 70 men of the Buffs, was ordered to the enemy's retreat. The armored train, under Capt. Williams, with a machine gun and Hotchkiss, was ordered to follow the Boers, and the line would allow.

"The whole of the right flank was commanded by Major Goodley, to the left of us and were the enemy.

"The Boers, under Major Panzer, were escorted by a squadron under Lord Charles Belmont. The whole, commanded by Belmont, were following a rapid fire. The fort had been reported upon and reconnoitered some days beforehand, and the east had then been possible to a storming party.

"Just before the sun rose the armored train sounded her whistle. It was the signal for the Buffs to rush the position and to cease firing. As the sun rose we could see the khaki clad troops of the Buffs, the mounted regiment rushing eagerly forward, stopping to fire, waving their hats and cheering each other on. It seemed scarcely seconds before they were in the scrub which surrounds the sandbag fort, and some exclaimed: 'They are swarming over the bags; the position is ours!'

"Meanwhile the firing was continuing furiously, and we waited for it to cease, expecting that the enemy would surrender or be bayoneted. A staff officer said: 'Our men are coming back!'

"It was only too true. Slowly, sullen and sulky, the men came back, those who were left of them, turning to fire in desperate defiance now, and again at the enemy's works. We could hear the shouts of the officers as they rallied the troops under cover of a hollow in the ground. Then there was a pause. They seemed very far away, and we were glad which we could see gathering together.

"An aide de camp came galloping up from Major Goodley. 'Captain Williams, sir, has been reported heavily wounded. The position is practically impregnable to infantry, and Major Goodley does not think it worth while trying again.'

"At that moment the colonel hesitated, and we could see that the question as to whether he should or should not again attempt to storm the position was being weighed in his mind. Then he turned round to the C. S. O. and said: 'Let the ambulance go on!'

"That was all. The battle of Game Tree was over. How daring, how desperate, how gallant the attack had been we were only too late to see, when the tale of dead and wounded came to be told. Out of the six officers who had led their men, so well three were dead, one wounded, and only two retained from the ranks. The two with his sword held bent by a bullet. Of the 80 men who formed the storming party 21 were killed and 100 were wounded in their wounds. Twenty-eight lie today in hospital—33 out of 80.

"In the evening we gathered in the cemetery bury the dead. A long line of men, and there, because neither time nor material permitted, they were buried without coffins, wrapped in white cloths. At the edge of the trench stood the escort. It would have been unwise to fire volleys, as we might have drawn the attention of the Boers. At the far end the English rector, Mr. Weekes, read the service over the dead. Down the line of the line the line of the line, the bodies showed through the light. In a separate place and in coffins we buried the officers, and over the darkening void the call of the 'Last Post' sang sadly, and we turned away with the knowledge that even then we had not buried our dead.

"We had done our best to break the cordon which surrounded us and raise the siege to communications with the north and we had failed; not because there was any bungling, not because there had been mistakes, for there were none, but because the enemy made movements and rendered their position practically impregnable to anything but heavy artillery.

"Boer Prisoners Dislike the Sea. Of the Boer prisoners Mr. H. Prevost, Battersby, who is the son of an English noble general, sends this account from Cape Town:—

"In Simon's Bay, some twenty miles from Cape Town, are those of the Boer prisoners who have come into our hands. The Boers are not a pastoral people and the sea does not please them. After the vessel a ship deck seems small. They are so ignorant of the ocean and its effects that, when those captured in Natal were brought round from Durban and paid the inevitable toll to the vessel's motion they believed that the meat had been poisoned at their first meal on board, and gave themselves up for lost. They have now a quick berth for Simon's Bay is protected from strong winds.

"On the Catalina are samples from every fight in which we have taken prisoners, and they range from schoolboys of sixteen to tottering graybeards long past seventy. This is what it means to meet a nation in arms. The men look mostly ill clad, unkempt, unclean, but they show few signs of depression.

"Colonel Schiel is among them, recaptured of his wounds. Captivity has not taught Colonel Schiel respect for his captors. He does not anticipate a speedy ending for the war; he smiles his incredulity of our ultimate success. As a man, level headed, unbiassed by patriotism, untroubled by the Boer's and acquainted practically with the Transvaal's resources,

Canadians Share With the Commander-in-Chief the Glory of Avenging Majuba Hill on the Anniversary of the Event.

London, Feb. 28, 4.30 a. m.—From John O'Brien to Lord's End there has been cheering today for the Queen and a universal singing of the national anthem. This with much congratulatory news is the British of celebrating the most cheerful day of the war.

Already he is taking stock of the situation and measuring the future. The Boer forces were defeated by our troops on Feb. 23. I resolved, therefore, to bring pressure to bear on the enemy. Each night the trenches were pushed forward towards the enemy's laager so as to gradually contract his position, and at the same time I bombarded heavily with artillery, which was very materially aided by the arrival of four six-inch Howitzers, which I had ordered from De Aar. In carrying out these measures a captive balloon gave great assistance by keeping us informed of the disposition and movements of the enemy.

The Boers have done more than to capture 4,000 Boers and a few guns. The Boer army is now in a state of confusion. Lord Roberts is a master of a large district of the Free State. He has given a shock to Boer confidence and has caused a general panic in the ranks of the Boer army. In capturing Cronje, he has taken a leader whose presence alone was worth thousands to the Boer cause.

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all the principal places in the city. Indeed, every one who had a flag pole saw that it was put in use and those who had not used their windows from which to hang out the Union Jack. The feeling outside was imported into parliament, although once again the news of victory was somewhat saddened by the reports which said that eight Canadians had been killed and thirty wounded in the attack on the Boer trenches. This information was given to the house by the premier and was received with a hush. For a moment a death-like stillness pervaded the chamber, but when Sir Wilfrid went on to read from the despatches that there was a surrender there was an outbreak of such hearty applause from Liberals and Conservatives alike such as one seldom sees in parliament.

The fact that the son of a Liberal member of the house, Mr. D. Johnston, of Lambton, was said to be among the killed, and that the speaker of the senate, was wounded, brought the news close to both branches of the legislature. That the Canadians had done their duty is what every one is proud of.

Sir Wilfrid, turning to an extra edition of an evening paper, asked to be permitted to read a despatch from Lord Roberts to the war office.

"At 3 a. m. today a most dashing advance was made by the 1st and 2nd regiments of the Gordon Highlanders and second Shropshires, resulting in our gaining a point some 600 yards nearer the enemy than we had been. The Boers were driven from our men entrenched themselves and maintained their positions till morning. A gallant deed, worth a great deal of money, and which I am glad to say was attended by comparatively slight loss. This apparently clinched matters, for at daylight today a letter signed by Lord Roberts stated that he had surrendered unconditionally was brought to our posts under a flag of truce."

Great cheering on both sides of the house followed. The speaker of the house, after referring to the nominal roll, are identified as follows:—

Pte. G. G. Page, G. G. G. Toronto. Corporal William F. Comany, Quebec. Pte. Scott, 30th Cumberland, N. S., or 27th Lambton, or 2d Regiment C. A., or B. C. P. E. Johnston, 27th Lambton, (son of Dr. Johnston, M. P.), or Johnston 10th Winnipeg.

Pte. Wm. Alfred Riggs, Charlottetown, P. E. I., engineers. Pte. Fred W. Withers, 2nd R. C. A., St. John, N. B. Pte. W. J. Quinn, 8th C. R. I., Halifax. Pte. Ormand, 6th Cumberland, N. S., Wounded.

Pte. E. N. Hughes, 90th Winnipeg Rifles. Pte. R. Harrison, or Charles Harrison, 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, Montreal. Pte. J. Sutherland, 25th Elgin; or A. Sutherland, Duke of York's Hussars, Montreal.

Pte. C. Macdonald, 6th Princess Louise Fusiliers; or D. C. Macdonald, 1st Regiment Canadian Artillery, Halifax; or M. C. Macdonald, 2d Victoria Rifles, Montreal; or A. W. Macdonald, 5th Royal Scots, Montreal; or G. Macdonald, 90th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax; or M. McDonald, 1st Victoria Rifles, Montreal; or P. H. Proby, 6th Mount Royal, Montreal.

Pte. A. Roy, 8th Temiscouata. Sgt. Reynolds, 2d Victoria Rifles. Pte. W. Theriault, 6th Voltigeurs, Quebec. Pte. A. Bagot, 6th Rifles, Montreal. Pte. J. H. Quinn, 8th Cumberland, N. S. Pte. K. Matheson, 90th Winnipeg; or Pte. O. Matheson, 12th Field Battery, New Brunswick, N. B.; or James, 6th Victoria Rifles, P. E. I.

Pte. W. C. Holland, 7th Westwinds; or W. Bugler, J. Burton, 7th Westwinds; or Pte. J. Hollands, 16th Prince Edward. (Cable despatch gives two Hollands as wounded).

Pte. C. C. Croft, 2nd Lanark; or E. Croft, 16th Prince Edward, Ontario. Corporal J. M. Thomas, Governor General Foot Guard, Ottawa; or Pte A. P. Thomas, Duke of York's Hussars, Montreal; or C. T. Thomas, Governor General Foot Guard, Ottawa.

Pte. J. F. McConeil, G. G. F. G., Ottawa. Corporal W. S. Brady, 43d Ottawa. Sgt. Benjamin Harris, 2d Field Battery; or J. A. Harris, 2nd Queens County, N. S.; or J. Harris, 60th P. T. F., P. E. I.

Pte. J. W. Sprague, 2d Regiment, St. John, N. B. Pte. Arthur Pelkey, 62d St. John, N. B. Pte. J. W. Coombs, 62d St. John (N. B.) Fusiliers. Pte. H. E. Durant, 74th Battalion, N. B.

Pte. H. Leppitt, 71st York, N. B. Pte. A. Seaman, 3d C. A., New Brunswick, N. S.; or H. Donohue, 26th Middlesex Light Infantry. Pte. J. P. Vickers, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.

Pte. P. Wadill, 3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal. Enthusiasm at Fredericton. Fredericton, Feb. 27.—Probably the interior of the legislature of this province never presented so grand a scene of patriotic enthusiasm as it did this afternoon when it was draped in honor of the victory of the British troops in South Africa. A string of large British and Canadian across the chamber to the speakers and public galleries. Nearly the members were in their places and each displayed the national colors on his coat and on the desks were many small flags. Students of the Normal School who had been given a holiday marched to the house in a body, each carrying a Union Jack. They were met by the members of the house, and the national colors were hoisted on the desks.

When the provincial secretary, who is leader of the government in the absence of Mr. Emmerson, moved for a committee of three members to prepare a congratulatory telegram to the Queen he was loudly cheered. During the afternoon the members arose and sang Euzé Britannia and God Save the Queen. The galleries adjoining in the singing. Cheers were also given for the Queen, Lord Roberts and

Canadian boys in Africa. Mr. Shaw read a telegram from St. John, showing that the day was being celebrated in a fitting manner in that city. The house adjourned early in honor of the event.

Paris Doesn't Seem to Like It. Paris, Feb. 27, 6.20 p. m.—The news of the surrender of General Cronje made a considerable impression in Paris. The newspapers of this city pay the highest tribute to General Cronje's valor and express the opinion that his surrender of Great Britain except mediation now that he has secured an important victory and stop further bloodshed.

NEW TERROR FOR WAR. SOUTHERNER'S ELECTRIC GUN. It Is Adapted to Use in Forts and Ships and Seems Likely to Throw Present Man Killers Into the Shade.

"He who invents a fighting machine which will kill more human beings in a given time than any other fighting machine may feel assured of boundless wealth," exclaimed Eugene Debs in a speech delivered in New Orleans. Mr. Debs, who is the inventor of his electric gun, is a man, L. S. Gardner, putting the last touches on what he claims will be just such a fighting machine as that of which Debs spoke. It is an electric gun.

This weapon promises a deathliness beyond any of the horrible dreams of warfare. It is built along strange lines. Instead of being pushed out from the breech, the projectile is pulled out through the muzzle by a system of powerful magnets and spit into space at a velocity regulated by the wishes of the operator. The gun is open at both ends, and the projectiles may pour into the breech. There is no recoil, and a tube of glass would serve as well as one of steel. Indeed, the model of this wonderful weapon is made of glass, and has been taken east to attract capitalists.

Suited to Forts and Ships. Mr. Gardner does not believe his invention is applicable for field use, as enormous electric batteries are needed for its operation. He thinks, though, that it will be of incalculable value in works of defense and in the navy. It will especially be serviceable in firing dynamite or other explosive shells, owing to the absence of any shock. His own description of the weapon follows:—

"The gun is simply a line of short coils of wire. Each magnet is provided with a mechanical device for switching on and off the electric current in it. The device consists of this disk with a row of metal buttons running from the centre to the edge. The switch is attached to the breech of the gun and is operated at the will of the gunner, slowly or rapidly. It is by the speed at which this switch is revolved and the number of magnets that the muzzle velocity of the gun can be controlled. As it turns each in succession of the hollow coils running from breech to muzzle become magnetized with indescribable rapidity, and the projectile is drawn forward by the magnetic force. There is an opening opposite the line of buttons on the switch disk which allows the projectile to pass from the breech to the barrel at every revolution."

An Earlier Experiment. There was an old experiment in physics which travelled the road to Mr. Gardner's discovery halfway and then stopped. It was the experiment of the 6-inch tube, wound with wire, as in a coil. When an electric current pulses through the wire the tube instantly becomes magnetized, and small pieces of iron or steel placed at either end are drawn toward the center. If a 6-inch rod fitting the opening of the tube is placed at the approach it is drawn in for its entire length and held midway. It enters forcibly but does not go through, because after passing the center it becomes subject to the magnetic attraction from behind, which tends to draw it back. If the two forces are equal the rod stops. If the electric current had been cut off at the very moment when the rod passed through the middle of the tube it would have passed on and out with some little force—the force which drew it in.

This is the principle upon which Mr. Gardner's gun is based. He has taken the idea and has drawn from it a projectile in the form of a small ball, the size of a pea, which he has called a bullet. The bullet is made of iron and is covered with a thin layer of copper. It is fired by the electric current, and it is fired by the electric current, and it is fired by the electric current.

As a matter of fact, the speed increases at a compound ratio, and the inventor thinks that almost any muzzle velocity can be attained. He feels sure that the principle of his gun is correct, and that the other problems which confront him are comparatively easy of solution. Mathematics will show how much energy is developed by a current of certain power, it passes around a coil. With this knowledge at hand, the weight of the projectile may be figured and the loss of energy by friction taken into consideration. Then it will be a mere matter of mathematics to calculate how many magnets will be required to develop a certain muzzle velocity. The question of firing the gun is also developed.

Mr. Gardner, when his secret first leaked out, was somewhat averse to going at length into the mechanical details of his invention, for he feared the possible danger to his pocket. He has arranged to show the model before an audience of New York capitalists, and the plans will be worked out thoroughly in a metropolitan machine shop. Glass Model Sent East. The small model which has been sent east consists of a small glass tube with a caliber of about a quarter of an inch. This tube is wound with three coils of wire, and it is fired by the electric current. The model has been sent to New York, and it is fired by the electric current.

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is no noise. There are no sparks. The is nothing that would be likely to make dangerous the use of the most sensitive explosive projectile known.

A few days ago Mr. Gardner wound single coil around a large wooden spool and sent an iron bolt several inches length and three-eighths of an inch thickness about 40 feet.

Mr. Gardner's electric gun, unless so difficulties arise which he does not anticipate, seems destined to revolutionize theories of artillerists. To begin with, it is a simple gun, and it is simple in its construction. It is simple in its construction, and it is simple in its construction.

No Limit to Its Use. It can discharge projectiles after projectiles and the barrel will not become heated. A perfect stream of projectiles is sent through it, with a rapidity only limited by the rate at which it can be fed. The saving in the cost of ammunition, of course, is immense when the price cost is considered.

As soon as designs are made from rough models a large service model will be constructed, and actual tests will be made. The tube will probably be of some sheet metal, for as the gun is so simple and there is no reason for but a heavy model. If the preliminary tests are satisfactory no expense will be spared in the construction of the gun. Mr. Gardner's assistant, C. Goslett, Mr. Gardner's assistant, C. Goslett, Mr. Gardner's assistant, C. Goslett.

The electric gun is not the only invention of Mr. Gardner, although he is a young man, for he was born in New York, Wis., just thirty-two years ago. He is the inventor of the gun, and he is the inventor of the gun, and he is the inventor of the gun.

Just at present he is not ready to precisely what he has done in the work of his electrical gun, but he thinks it will be only a matter of months when the first public tests are made.

Those Crepusculars. The Englishman who fancies that this country has a monopoly of all the mechanical ingenuity in the world would receive a very rough shock if he saw a Crepuscular turn out everything made of metal. They completed the first engine that ran in France, and they were the first to make steamboats to carry passengers. They were the first to make steamships to carry passengers.

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