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NO. 10.

THE WAR.

Details of Canadian Contingent.

General Buller Will Have a Free Hand--Reports of Fighting.

LONDON, Oct. 14--An Edinburgh paper, the Scotsman, this morning asserts that a battle has been engaged in between General Sir George Stewart White, commanding the forces in Natal, and the Boers who entered Natal by way of Van Rensselaers Pass, Gen. White, the Scotsman says, is very sanguine 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 Gen. Sir Gen. Stewart White, accompanied by Gen. 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 force."

Gen. 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. 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 radicals to the wall.

Mr. Ewart Groucher, 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 Kimberley correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Cecil Rhodes had a narrow escape from capture when 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 of their spies 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. He believes the strength of the enemy is greatly exaggerated.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes 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 crucial.

LONDON, Oct. 14--The Daily Mail's correspondent at Dundee, Natal, says:--

"Reports are circulated here that the Boers have recently taken the good will of the Orange Free State, but no confirmation of either this or of the reports of fighting at Mafeking and Ladysmith are yet arriving."

LONDON, Oct. 15--The Evening News publishes the following despatch from Cape Town:--

"An armored train has been destroyed south of Mafeking. Fifteen British soldiers were killed. The Boers shelled the wreckage after the train was derailed."

afflict before the American consul here in which he states that he has been subjected by Burgers of the Free State to great ill-treatment. His limbs bear marks showing the effects of the treatment he has received.

London, Oct. 15--Word has been received here that diplomatic negotiations with the Transvaal have been broken off and that care of British interests have been turned over to the American consul at Pretoria.

The notification came to the state department in the shape of a note from Mr. Towner, the charge of the British embassy here. The details of the transfer of British interests in the Orange Free State, and he has been arranged so that all that was necessary was the despatch of a brief cablegram to Mr. Macrae at Pretoria.

This officer is the superior in rank to the other consular representative of the United States, not only in the Transvaal but in the Orange Free State, and he has been entrusted to give these officials the necessary directions. Only consular officials, besides Mr. Macrae in the Orange Free State, is a Mr. Gordon, who succeeded Mr. Manion as consular agent at Johannesburg, Mr. Manion having resigned a few months ago.

LONDON, Oct. 16--So far as actual news is concerned there is very little change in the situation to be noticed. The state of affairs at Mafeking can only be conjectured. The occupation of Newcastle by the Boers was prepared for and expected, the place having been abandoned by the British.

Very heavy rains and snows are reported which hamper the Boers' movements, and they are being, government began too late even to easily obtain the initial success counted upon. They evidently find the advanced position of the Boers difficult, either from the north or the west, as General Sir Geo. Stewart White's reconnaissance seems to have succeeded in driving them from the position.

The peaks of the Drakensberg range are now covered and the storms which have occurred must have covered the Boers' great numbers who were attempting their failure to attack General Buller. Persistent rumors are in circulation that the Boers' military in the Cape Colony has been dismissed and that Mr. Rose Innes has been asked to form a cabinet. These rumors, however, are without foundation.

Sir Alfred Milner has wired to Mr. Chamberlain the text of an inflammatory circular which Field Cornet Viljoen circulated in Johannesburg some weeks ago, with a view of incensing the Afrikaners on both sides of the Orange River against England.

LONDON, Oct. 16--The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent telegraphing Sunday evening says:--

"Kimberley is besieged and the Boers are massing in force. No details, however, are obtainable."

"The Boers have cut the railway at Belmont, have seized the Spyfontein railway station and constructed fortified earthworks. There are strong defending forces at Modder Bridge and the Orange River bridge."

"The object of these energetic operations is believed to be the capture of Cecil Rhodes. Kimberley is now isolated both railway and telegraphic communication being cut."

LONDON, Oct. 16--The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent, under date of Sunday, says:--

"A force under Commandant Viljoen from Spitzkop occupied Newcastle Saturday afternoon, and it is reported, planted their flag over the town hall."

It is rumored that the Boers have captured a police patrol of six men at De Jagers Drift on the Buffalo River."

LONDON, Oct. 15--(Morning)--O zig to the Orange Free State, and it is feared that a large number of 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 encamped. The Dublin Fenitlers arrived from Glencoe by train at 11 o'clock and proceeded in the same direction. There has been no engagement, the Boers retreating. The British troops remain at a point 10 miles from Ladysmith, with the exception of the Dublin Fenitlers, who returned to Glencoe. General Sir William Symonds having wired that an attack was expected there on Saturday morning.

The Boers possess Brakal station, 25 miles west of Ladysmith, and detachments have also been seen by carabineers at Beeters, two stations nearer. The carabineers and the Boers retreated in the direction of Brakal.

London, Oct. 15--At 9 o'clock last evening the government had received news of fighting in South Africa, and did not expect any believing that no battle is probable except at Mafeking, communication should be maintained in order to avoid for which considerable anxiety is felt. Elsewhere, however, it is believed the British will remain on the defensive.

Lord Salisbury has issued a summons for a cabinet meeting tomorrow. The government has received the steamer, which was to have sailed from Avonmouth tomorrow for Montreal with 1,000 passengers. The Australian government, who, as soon as they are reached, to convey the Australian contingent to South Africa.

London, Oct. 14--The Associated Press learns upon reliable authority that General Buller has gone to take entire control of the South African situation. He will be in the Orange Free State, and he has been less hampered than was Kitchener.

He only accepted the command of the army corps upon the condition that the Boers would be allowed to select his own staff, and the Boers have accepted the offer. Lord Lansdowne demurred but Buller carried his point.

The latter freely expressed the opinion that the Boers were attempting to corner his hand might be stayed by a peace-loving cabinet or a well-intentioned one. He is of the opinion that he could not tolerate it. It is this man, whom some of his officers do not hesitate to call a brute, however much they admire his sternness. He is a man of a high order of South Africa, will inaugurate a campaign of such aggressiveness as the world has seldom seen.

The Boers' measures will not be too stern for him, and until the last vestige of Dutch power, whether in the Transvaal or the Orange Free State, or the Cape Colony, is swept out, he will not stay his hand.

DURBAN, Oct. 15 (afternoon)--The following official statement has been published:--

"The general officer commanding at Ladysmith issued forth on Friday morning a strong reconnaissance party, which occupied a position covering Ladysmith. He reconnoitered for the enemy, who showed no disposition to advance. The Boers took up a position at the foot of the Tliva Pass in force, with a second command at Olivers Hoek. The troops have secured the position."

It is reported from Glencoe that a large commando, believed to be Free State Boers, under Commandant Viljoen, has been seen in the direction of the Orange River.

The Transvaal flag has been hoisted at Olivers Hoek. The Boers have been reported to have captured a train of the Orange Free State, and the Boers have been reported to have captured a train of the Orange Free State, and the Boers have been reported to have captured a train of the Orange Free State.

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still no 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 burghers. The absence of news, therefore, is regarded as a good sign.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 15--Mr. Conyngham Greene, from Pretoria, and Consul Evans, from Johannesburg, have arrived here. Mr. Greene was accorded a magnificent reception. A crowd of 3,000 persons who had gathered sang "Hail Britain" and "God Save the Queen."

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 15--President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and President Kruger, of the Transvaal, maintain their telephone connection.

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the following to the British high commissioner:--

"I think that if the government of the South African republic commence hostilities it would be well for you to warn President Kruger, that, in view of the persistent rumors that have reached her majesty's government as to threats to murder British subjects, he and his government are expected to protect the lives and property of all peaceable persons, British subjects and others, and will be held responsible by her majesty's government for any acts committed contrary to the usages of civilized people."

Another cablegram dated Oct. 11th, instructed Sir Alfred Milner to convey immediately to President Kruger the foregoing warning, in view of the alleged overtures reported by the refugees.

A despatch showing the feeling of the Cape government was received from Sir Alfred Milner on September 21st, enclosing a minute sent by the Cape ministers urging her majesty's government to "exercise a spirit of magnanimous compromise in order to avert a calamity which seriously threatens the British provinces in South Africa, and not merely the republics."

This minute goes on to say: "It is not open to doubt that the issue of the war will be a victory for the imperial arms; but the evil consequences of a possibly prolonged struggle would be far-reaching and abiding for generations, affecting Europeans and natives alike."

At the end of the blue book is the following cablegram, which is of peculiar interest to Americans, from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Alfred Milner:--

"October 11, 1899. p. m.--Most urgent. Inform the British agent in the South African republic that the government of the United States have been asked to allow their consuls to take charge of the refugees. Let the British agent try to arrange accordingly, pending a reply."

The conclusion of this despatch indicates that the British agent is to have a shadow of doubt regarding the willingness of the United States government to lead the good offices desired.

LONDON, Oct. 16--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 in South Africa demands the attention of the legislature.

Her Majesty will then declare that Her general relations with foreign powers of Mafeking and Ladysmith which unfortunately does not apply to Transvaal.

The House of Commons will be invited to provide a sum of money necessary to prosecute British policy in South Africa.

The speech will coincide with the promise made when the House first met, to arrive, in the legislative programme of the government regarding matters of international interest, to be submitted to the House of Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 16--Despatches from the Cape are very meagre tonight but they are of interest. The Boers have been reported to have captured a train of the Orange Free State, and the Boers have been reported to have captured a train of the Orange Free State.

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A CANADIAN REGIMENT.

OUR VOLUNTEERS WILL ACT AS A UNITED CORPS IN AFRICA.

The Imperial War Office Grants the Canadian Government's Request--Colonel Otter Will Command--A Big Crowd of St. John Volunteers.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14--The following is a copy of the cablegram received from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain by Lord Symonds, who was administrator, in regard to the sending of a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal, published for the first time:--

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1899--Secretary of state for war and commander-in-chief desires that you express his appreciation of the signal exhibition of the patriotic spirit of the people of Canada shown by the offers to serve in South Africa, and to furnish the following information to assist the organization of forces into units suitable for military requirements.

First, Units should consist of about 125 men.

Secondly, May be infantry, mounted infantry or cavalry; in view of numbers already available infantry most--cavalry least serviceable.

Thirdly, All should be armed with 303 rifles or carbines, which can be supplied by the imperial government if necessary.

Fourthly, All must provide their own equipment and mounted troops their own horses.

Fifthly, No more than one captain and three subalterns to each unit. The whole force may be commanded by an officer not higher than a major.

In considering the numbers which can be employed the secretary of state for war, guided by the nature of the offers, desires that each colony should be fairly represented; but a limit is necessary if the force is to be fully utilized by the available staff as an integral portion of the imperial forces. They would gladly accept units.

Conditions as follows:-- Troops will be disembarked at a port of landing in South Africa, fully equipped at the cost of the colonial government or the volunteers. From the date of disembarkation the imperial government will provide pay, (at imperial rates) supplies and ammunition, and will defray the expense back to Canada and pay wound pensions and compensation allowances at imperial rates. Troops to embark not later than 31st Oct. proceeding direct to Capetown for order.

Inform accordingly all who have offered to raise volunteers.

(Signed) CHAMBERLAIN. The dominion government has carried out these instructions, which are similar to those sent the other colonies, but at the same time has stated in an official announcement that Canada would have preferred sending a regiment under a Canadian officer. The government now in communication with the home authorities to see if this cannot be remedied.

Colonel Foster, chief staff officer, issues the following militia orders from headquarters tonight:--

(1) His excellency the governor general in council, having been pleased to approve of the despatch of Canadian volunteers, formed into eight companies for active service in South Africa, it is hereby notified that one thousand volunteers will be accepted, and that their enrolment has been authorized at the places mentioned below upon the following conditions, viz:--

(a)--Service under the army act for six months with liability of extension to one year.

(b)--Rations, clothing and equipment to be provided free.

(c)--Pay at the rate laid down in militia regulations for the permanent corps from attestation until date of disembarkation in South Africa, from which date pay will be at British rate.

Standard--Height, 5 feet 6 inches; with 34 inches chest measurement. Age--Not less than 22 or more than 40.

The following are the places of enrolment:-- Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, London, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Charlotte town 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, or to a commanding officer of a corps of militia. Commanding officers will at once forward to the district officer commanding the names thus received with their remarks.

OTTAWA, Oct. 15--The correspondence which passed between Sir Wilfrid (Continued on page 3)