

RUNDEL AT BETHLEHEM.

Boers Burning and Looting in Orange Colony.

BURNED WESSELS' FARM.

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

London, Nov. 1.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg, Oct. 31: "General Rundle occupied Bethlehem Oct. 21, driving the Boers from two strong positions three miles south of that place. General Rundle had three killed and 17 wounded, the latter including Lord Gerald Richard Grosvenor. General Rundle's men have been engaged daily with parties of Boers, varying in number from 30 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 expected to take place on the 29th, 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 part of the reason for his delay. In South Africa, 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 Mr. Kruger has been removed. It is at Colonel Wentworth Odamore Cavenagh, P. S. C., from the army, having "no further occasion for his services." Colonel Cavenagh took part in the 2nd 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 Picher, another staff college officer, who was only posted to the Bedfordshire as second in command a year or so ago. Colonel Picher's name has been prominently before the public during the war, as he has done some exceedingly good work and has lately been in command of the 3rd Corps of Mounted Infantry. It was he who seized Doornburg 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. Picher was also the hero of another dashy exploit, when, with a very small force, he advanced thirty miles from his nearest supports, entered Ladybrand, and captured the Boer command, the 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 command. The estimate places the Boer losses up to that date at 2,418 killed, and 6,622 wounded.

Fortifying 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.

The names of many of these marauders are known. 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.

De Wet is Urging the Residents of the Small Towns.

De Wet is urging the residents of the small towns, quite recently he sent word to the people of Botz 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.

Lindley is reported to be a heap of ruins, the houses having been burnt, and the streets are a mass of rubble. There is much feeling against the whites owing to the military authorities having permitted Indians to open stores at Harrismith. Before the war no Indians were allowed to trade in the Free State.

When last in Occupation of Ficksburg.

When last in occupation of Ficksburg the Boers did great destruction. Government stores were ripped open and bags of grain scattered in all directions. The Boers entirely cleared Mr. Hill's store, and commandeered clothing and goods to the ex-

tent of several hundred pounds. They also commandeered heavily from Messrs. McBride and Myers, and one Boer woman actually went behind the counter and served 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. McBride, 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.

Similar Oct. 31.—An official list, which has been published, of the offers of assistance in the way of troops, horses, and money by the chiefs of India for the Transvaal shows that the number of such offers amounted to sixty. 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 picnicked on the historic hill.

A touching feature was a procession of children past the graves of General Symons and other soldiers, 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 the world, urging employers to take into their employ distressed Boers driven from their country by Lord Roberts. Direct misery reigns here among the Boer 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 Mr. 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 China confirming the reports of the severity of the German methods there. One writer tells of sixteen prisoners being tied together by their queues and driven to form a human bridge with the bayonets. They were 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 opposite to Lord Lansdowne'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 Lansdowne 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."

On Ulmak Island, which guards one of the entrances to the harbor.

Charles Wm. Anderson, who was slain, and Hunter, who deserted, were waiting for friends who deserted him. He died on June 10, 1895, and his skeleton in his bunk and his diary beside it were found by the hunters who were driven on the island during a storm. The diary was addressed to Andrew Goswold, of Uga.

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 challenged the attention of the entire world. The three letters "C. I. V." have spelled a new human passion, which, neither patriotism nor Imperialism, is so much a brief and simple challenge and defiance.

When it is said for the first time in history London's millions, without evil intention, overtook all control, and literally fought their way to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they finally arrived in single file, some idea, perhaps, may be gained of the strange scenes 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-natural and even untrained assaults. All barriers were swept away like wheat, through which troops of cavalry have charged. The precautions, which were as complete as those of Jubilee day, or any similar occasion in the past, 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. It is not to be wondered at that the police and soldiers were completely overwhelmed. 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 less difficulty. From Fleet street to the Strand, however, the volunteers simply fought and struggled through as best they could, and most of the way they got through one by one. Throughout the whole six miles, however, the struggling masses of spectators were at times beyond control. The spirit controlling these night-millions was quite different from that of Jubilee day three years ago. There was no bad temper, but a general intolerance of control which was quite new to London crowds. The rain which fell at noon today gave the impression that there would be no great crush, but it is impossible to doubt that the magnificent mass of humanity that ever assembled with a common object gathered in London today to take part in the demonstration.

Some features of today's events offer an explanation. There are abundant expressions of exasperation because of the Boers' continued and more or less successful resistance, coupled with an openly expressed desire that Great Britain will soon find a foe more worthy of her steel and gain an opportunity to demonstrate her military and naval strength. It is this feeling which makes today's event, with its turbulent features, significant to the world at large.

Your gratified correspondent arrived at Paddington station from Southampton, and the City of London Imperial Volunteers, in new, warm, woollen khaki uniforms, advanced and began their triumphal march. The men looked hot, 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 1.30 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 risings of the traffic were filed for hours with the friends of the volunteers and privileged spectators, who had been waiting and watching to gain the view of the procession. The last saw their only chance of placing their feet on the pavement. The body of the Emperor's favorite wife, the Empress Dowager, caused to be drowned before the light of the court from the capital. The second favorite, Shing-Fu, and a hundred ladies belonging to the Imperial harem are prisoners in the hands of the allies.

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.

Hallifax, N.S., report—Hallifax 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. Paying off contingents of the 1st and 2nd Canadian Militia, and his assistant from the department at Ottawa got on board, and was continued expeditiously. The amount each man received was about \$31, the Canadian pay of 26 cents, 24 cents per diem regularly in Africa, besides the 27 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 25 years old.

It is ascertained that the Idaho was in Halifax in distress in June, 1898, on her maiden voyage, when Captain North 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 stem 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. 45.50 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 that 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 had carried on with every perfection of detail. To the right of the Mayor sat Major Pelletier, Admiral Bedford and Captain Lane. On his left were Capt. Stairs, Governor Jones, Colonel Biscoe and R. L. Borden. Before the company separated speeches were delivered by Mayor Hamilton and Governor Jones.

Admiral Bedford followed the Governor. He expressed his great pleasure as an officer at being present both at the going and the home-coming of these men, and wished every success in their career in Africa as if they had been one of the Imperial service corps, which, indeed, they were. War, he said, was accompanied by many misdeeds, but it was his compensation, and they were witnessing one of these compensations now in the drawing of the Empire together for mutual defence and the assistance to the cause of civilization, progress and freedom. Britons were proud to show to the world that whenever trouble arose the sons of the Empire always would gather around the flag, and fight for the British Isles and fight by their side.

Colonel Biscoe expressed his great happiness at the soldiers' return home and to civil life.

Contingent Officers.

Major Pelletier was received with cheers. He said: "As officer commanding this detachment, I beg you will allow me to be the bearer of these men and of course, Mr. Rice, and to thank you most sincerely for the kind words with which you have welcomed us to dear old Canada. When a year ago it was found necessary that the British colonies should show the world their fidelity and attachment to the mother country, Canada was foremost to offer her share of assistance to the cause of justice and equity which our Home Government had undertaken to uphold. Myself and my comrades here have had the honor to form part of Canada's representative troops in that memorable campaign, and we have done our utmost to be worthy of the honor which had been entrusted to us. A year full of events has elapsed since we left Canada, but the friendships experienced and the inevitably sad scenes which accompany all wars have already lost their impressiveness among us, and we have returned to our native land and amidst the homes they love. This campaign has also been beneficial of experience to us as soldiers, and we trust should Canada again unfortunately require our aid, we will be of great value to her. I thank you again in the name of my comrades, and let me be their interpreter, to express to you their gratitude for the very kind reception with which they have welcomed us." Capt. Stairs said that the

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 March Rice at his Madison avenue apartment on St. Paul street, the attempt of his New York attorney, Albert T. Patrick, to cash checks for large amounts, which purported to be signed 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 in his study; the charges were presented to the subsequent claim by Patrick that Mr. Rice had made him by will the trustee of his estate, which amounts to anywhere from three to eight millions; the charge of forgery, both as regards the checks and the will, placed against Patrick and Mr. Rice's valet, Charles E. Jones; the arrest of Patrick and Jones, and their subsequent trial, by the developments of today, 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 today's climax was the fact disclosed yesterday that valet Jones had been subpoenaed to the district attorney's office, and the subsequent rumor that he had made a confession to the authorities.

Before the public had time to learn of 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 he had 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 news for you, Mr. Rice, that will cure your nervousness.'"

"He produced a bottle and uncorked it. The contents smelled to me like some very strong halimint."

"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 soon I heard Mr. Rice lying on the floor. 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 corner of the bed. This 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."

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 way to save her from going to the theatre for her former husband, 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 been very kind to her in her present position, and the true friends of the young actress hope she will take advantage of her present illness and quit the stage for good.

THE EMPRESS' VENGEANCE.

Body of Emperor's Favorite Wife Found in a Well.

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St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—A special dispatch to the Associated Press from St. Petersburg, dated in the morning, says that the body of the Emperor's favorite wife, Shant, whom the Empress Dowager caused to be drowned before the light of the court from the capital, was found in a well in the vast building looked dim.

The sounds of the struggle outside, where the police had been overpowered by the crowd, were barely