

## Boys Killed in the Trenches

at Ladysmith Too  
essed to Conceal  
eir Losses.

astly Present to Jou-  
eadly Work of  
er's Artillery.

Press.

26.—The Morning Post  
dition to-day prints a de-  
correspondent at Spear-  
dated Jan. 23, which says:  
heavy firing at Ladysmith  
General White is attacking  
a diversion.

Boer assault, Gen. White  
andant General Joubert for  
70 dead Boers killed in the  
trenches.

ponent describes the opera-  
January 17 to January 23,  
praises the pluck, devo-  
ness of the soldiers. He  
general Warren's guns fired  
on January 20. His left  
moved up to the trenches,  
in the enemy's lines. The  
longer to turn the Boers  
ducing a wedge of infantry  
to split the right from the  
gap was widened during  
General Warren's right com-  
capture of whole edges of  
occupied the first line of  
bullets, when he found about  
n killed by the shell fire.  
pendent forebodings Tues-  
on Spion Kop and declares  
absolute confidence and de-  
throughout the army. No  
says, is felt concerning the

IN THE TRENCHES.  
Jan. 26.—Special despatches  
say the Boer losses on the  
is during the fighting on Sun-  
very great. They add that  
Boer's men captured one hun-  
dred prisoners, and that 130  
found dead in one trench.

YSMITH SBOURE.

Jan. 21.—By runner vis-  
Jan. 24.—The garrison in  
General Buller's guns shelling  
Their fire can be seen at this  
appears to be very efficient  
of the Boers show that  
evidently determined to stub-  
the advance of the relief  
they show no signs of remov-  
guns and have mounted new  
are continually strengthening  
positions.

ifications have been greatly  
since January 6, and Ladys-  
practically impregnable un-  
the dry weather, the fever  
shed and the number of com-  
returned from Intombi camp  
of the patients being sent  
are spinning out splendid  
troops having sufficient food  
The heat is terrific, the ther-  
registering 107 degrees in the

USUAL BOER STORY.

Jan. 21.—A body of 200 Lan-  
a sortie from the trenches under  
a heavy cannon and rifle fire  
force opposite the larger of the  
command. The British were  
lost. One Boer was wound-  
eavy cannonade started at 2.30  
ing and still continues.

## Fighter in The Philippines

at Bombards Trenches  
ld by Villagers With  
Bows and Arrows.

ans With Small Loss  
e Five Towns -- Hemp  
Burned by Sharpnel.

related Press.

Jan. 26.—A despatch from  
n, dated Thursday, January 25,  
General Kobbe's expedition has  
Sorsegon, Donnel, Balan, Log-  
Virac, on Catanduanes Island,  
resistance was at Logaspi,  
ve Americans were wounded, and  
and 15 wounded Filipinos were

estimated that there are 125,000  
hemp in these provinces and 70,  
in the ports of Boracay and  
The United States gunboat  
le shrapnel burned 80,000 bales  
aspi. The expedition arrived off  
in January 20, and the town dis-  
white flags. General Kobbe and  
Howe, with a battalion of the  
infantry landed and raised the  
States flag. The insurgents'   
number 300 men, evacuated the  
The natives were passive,  
the morning of January 23  
abillie and Venus, with four com-  
Shipton, approached Logaspi.  
o flags were flying and the  
were crowded. A detachment  
men picked and led by Major  
n landed on the beach about a  
town. Then the natives  
embarked the trenches and  
retreated to Albay, where they  
easily dispersed to three hills.

200 insurgents, armed with  
forced 600 unwilling villagers,  
with bows and arrows, to serve  
trenches. The Filipino dead  
nearly 100.

Col. Hayes has defeated an en-  
ded force of the enemy at Sariga.  
American was killed and five were

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c.  
CATARRH CURE...

is sent direct to the diseased  
parts by the improved flow-  
Heals the ulcers, clears the air  
masses, stops drooping in the  
throat and permanent cures  
Catarrh and Hay Fever in the  
free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase  
Medicine Co., Toronto, or J. B. Hall.

## Magersfontein Tragedy Retold

Cruel Fate of Gallant High-  
landers Slain Without Moments  
Warning.

Daring and Effective Work of  
Artillery—Heroes With  
the Ambulance.

Julian Ralph in London Mail.

Modder River, Dec. 12.—It was  
the morning of December 11.

We had advanced 120 miles from  
the advanced base at De Wet, had marched  
more than forty miles into the enemy's  
land, though all of it was part of one of  
the Crown colonies.

Three times the enemy had opposed us,  
each time teaching us more and more  
about their methods, their stubbornness,  
and the queer game they play of facing  
us as long as they can damage us, and  
retiring when we reach the moment when  
we expect to demolish them. But each  
time the fact remained that we had  
forced them out of their superb and  
shrewdly-chosen positions.

They learned a great deal in these re-  
verses. They discovered that, sprinkle  
themselves as they would, they could not  
face a rock-strewn hill, and hide as  
they might among the rocks to show  
in the open or while we exposed our-  
selves on their hills, our shells would  
still lead us to storm their entrench-  
ments and their almost unbroken cover.

Our officers had been taught at Sand-  
hurst that to successfully attack an en-  
trenched force requires a force three times  
as strong as the defenders. But we forged  
ahead, as indifferent to such maxims  
as to the odds heaped high against us,  
and the profit the Boer took from this lesson  
he applied at Modder River for the first  
time in his history.

Our shelling over another sea of  
searched behind and between his adaman-  
tine shelters, and our soldiers had climb-  
ed up and into them like lions which seek  
their prey.

Therefore, the Boer at Modder River,  
abandoned his rocks from behind which  
he had thought to hold the British in the  
sea, and exposed himself in a line of  
trenches on the open veldt—trenches  
fringed with boughs and branches which  
were cut from the line of river-side trees  
behind them.

When we advanced to the next battle,  
near here, at Magersfontein, we found  
a great kopje swarming with the foe, and  
we supposed that there was where the  
we were to fight them—but this exhibit-  
ed their surprise. The Boers were not  
"blind." Their mass was in trenches on  
the veldt; the hill was merely where they  
placed their guns and kept their re-  
formations.

After the Modder River fight, on No-  
vember 28, Lord Methuen's army, which  
left on December 10, waiting, we be-  
lieve, for the battalions of the Highland  
Brigade, for the great naval gun and the  
sawed-off shells, which we had used  
for the sorely-needed cavalry, which came  
to us in the form of the 12th Lancs.

On the 28th, Lord Methuen's army, which  
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Brigade, for the great naval gun and the  
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for the sorely-needed cavalry, which came  
to us in the form of the 12th Lancs.

True, the King's Own Yorkshire  
Light Infantry, the Mounted Infantry,  
and the 5th Fusiliers were to form the  
extreme right, and part of the North-  
ampton Regiment was down at Gasspan,  
where it had so bravely resisted those  
Boers who cut our railway line and  
trapped a few of our battalions.

But the bulk of the hardened brigade  
were to remain in the Modder River  
camp and hold this position against the  
rear attack during the Magersfontein  
combat.

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 10th,  
the great 4.7 gun, with its crew of about  
and stocky sailormen in broad-brimmed  
straw hats covered with Khaki, was  
traged by thirty-five feet and escorted  
by men of the 5th Fusiliers to a ridge  
three miles north of this camp, overlooking  
the kopje infested by the Boers. The  
great gun shelled the Boers, and it was  
thought that the Boers could be seen  
at ranges varying between 6,000 and  
8,000 yards. The shot fell with a bulk  
of air precisely the noise of an express  
train rushing at highest speed, and when  
they burst they seemed to envelop an  
edge of ground in heavy brown smoke,  
which lifted and floated over the kopje  
as it was a mass of the pulverized  
earth.

It was a very strange incident, far  
more agreeable to write, was that which  
occurred still later in the day, when a  
composite party of Scotchmen-Argylls,  
Scotfords and others actually advanced  
to the Boer trenches, inflicting more dam-  
age than they suffered.

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age than they suffered.

Highland Brigade was ordered to the  
main position, roughly speaking from the  
left to the centre. The Guards Brigade  
was to continue the line to the right  
on the right, and then, as I have said,  
the Yorkshires held the drift on the ex-  
treme right, with a small break between  
them and the Guards. A small force of  
the Mounted Infantry supported the  
Yorkshires. The main body of this  
mounted troop went into battle with the  
Hills on Brighamskop, and the Boers  
lost.

It was about half-past three o'clock in  
the morning, after a rainy and bitterly  
cold night, that the Highland Brigade,  
led by General Wauchope, advanced  
down upon the veldt.

It was very dark and still biting cold.  
The moon advanced in the east, and  
order. It is not a matter of military im-  
portance, but it is a fact that they sup-  
posed they were to cross the veldt and  
attack the enemy on the kopje. There-  
fore, it happened that they were at per-  
fect ease, swinging along without a  
thought of immediate attack, chatting  
even to such an extent that their officers  
began to make less noise. Neither of  
the British knew of the existence of the  
line along the veldt before them. By the  
of those unfortunate and unforgivable  
accidents which happen rarely even in  
the British army, two of the men lost  
their guns during this short march, and  
many critics and historians may say that  
the Boers were not so stupid as they are  
represented to be.

It is my belief, however,  
based on good authority, that the Boers  
employed a scout to walk ahead and  
the extreme right of the British, and  
flash a light when they reached a certain  
point which had been agreed upon.

On the next day, the British  
Gordons, who did not go into battle until  
left—kept in quarter-column formation,  
met with a line of wall bushes, and later  
a thick of short grass, and deployed  
out of the way of and around these.

Suddenly the light was flashed on the  
left, and the Boers were seen. The Boers  
and the whole long-headed trench belched  
flame and riddled our ranks with bullets.  
Nothing could have been more of a  
surprise. The Boers were not expected.

A panic seized the troops, and would  
have possessed any other regiments in  
any other army—so fearful was the fire,  
so completely were the men taken off  
their guard, and so like a general slaugh-  
ter must it have been to the Boers. The  
effect of our gunfire throughout the war,  
of our generosity when they asked for  
medical aid after a day of fighting, and  
the dignified tone in which Lord Methuen  
has complained of their earlier breaches  
of the conventions of civilized warfare.

A chaplain forward in the ranks was  
knocked down and trampled, as brave a  
man as any, and yet one who declared  
that there lived no men who would have  
behaved differently.

The Boers were not so stupid as they are  
represented to be. They had a plan, and  
from a cliff that ran as far as our  
men reached fire had belched and shot  
down upon them.

Out of two companies of the Black  
Watch only fifty men escaped. More  
than 300 were the casualties in that regi-  
ment.

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## To Press Needs Of Princeton

Delegates Come to Meet the  
Government and Boards  
of Trade.

Ask Help for Wagon Road That  
Would Bring Business  
to Coast.

Among the delegations here to-day to  
press on the government the requirements  
of their district is one composed of Messrs.  
A. B. Hawse, James Anderson and Smith  
Curtis, of Princeton. For the benefit of  
those not acquainted with the geography  
of the Interior it might be stated that  
Princeton is situated in the Similkameen  
valley, about 65 miles from Hope Landing,  
on the Fraser river, opposite Hope station.

The C. P. R. is the centre of the  
most of the promising mining camps in  
British Columbia, which is saying a great  
deal. One of the great needs of the dis-  
trict is a better road to the coast cities,  
and that is one of the things that the delegates  
are bringing to the attention of the govern-  
ment and boards of trade of the coast cities.  
The delegates are in the development of the  
district surrounding Princeton the merchants  
of the coast cities have a direct interest,  
even if as one of the delegates said, "they  
are not yet aware of the fact."

In the first place the people of the am-  
bulance have a direct interest in the develop-  
ment of the district surrounding Princeton the  
merchants of the coast cities have a direct  
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city, San Francisco, capital \$500,000,  
head office Vancouver, A. Williams, attor-  
ney, has been registered as an extra-pro-  
vincial company.

Toronto Island has been created a license  
district.

The Provincial Secretary has withdrawn  
the notice of January 8 in respect to cer-  
tificates of improvement.

Meetings of courts of revision will be  
held for the district of Langley at Lang-  
ley Falls on April 7 for South Vancouver,  
at the municipal hall, South Vancouver,  
on February 24; and for North Vancouver,  
at Fairview, on February 24.

Eagle & Paxton, ranchers and general  
merchants, of the Onward ranch, near 150-  
Mile House, have assigned. The creditors  
meet at Turner, Beaton & Co.'s office, Vic-  
toria, on February 8, at 10 a.m. Ewart,  
Bell & Smith, of Vancouver, have also as-  
signed. The creditors meet at Vancouver  
on January 23 at 2.30 p.m., while the cred-  
itors of Charlotte Masters, of Nanaimo,  
meet at Bell & Gregory's on the same day  
at 10 a.m.

CHURCHILL ON THE BOERS.  
Found Them Kind to the British Pris-  
oners and Resolved to Fight  
to the Death.

Lieut. Winston Churchill, the special  
war correspondent, who went from Eng-  
land with Gen. Buller, writes as follows  
of his experiences as a prisoner of war  
at the Transvaal capital.

Pretoria, Nov. 20.  
The position of a prisoner of war is  
painful and humiliating. A man tries  
his best to kill another, and finding that  
he cannot succeed, asks his enemy for  
mercy.

When the prisoners captured after the  
destruction of the armored train had  
been disarmed and cotted in a group  
we found that there were 50 unmounted  
or slightly wounded men, besides the  
serious cases lying on the scene of the  
fight.

"Vorwärts," said a voice, and, form-  
ing in a miserable procession—two  
wretched officers, one bearded, cat-  
tered correspondent, four sailors with  
straw hats and H. M. S. Tartar in  
the hands of the British (ill-timed  
jauntiness), some 50 soldiers and volun-  
teers, and two or three railway men—  
we started, surrounded by the active  
Boer horsemen.

"You need not walk so fast," said a  
Boer, in excellent English. "Take your  
time."

Then another, seeing me hatless in the  
downpour, threw me a soldier's cap—one  
of the British Fusiliers, who had been  
sent to the Boers. He was a Scotchman,  
and he was a Scotchman.

Our captives conducted us to a tough  
tent which had been set up in a hollow  
in one of the hills, and which we con-  
cluded was Gen. Joubert's headquarters.  
Here we were formed in line and soon  
surrounded by a bearded crowd of  
Boers clumped in mackintosh.