

BOERS ADVANCE

March On to Dannhauser After Occupying Newcastle.

Report Current That a Boer Attack on Mafeking Was Repulsed.

Militia Orders Re the Enrollment of the Canadian Volunteers—Sir Charles Tupper's Reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Letter—Tarte and Kruger Burned in Effigy.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—An Edinburgh paper, the Scotsman, this morning asserts that a battle has been engaged in between General Sir Geo. Stewart White, commanding the forces in Natal, and the Boers, who entered Natal by way of Van Rensselaer's Pass. Gen. White, the Scotsman says, is very sanguine of the success of the British movement.

The foregoing report is considered to be correct, as late last night the war office had news of a British advance from Ladysmith and was hourly expecting further intelligence. A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from its correspondent at Ladysmith, dated at noon on Friday, says: "A strong mobile column under General Sir Archibald Hunter, proceeded before daybreak this morning towards Acton Homes for the purpose of reconnoitering. Gen. White's object was to observe what was going on and also to test the mobility and efficiency of his forces."

General White had 12 guns and the Boers 11. The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent telegraphing Friday evening, says: "I learn on good authority that the Boers are attacking Mafeking. They are reported to have already suffered several repulses. It is generally admitted that Vryburg cannot stand a strong Boer attack."

According to the Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent, Mr. J. Schreiner, premier of the Cape Colony, will unreservedly support the imperial government. His previous reserve was dictated by desire not to drive the extreme Dutch republicans to excess. Mr. Schreiner, a member of the Volksraad, has been elected commandant general of the Free State forces.

It is an interesting fact that Lord Edward Cecil, son of the Marquis of Salisbury, is with Col. Baden Powell at Mafeking.

According to the Kimberly correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Cecil Rhodes has been captured while on his way here. His train was delayed and he passed the Modder river three hours after the expiration of the ultimatum, when the Boers were only five miles distant, and some reports were actually on the platform. Mr. Rhodes lay low and was not recognized. Had he been, his capture would have been easy, as the line was not defended. The strength of the Boer force is greatly exaggerated.

The correspondent says: "Trustworthy information shows that the Orange Free State has half its available force, viz., 10,000 men, scattered along the extensive western border between the Baal and Orange rivers. The strategy displayed in their present disposition is crude."

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Dundee, Natal, says: "Reports are circulated here that the Boers have reached Newcastle, but no confirmation of either this or of the reports of fighting at Mafeking and Ladysmith are yet arriving."

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Evening News publishes the following despatch from Cape Town: "An armored train has been destroyed south of Mafeking. Fifteen British troops were killed. The Boers shelled the wreckage after the train was derailed."

SIMONSTOWN, Oct. 12.—(Delayed in transmission)—Admiral Harris has notified the inhabitants that shore boats approaching the warships at night are liable to be fired upon. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—(Delayed in transmission)—No news of fighting has yet been received. It is suggested that, with a view of retaining the good will of the Basutos, the authorities shall not press for payment of the hut tax. An American citizen has sworn to an affidavit before the American consul here, in which he states that he has been subjected by burghers of the Free State to great ill-treatment. His limbs bear marks showing the effects of the treatment he has received.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—At Brighton this evening a public meeting was held under the auspices of the South African Association in support of the government. The meeting hall was crowded, over 3,000 persons being present. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The state department was today notified of the withdrawal from Pretoria of Cynynham Greene, the British diplomatic agent to the South African republic, and the existence of a state of war between Great Britain and that republic. Mr. Macdonald, the American consul at Pretoria, accordingly, has been instructed to undertake the care of the British interests in that section during the war.

The notification came to the state department in the shape of a note from Mr. Tower, the charge of the British embassy here. The details of the

transfer of British interests in case of war had been previously arranged so that all that was necessary was the despatch of a brief cablegram to Mr. Macdonald at Pretoria. This officer is the superior in rank to the other consular representatives of the United States, not only in the Transvaal, but in the Orange Free State, and he has been instructed to give these officials the necessary directions. Only consular officers, besides Mr. Macdonald, in the South African republic, is Mr. Gordon, who succeeded Mr. Manion as consular agent at Johannesburg, Mr. Manion having resigned a few months ago.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—The news that the Canadian government had decided to send a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal was received with general satisfaction here tonight. The drill shed was crowded with volunteers, and the greatest satisfaction expressed that Canadians would have an opportunity to serve in the Transvaal. Many of the leading officers and men have already offered their services, and it is likely Montreal will be largely represented in the contingent.

McGill university students marched through the principal streets tonight carrying an effigy of Oom Paul Kruger, and singing patriotic songs. Before they dispersed they burned Kruger's effigy.

DURBAN, Oct. 13.—Following is the strength and disposition of the troops in Natal: At Ladysmith, seven battalions, 32 guns, 4,000 infantry; at Estaburg, 200 volunteers, and at Colenso, 420 volunteers. These, with the force at Pietermaritzburg, make a total of 15,000 men in Natal.

DURBAN, Oct. 15, morning.—Owing to the vigorous censorship maintained, news from the front is greatly delayed, and reaches here in disjointed despatches.

It is learned from an authentic source that a large number of British troops, including cavalry, artillery and infantry, left Ladysmith early Friday morning with wagons, going in the direction of Acton Homes, where the Boers are reported to be camped.

The Durban Fusiliers arrived from Pietermaritzburg by train at 11 o'clock, and proceeded in the same direction. There has been no engagement, the Boers were only five miles distant, and some reports were actually on the platform. Mr. Rhodes lay low and was not recognized. Had he been, his capture would have been easy, as the line was not defended. The strength of the Boer force is greatly exaggerated.

The Boers possess Brakwal station, 25 miles west of Ladysmith, and detachments have also been seen by Carbineers at Beaters, two stations nearer. The Carbineers retired and the Boers retreated in the direction of Mafeking. The following official statement has been published: "The general officer commanding at Ladysmith issued forth on Friday morning with a strong column of British troops, and occupied a position covering Ladysmith. He reconnoitered for the enemy, who showed no disposition to advance. They are reported to be inside the Berg at the foot of Tint's Pass in force, with a second command at Olivier's Hoek. The troops have returned to quarters."

It is reported from Glencoe that a large commando, believed to be Free State Boers under Commandant Viljoen, is at the foot of Bothas Pass. The Transvaal flag has been hoisted at Charles Town, and Commandant Viljoen has sent a message to Newcastle, saying the Boers will hoist the Transvaal flag there on Saturday, but that the people need not be afraid, as everything the Boers took would be paid for. They wanted to slaughter cattle. Few people are left in Newcastle, including women and children. A train of wagons, five or six miles in length, was seen descending Molb Nek towards Doorn Kop, north of Wools Drift.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 15.—Flowerdew, the engine driver of Captain Nesbitt's train which was derailed and bombarded by the Boers, states that if the train had returned when warning was received that the Boers held the line it could easily have made its way back to Maribogo, but Captain Nesbitt insisted upon an endeavor being made to reach Mafeking.

The Boers were careful to concentrate their fire upon the engine so that the armored carriage and ammunition trucks. At dawn they commenced to bombard the cars. I escaped by crawling a mile and a half on my belly in the sand.

There is no doubt that all the others on the train are prisoners and the carriage and the ammunition intact fell into the hands of the Boers. There is an unconfirmed rumor that the imperial forces intercepted a body of Transvaal Boers who were attempting to join the Boer forces at Modder

river, and that a heavy engagement occurred at Spytfontein station, south of Kimberley. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 14 (delayed in transmission).—The German consul general has issued a proclamation of neutrality, commanding all Germans to hold aloof from hostilities.

While it is the general belief that the Boers are attacking Mafeking, the fact still is confirmation of the report. If the Boers had met with any success it would surely have been announced, as the only telegraphic communication is in the hands of the Boers, and was deranged. News, therefore, is regarded as a good sign.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 15, 7 p. m.—The rumor that a heavy engagement had occurred at Spytfontein is without foundation. The railway authorities have received a despatch announcing that the line was torn up for two miles beyond the Modder river, but no mention was made of fighting having occurred.

FRYBURG, Cape Colony, Oct. 15.—A hospital train that started from Maribogo has just returned after an adventurous journey. It had reached a camp at a distance of 100 miles from the Cape Colony side of the border, and had just cleared speed when it was observed that the rails ahead had been upturned.

The brakes were applied, but the engine passed onto one rail which raised and was deranged. The occupants immediately righted the engine. At the same time it was observed that a party of Boers were galloping into the line east of the railway, but well on the Cape Colony side of the border. Some of the persons on the train declared that they saw a cannon pointed at the train. The intention of the Boers was apparently hostile.

The train ran back to Vryburg at full speed, the engine flying a white flag with a red cross. Picks and shovels were seen lying about, and the Boers had apparently been disturbed while removing the rails. The train was then ordered to stop, and the Boers were asked to permit the train to pass. The Boers refused, and the train was ordered to proceed. The Boers were then ordered to stop, and the train was ordered to proceed.

The despicable position in which the dominion government stands in this matter is shown by the foregoing text of Mr. Chamberlain's despatch. It shows that the government has done its best to send forward offers made by loyal volunteers of Canada, which have thus elicited the scheme now before the country. In the government's opinion there is nothing to indicate the great principle of imperial unity, of which Hon. Mr. Laurier essayed to be the chief exponent in England two years ago.

TORONTO, Oct. 15.—Col. Otter arrived home today from Ottawa, where he has been in consultation with the militia department. He states that orders respecting the mobilization of the contingent will probably not be issued till Tuesday or Wednesday. It is expected that the contingent will probably be sent in each military district. In country districts it may take a few days to select men, but city men will be quickly picked.

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—Discontent with the terms of Canada's assistance to the empire in South Africa does not dampen the ardor of the volunteers for enlistment, although the grumbling at the failure of the government to verify the construction placed in this despatch today upon the official announcement. That paper says: "On arrival in South Africa, the Canadians will be at all times and purposes become British forces; and the expense to the Canadian government will cease on arrival at Cape Town."

The soldiers will be clothed for active service in khaki suits, with knee breeches, such as British soldiers have used best adapted for African campaigning. The jackets will be made by the Sanford Company and the breeches by Messrs. Workman and Montague. The material is somewhat scarce in Canada, but the department will procure sufficient abroad. The Sanford Company are also working upon a large order placed with them for a large supply of rifle uniforms.

A militia order just issued reads: "The governor general in council having been pleased to approve of the despatch of Canadian volunteers, formed into eight companies of infantry, for active service in South Africa, it is hereby notified that one thousand volunteers will be accepted, and that their enlistment has been authorized at the places mentioned below, upon the following conditions, viz:—The volunteers to serve under army act for six months, with liability of extension to one year."

Rations, clothing and equipment to be provided free of charge to the militia regulations for permanent pay, from attestation until date of disembarkation in South Africa, from which date pay will be at the British rate. Standard height, 5 feet 6 inches, with 34 inches chest measurement. Age, not less than 23 or more than 40.

The following are the places of enrollment: Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, London, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Charlottetown, and Halifax.

Men desirous of offering their services should make application in person or by letter at the office of the officer commanding the military district to the commanding officer of corps of militia. Commanding officers will at once forward to the district officer commanding, names thus received, with their remarks.

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—Preparations for enrolling volunteers throughout Canada for service in South Africa are proceeding apace. Lt. Col. Otter, D. C., arrived here from Toronto yesterday, and is assisting the department in the work of recruiting. It is pretty well understood that Col. Otter will be as far as the port of disembarkation in South Africa, where his command of the draft as a body will cease, unless, indeed, pressure of public opinion may yet move the government to Ottawa to have the imperial plans altered so as to permit the sending of a Canadian contingent, officered by Canadians, and Mr. Tarte's contrary is notwithstanding, paid by the Canadian people. It was in the air

tonight that this all-round alteration may yet be brought about. Be that as it may, official preparations are all along the lines of the announcement given out by the government on Friday night, namely, for the enlistment of 1,000 infantry, to be drafted into the British army for six months' service.

Word reached here tonight that Col. Sir Hughes, M. P., will be here tomorrow. He goes to South Africa with the contingent. The same despatch says that the British force at Kimberley is confident of its ability to hold out, but urges the immediate despatch of a relief force.

This question of a possible raising of the farmers in the northern portions of Cape Colony is very important. The Daily Mail's correspondent at Colerberg has been inquiring regarding the matter, and on the whole thinks the chances are against a rising. He bases his opinion on the prospects of good crops after four lean years, which he believes will preclude the farmers to peace. Nevertheless, there is serious agitation and much anti-British agitation in these districts, while the Free State-Boers threaten an immediate invasion of Colerberg and Allendale.

The Daily Mail's correspondent asserts that Sir Alfred Milner is worked to death, and that Cape Town is surging with bitter resentment at what is called the Schreiner cabinet's betrayal of Mafeking by its constant refusal to send a force of volunteer artillery thither. Many residents of Cape Town have relatives at Vryburg, and they are furious with Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, respectively colonial treasurer and commander-in-chief of public works, and the ministers are mobbed whenever they appear in public. Mr. Hofmeyer, the Afrikaner leader, has gone to the country in order to escape the odium of indignation.

On Sunday night the streets were filled with angry citizens, and it was feared that rioting would occur. This, combined with the pressure of the imperial government, brought the Schreiner cabinet to a sense of its peril as well as its duty, and moved it to decide to call out the volunteers. The ministerial party also worked its hardest to prevent the ovation to Commandant Greene on his arrival from Pretoria, but failed.

The volunteers are 7,000 strong and have eleven pieces of artillery. There is no further news regarding the present position. The Natal invasion was made in three columns at dawn on October 12th, through Bothas Pass, Laing's Nek, and from Walkerstrom, the objective point of the invaders being Newcastle. The Boers utilized several thousand natives, who were tramping from Rand to drive their heavy guns up Laing's Nek.

The Boers are being taken for the defence of Pietermaritzburg and Durban, in the remote contingency that the enemy may elude the vigilance of the British at the Ladysmith and Glencoe camps.

A despatch from the latter place says the partial closing down of the Natal coal mines will not interrupt the supplies nor the imperial transports at Durban, as was imagined by the Boers. Large quantities of coal being already on the water from Ingila. Regular shipments will arrive from India until the Natal mines open again.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Queen's speech at the opening of parliament tomorrow will declare that parliament has been summoned at an unusual date for a specific purpose, and that this course has been rendered necessary by two circumstances: First, Her Majesty's proclamation calling out the reserves is necessarily followed by the summoning of parliament within ten days; second, the position of affairs which uniformly demands the attention of the legislature.

Her Majesty will then declare that her general relations with foreign powers are peaceful, a state of affairs which unfortunately does not apply to the Transvaal. "The house of commons will be invited to provide ways and means necessary to prosecute British policy in South Africa."

The speech will conclude with a promise that, when the proper time shall arrive, the legislative programme of the government regarding matters of internal interest will be submitted to the house of commons.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Despatches from Dundee say that, according to the report of refugees, the Boer invaders of Natal are estimated at 16,000. All the non-combatants and women and children have been sent from Dundee.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—Volunteers are coming forward for the Transvaal. Thirty-five men of the Royal Scots volunteered tonight and a large number of men from the Prince of Wales Fusiliers, including Col. Cooke, are anxious to go. Most significant of all is the fact that 125 men from two French-Canadian regiments, the 65th and 85th, are desirous of enlisting.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 18.—Geo. Tackett & Sons today announced to their employees that they would pay any of their men who desired to enlist in the Transvaal fifty cents a day while absent, and also pay premiums on one thousand dollars' insurances, to have their jobs back if they return.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The war news is still in the region of surmise. There are rumors that the Boers have been

A Large Family

Of boys or men—can find it a great saving of money to buy their clothing of us. Fall and Winter suits and overcoats in latest styles, perfect fittings, at much lower prices than you can find elsewhere.

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