

FORWARD MOVEMENT.

General Buller Has Advanced to the South Bank of the Tugela.

The British Losses at Ladysmith Officially Stated as Being Four Hundred and Twenty.

Earl of Ava, Eldest Son of Lord Dufferin, Wounded at Ladysmith, Has Since Died—Pretoria Advances Admit Defeat in the Recent Attack on Ladysmith.

SITUATION REVIEWED

Buller Has Advanced to the South Bank of the Tugela River.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Gen. Buller's second attempt to relieve Ladysmith. A laconic despatch sent Thursday night shows that some part of his force has crossed the Little Tugela river and occupied a defensible position on the south bank of the main river, a few miles north of Springfield and within 800 yards of the enemy's strong entrenchments. This meagre information is not supplemented from any source official or unofficial. Even the position Gen. Buller has occupied is a matter of speculation, for no maps available here locate Potgieter's Drift. There are two drifts, each six miles from Springfield, one north and the other northeast. The road from Springfield to Dewdrop crosses the former, and it is assumed that it is that which Gen. Buller holds. It seems strange that the Boers did not destroy the pont when they lately evacuated Springfield. Its possession may mean much to the British. "Pont" in this connection does not imply a bridge but a large ferryboat, the familiar method of crossing the wider and more rapid rivers in South Africa. Assuming that it is the northward drift that Gen. Buller holds, the maps suggest an inference that a site for a bridge can be found that will be situated from the enemy's artillery. One evident difficulty of the situation, however, is that if the attackers cross there they must, when they emerge on the plain which the river bed encloses, come on a plateau from the enemy's position and once under fire they must attack. But everything that may be said concerning the situation is purely hypothetical in the absence of fuller knowledge. It is needless to remark that further news is awaited with intense eagerness, not to say anxiety.

The only other news of interest is the report of the casualties at Ladysmith on January 9th, which places the total losses at 420 killed and wounded. Among the rank and file were 135 killed and 245 wounded. There is a certain sense of relief that they were not greater, irresponsible estimates having placed them at double that number. His father's eminence makes the death of the Earl of Ava, the most conspicuous among the losses. He accompanied the Natal force in a detached capacity, apparently from love of adventure, for some time ago he resigned his commission as a lieutenant in the 17th Lancers. He had served in Bethuan's Horse and in Warren's Bechuanaland expedition. So far as his services and usefulness were concerned, the most serious loss among the officers was the death of Lieut. Col. Dick-Cuningham of the Gordon Highlanders, who only a fortnight ago resumed active duty after being wounded while leading the charge of the Gordons at Elendagskloof. His career was full of military activity, including a share in Lord Roberts' Afghan campaign in 1879, when he won the Victoria Cross. The Gordons also lost another experienced officer in Major Miller Wallcut.

Prof. MacCormack, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, who volunteered his services in South Africa, sends to the Lancet further interesting surgical observations confirming the comparative harmlessness of the Mauser bullet, which has amazed the surgeon. He says to anyone familiar with the frightful extent of the damage done by the needless and chaste wounds caused by the war has virtually ceased since Monday the deduction is drawn that important operations are in progress, as he cannot move far without going against the Boer entrenchments.

The death list from entente fever and dysentery at Ladysmith, averaging from 8 to 10 daily, are considered more serious than the 420 casualties of Saturday's fight, as they indicate the frightfully insanitary condition of the beleaguered town. A letter from Ladysmith dated Dec. 7th, says that even then 90 out of 640 men in the battalion of which the writer was a member, were sick with dysentery or entente fever, and, according to a despatch to the Daily Chronicle, dated Jan. 8, the patients and

attendants in Tombi camp, where the hospital is, then numbered 2,800.

TO THE FRONT.

Leinsters Ordered from Halifax to Southampton, Thence to South Africa.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 12.—A cable was received from the war office tonight ordering the first Battalion of Leinsters, the infantry regiment now in this garrison, to leave within three weeks for Southampton and thence to go to South Africa.

The Leinsters will be relieved by an English militia regiment, the 6th Lancashire Fusiliers.

EARL OF AVA DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 9.30 p. m.—It is reported this evening that the Earl of Ava, who was wounded at Ladysmith, has died. The earl died without recovering consciousness.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The report of the death of the Earl of Ava is officially confirmed.

Archibald James Leofric Temple Blackwood, Earl of Ava, the eldest son of Lord Dufferin, was born 28th July, 1863. He never married. The heir to Lord Dufferin's estates is now therefore Lord Terence Temple Blackwood (Dufferin's second son), who married Miss Flora Davis, daughter of John H. Davis of New York, six years ago in Paris.

BOERS ISOLATED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The correspondent of the Telegraph at Fere in a despatch dated Jan. 9 says that a heavy rain has fallen and that the rivers and creeks are full. He adds that there has been no firing at Ladysmith, and that the trenches at Colenso must be full of water. It is certain that the Boers holding Hlangwani hill are now quite isolated, as their bridges must have been carried away.

ADMIT DEFEAT.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A despatch from Pretoria completes the report received yesterday about the Boers storming the plateau and ridge overlooking Ladysmith and the British camp there. Today's despatch says: "It appears that while the Boers were successful at the commencement of the engagement they were compelled subsequently to abandon two of their positions."

SECOND CONTINGENT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—The organization of the Canadian Patriotic association was completed at a meeting in the governor's office, at which Lord Minto, Hon. Messrs. Mulock, Borden, Foster, Costigan, Fleming and others were present.

Lord Minto is president, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Charles Tupper, Lord Strathcona and all the lieutenant-governors, vice-presidents. Hon. Mr. Foster is convener of the finance committee and Hon. Dr. Borden of the resolutions.

ON THE MOVE.

Colonial Troops Take Part in a Reconnaissance.

(Special Despatch to the Sun.) MODDER RIVER, Jan. 11, 11.30 a. m.—Gen. Buller's cavalry from Modder River, and Col. Picher's troops, from Belmont, made a joint reconnaissance from Hoesnest Kloof Tuesday and Wednesday, but did not encounter the enemy. They learned, however, that the Boers were in strong force around Jacobabad, but all were behind a line from outside Jacobabad to the south of Magerfontein.

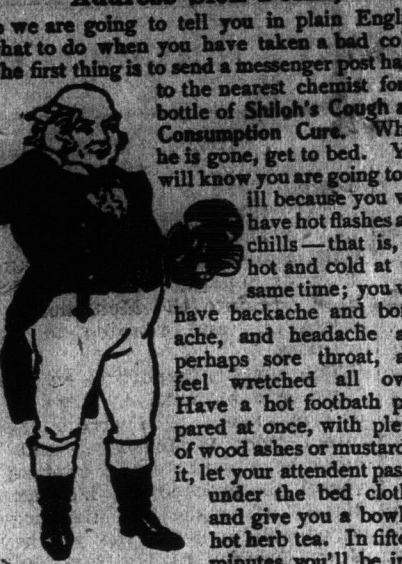
The cavalry destroyed the farm buildings of Commandant Lubbe, who is commanding at Jacobabad.

The reconnaissance returned this morning.

MODDER RIVER, Thursday, Jan. 11.—Gen. Bullington, with two regiments of Lancers, the Victorian

Good Plain English

Is Better than Latin When You Address Sick Folks.



so we are going to tell you in plain English what to do when you have taken a bad cold. The first thing is to send a messenger post haste to the nearest chemist for a bottle of Shilo's Cough and Consumption Cure. While he is gone, get to bed. You will know you are going to bed, because you will have hot fishes and hot drinks, and that is, be hot and cold at the same time; you will have backache and headache, and headache and backache, and feel wretched all over. Have a hot footbath prepared at once, with plenty of wood ashes or mustard in it, let your attendant pass it under the bed clothes and give you a bowl of hot herb tea. In fifteen minutes you'll be in a good sweat and the bottle of Shilo's will have arrived. Now comb the hair with this grand medicine according to directions, and by the time you have taken three-quarters of the bottle, your cold will have disappeared. If Shilo's, faithfully used, does not do what it professes, you're an exception to the majority, and shall have your money refunded. Sold in Canada and United States, 55c, 60c, and \$1 a bottle; in England, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, and 5s. S. C. Wells Co., Toronto. GENTLEMEN: Shilo's Cough and Consumption Cure is the best remedy for coughs and croup I know of.

JANS. DIRK, Grand Centre, Iowa.

Mounted Rifles and a battery of horse artillery, left here on the evening of Jan. 7 and crossed the Free State border Tuesday morning.

Simultaneously other movements were made. A column under Col. Picher went from Belmont to the south of Gen. Bullington's route, while a portion of the garrison of Klooffontein and Honeynest Kloof, under Major Byrne, advanced toward Jacobabad. Col. Bullington penetrated 12 miles and his scouts high.

The farm houses were found empty, the occupants having fled with the advance and gone farther into the interior. The British bivouacked at Random. They burned three farm houses, the property of one of the Boer leaders. Yesterday they swept around southward, returning here today. Nothing was accomplished except a reconnaissance.

Col. Picher came into touch with Gen. Bullington and then returned to Belmont.

Major Byrne reconnoitered the hills about four miles from Jacobabad and saw seven hundred Boers.

FROM PRETORIA.

Everything Points to a Great Battle Within a Few Days.

BOER HEADQUARTERS AT COLONSO, Thursday, Jan. 11, via Johannesburg, via Johannesburg, Friday, Jan. 12.—Everything points to a great battle within the next few days.

Ladysmith for the last two nights has been firing rockets. The object is not known.

PRETORIA, Thursday, Jan. 11, via Johannesburg, via Johannesburg, Friday, Jan. 12.—President Kruger, in the course of a stirring address just issued to the Burgers, affirms that Providence is on their side, that their cause is just and that they must succeed.

Reports from Colenso represent the position there as favorable to the republicans, but that the British are concentrating for operations on a large scale. The official list of the Boer losses in what is called the Plat-Rand fight, on Saturday, Jan. 6 (the attack upon Ladysmith), shows twenty-six killed and seventy-seven wounded. These figures are described as the first return.

The embargo on Delagoa Bay upon the Boers is the question of the hour with the Burgers. If this be not removed, it is asserted that steps will be taken prejudicial to prisoners and aliens.

LADYSMITH ASSAULT

The Men on Both Sides Fought Like Demons.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A special despatch from Hoofdslager, at Ladysmith, dated Jan. 9, via Johannesburg, via Johannesburg, Jan. 6, upon Ladysmith, says: "The British made no attempt to hold the first line of breastworks, but made an exceedingly stubborn resistance at the next row. Every inch was stubbornly contested and conspicuous bravery was displayed on both sides."

"After ten o'clock the British artillery fire slackened, and a terrible individual contest ensued among the riflemen for the possession of Plat-Rand ridge. At noon a heavy thunder storm interrupted the battle, lasting two hours."

"Although the Burgers succeeded in ultimately gaining possession of most of the British positions on the eastern side of the Plat-Rand, they were finally obliged to retire from most of the ground they occupied. The British were most strongly entrenched, their redoubts being skillfully loopholed, and the combat was so close that rifles were frequently fired at arm's length. It was a hand-to-hand encounter. The men on both sides fought like demons and the horror and bewilderment of the scene could scarcely be paralleled."

WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The war office issued at midnight a despatch from Field Marshal Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 14, 8.30 p. m., saying: "There is no change in the situation."

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The war office simultaneously issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 13, 3.30 p. m.: "Methuen's cavalry reconnaissance returned on Jan. 11. Went 25 miles into Free State. Country clear of enemy, except patrols."

"All quiet at Modder River. "French reconnoitered around the enemy's left flank on Jan. 10. Advancing from Siltmeyer's Farm on Jan. 11, with cavalry and horse artillery, to bombard Boer longer east of Col-

burg Junction, but was unable to outflank the enemy.

"Reconnaissance of cavalry and mounted infantry pushed north of Eastard's Neck and examined country north of ridge.

"Gatacre reports no change. "All well on Dec. 23 at Mafeking."

FROM THE CAPE TOWN TIMES.

Boers Still at Stormberg—Boer List of Casualties.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 10, 11.15 a. m.—A despatch to the Times from Modder River, dated Jan. 8, says that the Boers had taken Stormberg and were going to Colenso, some distance to the northwest, to oppose Gen. French. A strong reconnaissance of mounted men under Col. Jeffries proceeded to within three miles of Stormberg, and discovered the Boers still holding the place, but were unable to learn their strength. The enemy fired on the British, who replied and then awaited an attack. The enemy refused to attack, and the British thereupon retired. There were no casualties. Col. Neylan with the Cape police is occupying the Modder River police camp."

The Times publishes a long letter accusing Lord Loch of the betrayal of the Ulstermen in 1894. The writer says that he and Hofmeyer, the Afrikaner leader, were the cause of the present difficulties, for the reason that they failed to support Sir Jacobus DeWitt, the then British agent.

The papers also publish the Boer official list of the casualties at Magerfontein, which is as follows: Killed at 51, including 24 Free State and 16 Scandinavians. The list of the Stormberg casualties includes 2 Cape rebels killed and 8 wounded.

HAS BEEN ACCEPTED.

Lord Strathcona's Offer of Mounted Men Accepted by the War Office.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Associated Press learns that Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, accepted Saturday the offer of Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner in London, to provide, distinct from the Canadian contingents, a force of at least 400 mounted men from Manitoba, Northwest Territory, and British Columbia, and to arm, equip and convey them to South Africa at his own expense. All will be expert marksmen, rough riders and scouts.

It is estimated that the offer will involve an expenditure of £200,000. The war office regards Lord Strathcona's proposal as an extraordinary proof of colonial patriotism.

A LINE OF RETREAT.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Standard publishes the following from Ladysmith, Thursday, Jan. 11, by heliograph, via Weenen: "The Boers are fortifying positions north and west of Ladysmith, doubtless with a view of securing a safe line of retreat should their opposition to Gen. Buller's advance fail. They have been seen at Ladysmith in large numbers and may be contemplating another attack."

"It is known, however, that they are greatly depressed by their heavy losses. Prior to Saturday, they were perfectly confident of their ability to defeat the garrison and to take possession of the town."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(Special Despatch to the Sun.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Duke of Westminster, who has just succeeded to the title, on the ground of urgent private affairs, is returning from South Africa on leave of absence, and will return with the Imperial Yeomanry.

ONLY A RUMOR.

DURBAN, Friday, Jan. 12.—The entire absence of news from Chieveley or Fere Camp continues, but there is a persistent rumor that Ladysmith has been relieved.

CHARGED WITH TREASON.

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday, Jan. 10.—The proceedings for treason instituted against the Dutch colonials who were taken in arms at Sunnyside are being pressed. Witnesses have been interrogated today; the preliminary examination before the magistrate will be held later and the trial will probably be conducted by the supreme court.

The Colonial Dutch point out that these prosecutions will serve to make more rebels, as they consider the treatment of the prisoners designed to terrify them. Some Britons regard the prosecutions as impolitic, in view of the fact that the Boers are able to retaliate upon the one hundred British officers and 2,500 privates in their hands, and might do so unless all who fight in the Boer ranks are treated as prisoners of war.

The Boers kept up a continuous sniping near Dordrecht. Five colonial scouts were captured on Monday.

Yesterday the American residents gave a dinner to Webster Davis, United States secretary of the interior. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener most fervidly received on their arrival at Cape Town.

BOERS ROUTED.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 11, 10.35 a. m.—A despatch to the Cape Times from Rensburg, dated Jan. 10, says: "At midday three hundred Boers made a determined effort to occupy a hill overlooking Siltmeyer's Farm. The British cavalry and artillery were ordered to the right and left and the movement was frustrated. A company of the Yorkshire regiment occupied a hill facing the one the Boers attempted to seize. The squadrons of cavalry under Col. Need, reconnoitered towards Colenso and discovered

a laager containing 800 mules, six miles south of the village. The Boers were surprised and rushed away in all directions in a most disorderly manner. They were heard shouting in English and Dutch. The British fired on them, killing a number of horses, and then retired."

WARREN MOVES EAST.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A despatch to the Daily Mail, dated Jan. 12, from Pietermaritzburg, says: "Sir Charles Warren reached with 11,000 men eastward from Fere, by way of Weenen. His scouts found no sign of the enemy at Groblers' Kloof, while Colenso was ascertained to be deserted."

"There are rumors that the Boers are preparing to leave Natal, discouraged by the failure to reduce Ladysmith. All the colonials and irregulars have been placed under Gen. Warren's command."

"Among the Free States killed in the battle of Siltmeyer on Jan. 10 were Commandant DeVilliers, who, for his well known friendliness to England, would have been commander-in-chief of the Free State forces."

TRANSPORT ON FIRE.

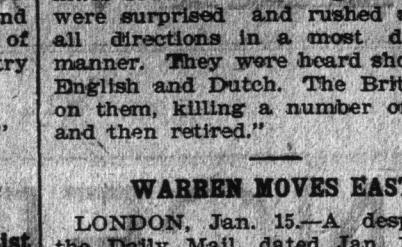
LONDON, Jan. 15.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says that the transport Maoriking, taking the second contingent of Queensland troops to South Africa, was discovered to be on fire the night before last, and was destroyed. The fire was in a perforated tar drum that had been placed in the coal bunkers. The authorities had been suspicious and a careful watch had been kept. This led to the prompt discovery of the fire, which was extinguished before much damage was done. Stringent precautions have been taken regarding the other three transports, which will leave Sydney Wednesday.

MESSAGE FROM WHITE.

LADYSMITH, Friday, Jan. 12 (by heliograph).—The besiegers have been quiet for two days, but can be seen in active movement on the distant hills. We have perceived two small bodies galloping with two machine guns.

The Boers' heavy piece on Bulwani Hill has not been fired for two days. Boer dead have been found at the base of Caesar's Camp. All is well here.

MAKES WHITE GOODS WHITER.



Surprise Soap does it in the wash. Has remarkable and peculiar qualities for washing clothes. Good for all uses. SURPRISE is the name. 5 cents a cake.

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WAITING FOR SUPPLIES.

DURBAN, Wednesday, Jan. 10.—There is a Boer commando in Zambani's country, Zululand, within a day's march of the sea, with wagons. It is believed to be waiting for supplies and ammunition secretly landed near St. Lucia Bay.

The Boers have looted all the stores and mines in the Swaziland territory, and the ruined natives are completing the work of destruction.

OVER 200 KRUPP GUNS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Great Britain has bought 240 Krupp guns that were supplied about two years ago to one of the Southern European states. These guns are not quick fusers, but will be used to replace the guns sent to South Africa from British home garrisons."

HAD RIFLES ON BOARD.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A despatch to the Central News from Durban, dated Jan. 11, says that a number of rifles had been discovered aboard the seized German steamer Dunderstrath. The vessel returned with the Imperial Yeomanry.

THE SUFFOLK DISASTER.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 14.—A Boer's account of the disaster to the first battalion of the Suffolk Regiment on Jan. 6 says that 8 officers and 94 men were captured. The British attack on the Boer position was most gallantly conducted. The British met at the summit of the ridge a withering fire, by which their advance was promptly checked. Lt. Col. Watson's body was discovered near the bodies of those of his men who were slain. Twenty-seven corpses were found in a radius of 21 yards. The Boer losses are reported to have been 8 killed and 17 wounded.

PRETORIA, Jan. 10.—One hundred and sixteen officers and men belonging to the Suffolk Regiment, passed on here today as prisoners. They are en route to Waterfall. The men are all well.

LOSSES WERE VERY HEAVY.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A despatch to the Daily News from Naauwpoort, dated Jan. 9th, describing the unfortunate movement with the Suffolks, says: "When French permitted the attempt at the urgent desire of Lieut. Col. Watson. The march began at midnight. The men wore canvas shoes, or, failing these, marched in their many bladders were necessary to verify the position."

"On reaching the summit of the hill the officers advanced over the crest to reconnoitre. The Boers, who had evidently been warned of the movement, opened a terrible fusillade. Captain Erest's company charged into a Boer trench. Then came an order to retire. It came in a shout from the Boer line, and the two rear companies, completely deceived, carried it out."

"Of the two advance companies, 92 were killed or wounded. Capt. Erest got his men under cover and sent a sergeant with five men to cut his way out and to ask the British artillery to direct the fire to the right, fearing that the guns might open on him. Three men got through with the message, but Capt. Erest was forced to surrender with his remaining 72 men."

"The schanze (redoubt) behind which the Boers were lying was very high and doubly loopholed, but absolutely undiscoverable except by balloon, and too high to be stormed by scaling ladders."

GENERAL REVIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 4 a. m.—Today's despatches are more numerous than for some time, but they do not advance the knowledge of the situation

WILL MAKE ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A despatch to the Times from Johannesburg, says: "The British consul has issued a notice warning British subjects against enlisting for service with the Boers, trading with the republics, or treasonable conduct in the Transvaal. Herr Fock has proposed to make a direct assault, but it is difficult to extract more from the scanty information than that Gen. Buller is apparently attempting to envelope the enemy."

NORTH OF MAFEKING.

MOHADI, Jan. 5, via Bulwani.—A reconnaissance in arms of the British mounted four miles south of the Gaborone revealed that the bridge across that river was held by the force of the Boers. Gaborone and sighted a Boer patrol, which retired.

LOSSES WERE VERY HEAVY.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A despatch to the Standard from Ladysmith, dated Jan. 7, says that the Boer losses on Jan. 6 are believed to have been greater than those of the British. They were engaged in removing their dead and wounded for a whole day and night.

SORTIE FROM KIMBERLEY.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 12.—A Boer despatch states that the British garrison at Kimberley made a determined sortie towards Kautersdam early on Jan. 9. They returned to Kimberley after a brisk artillery exchange. There was no damage on either side.

RATIONS INCREASED.

FREIER CAMP, Jan. 11.—A heliogram from Ladysmith says there have been no further movements. The outposts had a slight brush early Thursday morning. The rations of the garrison have been increased.

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

WOODSTOCK CONTINGENT. The Woodstock contingent of field artillery will leave Woodstock for Halifax at 2 p. m. this afternoon. A special train will bring them as far as this city, arriving between 10.30 and 11 o'clock, local time. They will then entrain on the regular accommodation for Halifax, picking up the Newcastle contingent at Moncton. The Artillery band will be the depot to welcome the boys. It is also probable that the Victoria Rink's Own Band will take part in the demonstration.

A well known citizen of Sydney, N. S. W., has contributed £2,000, and another £2,000, towards sending a force of Australian bushmen to South Africa.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

Interesting Accounts of Some of the Early Engagements.

A Boer Lad Describes His Part in the Fight at Elendagskloof.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 6.—Letters from the soldiers fighting against the Boers are published in large numbers and in many cases are just as interesting as the accounts by trained war correspondents. A medical officer under Lord Roberts, describing the battle of Modder River, writes:

BATTLE OF MODDER RIVER. "A lot of the North Lancashire men were horribly wounded. I turned over a sergeant, back in the face, dead. One man was brought to me who had been struck by

DEATH.

On the Carleton W. Whit 70th been tro Mrs. Whit daughter and the family. One date previous She leave and her a kind r ly two Band of Jacob v settlers. His fa hcmeste in P. B years d descend ral chur worthy this m church had for ing and She v cemetri ciating course of mainf had for respect, respect.

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