

Driving The Boers.

Warren Finds Every Step Opposed But Steadily Progresses.

Had to Turn Back Friday and Make Frontal Attack on Trenches.

Boers Driven From Cover to Cover and Reported Losing Heavily.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 22.—Just before midnight the war office issued the following despatch from General Buller:

"Spearman's Camp, Jan. 22.—(p.m.)—The following casualties are reported in yesterday's fighting: Killed—Capt Ryall, Yorkshire Regiment, and five men. Wounded—Second Lieut. Andrews, Second Regiment, and five men. Second Lieut. Barlow, Yorkshire Regiment, and 15 men. Missing—3 men. Other casualties will be forwarded when received. The foregoing was all the war office had issued up to midnight. Nothing therefore, is known here regarding Monday's operations.

A despatch to the Daily News from Potgieter's Drift, dated Friday, January 19th says:

"The spirits of the troops here are greatly raised by the conviction that General Buller has a thorough grasp of the situation."

SCENES ON THE MARCH.
"As the force has left the railway, transport difficulties are being experienced. The rivers are often flooded and what were a short time ago trickling streams are now deep torrents.

"The scenes at the drifts cannot easily be forgotten. One sees a perfect pandemonium of ox wagons. Sometimes thirty oxen are yoked to a single wagon, and the drivers make a veritable babel of noise, shouting in Dutch, English and Zulu. They brandish their long whips, and occasionally an upset stops a whole train.

"At another point or time, half a regiment will drag a cart and its mules up the river bank by main force. The traction engines looked promising at first, but since, Chieveley I have seen nothing of them."

DRIVING THE BOERS.

London, Jan. 22.—The Daily Mail has the following dated Sunday night from Spearman's Camp:

"There has been no fighting all day. At dawn our attack was resumed, and the entire line, all the brigades taking part. We soon discovered that the Boers occupied the range of hills in force, their position being very strong. The range is intersected by deep ravines, and many approaches are very difficult of access."

"To-day the Boers were driven from their trenches yesterday took cover in dongas, and behind the rocks with which the hills are strewn.

"The forces then commenced the task of driving them out, and set to work with good heart in the early morning. Much firing took place, and our progress was slow, but gradually British pickets told its tale, and the enemy fell back to another kopje. They swarmed on and occupied it, and then the attack recommenced with the utmost gallantry."

"The country simply seemed to be favorable to a general warfare, and our task is an arduous one. Nevertheless it is being gradually accomplished. Whenever any of the enemy were observed taking up a fresh position, our field batteries poured in showers of shrapnel, and the rapid movement of the guns followed by accurate shooting, must have greatly distressed them."

"The enemy, on the defensive, almost the entire day, save once, when they attempted to outflank our left and were signally checked. They swarmed almost entirely on rifle fire. A few shells were fired from a heavy piece of ordnance, but these fell harmless."

"We now occupy the lower crest on the left, and are converging slowly but surely to the Boer centre. The Boer loss is unknown. Least have been killed and wounded are carried away to the rear rapidly. Strong runners are in circulation that the Boers are retreating. The battle will be resumed to-morrow."

WARREN'S HARD FIGHTING.

London, Jan. 23.—The Times publishes the following from Frere Camp, dated yesterday (Monday) afternoon:

"On Friday Gen. Warren swung a long circuitous march from Trichard's Drift westward. This was abandoned owing to the fact that the long ridge which runs from Spion's Kop was occupied by the enemy, who commanded the route, rendering the maintenance of columns for transports impossible. He therefore returned and camped for the night about two miles from Trichard's Drift.

On Saturday a frontal attack on the ridge was ordered.

The correspondent then describes Saturday's fighting (already cabled), and adds: "The men behaved splendidly under an incessant heavy cross-fire in a burning sun for seven hours. Our casualties were for the most part slight, the proportion of killed to wounded being extremely small."

THE LONDON REVIEW.
London, Jan. 23.—(4.30 a.m.)—General Buller has reported nothing of his operations on Monday, and official and press intelligence leaves the British bivouacked Sunday night on the ground they had won after two days' fighting. The war office turned everybody out of the lobbies at midnight. Apparently Lord Lansdowne was as much without news all yesterday as other persons were.

Military men assume that fighting must have taken place and that it was probably more severe than on the two preceding days. General Buller would not be likely to give the Boers leisure to add to the elaborate entrenchments to arrange their artillery and to concentrate their forces.

The special correspondents Sunday night were allowed to send the announcement that the battle would be almost certainly followed the following day and hence of official and popular anxiety is at a high tension.

The British military experts all share the hopes of their leaders, and as Mr. Spencer Wilkinson points out, they hesitate to say a word that might be interpreted as unfavorable.

The Daily Chronicle's military correspondent says: "Even when a battle is won in a single day as a rule pursuit is only possible when fresh troops are available, but in this instance it is not a question of mere pursuit, but of renewing an attack upon entrenched positions, after a hard day's fighting and a night of lying on the battlefield."

Reinforcements of 5,000 or more have reached the Cape during the last three days. It is uncertain how these have been disposed, but probably most of them have been sent to Natal, where it is believed General Buller needs them.

Kimberley (by heliograph), Wednesday, Jan. 17.—via Modder River, Jan. 22.—Nurs reports say that a proclamation has been issued at Barkley West by Commandant Bethoff, ordering all British subjects to quit before January 22. Ladies are being subjected to great insults.

The Boers are again very active, bombarding the British from all positions from dawn to 8 p.m. Efforts are being directed chiefly against the redoubts.

A HOME-MADE GUN.
London, Jan. 23.—A despatch to the Daily Telegram from Kimberley, dated Friday, January 19, says: "A 28-pounder gun christened 'Long Gun,' which was manufactured at the Boer workshop, was tried to-day and fired accurately at the range of 8,000 yards."

Dundonald Reported At Ladysmith.

Durban, Natal, Jan. 22.—The statement comes from an excellent source in Pietermaritzburg that Lord Dundonald has entered Ladysmith with 1,600 men.

This is not confirmed from any other quarter, but it is known that Lord Dundonald's flying column has been acting well to the left of the lines of advance.

Colonial Horse Preferred. Pillage at Johannesburg

Better Adapted Than English Cavalry for Work on the Veldt.

Scarcity of Fodder Prevents Despatch of Lancers and Hussars.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 23.—The war office has decided not to send the Seventeenth Lancers, Eighth Hussars and Seventh Dragoon Guards to South Africa, although mobilized.

It is understood that Lord Roberts does not see a way to get fodder for the English chargers, and more than that, the English cavalry are too heavy for work on the veldt, and Lord Roberts expects to use colonial cavalry instead.

CANADIAN OFFICER KILLED.

Graduate of Royal Military College Galt. Captain Charles Albert Hensley was a native of Charlottetown, P.E.I. He was born on 21st September, 1865, and joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on 1st July, 1885.

He was promoted captain on 1st July, 1895, and was mentioned in the press despatches in connection with armored train duty.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.
Handsome Subscriptions by Rich Men of Toronto and by Commercial Corporations.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—(Special)—The firm of Blake, Hinch & Cassels has subscribed \$500 towards the Canadian Patriotic Fund, with the intimation that if more is wanted, more will follow.

E. B. Osler, M.P., has contributed \$1,000 to the Lieutenant-Governor's Fund.

The Ontario and Standard Banks have each subscribed \$1,000, through the Globe fund, which now reaches \$16,000.

The Masons have announced their intention to give \$1,000.

Galt, Jan. 22.—The Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Company to-day voted \$500 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and \$500 to the Red Cross Fund.

QUEBEC ON THE WAR.

Legislative Councillors Declare the Loyalty of French-Canadian Population.

Quebec, Jan. 22.—In the debate on the address in the legislature to-day, Hon. Dr. Lanctot protested against the insinuation of French disloyalty, and said: "Without examining into the causes of the war, we recognize that our duty and our interest are to remain faithful to England. No one can ask a change of the constitution which rules the liberties which we enjoy."

Hon. Thomas Chapais, Conservative member of the constitution which rules the liberties which we enjoy."

Hon. Honore Archambault, Liberal leader, said it was regrettable that the war had broken out. He hoped for peace before more blood was shed. Nevertheless, if new battles are necessary, they prayed for the success of English arms.

Ex-Premier Flynn said it is necessary to defend our frontiers every day, and that we would be ready to shed even the last drop of blood.

THE SICKNESS AT LADYSMITH.

London, Jan. 23.—At Ladysmith the deaths from enteric fever and dysentery average ten a day. Some fears are expressed that the garrison may be so worn by privation and disease as to be unable to do much in the way of defence.

Pillage at Johannesburg

Mines Stripped of Rich Ore and Stores and Safety Vaults Sacked.

Three Britshers Shot on Harri-smith Market for Refusing to Fight.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 24.—A Pietermaritzburg despatch to the Daily Mail says: "The latest arrivals from Johannesburg say that the Boer methods are working ruin to the mines. Boers pick out the rich ore, leaving the cost of further development to the shareholders."

"Stores are being robbed wholesale. The safe deposits vaults under the stock exchange have been broken open and jewelry and plate left by refugees have been extruded."

"Grass is growing in the streets and cattle are grazing in fashionable thoroughfares."

"There are still about 2,000 Uitlanders in the Transvaal."

"A letter received here from Harri-smith relates that three Britshers were shot in the market square for refusing to go to the front when commanded."

NORTHERN CAPE COLONY.

Boers Give Evidence of Night Alarm. Locusts Destroying the Grass.

London, Jan. 23.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following despatch, by Belva, by the censor, from Rensburg, dated Sunday afternoon:

"Last evening about 9 o'clock the Boers began firing furiously all along their main positions. Three tiers of rifle fire were visible. The firing lasted three-quarters of an hour. The reason for the alarm is not known."

The discontent of the colonial officers and their disagreements with the regular forces, and that their greatest wish is to be moved to a new camp, now being prepared, over a dozen miles away, where they will be completely in isolation, and can only hear the news which their captors think fitted for their consumption."

MUST COMBINE METHODS.

Until the Imperial military authorities have learned to combine European and African methods of warfare, British troops employed against Boers will always be exposed to too great a risk of disaster. We are not fighting Zulus now. We are not even fighting the Boers as they were in 1880 and 1881. It is not enough that the old system of fighting in close order has been abolished. The Boers of the present day are probably better armed than we are. To fight them successfully our troops must be in very open order, take every possible advantage of cover, and our brains must be used to outwit them. Their home-made commanders (whom we dignify with the title of 'generals') are no match for British troops, so they are employing very clever men, accustomed to our style of warfare, to assist them. Our leaders ought consequently to take every precaution, neglecting nothing, not trusting to luck to pull them through. We are learning at an awful cost in men and money. The Boers are delighted to be able to shut up our troops in fortified places. They watch the movements of our troops, and they look and annex the surrounding territory. In time the Imperial officers will fall in with the Boer tactics, and our small bodies of auxiliary scouts, continually on the alert, harassing the enemy and patrolling the surrounding country, as well as supporting and protecting the artillery. These scouting parties would in no sense supersede the ordinary regular forces. Sometimes they are termed 'irregulars,' but that is a mistake for they should be as specially trained and disciplined as the regulars. For instance, in Natal, at the present moment, the Boers have a gun, and they are using it to support their artillery. In time, to come, perhaps, no battery of British artillery will be considered complete without a Boer gunner.

Boers Leaving Mafeking.

Mafeking, Wednesday, Jan. 10.—(Via Belva, Thursday, Jan. 18).—Since the artillery attack of January 3 the Boers have not fired so many shells at this place.

Natives report that the Boer chief gunner is wounded, that five men were killed, and that their breastworks were damaged during the recent engagement. Commandant Erasmus and his friends are reported to have departed and the Boer forces in this vicinity are apparently fewer in number. Their estimated strength is 2,000 men.

COWBOYS FROM THE STATES

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Several applications have been received at the department of militia from cowboys in the Western States to be enrolled in Strathcona's Horse. The reply in every case has been that no person can be enlisted in the States, and that individuals desiring to join the force must do so at some point in the Northwest.

THE SICKNESS AT LADYSMITH.

London, Jan. 23.—At Ladysmith the deaths from enteric fever and dysentery average ten a day. Some fears are expressed that the garrison may be so worn by privation and disease as to be unable to do much in the way of defence.

'Good Common Sense

Common sense teaches that a debilitated system cannot be built up by continued purging, which reduces the strength of a body already weakened by disease. Most so-called blood builders are purgatives.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

do NOT act upon the bowels. They renew and enrich the blood and make weak, tired nerves strong. They strengthen and only strengthen from the first dose to the last.

Most people find benefit from a tonic at this season, and thousands of authenticated cases prove Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to be the best tonic medicine known. That is why these pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world.

HEALTH BROKEN DOWN.

Mr. John Barley, Lachute Mills, Que., says:—"Up to about seven years ago I had always been a healthy man. At that time my health began to give way, and at last I was left almost a physical wreck and for the last five years have not been able to do steady work the best part of the time, and as many medicines I tried failed to help me, I had begun to look upon my case as hopeless. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now after the use of only five boxes I am feeling well and strong. It is simply marvellous what they have done for me, and I shall always recommend them to my friends."

The same good sense that leads you to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial will prompt you to refuse any substitute an unscrupulous dealer offers. A druggist who says he has "something just as good," or "just the same except in name," is trying to mislead you for the sake of the extra profit the substitute gives him. The genuine packages bear the appearance of the engraving on the left, and may be had of all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



A LETTER FROM PRETORIA.

English Officer Sends Information and Advice From the Enemy's Capital.

A correspondent of the London Times gives the following interesting account of Pretoria in war time:

"The latest arrivals from Johannesburg say that the Boer methods are working ruin to the mines. Boers pick out the rich ore, leaving the cost of further development to the shareholders."

"Stores are being robbed wholesale. The safe deposits vaults under the stock exchange have been broken open and jewelry and plate left by refugees have been extruded."

"Grass is growing in the streets and cattle are grazing in fashionable thoroughfares."

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The Boers do not fight with kid gloves on. They intend to do the British all the damage they can by fair means or foul means, but will keep up the appearance of doing everything according to the most approved principles of warfare. The appeal of Commandant Schiel about his parole and the exceedingly polite reply of Col. Stoffberg tend to make Britons smile who have heard Schiel cursing and reviling everything English up to his capture at Mafeking. "Whilst it suited his purpose, he was not inciting the Kaffirs to revolt against British rule, many years ago? He is one of those who have of set purpose, for years past, fanned the flame of racial hatred in the Transvaal, quite recently even going so far as to telegraph to the German Emperor for his august blessing on the Boer-German brigade!" Col. Ferreira, Mr. M. G. has been, and is not only assisting the Boers. Surely the British government is aware of all this?

THE KAISER FRIENDLY.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—It is reported that when the Emperor recently received the representatives of the diet he expressed deep regret at the heavy loss of British officers in South Africa and praised the Boer generalship, but he distinctly comprehended the attitude of the German press toward Great Britain, which he said was rendering his task of avoiding friction with Great Britain doubly hard. He recalled Prince Bismarck's saying that the "window which our press smashes we have to pay for."

LEAD WORKING ENCOURAGED.

Rosland, Jan. 22.—The removal of the duty on pig lead resulting from Canadian bullion refined in the United States has already had its effect in the blowing in of the lead furnace at the Trail smelter. The smelter has a stock of ore sufficient to keep it in operation for two or three months, independent of any new purchases. The lead ores have been purchased from Slocan, Slocan Lake and East Kootenai districts. The furnace is as large as anything in the United States and will add from 50 to 75 to the number of men employed at the plant.

Formerly all pig lead paid an import duty in Canada of 15 per cent, and this shut the product of Canadian mines out of the Canadian market. This system has been changed so that lead bullion produced at Canadian smelters can be refined in bond in the United States and the pig lead produced can be re-imported to Canada free of duty.

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