

RUSSIA'S BETHELEHEM.

Boers Burning and Looting in Orange Colony.

BURNED WESSELS' FARM.

His Wife Fired at a Messenger—
Roberts' Daughter Sick—
of Lindley in Rain—
Looking Bad—Indian Prisoners
Offered Their Services.

London, Nov. 1.—The War Office today received the following from the Orange Free State, dated Johannesburg, Oct. 31: "General Ruddle occupied Bethelhem Oct. 21, driving the Boers from two strong positions three miles south of that place. General Ruddle had three killed and 17 wounded, the latter including Lord Gerald Richard Grosvenor. General Ruddle's men have been engaged daily with parties of Boers, varying in number from 80 to 150. He was compelled to burn Wessels' farm, because a messenger carrying a copy of my last proclamation was fired on from the verandah by Mrs. Wessels, who is a sister of General Botha."

Lord Roberts' Departure Delayed.

London, Nov. 1.—The departure of Gen. Roberts from South Africa, which was recently postponed from an earlier date to November 15, has now apparently been further delayed. The matter is in his own hands, and the War Office states that it has no information as to when he will leave. There is a report that one of his daughters is suffering from enteric fever at Pretoria, which, if true, is doubtless the reason for his delay. He is expected to leave for the Orange Free State, but the continued guerrilla activity probably exceeds his expectations, and is causing him to hesitate to leave.

Removed from the Army.

London, Nov. 1.—Two or three lieutenant-colonels whose names or regiments have been prominent in some of the regrettable incidents of the war have been placed on the half-pay list, and several captains and subalterns have been "removed" from the service. In particular, conversation in military circles has centered in the announcement that Her Majesty has removed "I" Lt.-Colonel Wentworth Ogdare Cavenagh, P. S. C., from the army, having "no further occasion for his services." Colonel Cavenagh took command of the 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, in the early part of the year. It was the first occasion on which either the colonel or his men had been on active service. The vacant command has been given to Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Col. Thos. David Pileher, another staff college officer, who was only posted to the Bedfordshire as second in command a year or so ago. Colonel Pileher's name has been prominently before the public during the war, as he has been some exceedingly good work, and has lately been in command of the 3rd Corps of Mounted Infantry. It was he who seized Douglas during the trying weeks when Lord Methuen was kept stationary at the Modder. He was also in command of the Sunnyside expedition, the first in which the Canadians took part. Col. Pileher was also the hero of another flashing exploit, when, with a very small force, he advanced thirty miles from his nearest supports, entered Ladybrand, and captured the Boers, and field cornet carrying them off in the face of a greatly superior force, and covering between 50 and 60 miles in the 24 hours.

Estimate of Boer Losses.

Cape Town, Nov. 1.—A reliable estimate of the losses of the Boers up to April 15th has been prepared by some of the men who served with the Boer ambulance.

Terrorizing Orange Colony.

Bloemfontein, Oct. 31.—A resident of Harrismith gives a gloomy description of the situation in the north-eastern districts of Orange Colony. Bands of Boers are moving about, shooting at sight at anyone coming within range, and looting and burning houses and stores belonging to Britishers and neutrals.

The names of many of these marauders are known to the authorities, but it is impossible to catch them. Harrismith is strongly garrisoned and the hills are fortified. The patrols, who are out every day, have swept the country clear of stock for miles.

Do Wet is terrorizing the residents of the small towns. Quite recently he sent word to the people of Reitz to send the women and children away, as he intended to smash the place with artillery.

Lindley is reported to be a heap of ruins, the houses having been burnt to the ground by a Boer brigadier. There is a report that the Boer authorities having permitted British stores at Harrismith. Before the war no Indians were allowed to trade in the Free State.

When last in occupation of Ficksburg the Boers did great destruction. The Government stores were ripped open and bags of grain were scattered in all directions. The Boers entirely cleared Mitchell's store, and completely destroyed clothing and goods in

least of several hundred pounds. They also commandeered heavily from Messrs. McBride and Myers, and one Boer woman actually went behind the counter and secured out goods. What the burghers did not want they distributed among the poor Dutch and English inhabitants. They also marched to the town hall and tried Mr. Meade, while Mr. Ross was detained in prison for some time. Many Ficksburg burghers who had previously surrendered have again taken up arms, which they dug up from their gardens.

Royal to the Empire.

St. Paul, Oct. 31.—An official list, which has been published, of the names of the volunteers who have been sent to the Transvaal shows that the number of such offers amounted to 2,500. The list proves that all the important native rulers placed practically their entire resources at the disposal of Great Britain. Many chiefs offered personal services. These facts prove conclusively the wonderful loyalty and devotion to the Empire displayed throughout Hindustan.

Dundee on Fete.

Pietermaritzburg, Oct. 31.—Dundee was on fete on the occasion of the first anniversary of the battle of Talana Hill. The day was observed locally as a holiday, business was suspended and children picketed on the historic hill.

A touching feature was a procession of children past the graves of General Symons and other officers, on which the little ones laid wreaths and other floral tributes.

The celebration was purely local. The general feeling of the colonists is against keeping up anniversaries of this kind, as not tending to lessen the breach between Dutch and English. The keynote struck by Mr. Rhodes at the South African League Congress is warmly approved.

Work for Exiled Boers.

Antwerp, Nov. 1.—Dr. Leyds, European representative of the Transvaal Government, has issued a proclamation throughout Holland, urging employers to take into their employ distressed Boers driven from their country by Lord Roberts. Distressed families thus expelled or transported by the British Government. Some of them are all but starving.

French Reception of Kruger.

Marseilles, Nov. 1.—The Kruger Reception Committee has issued an appeal to the population to participate in the demonstrations that are being arranged for the reception of Kruger's reception, but to abstain from "hostile acts or words towards any country friendly to France."

TIED BY THEIR QUEUES.

Flogged Until Blood Flowed From Their Bodies.

FORCED TO DIG THEIR GRAVES.

London, Nov. 2.—A despatch to the Daily News from Berlin quotes from private letters from German soldiers in London confirming the reports of the severity of the German methods there. One writer tells of sixteen prisoners being tied together by their queues and flogged until the blood flowed from their bodies. Afterwards eight were compelled to dig graves for themselves, after which they were shot.

LANSDOWNE'S NEW JOB.

Public Distrust Him But Salisbury is With Him.

London, Nov. 3.—"Clad in the robes of dazzling failure" is the way one Liberal newspaper described the Marquis of Lansdowne's entry into the foreign office. This undoubtedly expresses the opinion of a proportion of the British public, irrespective of party lines. Even among those organs feebly upholding the advisability of Lord Lansdowne's appointment there is a tendency to allocate him the position of a mere nominal head of the foreign office, blindly following out every wish of the Premier. This, the Associated Press learns, is quite opposed to Lord Salisbury's own idea. In fact the Premier was so convinced of the reverse that he gave Lord Lansdowne the option of continuing in his former office or taking the new billet. Lord Salisbury was delighted that Lord Lansdowne was willing to accept the foreign office portfolio. He believes he will make a strong foreign secretary, and had long contemplated Lord Lansdowne as his successor, should the doctors refuse to allow him to continue the several duties he undertook during the last parliament.

One of Lord Salisbury's closest friends said to a representative of the Associated Press: "Lord Lansdowne, by his training and social career, is more fitted and available to meet diplomats and decide large issues. Had he failed it was because he is too much of a gentleman."

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LONDON WENT CRAZY.

Wild Welcome to Her Returning Volunteers.

GREAT MASS OF HUMANITY

Crowded the Streets, Overpowered the Police and Soldiers and Blocked All the Streets—An Impressive Scene—Many People Hurt.

London Cable.—It was expected that London's welcome to the first troops returning from the South African war would be a great local jubilation, but without further significance. It proved to be an event which challenges the attention of the entire world. The three letters "C. I. V." have spelled a new human passion, which, neither patriotism nor imperialism, is something which suggests challenge and defiance.

When it is said for the first time in history London's millions, without any aid from the returning volunteers had to literally fight their way to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they finally arrived in single file, some idea, perhaps, may be gained of the strange scene in the streets of the world's metropolis. Never before has there been witnessed in this or any other land such a marvellous demonstration of the omnipotence of vast masses of humanity. Nothing withstood their good-natured and even uninvited assaults. All barriers were swept away like what through which troops of cavalry have charged. The precautions, which were as complete as those of Jubilee day or any other great occasion, proved useless. The troops were so numerous that they stood literally shoulder to shoulder on both sides of the streets from end to end of the route. Behind them there was an equal force of police facing the crowd. The battle began two hours before the procession was due. It was waged first by the police, and then by the soldiers, who did by linking arms and crowding back to back to give added weight to the onslaught. It was speedily seen to be ineffectual, and the mounted troops and police, especially at the street crossings and squares, tried to force back the multitude. It was then that our correspondent saw mounted men helpless against an overwhelming weight of humanity. Their charges at Ludgate Circus, for instance, were made to make those near the front fight desperately to drive back their fellows, but they were all as helpless as straws in a current. Again and again the ranks which they were trying to keep clear through the centre narrowed as the surging multitude pressed from both sides until the opposite lines of soldiers and police met.

The Lord Mayor tried to pass to go to welcome the column at Temple Bar according to programme. It was simply impossible for him to get through, and he stopped at St. Paul's.

Intolerance of Restraint.

The head of the procession finally arrived. The first portion of the route was passed with little difficulty. From the first moment, however, the volunteers, who were simply fought and struggled through as best they could, and most of the way they got through one by one. Throughout the whole day there was a general intolerance of control which was quite new to London crowds.

Four daily hordes of troops arrived at Paddington station from Southampton, and the City of London Imperial Volunteers, in new, warm, woolen khaki uniforms, were detained and began their march. The men looked thin, but wiry. The ambulance wagons conveying the invalids brought up the rear. At Ludgate Circus the police lost control of the crowd, and women and children were thrown to the ground. Sixty persons were taken to the hospitals. There were many accidents owing to the unparalleled number of people on the streets. The procession left Paddington station at 1.50 p. m., and reached St. Paul's Cathedral at 4.45.

A man fell off the roof of a house on Edgeware road, 60 feet from the ground. He struck a woman standing on the sidewalk, and she was crushed to death. The man was not hurt.

At St. Paul's. The spectacle at St. Paul's Cathedral was nobly impressive. The aisles of the transept were filled for hours with the friends of the volunteers and privileged spectators, who had been waiting and watching the march with the troops, while the

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heard in the church, though the confusion was so great that the Lord Mayor was unable to get through the mass of people to meet the volunteers at the city boundary, as had been planned, and he waited on the cathedral steps until after 4 o'clock.

The volunteers, on arriving at the cathedral, filed into the long pews and filled the nave. Then eight trumpets and trombones played an accompaniment to the processional hymn, which was sung through the length of the cathedral to the choir. A copy of the service was placed on the seat of each volunteer, and many joined in the hymn and responses. Bishop Stepany preached a brief and simple sermon, welcoming the men home, and Canon Gregory read the lessons.

The volunteers, who were looking for their families and friends through the congregation, waved their copies of the service whenever they recognized someone. Their friends were not allowed to greet them, however, until the day's programme had been completed.

The men paraded outside the cathedral at 5.30, and then marched to the quarters of the Artillery and Honorable Artillery Company at Finsbury, where the banquet was held.

Her Majesty's Message.

At the banquet Lord Wolsley, commander-in-chief of the British army, read a message from the Queen addressing the volunteers that she shared in the joy and thankfulness evinced by the day's enthusiastic welcome, and expressing pride and satisfaction in the courage and soldier-like conduct during the campaign. Her Majesty added:—

"While joining in the happiness of the relatives and friends who celebrate the home-coming of their dear ones, I deeply sympathize with those who look for them who, alas, no longer stand in the ranks with their comrades. I have to grieve the loss of a dear and most gallant grandson, who, like so many of your companions, has served and died for his Queen and country."

Speech-making at the banquet proved to be impossible. The 2,500 guests would not attend to the speakers, but, instead, sang patriotic songs, and Lord Mayor formally put the toast.

At the Hospital.

The various hospitals admitted 250 injured persons, of whom 70 were seriously hurt. Three died from the wounds. The St. John Ambulance Association treated more than 1,600 persons, the majority being cases of swooning or similar trifling ailments. The ambulance officials say that this is the largest number they have ever treated, the next largest having been treated on the day of the Duke of York's wedding, when 1,545 cases were treated. An enormous crowd awaited the exit of the volunteers from the banquet in the barracks of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. The men had to fight to escape from their admirers, who seized them and carried them on their shoulders whenever it was possible to do so.

HAS PAID 21 CLAIMS.

Accident Insurance Company Settles Some Cases.

VICTIMS OF DISEASE LEFT OUT

Montreal Report.—The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company has paid 21 claims to the next of kin or legal heirs of Canadian soldiers killed in South Africa, as follows:—

- H. M. Arnold, Captain of a Company, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, Paardeberg, Feb. 27th.
- C. H. Barry, Montreal, no corps, Paardeberg, Feb. 18th.
- W. S. Brady, D Company, 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, Paardeberg, Feb. 27th.
- H. Cotton, D Company, 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, Hout Nek, April 20th.
- J. H. Findlay, C Company, Smoock Foresters, Paardeberg, Feb. 18th.
- F. G. Floyd, B Company, 7th Fusiliers, Zand River, May 10th.
- C. E. J. Jackson, D Company, 37th Haldimand Rifles, Paardeberg, Feb. 15th.
- W. F. Jackson, England, Paardeberg, Feb. 18th.
- M. Johnson, G Company, 62nd St. John Fusiliers, Paardeberg, Feb. 27th.
- G. H. Johnson, H Company, 63rd Haldimand Rifles, Feb. 15th.
- R. Lewis, Northwest Mounted Police, Paardeberg, Feb. 27th.
- F. J. Living, D Company, Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, Paardeberg, Feb. 27th.
- P. McCreary, G Company, 74th Battalion, Paardeberg, Feb. 18th.
- W. A. Riggs, G Company, Charlottetown Engineers, Paardeberg, Feb. 27th.
- J. G. Stevert, F Company, 93rd Cumberland Infantry, Paardeberg, Feb. 27th.
- F. B. Scott, G Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, Paardeberg, Feb. 27th.
- C. T. Thomas, D Company, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Paardeberg, Feb. 27th.
- F. W. White, B Company, 3rd Victoria Rifles, Paardeberg, Feb. 27th.
- W. White, B Company, 21st Essex Fusiliers, Paardeberg, Feb. 15.

THE EMPRESS' VENGEANCE.

Body of Emperor's Favorite Wife Found in Well.

HALIFAX'S WELCOME.

Grand Banquet Given by the Citizens.

A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

The Canadians Paid Off But Refused to Give Up Their Rifles—The Speeches at the Banquet—The Idaho's Voyage—Men Leave for the West.

Halifax, N.S., report.—Halifax went wild to-day over the transport Idaho and the return of the first Canadian contingent. From dawn till midnight there was continuous rejoicing. The transport moved up the harbor slowly from her anchorage at quarantine, leaving there at 9.30 o'clock. The harbor front was lined with thousands of people, whose cheers mingled with the shrieking of steam whistles and the booming of cannon from the Citadel. Paving off commenced as soon as Colonel P. Nault, Deputy Minister of Militia, and his assistant from the department at Ottawa got on board, and was continued expeditiously. The amount each man received was about \$91, the Canadian pay of 26 cents, they received their imperial pay of 24 cents per diem regularly in Africa, besides the £5 imperial bonus at Cape Town, before leaving.

The voyage from Cape Town was comparatively uneventful, thanks largely to having a commodious transport of nearly 6,000 tons gross, and only 2½ years old.

It is ascertained that the Idaho was in Halifax in distress in June, 1899, when she was in command, Capt. Marshall took charge on the second voyage, and has remained master since.

Broke Two Propeller Blades. This morning he said his ship could steam 14 knots, and that he would have arrived in Halifax Monday night had not an accident happened to his propeller. The ship had fine weather, and without warning, on Friday, Oct. 26th, at noon, two blades of the propeller broke off. The position was latitude 22.48 north long, 45.40 west. The weather was fine and the sea smooth. This accident reduced the speed of the ship to ten knots, and even then the steamer would have reached here Tuesday, but a fierce blow was encountered that afternoon, which lasted until next morning. It was deemed prudent not to force the steamer and risk being completely disabled. It was the highest good fortune that the remaining two blades of the propeller should have held intact were able to support the strain.

The Idaho left Cape Verde Islands on Saturday, Oct. 20th, at 2 p. m., after three days' stop there. It is in Charles F. Jones' the arrest of Patrick and Jones, and their lodgment in jail, by the developments of to-day, promises to become the most celebrated of the many celebrated crimes which the courts of this city have been called on to investigate.

The first incident which led up to to-day's climax was the fact that yesterday that Valet Jones had been taken to the district attorney's office, and the subsequent rumor that he had made a confession to the authorities before the public came to learn if the report of a confession was true came the more startling news that during the silent hours of the night Jones had in his cell in the Tombs attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a pen-knife, given him, he says, by Attorney Patrick, also confined in the Tombs.

That portion of the confession which has to do with the last moments of Mr. Rice is the following, given out by the authorities as coming from Jones:—

"I am very nervous, Mr. Patrick. I wish you would not trouble me. Please go away." "Patrick replied:—'I have some salts here, Mr. Rice, that will cure your nervousness.'"

"He produced a bottle and uncorked it. The contents smelled to me like some very strong liniment." "Then Patrick said to me: 'Get me a towel and a sponge.' I got him both. Then Patrick said:—'Jones, you have to leave. I left, as I was leaving Patrick said:—'I'll remain here until Mr. Rice gets to sleep. He closed the door behind me.'"

"I stood in the hall for a few minutes and then I heard Mr. Rice laugh. I thought this was queer, so I pushed open the door. I saw Mr. Rice lying on his back in bed. The towel that I had given Patrick was wrapped around the sponge in a cone shape. This cone was lying directly over Mr. Rice's eyes and nose."

"Patrick was pressing it down with his right hand. Patrick did not see me, and, of course, Mr. Rice could not. After seeing what I had seen I went and lay on my bed."

"Mr. Rice grew very sick. Patrick said to me:—'Go get a doctor.' "I went for one. He pronounced Mr. Rice dead."

Attorney Patrick denies furnishing Jones the pen-knife, and he also denies the statements in the confession. Jones, after his suicidal attempt, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, hastily summoned physicians, having just been in time to save him from death through loss of blood. At 8 o'clock to-night the hospital surgeons said he was slightly better, and the chances are that in a few days he will again be placed in the Tombs.

ELLEN TERRY ILL.

Probability That She Will Quit the Stage for Good.

London, Nov. 2.—Miss Terry has played with noticeable indifference for the last couple of years, and although many realize that the only wise course for her to pursue is to retire on her former laurels, the critics and her friends hesitate to say so, and she herself will not admit that her day of acting is past. Sir Henry Irving has kindly of the best forgotten her retirement, and the true friends of the great actress hope she will take a stage of her present illness and the stage for good.

letier had expressed the feelings of all, and he reiterated, what the chief officer had said as to how much they appreciated the reception given them, so spontaneous was it, and consequently the outcome of a universal sentiment of kindness.

Torchlight Procession.

To-night a magnificent torchlight procession took place. The streets were a perfect blaze of light. Sky-rockets were thrown in all directions across the sky, and from all parts of the city bonfires blazed and fireworks were burned till the sky became lurid. The procession was the grandest spectacle of the kind ever seen in Halifax, and will never be forgotten. The returned soldiers were carried in triumph over the route. Scores of patriotic notices and expressions of welcome alone out. Knowing that the relatives and friends of those in the contingent were anxious to learn of the safe arrival of the brave lads, the C. P. R. Telegraph Co., through its manager, requested Major Pelletier to notify the men that the company would transmit free a telegram from each to his friends, notifying them of his safe arrival at Halifax. Many availed themselves of the privilege.

Western Men Leave.

After the procession to-night the western men assembled at the armories at midnight, and at 1 o'clock took a special train for their homes. A rather interesting episode occurred to-day. The men when they were paid off and got their discharges were asked to deliver up their rifles. This they declined to do. They had carried their rifles through the South African war, and they intended to keep them as souvenirs or for future use.

HE SAW THE MURDER.

Statement Made by the Valet of W. M. Rice.

JONES TRIED TO END HIS LIFE.

New York Report.—The death of the wealthy William Marcellus Rice at his Madison Avenue apartments on Sept. 23rd; the attempt of his New York attorney, Albert T. Patrick, to cash checks for large amounts, which Patrick refused to sign by the millionaire; the refusal of one bank to cash the checks drawn on it, and the discovery by the bank officials that Mr. Rice was lying dead at the time the checks were presented; the subsequent claim by Patrick that Mr. Rice had made him by will the trustee of his estate, which amounts to about \$1,000,000; the charge of forgery, both as regards the checks and the will, placed against Patrick and Mr. Rice's valet, Charles F. Jones; the arrest of Patrick and Jones, and their lodgment in jail, by the developments of to-day, promises to become the most celebrated of the many celebrated crimes which the courts of this city have been called on to investigate.

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