

Monday's Fighting

British Losses Were Sixty Killed and Over Two Hundred Wounded.

Boers Resume the Bombardment of Ladysmith—Communication Interrupted.

London, Nov. 3.—A cable from General White says that in the engagement on Farquhar's farm near Ladysmith on October 30th, when Lieut.-Col. Carlton's column was compelled to surrender, six officers were killed and nine wounded. Among the non-commissioned officers and men the casualties were 64 killed and 231 wounded.

The casualties among the officers are given as follows: Royal Artillery—Killed, Lieut. J. T. McDougall; wounded, Major John Dawkins, slightly; Lieut. Harold Belcher, severely.

King's Own Rifle Corps—Killed, Major W. F. Myers, Lieut. H. S. Manden and Henry B. Buchanan, Riddell and Lieut. H. C. Johnson, both severely.

Royal Irish Fusiliers—Wounded, Capt. G. B. H. Rice and Capt. W. B. Silver, both severely.

Gloucestershire Regiment—Wounded, Capt. C. Wilcock, Capt. B. O. Fyfe and Capt. F. S. Stayner, all severely.

Natal Mounted Rifles—Killed, Lieut. Wm. Chapman.

Medical Corps—Killed, Major Edward Gray.

The list of the names of the non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded is promised to-day.

The morning papers are divided in opinion as to whether Sir George Stewart White's list of casualties includes the losses of Lieut.-Col. Carlton's column before the surrender. The preponderance of opinion is that these are not included, since if they were General White would probably have mentioned the fact.

Two Hundred Killed and Wounded.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday at 10.30 a.m., which gives an account of the cutting off of Lieut.-Col. Carlton's column in the engagement at Farquhar's farm, says:

"The column was sent out on Sunday night, made a wide detour and reached the spurs of the Drakenberg before dawn. Col. Carlton stormed the heights with the bayonet and maintained his position against great odds until his ammunition was exhausted and surrender had become inevitable. Nearly 200 had been killed and wounded."

"Dr. Hornabrook, while searching for the body of Lieut. Chapman on Thursday Hill, which was in possession of the enemy, met many Boers. On stating the object of his quest he was kindly received. The consensus of opinion among the Boers, he thinks, is that they are sick of the war and are likely to throw up the sponge. They said their loss yesterday was heavy and due chiefly to our artillery fire."

Bombardment Renewed.

Details regarding the renewal of the bombardment of Ladysmith are given in dispatches dated Tuesday.

The Boers having recaptured their old positions, remounted big guns. Their firing was accurate but almost harmless. Some of the troops were slightly injured by splinters. Lieut. F. G. Egerton and his men from the Powerful did splendid work and quickly silenced the Boer guns.

The Boers acknowledge having suffered heavy losses in men and horses in the previous battle.

General Jan H. Kock, who was second in command of the Transvaal forces and was injured in the battle of Elandsagte, died in the hospital at Ladysmith on Monday night.

Little light is thrown on the actual situation by the news at hand to-day. The magnitude of Monday's fight, however, is more than ever evident. Virtually three actions were raging simultaneously, but it is obvious that the intention to roll back the Orange Free State troops was not achieved.

The Bluejackets.

The Ladysmith correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, describing Monday's battle, says:

"A similar stampede occurred to Lieut.-Col. Grimwood's column on the Bulwer side. The ammunition was lost, but our infantry held their own. It was a serious misfortune that the Powerful's bluejackets were not summoned to action, as the result of the engagement would have been different."

Another dispatch says the Naval Brigade at Ladysmith has mounted four more guns from Durban.

The report that a Boer force with guns from Koomatipoort is making its way through Zululand is held to indicate an intention to seize the railway between Colenso and Pietermaritzburg, if it has not already been seized. This, however, will soon be known, as armored trains are patrolling the line.

The real question now for the British public is, can Gen. White hold out for another ten days or two weeks, until the army corps arrives?

The Invasion of the Transvaal.

From Rome comes the report that Portugal will permit the landing of British troops at Lorenzo Marques. This coincides with views strongly prevalent in some quarters here, that the British invasion of Transvaal will be made from that point.

A Brussels Story.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The following dispatch is published by the Havas Agency, which says it was received through its correspondent at Brussels: "Capetown—The news of the Boers' victories around Ladysmith has created considerable excitement among the Antwerpians, who do not conceal their joy. Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, is much perturbed at their attitude. Gen. White in the two engagements lost about 3,500 men—killed, wounded and prisoners. The second victory was won by the Free Staters, commanded by Lucas Meyer, who seized Colenso, thus cutting off the retreat of Gen. White,

who is surrounded. The investment of Ladysmith is complete, and the Boers are masters of the Pietermaritzburg & Durban railway. News has reached Gen. White that Mafeking is closely besieged, and that the Boers have successfully repulsed the sorties. The surrender of Mafeking is expected. It is also confirmed that the Free Staters have seized Colenso."

London, Nov. 2.—The secretary of the war office, who was shown the Capetown dispatch of the Havas agency, said the statements were utterly baseless. Brussels, where the Havas dispatch originated, is the headquarters of Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, and it is thought the Capetown dispatch may be an exaggerated Boer version of the recent fighting.

Communication Interrupted.

London, Nov. 2.—(10.50 p.m.)—The Associated Press has been informed by the war office that a dispatch has been received from the governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Healy-Hutchinson, announcing that communication with Ladysmith has been interrupted since half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

This is not regarded by the war office, however, as in any way confirming the rumors of a complete investment of Ladysmith, or the capture of Colenso.

Speech by War Secretary.

Sheffield, Nov. 2.—Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, was the chief speaker at the Cuthers' feast. Replying to the toast of Her Majesty's ministers, he said that the ground in which the fighting was taking place was the cause of the war, and that the government was determined to maintain its position.

The diplomatic messages went by wire, reinforcements by ship. Moreover, in order to keep abreast, the army and navy would have had to commit most provocative and threatening acts. The Boer ultimatum followed British mobilization, and if Great Britain had mobilized earlier the ultimatum would have been earlier.

He explained the promptness of the mobilization which had enabled five cavalry regiments, ten batteries and thirty battalions to get far away on the sea. During the earlier operations the enemy, he went on to say, had a great superiority of numbers and the advantage of a choice of ground. This phase of the situation he hoped was approaching its conclusion, for in less than a week the first instalments of Sir Redvers Buller's forces would arrive at Capetown, to be followed at a steady rate by the remainder.

"I do not think," continued the secretary of state for war, "that there need be any anxiety regarding the result. There has been nothing in history to compare with the patriotism of our colonies, who will take no denial. Their attitude will impress upon the civilized world two great truths—first, that Great Britain is not an empty phrase; and second, that such a large measure of volunteer support would not have been accorded unless we were fighting in a just cause."

In conclusion Lord Lansdowne expressed on behalf of the government profound admiration for the heroism of our troops, "who have rehabilitated the reputation of British soldiers in South Africa, and great gain, which to my mind outweighs even the sad disaster which was due to an accidental cause."

Lord Charles Bessborough.

Lord Charles Bessborough, replying to a toast to the Imperial force, praised the transport arrangements. Referring to the surrender of the Irish Fusiliers and Gloucester Regiment after the ammunition was exhausted, he said it was an honorable surrender. He expressed the opinion that the government was not sending men enough to South Africa, in view of the probability that the Cape Dutch would join the Boers.

Discussing the general question of military armament, he observed that there were only two really patriotic nations in the world—the British and the Americans—because they alone had volunteer armies.

From Bulwary.

London, Nov. 3.—All was quiet at Bulwary in Rhodesia, according to dispatches received this morning, up to October 27. There has been some skirmishing on the border.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

During the Past Year They Numbered Over Ten Thousand.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The annual report of the adjutant-general of the army contains a recapitulation of the casualties in actions and deaths in the regular and volunteer armies between May, 1898, and June 30, 1899, which shows the grand total of 10,076 men. The artillery list alone aggregated 3,334, of which 25 officers and 478 enlisted men were killed, and 197 officers and 2,764 men were wounded. The death list, numbering 6,619, was made up of 224 officers and 6,395 enlisted men. Of this total but 38 officers and 458 enlisted men were killed, the remainder of the deaths resulting from various causes, including the following: Wounds, 10 officers and 192 enlisted men; disease, 168 officers and 5,244 enlisted men; accident, 6 officers and 200 men; drowning, 3 officers and 88 men; suicide, 2 officers and 52 enlisted men. In the regular army the total casualties in actions and deaths amounted to 4,155, and in the volunteer establishment to 5,921. In the casualty list the regulars have 127 officers and 1,856 enlisted men killed and wounded, and the volunteers 105 officers and 1,399 enlisted men killed and wounded.

The Filipino.

Manila, Nov. 2.—In a proclamation just issued Aguinaldo announces that the American congress meets in December to decide whether "the imperialist policy" and "this bloody war" is to be continued. He exhorts his soldiers to conduct themselves so that congress will consider them worthy of independence. The Americans occupy Iloilo and the adjoining towns of Jaro and Molod, with 4,000 men.

The insurgent force is now supposed to be between 3,500 and 5,000 armed men and many that are not armed. Their lines are about 800 yards from Jaro, which is occupied by the Twenty-sixth regiment. The insurgents are supposed to have five smooth-bore cannon. For a long time past they have been building trenches between Jaro and their stronghold, Santa Barbara, eight miles.

Storm on Lake Michigan

Many Vessels Are Reported to Be in Distress—Several Wrecks.

Passengers and Crew of Yacht Chianita Are Supposed to Have Perished.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Nov. 3.—The north-east gale which has been raging for over 48 hours and brought the first snow of the season to this locality, still sticks.

Life savers at various lake points have been kept busy watching for and aiding vessels in distress.

The following vessels were reported as being in trouble at various points: Schooner Wm. H. Dunham, two-master, ashore near St. Joseph, Mich.; steamer, name unknown, ashore on Tin shoals, near Bois Blanc Island; schooner Kate Lyons, from Cheboygan, Mich., to Chicago, laden with lumber, stranded near Cat Head; schooner Elgin, bound for Chicago, put in at Milwaukee, leaking badly.

The fleet of sheltered vessels in Chicago harbor last night were reported as greatly increased. Over two hundred and forty boats have been reported in shelter during the last two days, which makes an unusually large list.

The schooner-rigged yacht Chianita, with a dead man, supposed to be D. S. Way, owner and captain, lashed to the rigging, went ashore in a gale three miles east of Miller station, and it is believed all the crew and passengers perished. Garments found in the cabin indicated that at least one woman was among the unfortunate party on the yacht. Where the vessel belonged was not ascertained last night, but it was thought it was from some Michigan port. The dead man lashed to the rigging was apparently 50 years old. On his left temple was a cut, caused probably by a falling spar. It

is believed his name was D. S. Way, that signature being found on a number of papers and effects in the cabin.

ENGAGED THE FILIPINO.

Several Fights Reported From Manila—Two Americans Killed and Three Wounded.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, Nov. 3.—The insurgents attempted to ambush Capt. Balson's scouts between Sanago and Saragosa. The scouts charged them, drove them out from their position, killing and wounding several of them. One American officer was killed and a private wounded.

The captures at the Talavera arsenal include 15 small brass howitzers and 800 one-pound projectiles.

Major Bell's regiment yesterday advanced from Guagua on Florida Blanc, which was found deserted. Bishop's battalion is stationed there.

Major Bell also made another descent upon Porac, pursuing the Filipinos thence into the mountains and capturing their horses and baggage. The American loss was one killed and two wounded. Major Bell reports he entirely destroyed the insurgent cavalry that was operating in that section.

A TRUE BILL.

Returned by Grand Jury Against Ville Marie Bank Officials.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Nov. 3.—The grand jury has returned a true bill against the Ville Marie Bank officials charged with fraud. The case was adjourned until Monday.

TWO RAILWAYMEN KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

Towanda, Pa., Nov. 3.—Fireman Eugene Deegan and brakeman Warren Robinson were instantly killed, and another man fatally injured last night by the explosion of a boiler of a Lehigh Valley railroad locomotive near Wyalusing, a short distance from here.

BERESFORD'S NEW POST.

(Associated Press.)

Plymouth, Eng., Nov. 3.—Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has accepted the post of second in command of the British Mediterranean squadron in succession to Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel, whose time expires in January next. Lord Beresford has already selected his staff.

AMERICANS IN PHILIPPINES.

There Will Shortly Be 63,008 United States Soldiers in the Islands.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Brigadier-General Corbin's annual report to the secretary of war was made public to-day. Gen. Corbin sums the military forces now in the service as follows: Regular army, 64,586; volunteers, 34,574; total, 99,160. The regular establishment consists of one regiment of cavalry, twenty-four of infantry and a Porto Rico battalion.

The distribution of these troops on September 30 last was as follows: In the United States, 34,229; Porto Rico, 3,363; Cuba, 11,187; Philippines, 32,315; en route to Philippines, 17,089; Alaska, 499; Hawaiian Islands, 466.

Gen. Corbin adds the following to the summary: "It is expected by December 1 next all the infantry regiments of the United States volunteers shown above as in the United States will have sailed for the Philippines. These with the troops now there will give a total strength of 63,008 enlisted men."

SAO PAULO ISLANDS.

It Is Probable They Will Be Governed by Great Britain and the United States.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 2.—The negotiations for the partition of the Sao Paulo Islands are proceeding rapidly, and officials here would not be surprised if a final agreement was reached in the near future.

The discussion which is going on in London with the co-operation of the authorities here and Berlin, have brought out certain essential features, on which all three powers, Great Britain, Germany and the United States appear to be agreed. It is stated that the determination was reached that the tripartite government of the group should come to an end, and that not more than two powers should govern the islands.

It seems to be generally accepted by the negotiations that the United States will give one of the two powers to be proposed, and that the island of Futu, on which the harbor of Pago Pago is located, would naturally fall to the lot of the United States. It is understood

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From Arctic Goldfields

News of the New Discoveries in Far North—At Cape York and in Siberia.

Stampede to Russian Asia—The Nome News Speaks of the Outlook.

Copies of the first newspaper published at Cape Nome, called the Cape Nome News, have been received. The first copy was issued October 9. Major J. F. A. Strogg, a well-known newspaper man of Seattle and Tacoma, is editor and manager. Copies of the News sold at 50 cents each. From the News the output for the season in the Nome district is placed at \$4,000,000. Of this amount \$2,000,000 came from the beach and the remainder from the creeks. No fewer than 3,000 men have found continuous and steady employment working the ruby sand of the beach, while almost as many have found employment on the creeks. So far the district has been merely scratched over and the gold taken out by the crudest of processes is a mere bagatelle compared with the amount which next year's work with improved methods will produce.

The News had been going on for about a month previous to the sailing of the Roanoke for the new discovery reported near Cape York. Cape York is a Cape Prince of Wales district, about 100 miles north of Nome. At least 500 powers of attorney had been made out at Nome to be used in the new district. Most of the prospecting in the new district had been confined to the creeks and very little is known as to what the beach contained. On some of the creeks coarse gold is said to have been found. Fully 300 people will winter in and about Cape York.

The News says that a fabulously rich strike has been reported from the Siberian coast and that a number of people are preparing to leave Nome and St. Michael to investigate the new district. An editorial in the Nome News of October 14th has the following regarding the outlook of the camp this winter:

"The outlook for Nome during the coming winter months is not rosy. Indeed, it is the reverse. Much sickness and death prevail at the present time, and it is to be feared that a serious condition of affairs will obtain during the entire winter. The prevalence of disease and death is a concomitant of all new camps where the conditions are such as exist here. In a rush such as has characterized the discovery of rich goldfields in this district, and especially at so late a season of the year, privation, want and suffering are almost certain. It is to be regretted that so many people have flocked into the camp without due forethought or preparation for what is before them, but such being the case the situation must be met and faced unflinchingly. While there may be no danger of actual starvation the fact remains that the food supply is limited, and the scarcity of lumber and timber prevents people from housing themselves as they should be in order to withstand the cold of a sub-Arctic winter."

"The burden, which promises to be heavy, cannot be borne by a few self-sacrificing men and women. It is the common duty of all. It is no use to temporize or to inveigh against the folly of people coming here at the most inclement season of the year, or the recklessness or improvidence or what not that has left them without funds, or sick and famished. As many of the destitute as possible should be sent out of the country, and organized effort is necessary to take care of the sick. Desultory or individual effort will accomplish but little. There should be a thorough organization, and relief measures should be conducted as efficiently and economically as possible. The tax will be a heavy one, but it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. We are face to face with a serious problem, and it must be met manfully and courageously."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

(Associated Press.)

Eganville, Ont., Nov. 3.—Further details of the Xester tragedy on Tuesday night show the deed was committed by the father, who afterwards committed suicide by taking Paris green. The heads of the two victims were hacked off nothing was left but a mass of flesh and bone. The murderer has been insane for some time.

SUNK BY A RUSSIAN.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—The whaling bark Charles W. Morgan, which arrived to-day from Japanese waters, brings the story of the sinking of a Japanese sealing schooner by the Russian gunboat Alexis. The schooner, which carried a crew of 21 men, was caught punching in Russian sealing reserves. Three of her men were picked up by the Russian boat. The rest were drowned.

TRIAL OF ANDERSON.

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—The trial of Anderson, charged with robbing Molson's Bank, was resumed to-day. Davis, the Chicago detective was in the box, and told his story of how the money had been found after he had received a confession from J. W. Anderson, the accused. This occurred nearly an hour.

In his cross-examination of Davis, lawyer Hagel scored point after point. Hagel produced a certificate to show a discrepancy in witness' age given at the preliminary trial. Davis did not recognize his brother's writing and could not swear to his own signature. He also produced damaging documentary evidence of Davis' arrest in Chicago on the theft of a diamond in August, 1897, and again for disorderly conduct in Mrs. Craig's boarding house. Davis' memory was very defective as to many incidents and persons in Chicago, but he recognized Newton and Perrin, of that city.

It is said Hagel will endeavor to establish that Davis wrote Anderson his victim in order to shield the real perpetrators of the robbery.

SENATOR MILLS NOMINATED.

(Associated Press.)

Chatham, Ont., Nov. 1.—The Bothwell Liberals have nominated Hon. David Mills as their standard bearer at the next general election. The minister of justice was defeated in that constituency in 1896, and was afterwards killed by the senate.

LANDING STAGE COLLAPSES.

Many Persons Drowned—Ten Bodies Already Recovered.

(Associated Press.)

Antwerp, Nov. 3.—The landing stage of the Waesland railroad ferry boat on the left bank of the Scheldt broke in two this morning on the arrival of the first train, which was crowded. Many persons fell into the water, and fifteen or twenty were drowned. Ten bodies have been recovered.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—Addressing the school board to-night on the introduction of manual training in Canada, Professor Robertson announced that Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, had generously offered to pay for the equipment required for educational manual training in one place in every province in Canada, and also to meet the expense of qualified teachers and incidental maintenance for three years in all these places. The offer will afford manual training to all boys between 9 and 14 years of age in public schools. It applies to Ottawa and Brockville in Ontario, Charlottetown and Summerside, some place in Quebec, Truro, Fredericton, N. B., Winnipeg, Calgary and some place in British Columbia.

Trained and experienced teachers will be brought from Europe at first to be in charge of the schools, and next summer it is proposed to send teachers from Canada to Great Britain and Sweden to take a course of manual training there.

THE DEPOSED PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

St. Thomas, D. W. L., Nov. 3.—General Ignace Andrade, the recently deposed president of Venezuela, who made his escape from Caracas on October 20th, arrived here last night. He will proceed to San Juan de Porto Rico to-day.

HOBBART WEAKER.

(Associated Press.)

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 3.—Although Vice-President Hobart rested easy last night, it was admitted he was gradually growing weaker.

HELD FOR ROBBERY.

New York, Nov. 3.—Geo. W. Birckel, a colored porter employed by the Adams Express Co., was arraigned in the police court to-day and held for trial on a