

affairs, with the tales of
les and spices, but let it be
of Gordon's death.
before the fall of Khartoum
given up hope. Calling in
Faulz, he ordered him to
of the steamers, get all the
board and see off for the
his credit, he said, they
ave unless Gordon saved
them. Finding him ob-
was made to seize him
carry him off and save him
himself; but somehow he
plot, and smiled and said
to save their lives if it
it was also his duty to
ck to his post.

must be near, then said
them, and tell them to hur-
at dawn, when he retired to
his door from the inside
his faithful body servant,
Orphali, on guard outside
at night, Gordon had as
vial on the roof of the
and receiving telegraphic
the lines every few min-
dawn crept into the skies,
the long-threatened attack
he delivered, he lay down.
The little firing heard a
ater attracted no more at-
the usual firing which had
continuously night and day
ut when the palace guards
firing it was known that
Gordon was happening. Hy-
on had slipped into his old
tweed suit and

is Sword and Revolver
of derishes were surround-
of the guards a rush was
stairs and Gordon was met
A small spear was
wounded him, but very
left shoulder. Almost be-
besides knew what was hap-
of their lay dead and one
Gordon's feet—the remain-

oading his revolver Gordon
head of the stairs, and
the reassembling of rifles
back to reload he received
left shoulder blade from a
ailed behind the corridor
rushing the steps the third
a pistol shot and a speer
right breast, and then,
as he was, he rose almost

is blood pouring from his
back, remember—the
is Way Step by Step
his path the wounded and
—for Orphali, too, had not
was passing through the
ng into the court yard,
concealed derish almost
it leg with a single blow.
fell, the steps were not
—not being dragged—down
ed with the bodies of the
g derishes. No derish
he live and quivering flesh
but still conscious Gordon
ed his last as he turned
salient, half raised his
e and fell dead with his

I have given of how Gor-
is so very little to remem-
because which I have since
Khaled Agba Orphali, and
a need to Khartoum sur-
idea of comparing the
le with what was related
at I think it advisable to
unt to stand."

wear false hair will be in-
announcement of a strange
e in. Autopsy. In that
of human hair, weighing
as stolen from a railway
as afterward learned that
been clipped from the
les and convicts in public
isons.

NOTE.
OF THE GOODS OF
GIRDLESTONE LEWIS,
CHERMAINS, VANCOU-
D, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
who are indebted to the
the, and all persons who
against the above estate
send their claims, and
ed, on or before the first
1890, to Fell & Grosvenor,
Building, Victoria, B. C.
Arthur Howell Lewis, the
th the will annexed and
cessed, after which date
to the parties entitled thereto
only to such claims as
the 11th October, 1890.
will pay \$12.00 a week sal-
man or woman to subscri-
Monthly Magazine as a
sibility. The Midland
as McClures of the Gos-
is now in its sixth year
Magazine of this kind
great Central West-
union, given to each sub-
0 cents for a copy of the
Publishing Co., St. Louis.

FREE STATE FORCE DEFEATED

British Troops Under General White Have a Successful Engagement Between Ladysmith and Newcastle.

WILL JOIN GENERAL YULE'S COLUMN

Lord Wolsley's Summary of the Situation—Suspense in London—News From Mafeking—Fifty-Three Boers Killed in the Armored Train Fight.

(Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 24.—The parliamentary secretary of the war office, Mr. Wyndham, in the House of Commons to-day announced that Field Marshal Lord Wolsley, commander-in-chief of the forces, sums up the situation to-day as follows:
"Gen. Yule has fallen back to effect a junction with Gen. Stewart White. He camped yesterday evening, about sixteen miles south of Dundee without seeing anything of the enemy during the march, and it has since been reported that all is well on the Waschbank river."
"Gen. White fought a successful action with an Orange Free State force to-day in the road between Ladysmith and Newcastle and should join hands with Gen. Yule this evening."
"Gen. Yule reports that his wounded are doing well."
"The Boer wounded on our hands are treated just as our own, and I have every reason to believe the Boers will treat any of our wounded in their hands in a similar humane manner."
Mr. Wyndham added: "I may remind the House that the Transvaal is a party to the Geneva convention."
Lord Wolsley further says:
"I have also received from General Walker at Capetown the following: "The last message from Kimberley, dated October 2nd, 2 p.m., reports all well."
A Feeble Attack.
Capetown, Oct. 23.—(Afternoon)—News has been received from Dundee to the effect that the Boer disaster at Elands-laagte staggered them completely, rendering the attack upon Dundee feeble. Therefore there is no cause for anxiety.

General Yule's Movements.
London, Oct. 24.—The war office here this morning has been attempting to explain the summary of the situation in Natal, furnished by the commander-in-chief of the forces, Field Marshal Lord Wolsley, to the House of Commons yesterday.
His statement is now said to have created unnecessary alarm, and it is asserted that what the official note called General Yule's "retirement," would be more accurately described as "a change of position for tactical reasons," and that the alarm for the safety of the wounded is not justified.
It is further explained that the wounded could not be moved, but the fact that they had to be left to their fate while the British forces made a strategic movement to the rear, shows the suspense of the public at the absence of subsequent news is amply justified, and that the heavy fighting of Friday and Saturday was, perhaps, only the prelude to still sterner work.
In some quarters the view is taken that a second attack of the Boers had actually occurred and was so successful that General Yule's withdrawal was imperative and urgent to the extent of compelling him to leave his hospitals in the hands of the Boers, while the more sanguine express the opinion that General Yule, far from retreating, has in reality advanced to meet the attack threatening Glencoe, leaving Dundee behind, safely sheltered from a Boer assault.
Contradictory Rumors.
In the absence of authentic news there are a number of contradictory rumors

afloat, but the most reasonable interpretation of the various reports seem to point to some artillery practice at Glencoe on Saturday and Sunday, but there was no fighting at close quarters.
As, however, communication between Glencoe and Ladysmith, which was thought to have been restored by the British victory at Elands-laagte, has again been broken by the destruction of the railway bridge at Waschbank, north of Ladysmith, and between Elands-laagte and Glencoe, the difficulties of the British commander in Natal, General Sir George Stewart White, in reinforcing Glencoe, have been enormously increased, and until the British forces at Glencoe and Ladysmith unite, and the main body of the Boers has been broken, the situation must remain disquieting for the British.
Uneasiness in London.
The afternoon newspapers here sharply criticize Lord Wolsley's summary of the Natal situation. They say it was a distinct resemblance to the statement of the Spanish ministry when preparing their countrymen for the news of the disaster of Santiago. This is, however, probably an overstrained view. There is no denying, however, the great suspense and anxiety existing which has been increased by the report in circulation, purporting to emanate from official quarters, to the effect that the Boers have secured the services of thirteen thousand natives.
The vague and varied estimates of the Boers and the absence of anything official on the subject are arousing misgivings as to whether the beaten enemy suffered proportionately to the disastrous losses of the victors.
Reported Attack on Dundee.
One of the most disquieting stories comes from Ladysmith. It is to the effect that an Englishman, who arrived from Dundee on Sunday evening after escaping through the Boer lines on the previous night, reported that the enemy was then shelling the camp and town with heavy guns, while the shells of the British were unable to reach the enemy's batteries.
Subsequently, the man is said to have added, the camp was shifted a mile or so, in order to be out of the reach of the Boers, who are firing on the magazine in the town.
Boers Killed at Mafeking.
London, Oct. 24.—News has at length been received direct from Col. Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, Oct. 15.
It confirms the statement that in the armored train fight the British had two men killed and fifteen wounded, including Lieut. Lord Charles Bentinck, of the 9th Lancers, slightly wounded.
The Boer loss is estimated at fifty-three killed and many wounded.
Details of Fighting.
London, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Kuruman, dated October 19th, via Orange River, says a dispatch rider had furnished details of the fight at Mafeking.
They confirm the Associated Press accounts and show that Col. Fitz Clarence's squadron was nearly outflanked by Boers. The armored train was unable to assist the squadron for fear of hitting the British soldiers.
Col. Baden-Powell signalled to Fitz Clarence to retire, but the latter replied that he could not desert them and could not return without reinforcements.
Lieut. Lord Charles Bentinck, of the 9th Lancers, was then sent with a squadron to disengage Fitz Clarence,

and the retreat was effected in good order.
Women Ready to Fight.
The efficiency of the armored train was thoroughly proved throughout the engagement. The crew did great execution.
While fighting was proceeding outside, the townsmen stood by the defence of the town. Splendid spirit is said to have been shown by every one, even women shouldering rifles, which they know how to handle.
A Narrow Escape.
Major Baile had an exciting experience near Mafeking while attempting to convey orders from the base to the front. He had to run the gauntlet of the enemy for 250 yards. A hot fire was opened on him, and Baile's water bottle was shattered. The next moment his horse was shot and fell, and Baile had a narrow escape from capture.
A courteous note has reached Col. Baden-Powell from Gen. Cronje, the Boer commander, offering facilities for an interchange of wounded and prisoners. This indicates that when the Boers fired on the ambulance train, which was attempting to pick up the dead, they did so by mistake.
A native runner says Col. Plumer at Tuli has engaged and defeated a force of Boers.
Kimberley Safe.
The latest advices from Kimberley, under the date of October 21st, said the Boer attack was still pending and that large Boer forces in the neighborhood had destroyed big sections of the railroad line north and south of the town.
Many fugitives from the neighboring villages have been imprisoned by the Boers. Several ladies, hearing their husbands had been captured, visited the Boer camp and were courteously received. Their interest for their husbands families have arrived at Kimberley.
The prisoners report that they were well treated.
Kimberley, Oct. 20.—(Delayed in transmission)—All is well here and there is no fighting in progress.
Famine Threatened.
Koopmansfontein, Oct. 20.—(By dispatch rider via Capetown).—Parties of Kaffirs returning home from Jagersfontein to Kimberley are unable to obtain food.
Already there is a scarcity of supplies throughout Bechuanaland and Griqualand West, owing to total stoppage of the transportation service. Famine is almost certain.
Distinguished Surgeon's Offer.
London, Oct. 24.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Wyndham, replying to a question as to what arrangements have been made to employ civilian doctors to assist in the care of the wounded in South Africa, Mr. Wyndham said he was glad to take the opportunity of announcing that Sir Wm. MacCormack, the distinguished president of the Royal College of Surgeons, had intimated his readiness to accompany General Sir Redvers Buller's force and place his great skill and ability at the disposal of the army medical authorities. Mr. Wyndham added: "We have not hesitated to accept this patriotic offer."
The Contingent at Revelstoke.
Revelstoke, Oct. 24.—Revelstoke turned out en masse this morning to welcome the British Columbia contingent and wish them God-speed on their way to South Africa. The Kootenay Rifles, headed by the Revelstoke band and followed by a procession of over 250 school children carrying Union Jacks, met the contingent at the depot. The rifles fired a feu-de-joie and the band played the national anthem. The school children, under Principal Sullivan, then sang several patriotic songs and presented the contingent with flags and bouquets of flowers. The train pulled out amid deafening cheers from the crowd, to which the contingent responded.
Sardinian Chartered.
(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Oct. 24.—The contract with the Allan line for the Sardinian was signed to-day by the Dominion government. It amounts to about \$100,000. The story sent out from Ottawa that French-Canadians were not enlisting is a pure fabrication. That is what the department says.

and spitting of Mauser bullets, Tommy Atkins saying in effect, 'What! me hide from yokels? Let 'em shoot.' Discipline has its drawbacks as well as its advantages, as our soldiers who have learned the Boer tactics are now capable of adjusting the mistakes of the past.
"The Boer shells were mostly percussion, and threw up volcanoes of mud and stones about our gun crews. It should be noted that especially upon rocky ground percussion shells give better results than high bursting shrapnel."
"Col. Scott Chisholm, of the Imperial Light Horse, courted disaster by waving his scarf to give encouragement to his men, who really needed none."
"Suddenly somebody showed a white flag, and Col. Hamilton tried to stop the firing, but a party ensconced on the conical hill, caring nothing about their comrades, took advantage of the lull to drive an ambulance train, which was rendered more savage than ever by this, and

Redoubled Their Energy,
for Boers in the hollows were delivering a flanking fire.
"Our Tommies got wonderful quantities of loot, from silk hats and frock coats to headed Kaffir loin-cloths. It was a sight to see them loaded with their booty."
"Although we gave the prisoners the best seats around the camp fires, many of the poor wounded had to lie out on the bare hillside, where they spent a terrible night, crying 'For God's sake give us water, out here are British and Boers; get us a doctor.' One man fired round after round from his rifle to attract attention to his whereabouts, for the battle-field covered miles.
"The kits of the Gordon Highlanders made them conspicuous targets."
Fired on Ambulance Men.
The Daily News says: "The approaching fall of darkness was a great factor in the last phases of the fight, making the capture of the position at once absolutely imperative. By this time the crack of rifles and rattle of Maxims had become absolutely furious. Our men understood the necessity well enough.
"Nothing loth, they exposed themselves gallantly in their resolution to drive the Boers from their last stand, officers sergeants and men fell in the lines, but nothing checked the fierce onset. Conspicuous among the Gordon Highlanders and in the fighting line throughout was Lord Ava, attached specially to the Brigadier's staff.
"The final rush was a sight to see. With leveled bayonets, cheering as they went, our men sprang over the boulders that were strewn at their feet.
"The Boers, recoiling, fled wildly and then dashed down the rugged slope to escape the ammunition threatening them. Some desperately determined on killing, returned however to the neck in rear of the Highlanders had crouched behind some boulders. These men fired on the ambulance men at work among the wounded, and I and others there can certify from our own experience to this dastardly act."
Officers Picked Off.
Mr. G. W. Stevens, writing to the Daily Mail from Ladysmith, says:
"The battle was a brilliant, complete success. The Boers numbered from 10,000 to 12,000. The fight itself was like a practical illustration of hand-book tactics on an arm represented doing its proper work to perfection."
"The Gordon Highlanders in their attack advanced in magnificent order. They were immediately saluted with a heavy fire, which told from the first. The Major fell with a bullet in his leg, but as he lay where he fell he lit a pipe and smoked placidly, while the advance continued."
"Man after man dropped; supports were rushed into the firing line, our men starting from cover to cover, splendidly and ever advancing."
Ridge After Ridge Was Won.
"The Highlanders still found a new ridge confronting them, and thus they fought their bleeding way until the final ridge was reached, with nearly every officer down. Then, slamming every available man into the firing line, the Manchester, Devonshire and Light Horse, all mixed, with bugles chanting the advance, bagpipes shrieking and the battle-field a confused surge, our men swept yelling fiercely forward, and the position was won."
"Meanwhile squadrons of Lancers and Dragoons lapped around the Boer left, flanking and catching the enemy as they retired in disorder, going them to pieces, and the commando was not."
Mourning at Pretoria.
London, Oct. 23.—According to a private dispatch from Ladysmith, a messenger who has just arrived from Pretoria says the women there are weeping and wailing on the market place. Three trains have been dispatched from Klerksdorp to fetch the wounded from Mafeking. It is estimated that there are 700 killed and wounded, and it is stated at Pretoria that the British casualties are only 18.
O'Brien Expelled From the House.
London, Oct. 23.—In the House of Commons this afternoon while members were discussing the report on supplementary estimates, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, member for Kilkenny City, declared that in the hands of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, was as much stained with blood as those of any murderer who ever mounted the scaffold.
The Speaker called upon Mr. O'Brien to withdraw his remarks, upon the House by a vote of 316 to 29 resolved to suspend him, and he left the House remarking: "You had better bring up another army corps, unless you want it somewhere else."
The House then adjourned.

Americans For the Transvaal.
Washington, Oct. 24.—Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Major Story and Capt. Gibson

and Slogum have been detailed to proceed to South Africa to observe and report upon the military operations in the Transvaal. Col. Sumner is brigadier-general of volunteers. His present station is in London, where he is military attaché to the United States embassy. Major Story is stationed at Governor's Island; Capt. Gibson is an ordnance officer stationed at Indianapolis, and Capt. Slogum, who was United States attaché at Lisbon, is already on the way to Capetown.
London, Oct. 25.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, last night received the following dispatch from General White:
"Ladysmith, Oct. 24, 9 p.m.—Information received yesterday showed that the Boers had established themselves in considerable numbers in an exceedingly good position west of the main road leading from Ladysmith to Dundee.
"I also had information that the Dundee force, formerly commanded by Gen. Symons, and since his wound commanded by Gen. Yule, was falling back on Ladysmith by way of the Halpma Kar road, Beth, and the valleys of the Waschbank and Sunday rivers and was expected to reach Sunday River valley Monday.
"I therefore moved out a strong force to cover the movement of Yule's command.
"The enemy was discovered about seven miles out of Ladysmith in a position of exceptional natural strength west of the road, and a strong ridge, parallel to the enemy's position, but nearer the road. I confined my efforts to occupying him and hitting him hard enough to prevent his taking action against Yule's column.
"Numbers of the enemy fled to the west and firing had practically ceased at 2 o'clock.
Yule Joins White.
The Daily Mail's Capetown correspondent telegraphed at 9:45 p.m. yesterday as follows:
"Gen. Yule has performed a brilliant strategical movement. By a sweeping march to the south, leaving Glencoe empty, he has effected a junction of his forces with those of Sir Geo. Stewart White, slightly north of Ladysmith. The two are now in a position to offer battle."
"I believe the first Free State force which entered Natal by way of Tintwa pass and has since been harassing Ladysmith."
"The military authorities decided that by joining their forces, the two generals would be better able to cope with one large force at a time than having two small detachments to oppose simultaneously."
"Accordingly after defeating the Free State troops they will offer battle to Commandant General Joubert."
"Only forty miles now separate the two Boer forces, hence the need for swift and telling action."
"The two sections of the Boer army together outnumber the entire British by three to one. Hard fighting is certain at a very early date. Our men are confident and there is much enthusiasm."
"The fighting to-day outside Ladysmith was a mere brush. The losses on either side were insignificant. It was merely an artillery duel in which the Boers came off decidedly the worse."
Boers in Strong Positions.
The dispatch to the war office seems to realize the worst fears. Gen. Yule has abandoned not only Dundee but Glencoe also, and so far as present news would indicate he has neither joined General White nor reached Ladysmith.
"General White's successful action announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Wyndham seemed to resolve itself into a mere engaging of the attention of the Free State troops, while General Yule is slipping southward."
"It is evident from the official dispatches that both Commandant General Joubert's column on the north and the Orange Free State troops on the west now occupy strong positions and that nothing hinders the Boers from following Gen. Yule's retirement and getting around Ladysmith from the southeast. Until reinforcements arrive it seems that Gen. White is obliged to concentrate on Ladysmith."
"It is believed that the government has other dispatches that have not yet been published."
"The secretary for war left Mr. Choate's residence early, at the banquet to Gen. Harrison, and proceeded to the war office where even after midnight there was much activity."
Preparing to Attack Kimberley.
The following dispatch dated De Aar, Cape Colony, Monday, appears in the Daily Telegraph:
"Commandant Cronje, who has been twice repulsed at Mafeking, is said to be advancing on Kimberley, and to be imprisoning men and seizing stores and munitions in British territory. He left a small force for the investment of Mafeking."
"The Free State Boers are moving westward in order to join him for an attack on Kimberley."
"The dispatch riders coming down to the Orange River from Kimberley are performing daring feats. They ride through the Boers' lines under cover of darkness, and get to the Orange River without taking any rest, save for a change of horses. The distance is 60 miles. One rider who got into Kimberley by last Friday was chased 17 miles by Boers, narrowly escaping with his life. The same man returned safely with a dispatch to Orange River to-day. When he had reached a point 30 miles from Kimberley his horse fell, and kicked two of his fingers against a rock, but despite this painful wound the gallant fellow made a good journey here. He reports that the Boers are three

miles from Kimberley, but they are afraid to attack the place, and are awaiting the arrival of Commandant Cronje there.
"The Transvaal government are about to issue a proclamation declaring the district north of the Vaal river and including Bechuanaland, to be Boer territory."
Wounded Boers.
Capetown, Oct. 24.—According to a telegram from Delagoa Bay a man who has just arrived there from Johannesburg asserts that the Transvaal government has appropriated 850 beds in private houses in Johannesburg for wounded troops from the front. The Boer organs, according to this information, are doing everything to minimize the Boer losses, and all sorts of mis-statements and misrepresentations are employed.
The Basutos.
London, Oct. 24.—A cable dispatch to the colonial office from the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, communicates a significant dispatch from Sir Godfrey Lagden, British resident commissioner in Basutoland, calling attention to the recklessness of the Basutos, whom he said he had been trying to calm. The resident commissioner adds:
"Our policy, however, has been made difficult by the blustering of the Boers, who have frequently threatened to attack Masuru and other stations. These threats, combined with intriguing, have contributed to cause excitement among the natives. I wish to place on record that the Boers have unwisely attempted to shake the allegiance of the Basutos and frustrate our efforts towards tranquility. The Boers, therefore, are responsible for any commotion and for the alarm regarding native invasions which now prevails."
Capetown, Oct. 24.—Advices from Mastra, Basutoland say: "A native lately visited a laager of Free State troops just opposite Masuru. The Boer commandant questioned him regarding the feeling of the different Basuto chiefs, principally the paramount chief, Leorhodi, and in order to draw the commandant, the native replied that the chiefs sided with the Boers. Thereupon the commandant said the two republics wished to kill the British and to take over and govern the Basutos, restoring to the latter that part of the country which the Free State formerly took from them. As for the Britishers, those whom they failed to kill they would drive into the sea. The commandant wished a decision on the part of Leorhodi and the other chiefs as soon as possible, whether they would fight the Boers or the British, because his contingent was anxious to help the Boers elsewhere. He acknowledged his men were afraid of the Basutos."
Enthusiasm at Capetown.
Capetown, Oct. 23.—It is difficult to gauge exactly the amount of feeling excited by the Dutch by the recent British victories. Their behaviour on the whole is excellent. Britishers receive the news of each success in Natal and of the grand stand at Mafeking with the wildest enthusiasm but the Dutch are silent. Now and then a few who are more violent than the rest express their sorrow openly, but the general feeling is perhaps one of relief at the thought that the British success will not compel them to face the possibility of giving active support to the enemy.
Annexation.
London, Oct. 24.—President Steyn of the Orange Free State has, according to a telegram received at the colonial office, issued a proclamation annexing that part of Cape Colony which is north of Vaal river.
Mr. Balfour's Speech.
London, Oct. 25.—In a letter to the Conservative candidate for Eow, Mr. A. J. Balfour, government leader in the House of Commons, makes it perfectly clear that the government asks the support of the electorate at the present juncture on patriotic grounds. He says: "On questions of legislation much might on a more fitting occasion be said, but all subjects of merely domestic interest are dwarfed by the stirring events of South Africa. There we find our troops, both British and Colonial, from the necessities of the case divided and isolated and for the moment greatly outnumbered and yet resisting with the utmost heroism an unprovoked invasion of the Queen's dominions."
"Our Imperial destinies are now being decided in Natal and Cape Colony. Constituencies that are called on at such a crisis to elect representatives in parliament cannot remain idle spectators of a contest which though it be waged six thousand miles away does most nearly touch us all. They have an exceptional share of the national responsibilities, and for my part I cannot doubt that the electorate whose suffrage you are asking will feel that their first duty is to strengthen the hands of those to whom under conditions of peculiar difficulty has been entrusted the maintenance of the Empire."
The Canadian Contingent.
Ottawa, Oct. 24.—It is stated that the failure of French-Canadians to enlist was not due to any unwillingness of men to come forward but as the physical standard of the Gallic race is not as high as that of the Anglo-Saxon, sufficient men were not forthcoming to comply with the regulations. Acting on this theory instructions were issued to-day lowering the departmental standard both as regards chest measurement and height, for the French-Canadian company.
It was settled to-day that there will be two majors for the regiment, Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., and Col. Gordon, D.O.C., Montreal. Major Drummond, Scots Guards, will be chief staff officer.
Vancouver's Contributions.
Vancouver, Oct. 24.—The citizens' contribution to the Vancouver soldiers is

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Americans For the Transvaal.
Washington, Oct. 24.—Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Major Story and Capt. Gibson

and Slogum have been detailed to proceed to South Africa to observe and report upon the military operations in the Transvaal. Col. Sumner is brigadier-general of volunteers. His present station is in London, where he is military attaché to the United States embassy. Major Story is stationed at Governor's Island; Capt. Gibson is an ordnance officer stationed at Indianapolis, and Capt. Slogum, who was United States attaché at Lisbon, is already on the way to Capetown.
London, Oct. 25.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, last night received the following dispatch from General White:
"Ladysmith, Oct. 24, 9 p.m.—Information received yesterday showed that the Boers had established themselves in considerable numbers in an exceedingly good position west of the main road leading from Ladysmith to Dundee.
"I also had information that the Dundee force, formerly commanded by Gen. Symons, and since his wound commanded by Gen. Yule, was falling back on Ladysmith by way of the Halpma Kar road, Beth, and the valleys of the Waschbank and Sunday rivers and was expected to reach Sunday River valley Monday.
"I therefore moved out a strong force to cover the movement of Yule's command.
"The enemy was discovered about seven miles out of Ladysmith in a position of exceptional natural strength west of the road, and a strong ridge, parallel to the enemy's position, but nearer the road. I confined my efforts to occupying him and hitting him hard enough to prevent his taking action against Yule's column.
"Numbers of the enemy fled to the west and firing had practically ceased at 2 o'clock.
Yule Joins White.
The Daily Mail's Capetown correspondent telegraphed at 9:45 p.m. yesterday as follows:
"Gen. Yule has performed a brilliant strategical movement. By a sweeping march to the south, leaving Glencoe empty, he has effected a junction of his forces with those of Sir Geo. Stewart White, slightly north of Ladysmith. The two are now in a position to offer battle."
"I believe the first Free State force which entered Natal by way of Tintwa pass and has since been harassing Ladysmith."
"The military authorities decided that by joining their forces, the two generals would be better able to cope with one large force at a time than having two small detachments to oppose simultaneously."
"Accordingly after defeating the Free State troops they will offer battle to Commandant General Joubert."
"Only forty miles now separate the two Boer forces, hence the need for swift and telling action."
"The two sections of the Boer army together outnumber the entire British by three to one. Hard fighting is certain at a very early date. Our men are confident and there is much enthusiasm."
"The fighting to-day outside Ladysmith was a mere brush. The losses on either side were insignificant. It was merely an artillery duel in which the Boers came off decidedly the worse."
Boers in Strong Positions.
The dispatch to the war office seems to realize the worst fears. Gen. Yule has abandoned not only Dundee but Glencoe also, and so far as present news would indicate he has neither joined General White nor reached Ladysmith.
"General White's successful action announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Wyndham seemed to resolve itself into a mere engaging of the attention of the Free State troops, while General Yule is slipping southward."
"It is evident from the official dispatches that both Commandant General Joubert's column on the north and the Orange Free State troops on the west now occupy strong positions and that nothing hinders the Boers from following Gen. Yule's retirement and getting around Ladysmith from the southeast. Until reinforcements arrive it seems that Gen. White is obliged to concentrate on Ladysmith."
"It is believed that the government has other dispatches that have not yet been published."
"The secretary for war left Mr. Choate's residence early, at the banquet to Gen. Harrison, and proceeded to the war office where even after midnight there was much activity."
Preparing to Attack Kimberley.
The following dispatch dated De Aar, Cape Colony, Monday, appears in the Daily Telegraph:
"Commandant Cronje, who has been twice repulsed at Mafeking, is said to be advancing on Kimberley, and to be imprisoning men and seizing stores and munitions in British territory. He left a small force for the investment of Mafeking."
"The Free State Boers are moving westward in order to join him for an attack on Kimberley."
"The dispatch riders coming down to the Orange River from Kimberley are performing daring feats. They ride through the Boers' lines under cover of darkness, and get to the Orange River without taking any rest, save for a change of horses. The distance is 60 miles. One rider who got into Kimberley by last Friday was chased 17 miles by Boers, narrowly escaping with his life. The same man returned safely with a dispatch to Orange River to-day. When he had reached a point 30 miles from Kimberley his horse fell, and kicked two of his fingers against a rock, but despite this painful wound the gallant fellow made a good journey here. He reports that the Boers are three

miles from Kimberley, but they are afraid to attack the place, and are awaiting the arrival of Commandant Cronje there.
"The Transvaal government are about to issue a proclamation declaring the district north of the Vaal river and including Bechuanaland, to be Boer territory."
Wounded Boers.
Capetown, Oct. 24.—According to a telegram from Delagoa Bay a man who has just arrived there from Johannesburg asserts that the Transvaal government has appropriated 850 beds in private houses in Johannesburg for wounded troops from the front. The Boer organs, according to this information, are doing everything to minimize the Boer losses, and all sorts of mis-statements and misrepresentations are employed.
The Basutos.
London, Oct. 24.—A cable dispatch to the colonial office from the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, communicates a significant dispatch from Sir Godfrey Lagden, British resident commissioner in Basutoland, calling attention to the recklessness of the Basutos, whom he said he had been trying to calm. The resident commissioner adds:
"Our policy, however, has been made difficult by the blustering of the Boers, who have frequently threatened to attack Masuru and other stations. These threats, combined with intriguing, have contributed to cause excitement among the natives. I wish to place on record that the Boers have unwisely attempted to shake the allegiance of the Basutos and frustrate our efforts towards tranquility. The Boers, therefore, are responsible for any commotion and for the alarm regarding native invasions which now prevails."
Capetown, Oct. 24.—Advices from Mastra, Basutoland say: "A native lately visited a laager of Free State troops just opposite Masuru. The Boer commandant questioned him regarding the feeling of the different Basuto chiefs, principally the paramount chief, Leorhodi, and in order to draw the commandant, the native replied that the chiefs sided with the Boers. Thereupon the commandant said the two republics wished to kill the British and to take over and govern the Basutos, restoring to the latter that part of the country which the Free State formerly took from them. As for the Britishers, those whom they failed to kill they would drive into the sea. The commandant wished a decision on the part of Leorhodi and the other chiefs as soon as possible, whether they would fight the Boers or the British, because his contingent was anxious to help the Boers elsewhere. He acknowledged his men were afraid of the Basutos."
Enthusiasm at Capetown.
Capetown, Oct. 23.—It is difficult to gauge exactly the amount of feeling excited by the Dutch by the recent British victories. Their behaviour on the whole is excellent. Britishers receive the news of each success in Natal and of the grand stand at Mafeking with the wildest enthusiasm but the Dutch are silent. Now and then a few who are more violent than the rest express their sorrow openly, but the general feeling is perhaps one of relief at the thought that the British success will not compel them to face the possibility of giving active support to the enemy.
Annexation.
London, Oct. 24.—President Steyn of the Orange Free State has, according to a telegram received at the colonial office, issued a proclamation annexing that part of Cape Colony which is north of Vaal river.
Mr. Balfour's Speech.
London, Oct. 25.—In a letter to the Conservative candidate for Eow, Mr. A. J. Balfour, government leader in the House of Commons, makes it perfectly clear that the government asks the support of the electorate at the present juncture on patriotic grounds. He says: "On questions of legislation much might on a more fitting occasion be said, but all subjects of merely domestic interest are dwarfed by the stirring events of South Africa. There we find our troops, both British and Colonial, from the necessities of the case divided and isolated and for the moment greatly outnumbered and yet resisting with the utmost heroism an unprovoked invasion of the Queen's dominions."
"Our Imperial destinies are now being decided in Natal and Cape Colony. Constituencies that are called on at such a crisis to elect representatives in parliament cannot remain idle spectators of a contest which though it be waged six thousand miles away does most nearly touch us all. They have an exceptional share of the national responsibilities, and for my part I cannot doubt that the electorate whose suffrage you are asking will feel that their first duty is to strengthen the hands of those to whom under conditions of peculiar difficulty has been entrusted the maintenance of the Empire."
The Canadian Contingent.
Ottawa, Oct. 24.—It is stated that the failure of French-Canadians to enlist was not due to any unwillingness of men to come forward but as the physical standard of the Gallic race is not as high as that of the Anglo-Saxon, sufficient men were not forthcoming to comply with the regulations. Acting on this theory instructions were issued to-day lowering the departmental standard both as regards chest measurement and height, for the French-Canadian company.
It was settled to-day that there will be two majors for the regiment, Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., and Col. Gordon, D.O.C., Montreal. Major Drummond, Scots Guards, will be chief staff officer.
Vancouver's Contributions.
Vancouver, Oct. 24.—The citizens' contribution to the Vancouver soldiers is

of the Boer shells were mostly percussion, and threw up volcanoes of mud and stones about our gun crews. It should be noted that especially upon rocky ground percussion shells give better results than high bursting shrapnel."
"Col. Scott Chisholm, of the Imperial Light Horse, courted disaster by waving his scarf to give encouragement to his men, who really needed none."
"Suddenly somebody showed a white flag, and Col. Hamilton tried to stop the firing, but a party ensconced on the conical hill, caring nothing about their comrades, took advantage of the lull to drive an ambulance train, which was rendered more savage than ever by this, and

Redoubled Their Energy,
for Boers in the hollows were delivering a flanking fire.
"Our Tommies got wonderful quantities of loot, from silk hats and frock coats to headed Kaffir loin-cloths. It was a sight to see them loaded with their booty."
"Although we gave the prisoners the best seats around the camp fires, many of the poor wounded had to lie out on the bare hillside, where they spent a terrible night, crying 'For God's sake give us water, out here are British and Boers; get us a doctor.' One man fired round after round from his rifle to attract attention to his whereabouts, for the battle-field covered miles.
"The kits of the Gordon Highlanders made them conspicuous targets."
Fired on Ambulance Men.
The Daily News says: "The approaching fall of darkness was a great factor in the last phases of the fight, making the capture of the position at once absolutely imperative. By this time the crack of rifles and rattle of Maxims had become absolutely furious. Our men understood the necessity well enough.
"Nothing loth, they exposed themselves gallantly in their resolution to drive the Boers from their last stand, officers sergeants and men fell in the lines, but nothing checked the fierce onset. Conspicuous among the Gordon Highlanders and in the fighting line throughout was Lord Ava, attached specially to the Brigadier's staff.
"The final rush was a sight to see. With leveled bayonets, cheering as they went, our men sprang over the boulders that were strewn at their feet.
"The Boers, recoiling, fled wildly and then dashed down the rugged slope to escape the ammunition threatening them. Some desperately determined on killing, returned however to the neck in rear of the Highlanders had crouched behind some boulders. These men fired on the ambulance men at work among the wounded, and I and others there can certify from our own experience to this dastardly act."
Officers Picked Off.
Mr. G. W. Stevens, writing to the Daily Mail from Ladysmith, says:<