

Officers of The Staff.

War Office Permission Causes Several Additions at the Last Moment.

Two Chaplains Will Be Sent—Catholic and Presbyterian the Choice.

Sam Hughes' Position in Doubt—Canadian Postal Officials Not Accepted.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The resolutions adopted at the meeting held in Carnegie hall, New York, on October 11, urging the President to offer the services of the United States to mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal and Orange Free State republics, were presented to the President this afternoon by a delegation from New York headed by Tunis G. Bergen, president of the Holland Society. Mr. Bergen, in his address presenting the resolution to the President, said the delegation had no desire to embarrass the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. On the contrary, it was because of that friendliness and good feeling they presented the petition to the President, in the hope that in the wise and good discretion of the executive a way might be found to offer the timely offices of the government of the United States in an endeavor to allay the bloody conflict now going on in Africa. This would be in line with the new diplomatic policy of the Hague peace conference. The hope was expressed that honorable terms of peace might be secured, the honor of the United States maintained, and the names of two of our sister republics be not stricken from the earth. No people would welcome so good offices as the United States. The South African Republic were ready for mediation, and the United States as the friend of both sides, the gentlemen present for appearing, and for the sentiments expressed in behalf of peace. Such sentiments have sympathy, but in a case where so many interests are involved, moves must be made with great reserve, lest unwelcome injury be done to some of the parties. The fact, moreover, should not be overlooked that America has interests at stake. The President returned that he was for peace, and assured the delegation that the petition would receive his most earnest consideration.

HOSPITAL SHIP FOR AFRICA.

American Women in London Ask Subscriptions for This Enterprise.

London, Oct. 26.—Lady Randolph Churchill presided yesterday at a meeting of American women in London, organized to raise funds to equip a hospital ship for the South African war.

An appeal for funds was issued in which it is stated that it is proposed to despatch immediately a suitable hospital ship fully equipped with medical stores and provisions to accommodate 200 patients for three months with a staff of four doctors, five nurses and forty non-commissioned officers and orderlies.

To carry this into effect the sum of £20,000 will be required which will have to be raised within a fortnight.

Philip Kock says the Boers suffered most from the "soldiers in little clothes, half men and half women," and that the Gordon Highlanders, and in the charge of the Fifth Lancers.

Mr. Chamberlain replied, repudiating the statement that he was the author of the statement that "no cause of justice and right would be the support of the house unless backed by force."

Mr. Chamberlain said: "It was necessary to impress upon President Kruger the seriousness of the step he was called upon to take and the consequences that would follow any mistake on his part. It was not desirable to include in an official despatch statements suggesting and indicating opinions, but semi-officially."

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Yule Faced Disaster

Ten Thousand Boers in Nearby Hills When He Escaped from Dundee.

Deluge of Rain which Made March Wearisome Saved Him from Pursuit.

German Force Punished at Elandslaagte—Prominent Boers Missing.

London, Oct. 27.—The official announcement of the joining of Gen. Yule and Gen. Buller has come as a great relief, and all the more in view of the fact that later despatches have shown that only the incapacity of the intelligence department of the Boers saved Gen. Yule's escape.

It is reported that Sir William Penn Symonds died on Wednesday, yesterday, and was buried at Dundee yesterday.

Gen. Yule's column had a very exhausting march, chiefly, it is believed, by the rain. The rain was not given, but it was probably heavy and most hampered the march, but was not molestation. It took the column 24 hours to cover the last 16 miles.

According to another correspondent, the Boers say that Gen. Kock during the night of cutting the railway, and that the Boers were subsequently reinforced with Gen. Joubert's orders. Gen. Viljoen accompanied them. The latter was wounded in the fight.

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comprehensible if they desired a settlement. I believe that from first to last, President Kruger never intended to give anything approaching equal rights to the white race or any acknowledgment of British supremacy. War, therefore, was inevitable.

Imperial Parliament.

Radical Member Taunted With Serving Boers at Time of Majuba Hill.

Chamberlain Compares British Case With That of the Americans in Cuba.

Hatred of Rhodes Inspiring Transvaal—Davitt Promises to Resign.

London, Oct. 25.—The pugna spirit animating the public has reached the legislators. Apart from the diversion created by Mr. Davitt there was a lively scene in the house between Mr. Gavin Brown Clark, Radical member for Caithness, ex-agent of the Transvaal, and Major Rasch, Conservative member for the South-east division of Essex. Mr. Clark denied Major Rasch's statement that he was in the Boer camp at the time of the fight at Majuba Hill and characterized the assertion as "a sample of the misrepresentation now prevailing."

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ADVENTURE OF HUSSARS.

The Missing Party Brilliantly Fought Their Way Back Without Three Men and an Officer.

London, Oct. 26.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith dated Monday says: "Thirty of the Eighteenth Hussars who were sent to intercept the Boers from Elandslaagte were cut off by the enemy."

Under Sergt. Baldrey they bravely fought their way across the Elandslaagte, the enemy pausing and firing at them at a range of 300 yards along the passes. They arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning.

Three of the troop are missing, owing to the break-down of their horses. The Boers used a Maxim.

A lieutenant of Hussars was driven back to Glencoe. The Hussars were fired at as far down as Modderspruit."

THE CAPTAIN ALONE SAVED.

British Steamer Founders and All Others Perish from Two Rats.

London, Oct. 26.—Information has reached here that the British steamer Zurich, which sailed from Cape Town on October 12 for this port, foundered during a hurricane on the west coast of Norway. The captain was saved but it is feared the crew has been lost.

Christiana, Oct. 26.—Further news of the foundering of the Zurich has reached here. It appears that when her fate was evident the crew constructed two rafts. The captain, three engineers and the second mate, with two dogs, were sent with the first, and the boat's steward, one white seaman and five blacks with the second. Neither raft was supplied with food or water. The first was picked up near the Benign islands on October 24 with only the captain alive.

The second was washed ashore the following day, bearing no trace of humanity except the corpse of a negro.

BRITAIN'S FOES IN EUROPE.

Hint of Meddling in South Africa Answered in Brisk Naval Preparations.

London, Oct. 25.—The extent of the British naval preparations causes reticence of rumors of serious foreign complications. The Associated Press learns, however, that whether or not Great Britain seriously fears French or Russian aggression, the naval preparations have been under consideration several months, and it was the admiralty's intention to put them in force as soon as the war with the Transvaal was declared, denoting it necessary to increase the active length of the navy in order to ensure the large fleet of transports against every possible contingency.

A dozen cruisers, ranging from six thousand to eleven thousand tons, are now only awaiting the word to embark their crews. In addition to these preparations work on uncompleted vessels is being hurried day and night.

Mr. Davitt denounced the jingo press and said that he was in the house to let it convince the public that the cause of the Boers was just.

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War News Kept Back.

Uneasiness in London at Evidence That Serious Facts Have Been Concealed.

But Believed That Army Corps Will Speedily Relieve Ladysmith.

Missing Hussars Fight Their Way Back With Losses—Fusslers Prisoners.

London, Oct. 26.—With uneasiness humor a Capetown correspondent telegraphed yesterday: "The censoring which always is a delicate matter, is working smoothly and without a hitch. This exactly hits the state of affairs today. An ominous veil is still drawn over the movements of General Sir Buller. White and Gen. Yule. Beyond the details of Ladysmith, which are still filtering in, the British public is left in complete darkness and to conjectures over 'cooled' war office despatches. The officials of the war office last evening said that very few despatches have arrived and that nothing further was to be expected until morning. Since it is practically certain that Gen. Yule has now effected a junction with Gen. White—although this was not brought about Tuesday night as announced by the Daily Mail, but some time on Wednesday—and as both are now in a position to meet the Boers, it is expected that the Boers will be relieved in a few days. It was a very considerable camp equipment captured in battle at Glencoe, and others like them the public are anxious to see. Since the receipt of Gen. White's curious first description of the Ladysmith fight in which the British lost a hundred men, the public has been waiting for the official despatches. While the concealment of the facts regarding Gen. Yule's fight has been complete, it is believed that the Boers are hiding the news respecting the Hussars and fusiliers who were captured in the fighting at Glencoe, is severely criticized, no intimation having been given that the officers were taken prisoner."

The losses of British troops in fighting only 8,000 Boers are cited as showing that the Boers are now moving up. This is a fair and straight and stand their ground. Comparisons are made with the first employment of the Boers in the war, the Hispano-American war, and it is considered that the American losses at El Morro were far heavier than the Boers' losses at Ladysmith. The Boers' losses at Ladysmith are estimated to be 21,000 men, but the indications are that some troops have already arrived at the front and will be fighting in the next few days. The Boers' losses at Ladysmith are estimated to be 21,000 men, but the indications are that some troops have already arrived at the front and will be fighting in the next few days.

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