

## Still North of the Tugela

### Lytleton's Brigade Holds Its Original Position at Potgieter's Drift.

### Forces in Cape Colony Being Concentrated For Advance Through Free State.

### Buller Sends List of Casualties Amongst Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Jan. 30.—There is almost a complete absence of news from British sources in Africa.

The only readable dispatch of any importance is a confirmation of the report that Gen. Kelly-Kenny, commanding the 6th division, has occupied Thebus, about midway between Gen. French at Rensburg and Gen. Gatacre at Sterksfontein. From this it is deduced that a junction of three forces is being made, preparatory to the beginning of the plan of the advance on Bloemfontein.

The dispatch from Pretoria, dated Saturday, Jan. 27th, gives the Boer version of the Rietfontein reconnaissance referred to in the dispatches of Jan. 28th when the British losses were two men killed and ten wounded.

### North of the River.

The Associated Press learns that Gen. Lytleton's brigade is still in its original position at Potgieter's Drift, showing that part of Buller's forces were still north of Tugela River.

### The Casualties.

London, Jan. 30.—Buller reports that the casualties to the non-commissioned officers and men in the two actions on Jan. 20th and 21st were 17 killed, 233 wounded and 6 missing.

### Dispatch From Lord Roberts.

London, Jan. 30.—7:12 p.m.—A dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts, dated to-day, saying there was no change in the situation in South Africa.

## WESTERN BORDER.

### Pretoria Dispatch Says British Troops Attempted to Take Boer Positions but Were Repulsed.

Pretoria, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Colesburg, Cape Colony, says Commandant Delroy reports that a large body of British advanced on Thursday, January 25th, and attacked them, causing the British to retire after suffering severe loss. The Boer casualties were two men slightly wounded. Gen. Grobler reports fighting since daybreak, the British in great force endeavoring to surround the Boer positions.

### Gen. Schoeman hastened to assist Gen. Grobler.

Gen. Schoeman returned this evening and reports that the British were repulsed and that the Boers maintained their positions.

The Boer loss was four men slightly and one man severely wounded. The British loss is not known, but must have been heavy.

The bombardment of Kimberley continues. The other Boer forces are reported quiet.

### Casualties at Kimberley.

Kimberley, Jan. 26.—The wholesale bombardment, which lasted all day yesterday, was resumed this morning. The Boers sent 380 shells into all parts of Kimberley. There were several casualties. A shrapnel shell exploded close to a house which was proceeding to the cemetery, and a shell burst in the cemetery during the funeral.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

### Westminster Gazette Says a Hundred Thousand More Men Are Required.

London, Jan. 29.—As the afternoon papers are commenting without full knowledge of the facts they are not disposed to offer any apologies for defeat.

The St. James Gazette says: "The meaning of the retreat is obvious. We have to recognize that we cannot force our way through the enemy's lines to Ladysmith. Why, we do not know. If the Boer position is impregnable, it ought never to have been attacked. If it is capable of being taken, we were repulsed because the leadership was bad, and it is far from incredible. The retreat for South Africa is not to add to the numbers, but to put the troops where their force can come into play."

The Westminster Gazette invites the

country to cast aside all delusions and to recognize the fact that progress for the present is stopped in Natal, and that safety lies in concentration. General White's force, as an effective aid, must be written off, and probably most of Gen. Buller's army has left the Tugela. The Boers have been given time to prepare against an advance through the Free State, and we have not sufficient strength at the present to undertake this advance with any safety. These are ugly facts, but those who disguise them are again misleading the public. The plain truth is that we will have to make a new army somehow from somewhere. We need at least 100,000 more men, 50,000 to reinforce the Cape and 50,000 in reserve."

### OFFICERS' VIEWS.

### White Will Try and Cut His Way Out From Ladysmith.

New York, Jan. 30.—Officers who served under Gen. White in India, says a London cable to the World, declare that the commander of the Ladysmith garrison will make a strong effort to cut his way out, if he suspects that an order to surrender is about to reach him.

Military experts are inclined to think that the British at Ladysmith, on the Tugela, in Kimberley, and at Modder River, will be left to work out their own salvation and hold as many Boers as possible while Capetown reinforcements are moving towards General French's position.

### Delagoa Bay.

London, Jan. 30.—The reported Delagoa Bay railroad decision is discredited in London, where nothing concerning the decision is known.

It is pointed out that in any case it is not likely Portugal will be obliged to transfer the railroad and a port to Britain, as there are plenty of people only too anxious to pay the amount of the indemnity in return for such a concession.

### Pope Will Not Interfere.

New York, Jan. 30.—Pope Leo is unable to offer his good office to bring about a truce between Britain and the Transvaal republic, says a cable to the World from Rome, and he has notified the Queen of Holland, who asked him to use his influence in this direction.

The Pope declares no war has ceased him so much bitterness of mind as the struggle between England and the Boers. He adds: "This war is inspired neither by ideals of civilization nor by just national interests. I can do nothing but pray for the end."

### Boer Shell Factory Destroyed.

London, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Durban says a refugee, who arrived there from Johannesburg, reports the destruction of the Boer shell factory at that place on January 20th. The loss, it is added, is irreparable.

### The Attitude of Americans.

New York, Jan. 30.—Gen. Russell Alger is quoted as saying: "It is un-American and unpatriotic to seek to stir up a division among the American people as to pro-Boer and anti-Boer, and as to pro-English and anti-English. The English people sit with their hands off, and their mouths closed in 1895, and I believe this country ought to be as decent now."

### CANADIANS AND THE WAR.

### Government Will Probably Propose to Pay Entire Cost of Two Contingents.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The session of the Dominion House, which opens on Thursday, is likely to be a short one. The government will probably make a proposition to pay the entire cost of two Canadian contingents to the Transvaal.

### Colombi Hughes.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Major-General Hutton is out with an interview on the subject of Col. Hughes's inability to get employment in Africa, and disclaims any "secret agency" being at work to prevent it. Hughes went unaccompanied, he says, and under the conditions can hardly expect to be successful.

Combining the forces under Generals Methuen, French and Gatacre, and adding to them the arriving troops, Lord Roberts will have 70,000 for the invasion of the Free State, with 40,000 to 50,000 guarding communications and 40,000 trying to rescue Ladysmith.

Everybody seems agreed that more men must go. Twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-two men and 153 guns are at sea. Eleven thousand infantry and nine hundred cavalry, including 5,000 Yeomanry, are practically ready to embark, therefore the government without doing more can place at the disposal of Lord Roberts 40,000 additional men and 153 guns. The further purposes of the war office are supposed to embrace

somewhere in the neighborhood of 40,000 men. As the indication is that candidates will be rather scarce the war office will issue orders for the reservists who were found unfit at the previous mobilization examinations to report for further examination.

The total casualties of the war completed from official reports are 9,523, nearly a division. Of these 2,486 are killed, 4,811 wounded, the rest prisoners. The aggregate British home troops in South Africa number 116,000, the Natalians, 7,158 and Cape Colonials, 21,000.

### THE CAPTURE OF SPION KOP.

### Appalling Fire from an Absolutely Unseen Enemy.

London, Jan. 30.—A Frere Camp dispatch, dated Jan. 28th, 9:10 p.m., says: "I have just ridden in here, having left General Buller's forces in the west, and south of the Tugela, to which they retired in consequence of the reverse at Spion Kop."

"The fighting both before and after the occupation of the mountain was of a desperate character. Spion Kop is a precipitous mountain, overtopping the whole line of kopjes and the Upper Tugela. On the eastern side the mountain faces Mount Aloy and Potgieter's Drift, standing at right angles to the Boer central position and Lytleton's advanced position. The southern point descends in abrupt steps to the lower line of kopjes on the western side at opposite the right outposts of Warren's forces. It is incessantly steep until the point where the neck joins the kop to the main range. There then is a gentle slope which allows easy access to the summit."

"The nek was strongly held by the Boers, who also occupied a heavy spur parallel with the kop, where the enemy was concealed in no fewer than 75 rifle pits, and thus enabled to bring to bear upon our men a damaging cross-fire, the only possible point for a British attack being the south side with virtually a sheer precipice on the left and right."

"A narrow foot path admitting the men only in single file to the summit opens into a perfectly flat table-land, probably of 300 square yards, upon which the Boers had hastily commenced to make a transverse trench."

"Our men were able to occupy the further end of this table-land where the trench descends to another flat, which again succeeded by a round sturdy eminence held by the Boers in great strength."

"The ridge held by our men was faced by a number of strong little kopjes at all angles, whence the Boers sent a concentrated fire from their rifles, supported by a Maxim, Nordenfledt and a big long-range gun. What with the rifles and the machine guns, the summit was converted into a perfect hell. The shells exploded continually in our ranks and the rifle fire from an absolutely unseen enemy was perfectly appalling."

"Reinforcements were hurried up by General Warren, but they had to cross a stretch of flat ground which was literally torn up by the flying lead of the enemy."

"The unfinished trench on the summit gave very questionable shelter, as the enemy's machine guns were so accurately ranged upon the place that often 10 shells fell in the trench in a single minute."

"Mortal men could not permanently hold such a position. Our gallant fellows held it tenaciously for 20 hours and then taking advantage of darkness abandoned it to the enemy."

General Buller's operation has cost £12 million so far, including repairs within ten days. Applying to the 206 Spion Kop casualties reported to-day the rule of proportion, the losses of officers indicate probably 500 casualties to report.

### BOMBARDMENT OF KIMBERLEY.

### Fire is Now Directed Towards Inhabited Part of Town.

London, Jan. 30.—The Times says the following telegraph message via Modder River from Kimberley, Jan. 22nd: "The bombardment continues. It is now directed toward the inhabited portion of the town rather than the fortifications. Between midnight and 4 p.m. yesterday 140 shells were fired. They seem to have been of Transvaal manufacture, not bursting widely."

"One child was killed and four persons injured."

### THE CASUALTIES.

### Twenty-two Officers Killed, Twenty Wounded and Four Missing.

London, Jan. 29.—The war office has issued the following list of casualties at Spion Kop:

### Killed.

Staff—Capt. M. Y. Virtue, Second Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. S. M. Stewart, Lieuts. F. R. Mallock and E. Fraser.

### Second Middlesex—Capt. C. Muriel, Lieuts. W. Lawley and H. A. Wilson.

### Second Lancashire Regiment—Major A. W. Ross, Capt. M. W. Kirk, and Lt. A. W. Wade.

### Second King's Scottish Borderers—Lieut. Pipe-Wolfford.

### First South Lancashire—Capt. C. G. Barch and Lieut. F. M. R. Rachael.

### First Borderers—Lieut. H. W. Garvey.

### Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry—Capt. the Hon. W. H. Petre and C. S. N. Knox-Gore and Lieuts. C. G. Grenfell, P. E. Newman, P. S. McCorquodale and H. B. Trevor.

### Imperial Light Infantry—Lieuts. Randall and Knocks Chand.

### Wounded.

Second Lancashire Fusiliers—Colonel Proudfild (taken prisoner), Major W. P. Waller, and Lieuts. R. S. Wilson and L. E. Charton.

Second Middlesex—Major E. W. Scott-Moncrieff, and Capt. G. W. Saville, R. D. Burton, G. W. Bentley.

Second Lancashire—Capt. W. Sandbach, and Lieuts. A. Dykes, J. A. Nixon and G. R. Stephens (dangerously), Capt. F. M. Caseton, Staff—General

Woodgate (dangerously), Capt. F. M. Caseton and Lieuts. A. W. Forester and J. W. Bolding here, it may be that Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry—Capt. R. A. Doughtington and Lieut. Howard.

### Imperial Light Infantry—Capt. Colwan.

### Missing.

Capt. W. F. Elmslie and G. B. French, Second Lancashire Fusiliers; Major C. Carton, Second Royal Lancashire; Lieut. Power-Ellis, Thornycroft Mounted Infantry.

### LEYDS INTERVIEWED.

### He Says All Talk of Peace is Premature.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—In an interview with the Associated Press representative to-day Dr. Leyds said: "I know nothing about the reported missions of either Mr. Maerum or Mr. Webster Davis, nor to the best of my knowledge is either the bearer of a message of peace. There are no movements under way on our part to induce President McKinley to intervene between Great Britain and the Transvaal. As I do not hold at present direct communication with Pretoria, I do not know what is Mr. Montagu White's mission, except to establish diplomatic relations with the United States."

"All this talk about peace is very premature. Great Britain surely will not succumb now, neither will we. While we are talking here, it may be that a decisive battle is being fought there, for I presume Lord Roberts has withdrawn the troops from around Ladysmith and is massing them for a formidable coup."

Dr. Leyds repeated his former declaration that the Boers, when concluding peace, would withdraw part at least of the territories which England "stole from the Boers." He rather expects also that a harbor south of Mozambique will go to the Transvaal "for our legitimate extension. We need free access to the sea."

He asserted emphatically that the condition of peace would be the recognition of absolute independence of the Transvaal.

Berlin is certainly very much excited over him. He is overwhelmed with invitations. His apartments at the Palais hotel, where the Transvaal flag is flying, are besieged day and night by crowds.

London, Jan. 31.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Capetown sends the following: General Buller yesterday (Monday) read the following message from the Queen to Sir Charles Warren's forces:

"I must express my admiration of the troops during the past trying week, especially of the accomplishments of your arduous mission."

General Buller told the men that they ought not to think because they retired from their position that all their work was of no avail. On the contrary, in his opinion they had gained the best of the contest at Ladysmith, in which he hoped to be within a week.

### Shelling the Boers.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Jan. 26.—General French reconnoitered yesterday beyond Bastard's Nek with a force of Hussars, Inniskillings, four guns of the Royal Artillery, Mounted Infantry, the Yorkshires, Wiltshires and a portion of the Essex Regiment.

Turning to the northeast he approached the Boer position at Rietfontein, nine miles beyond Colesburg on the wagon bridge road, which the enemy have been fortifying with a view to falling back when they evacuate Colesburg.

Cautionously approaching, General French shelled the enemy, who replied with artillery and infantry fire. The British, who were well protected, suffered but little. An officer and nine men were wounded, one of the latter of whom has since died, and three men are missing.

As the Boers were found in great force, confirming the reported reinforcement, in a strong position, General French discontinued the attack and returned to camp.

### Armaments of the Transvaal.

London, Jan. 31.—An interesting letter from Sir A. Milner to Mr. Chamberlain appears in the blue book issued today. The Governor, writing under date of Nov. 30th, says:

"I have always regarded a war with the republic as a very formidable war, indeed, owing to the colossal armaments of the Transvaal. In view of this I could not but anticipate a terrible struggle, the last being in the world to which I or any man could look forward, otherwise than with the gravest solicitude."

In the course of the same letter Sir Alfred Milner describes the Transvaal as "a huge arsenal." It is also worthy of note that on Aug. 27th he wrote to Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, saying: "Like yourself, I do not expect war."

### Magazine Destroyed.

The London Times publishes the following special from Modder River, dated Jan. 23rd: A siege train company, supported by a howitzer battery, shelled the enemy's position for one hour. One gun was silenced, and an embrasure being ignited blew up the entire magazine of the black powder which is not used by the Boers because their supply of smokeless powder is becoming rapidly exhausted. A splintered reply was directed against the howitzer battery, and with such accurate shooting that the absence of casualties on our side was most fortunate.

All reports of deserters agree that the situation of the Boers at Magerfontein is becoming unbearable. The insanitary condition of their camp is spreading enteric fever, and the absence of vegetables and all foods, except meat, with an abundance of exposure to the weather causes general dissatisfaction over the prolonged campaign. Moral disturbance is now a daily occurrence, producing the disease called "wright."

### LORD ROSEBERY.

London, Jan. 30.—Lord Rosebery has notified the executive of the Scottish Liberal Association that he will not be a candidate for re-election as president of that organization.

## The Bayonet Again

### Winston Churchill Writes of the Capture of Spion Kop by Infantry.

### Boers Lost Fifty Men Killed and Over a Hundred Wounded.

### Indications That Buller Will Make Another Attempt to Reach Ladysmith.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Jan. 31.—When the nation has almost reconciled itself to the fate of Ladysmith, there comes from all quarters to-day an indication that Gen. Buller will make another attempt to relieve the besieged place.

If the Daily Mail's report of Gen. Buller's statement that he hoped to be in Ladysmith within a week could be implicitly relied on, news of further serious fighting would be expected shortly, but the papers are loath to believe what the St. James Gazette characterizes as "unwarrantable boasting." Moreover, the War Office throws cold water on the dispatch by issuing a statement that it has no news confirmatory of such a move as Gen. Buller's reported speech indicates.

Yet to-day's dispatches from Ladysmith and Capetown give a strong impression that there is something more than rumor in all these reports. So, while all definite opinion must await further news, it does not seem at all unlikely that another desperate effort will be made to succor Gen. White.

Latest advices from Ladysmith showing the existence of better conditions there than generally believed to be the case, have been received with satisfaction.

### Retirement From Spion Kop.

A dispatch from the Associated Press representative at Spearman's Farm, dated Thursday, January 25th, describing the fight and retirement from Spion Kop, says:

"We fled down sadly, but in perfect order. The colonel of the King's Royal Rifles was struck down at the moment when a telegraph message ordering the retirement was handed to him. The enemy is holding thanksgiving services to-night. The surgeons who ascended the hill were allowed to remove our wounded. The scene at the top was fearful, and it was terrible to witness the destructiveness of the artillery. All day our stretcher bearers were busy carrying down men."

### Dispatch From Buller.

Gen. Buller telegraphed from Spearman's Camp under to-day's date, that Col. Thornycroft was the officer who ordered the retirement at Spion Kop. Gen. Buller adds:

"It is due to him to say that I believe his personal gallantry saved a difficult situation early on January 24th, and that under a loss of at least 40 per cent, he directed the defence with conspicuous courage and ability throughout the day. No blame whatever for the withdrawal is, in my opinion, attributable to him, and I think his conduct throughout was admirable."

### Cavalry for the Cape.

Sudden orders were received at Aldershot this afternoon for the immediate embarkation of the fourth cavalry brigade for the Cape.

## IN NATAL.

### Buller Holds the Tugela Drifts and Will Shortly Make Another Move—News From Ladysmith.

Capetown, Jan. 30.—Gen. Buller still holds the Tugela drifts and will possibly renew his attempt to force his way through the Boer defences before long. In any case Ladysmith is capable of holding out for a considerable time.

### From Ladysmith.

Ladysmith, Jan. 28.—(Heliographed to Swartz Kop, north of the Tugela River.)—The news of the prolongation of the siege resulting from Gen. Buller's fall

ure is received with fortitude. We can hold on. The garrison is healthier, cheery and confident. Disease is disappearing and no horse sickness. The rains give plenty of grass.

We can hear Buller's guns still working, and it is rumored he is advancing along another line.

The Boer laagers around here are again full of men who returned from the Upper Tugela. The Boers have also taken up a new position on the hills near Colesburg, where they are in great force.

Reinforcements are apparently arriving from the Transvaal.

Strong bodies of Boers are also visible between here and Potgieter's Drift.

### SPION KOP ENGAGEMENT.

Winston Churchill Tells How British Troops Held the Position Against the Boers.

New York, Jan. 31.—The Evening World prints a delayed dispatch from Lieut. Winston Churchill, dated Spearman's Camp, January 27th, 6 p.m. It says:

"The action from the summit on Spion Kop was one of the most fierce and furious conflicts in British history. Guided by Thornycroft's, the troops surprised the Boers there and carried the trenches with the bayonet at 3 o'clock in the morning. There was little loss. The troops entrenched hastily, but the ground was broken by large rocks and unsuited for entrenchments. At dawn heavy Boer shelling began. Gen. Woodgate was seriously wounded at the beginning."

"Urgent demands for reinforcements were sent strengthening the defence. Thornycroft was appointed brigadier commanding the whole force on top of the hill."

"A bitter and bloody struggle followed throughout the day, the Boers concentrating every man and gun on the summit of the hill and attacking with the greatest spirit. The British artillery was unable to cope with the superior long range Boer guns, and during the afternoon it became evident the infantry could not fight another day. It was impossible to drag guns to the summit of Spion without elaborate preparations or to fortify the hill strongly enough to protect the defenders from unassailed artillery. Therefore Thornycroft's decision to abandon was both wise and necessary."

"The troops still stubborn and formidable marched back to the camps in regular order."

"Every effort is now being made to succor the wounded, of whom many still lie on the summit. The official lists will give the losses."

"The defence of the hill by the English infantry, particularly the Lancashire regiment was a glorious episode. The whole army is proud of it."

"The Boer positions before Ladysmith are perhaps impregnable to 25,000, but the troops are resolved to have another try. The public imitate the equanimity of the troops."

"Spion Kop is not a disaster. Neither guns were lost, nor unwounded prisoners made. It was simply a bloody action, in which lodgment of the enemy's entrenchment was effected but which proved untenable. The Boers were sometimes within 30 yards of the British lines. They have also suffered. Their loss must be greater compared to their strength than ours. The progress of attrition must ultimately settle the war. The British troops bear the worst cheerfully, and the nation must remain calm, dignified and determined."

### Boer Losses.

Pretoria, Jan. 29.—It is officially announced that the Boer casualties at Spion Kop were 54 men killed and 120 wounded.

Mr. Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior at Washington, accompanied by United States Consul Hollis and the state attorney, started to-day for the Boer head laager at Ladysmith in the President's saloon carriage.

### BOERS COMMANDEERING.

British Subjects in Barkley West Districts Ordered to Fight for the Transvaal.

Capetown, Jan. 31.—Kimberley heliographed to the Modder River on Friday, January 28th, that all the British subjects in the Barkley West district had been ordered to take up arms by and for the Boers under a penalty of £37 or three months at hard labor. About 300 men are affected by this order.

### The Laurentian.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—The Allan steamship Laurentian passed Cape Verde this morning. All well.

### Market Firm.

London, Jan. 30.—American securities opened rather firmer in response to better overnight prices from New York, and were maintained throughout the session. There was a more buoyant feeling and the market closed firm.

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