BMI-WEBRUY SUN, ST/ IOHN, N. B. JANUARY SI 1900

ADVANCE CHECKED. Unable to Turn the Enemy's Right Flank, the heights of Spion Kop under a heavy fire. One rifleman, who reached the summit before his comrades, Buller Retires South of the Tugela.

The Movement Carried Out Without the Loss of a Man or a Pound of Stores.

Heavy Fighting at Spion Kop on Wednesday in Which Both Sides Probably Lost Heavily-Boers Claim British Had 1,500 Killed

BULLER EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Jan. 28 .- The following is he text of General Buller's despatch, dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 27, 6.10 "On Jan. 20 Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crests of the high table land

extending from the line of Acton Jolmes and Honger's Poort to the estern Ladysmith hills. From then 28: Jan. 25 he remained in close contact ith the enemy. The enemy held a strong position

on a range of small kopjes stretching from nonthwest to southeast across plateau from Acton Holmes through Spion Kop to the left bank of the Tugela. The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend tself to an advance, as the southern slope was so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position, and water supply was a difficulty.

"On Jan. 23 I assented to his attackto join the ing Spion Kop, a large hill, indeed a men are almountain, which was evidently the rémier states key of the position, but was more acnoluding the cessible from the north than from the hed, and the South Wales south. "On the night of Jan. 23 he attlacked th Africa of

Spion Kop, but found it very difficult to hold, as its perimeter was too large and water, which he had been led to believe existed, in this extraordinarily dry season was found very deficient.

FOUGHT WITH GALLANTRY.

"The crests were held that day against severe attacks and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great galantry; would especially mention the conductof the Second Cameronians and the Third Kings Rifles supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side and in each case fought their way to the top, and the Second Lancashire Fusiliers and Second Middlesex, who mag-

BOER REPORTS. If Boer reports are to be accepted, "the abandonment of Spion Kop was due to the inability of the British 'to resist the Boer attack, the Boers car-

rying the first trenches and taking 150 The following despatch has been received in London from Pretoria, dated

Jan. 25, via Lourenzo Marquez, Jan. "The government is advised that,

after heavy fighting near Spion Kop, some British on the kop being stormed, hoisted a white flag. One hundred and fifty prisoners. God be thanked, although we also had to give brave and valuable lives."

MCDONALD AT MODDER RIVER. MODDER RIVER, Jan. 25, 11.45 a. m.-Gen. Hector McDonald, who succeeds Gen. Wauchope, killed at the battle of Magersfontein, arrived here yesterday and assumed command of his brigade. He paid an informal visit to the camp of his command this morning and conversed with the officers of each regiment. It is said he had a message from Gen. Lord Robents which greatly pleased the brigade The sound of canonading was heard in the direction of Kimberley during

the night. The British long range guns shelled the Boers this morning. The spirit of all the troops is excellent.

THE ATTACK ON SPION KOP. SPEARMAN'S CAMP. Jan. 26, 6.40 m.-On Tuesday night last a force under Gen. Woodgate attacked Spion Kop and took the position at the point of the bayonet. At 1.45 a. m. Wednesday the British were half way up to the summit and the field guns were pushed forward. Gen. Lytitleton's brigade was extended in the centre opposite Potgieters Drift. With telescopes, Boers could be seen beckoning nificently maintained the best tradiades who were climbing be hill. The troops must have suffered heavily while crossing the zone of fire. The Boer guns were hard to locate, masterly skill. At 10 a. m. the Boers began climbing down over the nek, the naval guns playing lyddite on the nek was held by the British ,who began throwing up entrenchments. At about three o'clock advances began on the west side. The Third Kings Royal Rifles and the Second Cameronians made a magnificent assault upon the most precipitous side of the sugar loaf mountain, reaching the summit at 5.15. This is the northeast extremity of the key of the posttion.

er's "there will be no turning back." ing Ladysmith to its fate, while Lord Rob ough to cool onlookers here the Wording of the first despatch announc-ing the occupation of Spion Kop did not convince them that the occupation was likely to be permanent, the general retreat across the river comes upon all as a stunning blow.

The newspapers while not disguis-ing the gravity of the news attempt valorously to find some comfort. The Standard says: "That there has been a failure is obvious, but if we are to believe the Transvaal report there has een a disaster." It proceeds to compare the versions

and says that an absolute contradiction of the Boer story is in General nonth. The Times says: "The most carefully planned and executed movement of that whole campaign has en-tirely failed, and it can hardly be necessary to dwell upon the extreme probability that we shall learn, a little sooner or a little later, of a catastrophe almost without pre-indeed without a parallel except in the surrender of Yorktown. "We are checked at every point of the campaign. In fact, the campaign is still to begin. We wish we had clearer proofs that even now the government has any ade-guate comprehension of the situation. The litterances of responsible ministers have done nothing to reassure the country on this point. Buller's despatch, yet his omissions are unaccountable if the other is correct. Even in its main outlines, it argues that Gen. Buller's despatch clearly implies a voluntary reliquishment of the position and says: "It is impossible that Gen. Buller should have suppressed all mention otherwise, or if he mentioned it that the war office should suppress at, for it would cause such a scandalous deception of the nation as would cause the

done nothing to reassure the country this point. "Heavy or light, the thing has to be done, and the government ought to prepare for the despatch of 50,000 men, and to take steps to rend yet another 50,000 if these should be needed. The hopeless attempts to carry on the campaign with four widely separated columns, each unequal to its task, must be abandoned for a concentration of force and deepest resentment." It concludes: "If the relief of Ladysmith is not to be left to fate it must be all re-begun. The centre and right have been tried, both have been unsuccessful. Can anything be done on the left along towards Weenen, or when Generals Roberts and Kitchener have organized sufficient forces and transports will the main of operations be shifted to a very different quarter with far more favorable results ?"

allow that any reverse could deter the coun-try from the object it has set itself to at-tain, whatever the sacrificos which may be involved. Very frank criticism of the gov-ernment, however, is beginning to Le heard in quarters that have hitherto refrained. The Daily Mail boldly throws all the blame upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Lans-downe and Lord Wolseley. It points to President Lincoln's dismissal of Simon Cam-eron from the post of secretary of war as a precedent for "getting rin of incompetent ministers." Such sentiments couched in varying erms find expression. A majority of the papers dilate upon the discrepancy between the Boers and Gen. Buller's accounts. They say they must accept Gen. Buller's, but they plainly

a precedent for "getting rid of incompetent ministers." The Morning Post dwells upon the danger of further rebellion at the Cape and of pos-sible European complications. It urges that the navy be prepared for "any emergency." The Standard and other papers reflect the anxiety of the public to learn how much truth there is in the Beer accounts of the fighting at Spion Kop. Gen. Buller's ob-scurity in his despatch is rather bitterly criticized, as well as the evident fact that the censor is not only heavily delaying, but is cutting all important matter from the newspaper despatches. To judge with any accuracy of the extant of the disaster is virtually impossible. It appears that Gen. Buller had altogether five brigades wholly or partly engaged, Gen. Coke's, Gen. Hild-yard's, Gen. Hart's, Gen. Woodgate's and Gen. Lyttleton's, and the 276 casualties al-ready announced in Lyttleton's brigade aro thus explained. Much mystery still sur-roonds the retreat. It is possible that Gen. Buller has withdrawn his whole force, but it is generally assumed that Lyttleton's brigade and Lord Dundenald's cavalry and other troops are still on the north side of the show great uneasiness. The Daily News (liberal) says: "The immediate duty of the opposition leaders is to support the government." The paper counsels Gen. Buller to Pietermaritzburg and to protect spare all the men possible for an advance on Bloemfontein, in which it says there is one chance of relieving Ladysmith. This is undoubtedly the opinion of a great majority, and it has been of the military experts since the

outset. The Morning Post, which first attacked the government, says there must be no recrimination, no partizanship, but the co-operation of all for the prosecution of the war. The causes of the failure in war are usually either political, strategical or tactical. In the present war there are evidences of weakness under each.

The first necessitates the preparation of the navy for every emergency for the reason the nation has to rely to prevent outside intervention in the present war, the mobilization of the militia and the embodiment of the volunteers. A grave danger in South Africa is a fresh rising in Cape Colony. A still graver danger is the unexpected hostility of one or more Lowers hitherto neutral. Against this the best precaution is speedy success

in South Africa, and the only de-

TRUMPET AND FLAG. s reverts to the original plan of an ad-nce over the Orange River upon Bloemvance over the Oranse River upon Bioen-iontein. To Ladysmith the disappointment must be very bitter. A despatch from the Boer hager near the town dated Jan. 24, de-scribes the garnison as "very evilently pre-paring a desperate coup, in order to effect a function with Gen. Puller's army." If may be regarded as a certainty that in the confident hope of early relied Sir George White has lately been issuing extra rations, and this fact has given rise to an exaggar-ted idea as to the length of time the pro-visions would last. Even should last be decided to send Gen. fuller reinforcements and to attempt to reach Ladysmith by a movement through the still more difficult country east of Col-enso, it is extramely doubtful whether the garrison could hold out long erough, as such a movement would occupy at least a neuth. The Times sava: The last bugle's dying cohoes falter down the narrow valley The doubtful battle tarried in so long: As turning from their headlong charge the scattered horsemen rally. The chiming rocks repeat that fading

song. From the heights where eagles hover, day-dark elefts the buck lenp over. The thousand giant voices of the crag, In reverberating chorus speed the musical, sonorous

Silver summons of the Trumpet to the

"Awake! awake! your splendid robe outshake! Float proudly, lovely Sister, for your mighty Brothers' cake!

brokers cake: The unanswered guns have spoken; we have conquered: they are broken, As the mists of morn before the morning, break."

With a mountain-ash far neighbor in a chasm thunder-rifted, Struck in sodden turf beneath a stormy

Struck in sodden turl beneath a stormy sky.
Rose the Flag, round whose encumbered staff the uncountel dead were drifted, who died to set its haughty folds so high.
But she trailed her drooping vesture with a mourner's heedless gesture.
Mumring: 'Yea, and should my 'broidered skirts be spread.
When the children of my glory lie about me rent and gory:
All the faithful ones who followed where I led?
Alas: alas! their faces in the grass:

A last alast their faces in the grass: The breezes lift their faces last araggied plumes to flout them as they pass. O Thou cruel mighty Brother, thou did'st cry them on fach other With the breath that fills thy throat of theiling brass!" thrilling brass

Then swift upon those tender tones of won Like sword from sheath the ringing answer

sped:
Who flics the kiss of steel shall find his end in worser fashion, A straw death, strangled slowly on his bed.
Let the slave, the sot, the coward, by ig-noble fears devoured.

Let the slave, the sot, the coward, by ig-noble fears devoured, Count each measured heart-beat, spare their hearded breath, Yet the traitors shall be hunted by the fate they never fronted: These thy children may not taste that second death. Awayi awayi to seek some noble fray, From pleasant crimes of genial peace, that soul and body slay; From the sin that still, deceives you, till the sated demon leaves you, And the clay-begotten brute goes back to clay."

He said; and straight his loud last word a score of pipes set playing To bid the victors close their ranks again. And growling as old coldiers growl, but sukily obeying. The muttering drums took up the deep

The indering during from the coop refrain.
While the banner, in the vanward, spread her wings to waft them forward, By many a stubborn combat stained and torn,
On the opal sky of even, ere she vanished in clear beaven.

clear heaven To fresher fights by younger warriors

And lone and chill the night wind swept the hill.

When o'er the yet unburied slain that strange dispute grew still:

strange dispute grew still: The old feud our kind inherit of the war-ring soul and spirit: Man's heart, and man's indomitable will.

-Edward Sydney Tylee in The Spectator.



of the British soldior is not sum of the Boers don. It is thought rather that the Boers had some other plan in store or did not wish to waste their men. Large arrivals of troops are due at Cape Town during the week. There has been great activity in military quarters in all parts of England since Saturday morning. The war office, anticipating a great crush at the opening of parliament, has placed new restrictions upon visitors during the Hon. Edward Blake on the Talk

of Fenians.

He Tells an Irish Audience What He Would Do Did He Believe It.

came exposed to a flank fire from the enemy. BRAVELY DONE.

It was grandly accomplished.

trenched positions on the adjoining kopjes, which command the British

THE BOER ACCOUNT.

BOER HEADQUARTERS, Modder Spruit, Upper Tugela, Wednesday, Jan. 24, midnight, via Lourenzo Marquez, Thursday, Jan. 25.-Some Vryheid Burghers from the outposts on the highest hills of the Spion Kop group rushed into the laager saying that the kop was lost, and that the English had taken it. Reinforcements were ordered up, but nothing could be done for some time, the hill being enveloped in a thick mist.

At dawn the Heidelberg and Carolina contingents, supplemented from ther commandoes, began the ascent hind the rocks on the west side of the of the hill. Three spurs, precipitous fence is the British navy. hill while the British advanced from projections, faced the Boer positions. complains of the splitting up of the the east. There was a tremendous Up these the advance was made. The army and says that the government cross fire from the highest point of the horses were left under the first terrace, cannot be thought to comprehend the of rocks. Scaling the steep the Boers found that the English had improved the their positions had been selected with opportunity and entrenched heavily. Between the lines of trenches was an open veldt, which had to be rushed under a heavy fire not only from rifles them. At 2 p. m. the whole hill up to but of lyddite and shrapnel from field guns. Three forces ascended the three spurs co-ordinately, under cover of fire from the three state Krupps ,a creusot and a big Maxim. The English tried to rush the Boers with the bayonet, but their infantry went down before the Boer rifle fire as before a sevthe.

proudly stood on top." ANOTHER ACCOUNT. LONDON, Jan. 29 .- The Daily News

publishes a despatch dated Spear man's Camp, Wednesday afternoon, but held back presumably by the censor until Friday, Jan. 26, 6.40 p. m.

The correspondent says : "Having gallently taken a portion of Tabanyama Mountain during last night, Gen. Warren's troops are finding considerable difficulty in holding it. There has been heavy fighting today. The Boers' shells are splendidly directed, and in the face of the enemy's heavy fire the further advance of our forces has been check-

"Again and again attempts had been made to dislodge the enemy, and things had begun to look serious. Determined as had been their attack however, the Boers had not succeeded in dislodging. Meanwhile the King's Royal Rifles, approaching from the Potgieter's Drift side of the mountain, began the arduous ascent of Spion Kop. The heights at the place where hey arrived were precipitous, and their task was no light one. They advanced, however, and apparently at first without knowledge of the Boers; but before reaching the top they be-

"The last part of the hill was even more precipitous than the road along which they had come, but the brave fellows scrambled up little by little, sometimes on their feet and hands, sometimes crawling on their knees, until panting and exhausted they reached the top and threw themselves down upon the ground with a cheer.

"There is still the serious difficulty of keeping this important point without artillery. The position, therefore, now is that the British hold Spion Kop, at the east end of the range. They also hold the west end. The Boers are entrenched in the intermediate part besides holding other en-

26.-The hear-Hanington in ors' election in l, Albert Co., orning. The hat some time ded a piece of ted between ontaining 200 alued at \$1,n, Q. C., Jas. Cole. C. S W. D. Wilbur. pman, W. E. A. B. Copp Goodwin of given without whose names The liberals to devise a iberal votes to ote said to be hing clubs or seph H. Dickcheme," and the voters if ty was availprepared to table for the deed was exd in the deed ng in the minreceived noproperty. honor ruled of Hon. A. S. ler, Q. C., they, n the court. r of witnesses chester the

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DNDITIONS.

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tions of the British army throughout the trying day of Jan. 24, and Thornycroft's mounted infantry, who fought throughout the day equally alongside of them. "General Woodgate, who was in

command at the summit, having been wounded, the officer who succeded him decided on the night of Jan. 24 to abandon the position, and did so bedawn Jan. 25. I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. on Jan. 25, and decided that a second attack upon Spion Kop was use-

less, and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it. DECIDED TO WITHDRAW.

Accordingly, I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela. At 6 a. m. we commenced withdrawing the train and by 8 a. m. Jan. 27 (Saturday) Warren's force was conentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores.

The fact that the force could withdraw from actual touch-in some cases the lines were less than a thousand yards apart-with the enemy in the manner it did is, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbrous ox and mule transport across the river, eighty-five yards broad, with twenty foot embankments and a very swift current, unmolested, is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting qualities."

LONDON COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 28 .- During the morning and the earlier part of the afternoon a placard, bearing the words : "No rews," hung on the iron railing in front of the war office, and the shivering sentries who stood guard on Pall Mall in the rain and sleet had the district all to themselves. About 3 p. m., however, the placard was taken in and on the bulletin boards irside Gen. Buller's long despatch was dis-

played.

The Sunday papers issued extras, but only the faintest interest was manifested in the streets. At the service clubs the situation as revealed by Gen. Buller was considered very un-

pleasant. His excuses or explanations were characterized as very weak. The absence of water, which Sir Charles Warren was "led to believe" existed extreme point. and the facts that Spion Kop was indeed a mountain," and that its

"perimeter was too large," are all matters which even General Buller's warmest admirers hold should have been ascertained before he attacked.

WITHOUT LOSS. One comforting feature of the situation, however, is the fact that Gen. Buller's retirement across the Tugela was accomplished without loss, which puts an end to unpleasant rumors that were in circulation here and on

the continent. The splendid gallantry of the men in capturing Spion Kop is read of with great satisfaction and pride. It is taken as an resurance of the ultimate success of the British arms. The war office does not give any

idea of the casualties in taking and holding Spion Kop, but a report from the Boer headquarters near Ladysmith, via Lorenzo Marquez, says that 1,500 British dead are left on the battlefield. This number is thought to include the wounded.

The report also said that General Buller had been down with fever, but had recovered.

STCRMED THE POSITION.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Friday, Jan. 26.-About 2 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 24 (Wednesday), when heavy clouds rested upon the kopjes, the main point of the Boer position, Taban-Yama, was stormed by the British infantry under Gen. Woodgate. Our force crossed over a ravine and climbed the mountain side steadily, getting within thirty yards of the enemy's first line of trenches. The Boers, who has been asleep,

decamped, leaving everything behind, and the British, with a ringing cheer, climbed the summit. The Boers opened fire from several points, but it was apparent that they had been taken' completely by surprise, and their resistance was dispirited. The weather crest of the hill was soon won and the infantry crept along the top of the hill, at daybreak, however, the Bcers from a high point on the extreme east sent a withering

fire among the British, which momentarily staggered them. The Boers had the ranges fixed to a nicety and their artillery sent several shells right to the top of the crest, forcing the in-

fantry to take cover. The British held the position against great odds. At 10 o'clock strong reinforcements were sent up the hill and advanced in skeleton formation, the enemy being driven back to the

ADDITIONAL DETAILS. LONDON, Jan. 29 .- A special de-

spatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Friday, and supplying additional details of the operations of Wednesday, SEYS :

"The British made a most successful movement today. They deployed to Gen. Warren's right flank and reinforced the troops in possession of Tabanyama. They were subjected to a heavy Boer shell fire, but stood their ground nobly.

"Part of Gen. Littleton's brigade extended on the plain in front of Mount Alice, and, within two hours, scaled

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ADVANCED SIEP BY STEP

The Boer investing party advanced step by step until two in the afternoon, when a white flag went up and one hundred and fifty men in front trenches surrendered, the being sent as prisoners to the head

laager. The Boer advance continued on the two kopjes east of Spion Kop. Many Boers were shot, but so numerous bered 1,500. were the Burghers that the gaps filled automatically. Toward twilight they reached the summit of the second kepje, but did not get further.

The British maxims belched flame, but a wall of fire from the Mausers held the English back. Their centre, under this pressure, gradually gave way and broke, abandoning the position.

BRAVERY OF THE BURGHERS. The prisoners speak highly of the bravery of the burghers, who, despising cover, stood against the sky line edges of the summit to shoot the Dublin Fusiliers, sheltered in the trenches. Firing continued for some time and then the Fusiliers and the Light Horse serving as thfariry threw up their arms and rushed out of the trenches.

The effect of the abandonment of Spion Kop by the English can hardly be gauged as yet, but it must prove to be immense.

An unusually high proportion lyddite shells did not explode.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 4 a. m-The latest despatches from Ladysmith, helio-graphed on Jan. 21, describes the beleaguered British as being delighted by hearing the guns of the approaching relief column. It says "it is highly inspiring to all the townsfolk and the garrison to listen to the inspiring sound. Some are keeping glasses glued to their eyes to catch the first sight of the much-looked for khaki uniform. The gun fire seems to be increasing and coming nearer. We have commenced to congratulate ourselves, for we are all convinced that the relief of Ladysmith can now only be a matter of a few days."

Before the people of England the bitterly disappointed garrison must have realized the truth which yesterday plunged England into the deepest gloom and at the same time evoked a chorus of jubilation in the continental capitals. Quotations from the London papers cannot possibly convey an adequate idea of the effect of the news of the British retreat to the south bank of the Tugela river after the confidence inspired by Gen. Bull-

The paper situation unless it immediately pre-

pares to dispatch 50,000 men. The Times paraphrases Gen. Buller's despatch, and in a sarcastic tone says there were probably other reasons for the Boers not molesting the British retreat than respect for the British soldier's fighting power. It adds: The Boers had attained their end Their resources are too small for prudence to allow the sacrifice of life needlessly. The probability is that another 50,000 men may be needed to follow the task made unnecessarily heavy by unpreparedness, want of system, want of foresight, and the

extraordinary conduct of affairs in South Africa, but heavy or light, the thing has to be done. We have at stake not only the immediate object of the war, but the prestige and posi-

tion of the empire in the eyes of the world. FIFTEEN HUNDRED DEAD.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Jan. 27, 6 p. m.- The British dead left on the field yesterday num-

GENERAL REVIEW.

GENERAL REVIEW. LONDON, Jan. 29, 4.15 a. m.—The week has opened with the utmost gloom for the British public, and the reaction is all the stronger because of the high hopes that were reposed in Gen. Buller's turning movement and of his announcement that there would be no "turning back." At the very moment when Dr. Leyds is being received as an honored guest in the highest circles on the continent, Great Bri-tain has to face the worst disaster in a campaign thus far disastrous. Open talk is heard of the absolute necessity of abandon-



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W. A. MACLAUCHLAN,

changed, but indications that Lord Roberts is preparing plans for an advance across the Orange River come in a despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Stoerkstroom, dated Jan. 25, which says that Thebits, an import Jan. 25, which says that Theoits, an import-ant position near Strinsburg, on the Storm-berg-Rosmead line, is offered by the Brit-ish, who are repairing the railway and bridges. The correspondent observes that this will 'facilitate communication between Gen. Gatacre and Gen. Kelly-Kenny.

The situation at other points is un

ther troops are still on the north side of the Tugela. Gen. Buller's confidence that the Boers

did not molest his retreat because they been taught to respect the fighting po of the British soldior is not shared in

session

All the editorials this morning breathe the spirit of calm determination. Not one will allow that any reverse could deter the coun-

STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

y had

STRATHCONA'S HORSE. OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—During the past few days there have been meny telegrams pass-ing between the government and Lord Strathcona regarding the composition and outfitting of Strathcona's Horse. The orig-days there have been many telegrams passing between the government and Lord Stratheona's composition and outfitting of Stratheona's Horse. The origination of Stratheona's Horse. The origination of Stratheona's Horse. The origination of the Stratheona's Horse. The state of the statemer Montares as a transport for Stratheona's Horse. The origination of the Stratheona's Horse. The state of the statemer Montares as a transport for Stratheona's Horse. The difficulty Hes In tervise at the states of the Statemer Montares as a stat. The state of the states and three states the states are promised a definite answer the origin the tervise of the states and the states and the states of the states and the states and the states of the states and the states and the states of the states and the states and the states of the states and t

LONDON, Jan. 29 .- The Berlin correspon-

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Berlin correspon-dent of the Daily Mail says: "Dr. Leyds is a popular lion here. He is being welcomed with an enthusiasm ordin-arily extended only to most favored en-voys. I have ascertained from unimpeach-able evidence that he is trying to induce Germany to mediate, on the basis of a Suar-antee of the independence of the Boer Re-publics, which would be granted some minor territorial concessions, but not a port, this latter being left for future negotiations with a certain power having colonies in South Africa.

with a certain power having condites an South Africa. "Dr. Leyds is offering Germany commer-cial, railway and mining monopolies, as well as other inducements. If he fails here, he will try Washington through Mr. Macrum and Montague White, and St. Petersburg by an envoy to Russia. It is not likely that he will obtain an audience of Emperor Wil-liam. During his reception by Count Von. Buelow no political matters were men-tioned.

tioned. WANT TO DO THEIR SHARE. WANT TO DO THEIR SHARE. WANT TO FO THEIR SHARE. ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Jan. 23.—An en-thusiastic meeting was held in Bridgetown, Barbados, last Weinesday, to consider steps for the organization of a volunteer force and to demonstrate the desire of Bar-bados to share in the defence of the Em-

ACCIDENT TO TROOPER VEN-NING.

Trooper W. E. Venning of St. John will be laid off for some time as the result of a recent accident. The calk of a horse punctured his instep, but he paid no attention to the matter for some days, until his foot became very sore. The mounted Rifles are told off in groups of four. Venning was one of Corporal Markham's group, the others being Dr. Price of Moncton and L. L. McIntosh of St. John.

The Halifax Chronicle of Saturday says: Trooper Scully, of the Winnipeg Dragoons, has been sent to the hospital suffering from fever. Trooper Scott is ill with la grippe. Trooper Thompson was thrown from his horse this morning and the medical officer says his spine is injured. Trooper Mc-Gee, also of Winnipeg, had his foot crushed by one of the horses, and is hobbling around the camp on crutches. Many others are off duty on account

(Toronto Globe.) In the course of an address to his con-stituents at Longford, Sunday evening, January 8, Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., made the following reference to the war in South Africa: Now, gentlemen, may I ask your indulg-ence while I grauple, before releasing you, with a question which seems to nee of over-whelming importance to the Irish cause? You know that I have ever spoken plainly to Englishmen of the wrongs of Ireland. I have said that this conquered country has never lost the supreme right of resistance to its conquerors and of rising for its free-dom; that the rebellion of 1785 was justifi-able; that Ireland could not join in the cele-

national advantage from the stroks. Neither of these conditions, exists with you today. As to the second, no one seriously sug-gests even the possibility of armed resist-ance. In her present strain, while almost friendless in Europe, Britain rightly feels white safe in sending the bulk of her troops out of Ireland into Africa. And it is a chief boast of the United Irish League that it is a crimeless and crime averting organizaboast of the United Irish League that it is a crimeless and crime-averting organiza-tion. I notice, indeed, reports that some Irish-Americans propose to accomplish home rule for Ireland by invading Canada; and that one of their objectives is Toronto, which I call home. Doubtless the policy of these persons is governed by far higher considerations. But it does seem rather an edd way of stimulating the sympathy of by far higher seem rather an he sympathy of

that one of their objectives is provide of which I call home. Doubtless the policy of these persons is governed by far higher considerations. But it does seem rather an cdd way of stimulating the sympathy of Canadians with the Irlah cause to threaten with wair and devastation a country whose louse of commons has on three occasions. By overwhelming majorities, given its support to Irlsh home rule, and a people which, up to the very lest, years after America and Australasia had closed their purses, after you yourselves had stopped rayment, continued to subscribe liberally to the cause. Why, that very city of Tor-cho only a couple of years ago gave me a thousand pounds for Ireland! If I thought these threats periods and capable of substantial execution, why gentlemen, I should not have been here today. I should have beens to have plenty to there, learned the new rifle practice (for mine is 50 years old) and taken passage to help defend my wife and children and grandchildren and my brother home rulers. But, as you see, I have no doubt that if any such attempt were made my townsmen would give a good account of themselves and would need no old man's help. But I think that the threats are not scrious, that they are only where I have always stood. (Cheers.) But you can well understand that, with the masses of the Canadian people, even those of frish threats inflet on a constitutional agitation itse ours, in which one impertant factor is a world-wide sympathy and be greater than at first sight appears.

The ladies of Moncton are forming a Red Cross society.



of small ailments.

