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NO. 15.

THE BRITISH FORCES LOSE HEAVILY.

Boers Capture 1,500 Officers and Men and a Mountain Battery.

Troops Fought Bravely Until Their Ammunition Ran Out.

This Shocking Disaster Makes Gen. White's Position Dangerous.

Queen Victoria Expresses Sympathy for Gen. White and His Officers—France Delighted at the British Defeat.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The war office has received a despatch from Gen. White, commanding the British forces at Ladysmith, reporting that the Royal Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 Mountain Battery and the Gloucestershire regiment were surrounded in the hills by the Boers, and after losing heavily were obliged to capitulate. Gen. White adds that the casualties have not yet been ascertained.

The following is the text of General White's despatch to the war office:—LADYSMITH, Oct. 30, 1.35 p. m. I have to report a disaster to the column sent by me to take a position on a hill to guard the left flank of the troops. In these operations today the Royal Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 Mountain Battery, and the Gloucestershire regiment were surrounded in the hills, and after losing heavily had to capitulate. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

A man at the Fusiliers employed as an hospital orderly came in under a flag of truce with a letter from the surgeon of the column, who asked for assistance to bury the dead. I fear there is no doubt of the truth of the report. I formed a plan in the evening of what the disaster occurred, and I am alone responsible for the plan. There is no blame whatever to the troops, as the position was an enable. Gen. White, in a subsequent despatch, says: The following is a list of the officers taken today:—Irish Fusiliers—Col. Carleton, Major Mann, Major Kinnear, Capt. Barrow, Capt. Rice, Capt. Silver, Lieut. Herd, Lieut. Southey, Lieut. Phillips, Lieut. McGregor, Lieut. Holmes, Lieut. Kelly, Lieut. Bonner, Lieut. Kestel, Lieut. Kinahan, Lieut. Jewson, Chaplain Matthews. Of the above Captains Rice and Silver and Lieut. Donner were wounded.

which pierce the Drakensburg Mountains, which are the natural ramparts of the Dutch Republic and the Free State. It therefore is at the base of the triangular Klip River district, which may be described as a triangular promontory of British territory jutting about a hundred miles northward into the Transvaal and ending at Charlestown, or more exactly, at Laing's Nek. Here the frontiers of the three states meet. The base of this triangle is about 150 miles across and Ladysmith is situated about forty miles from Van Boven's Pass and eighty from Burke's Drift on the eastern extremity of this base line. The town was named after the wife of Sir Henry Smith, a former governor of Cape Colony.

The British force in Natal has never been large enough in late years to present any serious danger to the Boers, and therefore Ladysmith two years ago was selected by the imperial authorities as a military camp on account of its healthiness and its important strategic position. It holds the key to the Free State and also commands the advance southwards of any hostile force from the direction of Laing's Nek. One of the largest and oldest towns in the colony, having originally been the terminus of the railway when, in 1877, the imperial authorities decided to establish a military camp there, a site to the south and near the river was selected and substantial and thoroughly useful buildings were erected.

LADYSMITH IS THE KEY TO NATAL. Loss of the British Base Would Be a Great Catastrophe. Ladysmith has been frequently called the Aldershot of South Africa within the past few weeks. It might also be called the key to Natal. At it are concentrated the most of the English forces in Natal, with the Indian contingent and the Natal volunteers, all under the command of General Sir George Stewart White. Its surrender or capture by assault before General Buller and his army corps can reach the theatre of war would be a crushing blow to the English arms and greatly pressing the Boers to overrun all Natal, in its indirect result of allowing the wavering loyalty of the Cape Dutch and the natives, and in its moral effect upon the nations who may be contemplating intervention or at least compensation for any English acquisition in South Africa.

road from Ladysmith, are connected by a short length of railway, by which the coal from the fields near Dundee reaches the coast. These three military points are on the highest of the terraces of Natal which rise from the sea towards the Drakensberg. Entering the district from the due west, the traveller sees in front of him, crowning the horizon, the sharp escarpment of the Egnagaberg, a minor ridge which runs east to west, from Impushrin to Glencoe, thus sharply cutting off all the country to the north, including Newcastle and Charlestown. From the fact that Glencoe is 4,204 feet above sea level, and that Charlestown has an altitude of 5,385 feet, it will be understood that after passing Glencoe the railway passes severe and high mountains, and that the Boer forces under Joubert, Kruger, it is said, being with the army. At Ladysmith the mass of the English force awaited the attack whose brunt of course was to fall on the outposts at Glencoe and Dundee. The Boer plan of campaign was to lead their main force to advance their main column south along the railroad from Laing's Nek; while from the east a supporting column under Commandant Erasmus came in from Vryheid, and from the west the Free State burghers poured through Van Boven's Pass to assist in the attack.

HOW LONDON FEELS. General White Blamed for Being Out-Generaled. LONDON, Oct. 31.—There was a continuous stream of callers at the War Office today until a late hour, everybody anxiously inquiring regarding yesterday's disaster near Ladysmith; but the War Office declared that nothing had been received since Sir George White's despatch commencing the news of the capture of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire regiment.

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again. Better put the cough out. That is, better go deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil. But Scott's Emulsion can. The glycerine soothes and makes comfortable; the hypophosphites give power and stability to the nerves; and the oil feeds and strengthens the weakened tissues.

by the Boers. It is simply a case of the Boer spider and the gulleless British fly. In fact the whole engagement of Sunday seems to have been brought on by Commandant General Joubert, who skillfully conceived a gigantic trap, out of which, as the official despatch shows, Sir George White only escaped with difficulty. Gen. White advanced the idea of driving the Boers from Tintswainooy Hill, 7 miles out, which Gen. Joubert made an ostentatious show of fortifying on Sunday. The Boer commander left a force sufficient to draw Gen. White on, while the mass of the Boers he moved stealthily round the British right to deliver a flank attack and to endeavor to cut off Gen. White from Ladysmith. The British commander succeeded in beating off the attack, but only with great difficulty, and during the evening movement his troops suffered from a flanking fire. Harsh things are said in military

circles of the British tactics, which are made possible by the withdrawal of the 15th Hussars at Glencoe and now the loss of two fine regiments. It is feared that Sir George White is no match for the Boers in that cunning by which Boer tactics are conceived; and it is pointed out that, if the British commanders continue to lead their men into traps, further disasters must be looked for. An interview published with a British officer, whose name is withheld but who is described as "a well-known general with a distinguished record during the Indian mutiny," is a criticism which is the measurement of a big division. "Yesterday's disaster," says the officer in question, "is only another proof of serious blundering. Although Sir Geo. White is a good regimental commander he does not seem to excel in strategy in the measurement of a big division. I regard the Glencoe business as a fair sample of blundering."

Proceeding to discuss the engagement at Glencoe the officer observes: "Some of the enemy's officers were allowed to occupy and plant guns on Tintswainooy Hill. Nothing was done to stop this until the Boers began to shell Glencoe on the following morning. As for yesterday's disaster it seems inexorable that the two regiments should have been allowed to separate themselves from the main body, especially with a considerable amount of the enemy against them. I know I am expressing the opinion of many military officers."

The disaster has caused a feeling akin to consternation, and in Gloucestershire and the North of Ireland, where the captured regiments were recruited, the blackest gloom prevails, many families there awaiting with beating hearts the names of the slain and wounded, which are fully expected to reach a high figure. Many homes are already in mourning in consequence of losses sustained by these regiments in previous engagements. Public anxiety was increased by a special despatch from Ladysmith, published in the late editions of the London afternoon papers, to the effect that before darkness yesterday the Boers re-occupied the old position held by their heavy artillery, which General White had reported silenced by the guns of the naval brigade from the Powerful, and had opened fire again. The despatch further says: "The enemy are again closing in and the situation is one of grave anxiety. Beyond doubt the Boer retirement yesterday (Monday) was a ruse to draw Gen. White into the hilly country and away from the British camp."

far been permitted to mention the disaster, and no telegram from Ladysmith had been received in London since the advice from the British commander. This gives rise to the belief that communications have already been cut, in which event some time must elapse before details regarding British losses are received. If the war office officials have received information on this point, they have refrained from publishing it. General White's estimate that the British force were about 90 is evidently quite separate from the probable losses in killed and wounded among the captured battalions. On this point there is the greatest suspense among the relatives and friends of the prisoners. It is supposed that the stampede of mules meant the carrying away of the reserves of ammunition and that the troops capitulated after firing the rounds which each man carried. In the absence of news the morning

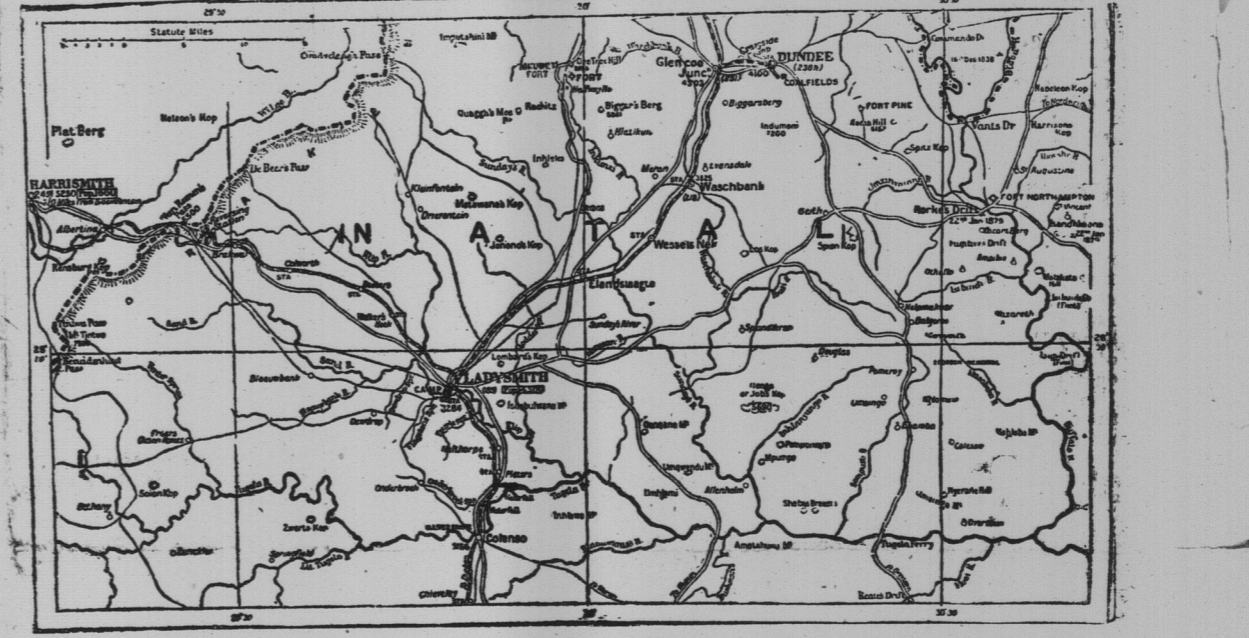
papers are reduced to speculation as to how the disaster occurred. The general opinion is that a mistake of the cavalry was the real reason for the fall into the Boer trap. Apparently there was no cavalry to watch over the safety of the missing column. GENERAL WHITE'S REPORT. The British Fought Bravely Before Surrendering. LONDON, Nov. 1.—The British war office today made public a despatch received from Gen. White describing the operations of Monday. It was as follows:—LADYSMITH, Oct. 31, 7.50 p. m.—I took out from Ladysmith a brigade of mounted troops, two brigade divisions of the Royal Artillery, the Natal 511 battery and two brigades of infantry to occupy the position to the north, and, if the opportunity should offer, to capture the hill behind Hagnobah's farm, which had, on the previous day, been held in a rough by the enemy. In connection with this advance, a column, consisting of the Tenth Mounted Artillery, four half-companies of the Gloucesters and six companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the whole under Lieut. Col. Carleton and Major Adye, deputy assistant adjutant general, were despatched at 11 p. m. on the 29th to march by night up Beit's Spruit and seize Nicholson's Nek, thus turning the enemy's right flank. The main advance was successfully carried out, the objectives of the attack being found evacuated, and an artillery duel between our 511 batteries and the enemy's guns of the position and Maxims is understood to have caused heavy loss to the enemy. The reconnaissance force of the enemy to fully disclose his position, and after strong counter attack on our right, the infantry brigade and cavalry had been repulsed, the troops were heavily withdrawn to camp, pickets being left on observation. Late in the engagement the naval contingent, and Captain Lumbard, of H. M. S. Powerful, came into action and shelled, with their extremely accurate fire, the enemy's guns of position. The circumstances which attended the movements of Lieut. Col. Carleton's column are not yet fully known, but from reports received the column appears to have carried out the night march unmolested, until within two miles of Nicholson's Nek. At this point two batteries of 151 from the hill, and a few rifle shots stampeded the infantry mules. The stampede spread to the battery mules, which broke loose from their leaders and got away, practically the whole of the gun equipment and the greater

portion of the regimental small arm ammunition. The reserves were similarly lost. The infantry battalions, however, fired bayonets, and accompanied by the personnel of the artillery, so set a hill on the left of the road, two miles from the Nek, with but little opposition. There they remained unmolested till dawn, the time being occupied in organizing the defence of the hill and constructing stone sappers and walls as cover from fire. At dawn a storming attack on our position was commenced by the enemy but made no way until 9.30 a. m., when some reinforcements enabled them to rush to the attack with great energy. Their fire became very searching, and two companies of the Gloucesters in an advance position were ordered to fall back. The enemy then pressed to short range, the losses on our side becoming very numerous. At 3 p. m. our ammunition was practically exhausted, the position was espec-

ially in the hands of the enemy. The enemy treated our wounded with humanity. Gen. Joubert at once despatched a letter to me offering a safe conduct to doctors and ambulances to remove the wounded. A medical officer and parties to render first aid to the wounded were despatched to the scene of action from Ladysmith last night and the ambulance at dawn this morning. The want of success of the column was due to the misfortune of the mules stampeding and the consequent loss of the guns and small arm ammunition and the reserves. The official list of casualties and prisoners will be reported shortly. The papers are understood to have been sent by rail to Pretoria. The security of Ladysmith is in no way affected.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN OF Various Phases of the Campaign in South Africa. LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, speaking at Ealing this evening regarding the situation in South Africa, said: "Our ultimate victory is certain; and when the terms which we as victors will propose to the vanquished are known foreign nations will see that the main cause which has forced us to embark upon this conflict is not a desire of primary profit or of territorial aggrandizement, but a determination to emancipate a vast territory for the common benefit of mankind from an ignominious and degrading tyranny."

The Earl of Salisbury, under secretary of state for the colonies, speaking at Dalrymple, said: "It is not the fault of the statesman of the Transvaal that we have not become embroiled with some European power. If hostilities had not come when they did they would have come at some moment of national danger and difficulty." Baron Tweedmouth, former parliamentary secretary to the treasury, speaking at Ealing, said: "The public mind has not been so moved since the news of the dreadful events of the Indian mutiny. We, unfortunately, are warring with a nation of the same stock and religion as ourselves. At this crisis all hearts go out to the brave Boers and to the small British army in Natal, which against fearful odds has performed magnificent feats of valor. It is not the time to call our opponents names or to utter cries of vengeance, but to back up Her Majesty's ministers, who have a fearful, yet an awful, responsibility upon their shoulders." The Earl of Carrington, Liberal, speaking at Ealing, said: (Continued on page 2.)



WAR MAP OF NATAL.

NOTED CAPTAIN DROWNED.

SLOOP CUT DOWN NEAR HIS OWN HOME ON SATURDAY.

Was in the Fleetwing When She Sailed Her Great Race Across the Atlantic—Commanded a Cup Defender at One Time—An Experienced Navigator.

New London, Conn., Oct. 29—After spending a long life at sea and escaping the fury of the elements Captain James Crandall was drowned this morning of Eastern Point, only a short distance from his home.

Captain Crandall was a Seventh Day Baptist, and after resting from his labors yesterday started out at usual time this morning in his sloop to look after his lobster pots. While sailing near Black ledge the three-masted schooner Wandria, with coal from New York for Nova Scotia, collided with the sloop and sank her almost instantly.

Capt. Crandall, unfortunately, could not swim a stroke and was seen above the water for a few seconds by the Wandria's crew, when he finally disappeared. A boat was lowered from the schooner, but no trace of the captain was found, the sloop being the only floating object visible where the accident occurred.

The Wandria got back into the harbor and reported a accident and a protest will be made at the custom house in the morning.

The Wandria's captain claims that he was on the wind, close hauled, and headed for the race. The sloop was seen sailing close by, but the captain supposed the schooner would clear the little craft when suddenly the sloop appeared as if from her course and a collision was inevitable.

Capt. Crandall was born at Magong, Conn., 70 years ago, and was one of the best known skippers on the Atlantic coast. During his lifetime he had commanded some of the fastest sailing craft afloat, his first being the sloop yacht Carver, from which he was discharged to the schooner Widgeon in which yacht he made two trips to Europe. He was also sailing master on the schooner Fleetwing, the yacht now owned by Mr. Leonard J. R. Delamar.

Capt. Crandall, Capt. Thomas Bebee of this city, and Capt. Ward and Heston of New York were sailing masters of the Fleetwing when she entered the race with the Henrietta and Vesta from Sandy Hook to Queenstown, for a purse of \$200. During the trip the Fleetwing encountered a gale that swept Ward and Heston, who were on watch, and six of the crew overboard, and the yacht lost more than 24 hours by the sea. The Henrietta managed to escape the gale and reached her destination an hour ahead of the Fleetwing.

Capt. Crandall's latter days were occupied on fishing vessels, and during the past few weeks he has confined his fishing to local waters. He has five daughters, who reside in the Pequot colony, and also a son George, who is captain of the Thames river steamer Gyp.

INDUCTION SERVICE.

Rev. Mr. Phillips New Pastor of the Waterloo Street Free Baptist Church.

There was a good congregation at Waterloo street Free Baptist church last Tuesday when the induction of the new pastor, Rev. Mr. Phillips, took place. Rev. Dr. McLeod of Fredericton opened the meeting with prayer. Rev. Dr. A. A. Harley of the Carleton Free Baptist church on behalf of the members of the church welcomed Mr. Phillips among them and in his remarks told the congregation that they should recognize in their pastor a leader. He said that the Rev. Mr. Phillips, whose pastor was an unusually earnest and good man; that Mr. Phillips should not try and copy after the former but should do things in his own way. He extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips and their children and prayed that God would seal the union between the new pastor and his congregation.

Rev. John Read of Centenary was the main speaker and extended, from his heart and from the people whom he represented, a warm welcome to the new pastor. He spoke of the long career of Rev. Dr. Harley as pastor of the Carleton church for over 42 years and to Mr. Phillips he said the latter had come into a friendly crisis of presbytery. He invited him to become a member of the Evangelical Alliance and trusted that God would make him a great blessing to the church as well as to the city of St. John.

Rev. Dr. Gates being called on in a few remarks spoke of Rev. Mr. Clark, the late pastor of Waterloo street church, as an earnest worker, and if it pleased God to take that gentleman away to a new field of labor he thanked God for bringing to St. John Rev. Mr. Phillips as one of the pastors of this city. He extended a hearty welcome. He said many changes had taken place in the past year in the pastorate of the city churches, but the pulse of Leinster street, Brunel street, Waterloo street churches, and Tabernacle church were again filled by earnest workers.

Rev. Ira Smith of Leinster street church said he was a pastor who had lately come to this city and had been warmly welcomed here. He was pleased to welcome Mr. Phillips as a neighbor and brother to this city by the sea. He spoke of the disaster that had befallen the British troops in South Africa, and hoped that God would grant that it be retrieved. He asked the members of the church to assist their new pastor in every way, and regretted very much the departure of Rev. Mr. Clark from the city.

Rev. David Long, of Victoria street Free Baptist church, was called upon to give the charge to the new pastor. He

was pleased to have Mr. Phillips in the city, although he felt sorry for Rev. Mr. Clark's departure. He said very much gratified to learn of the 1,500 British subjects being in bondage in South Africa and hoped that the new pastor would remember that there were that many British subjects here whose hearts were in bondage.

Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Fredericton, was chosen to give the charge to the church. He said the congregation could greatly help their new pastor if they would come to church prepared to listen to what he had to say, his words being from the Divine power. He asked the congregation to fervently pray for their pastor and said that when he talked to them plainly they must remember that it was done in love. They could help their pastor by co-operating with him. Continuing, he said he was pleased to come from Fredericton to take part in the induction service.

Rev. Mr. Phillips, who comes from Woodstock, being called on, said it was the first time he had ever been induced as pastor of a church, as this was only his third pastorate, and he hoped he would enjoy the work here. Thirty years ago he was ordained in the Waterloo street church. He hoped he would profit by what the other ministers had said to him. The new pastor made a deep impression on his hearers and is a man who is sure to please all who will hear him.

After a short address from Rev. Mr. Higgins of Carleton Baptist church, the service came to a close by the gentleman pronouncing the benediction and the singing of the Doxology.

COUNCILLORS ELECTED

In the Counties of Kings and Carleton—A Lively Time at Woodstock.

Woodstock, Oct. 31—There is some unpleasantness over the election of county councillors from the town of Woodstock. It is claimed by one party that the election should have been held three weeks ago, and that not being held then it devolves on the town council to elect representatives. The other party holds that today was the proper day. Last night the town council considered the matter and decided the date for holding the election had gone past, and they refused to appoint a day for their own. Now that the returns are all in the town council will probably disregard both polls and elect three representatives from their own body to represent the town in the county council. The following is the result of the vote: Sanders, 385; Balmis, 293; Gallagher, 85; Henderson, 72.

The returns for Carleton county are as follows: Northampton, Claff and Phillips elected.

Richardson and Phillips elected.

Aberdeen, Lamont and Gillmore, elected.

Kenney, Tracey and Atkinson, elected. Wicklow, Cronkhitte and Caldwell, elected.

Wilmet, Carvell and Cheney, elected. Wakefield, Bell and Shaw, elected. Woodstock, Parish Speer and Forrest, elected.

Richmond, Bell and Hay, elected. Peel, Tompkins and Phillips, acclamation. Simonds, Kearney and Foster, acclamation.

The election in the parishes of Northampton, Wakefield and Wilmet was run on straight party lines, and in each case the liberals won, thus capturing three seats.

SUSSEX, Oct. 31—Results in the King's county election of councillors is as follows: Somers—Hayes and King. Norton—Titus and Allison. Uplam—Campbell and Fowler. Rhesney—Gilliland and Gilbert.

Kingston—Watson. Hampton—Fowler and Flaveling.

COURT NEWS.

County Court Chambers. Black vs. Smith was before Judge Forbes Tuesday on review from the county court. The plaintiff had a set off amounting to \$41 for the defendant was allowed and a judgment for \$9.50 was given for the plaintiff. The defendant contends that judgment should be entered for the plaintiff for his debt and judgment entered also for the defendant for the amount of his set off, and that the defendant should have his costs. Judgment was reserved. Mr. E. E. Chapman for the plaintiff and Mr. A. G. Blair, Jr., for the defendant.

The matter of an application for a lien by John Baird was argued on Monday and the application refused. Mr. Baird, the applicant, was employed by Mr. Whinston to work on the Spruce Lake water main. Mr. A. W. Macrae, acting for a judgment creditor, obtained an order to garnish the funds in the hands of the city due to Whinston. This prevented payment being made to many of the workmen, and John Baird tried to get a certificate of lien from the city to file in the registry office. Judge Forbes, after taking time to consider, decided that the lien could not be called a building, and that the men had no lien.

Fredericton News.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Oct. 31—The Michaelmas term of the supreme court opens here next Tuesday. The docket is a very large one.

There were ten deaths in the city last month, the causes, as recorded, being one each from inflammation of the bowels, cancer, typhoid fever, miasmata, meningitis, heart failure and convulsion.

Fréd. McNally, J. W. Clawson, W. L. Tracey and Mr. Donfield will represent the college Y. M. C. A. at the inter-collegiate Y. M. C. A. convention which meets at Mount Allison university at Sackville.

CONSIGNED TO BARTH.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE PETER MITCHELL AT NEWCASTLE.

A Large Number of Sorrowing Friends Followed the Remains Through a Heavy Rain to St James' Cemetery—Prominent Citizens Pay Their Last Respects

CHATHAM, Oct. 31—The remains of the Honorable Peter Mitchell arrived in Newcastle on Saturday afternoon by the Montreal express, accompanied from Montreal by Mr. George Watt of Chatham and Mr. John Hardie of Ottawa. A large gathering of people were assembled at the station and followed the hearse to the residence of his brother, Mr. James Mitchell. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and notwithstanding the heavy rain fully 1000 people followed the remains to St. James cemetery, thus paying their last token of respect to



HON. PETER MITCHELL.

their former representative. The procession was headed by Mayor Ritchie, of Newcastle, and Mayor Winslow, of Chatham, followed by the widows of the two towns, and preceded by three bands, each playing in turn "The Dead March in Sand". The pallbearers were: E. E. Winslow, D. Ferguson, Judge Wilkinson, Sheriff Call, J. C. Miller and S. Thompson. On theasket were many floral offerings from admiring friends. Three steamboats, Miramichi, Nelson and Edith made special trips to Newcastle.

Milltown N. W.

MILLTOWN, N. W., Oct. 31—Marchie & Son have their new saw mill just across the river, all covered in and chingled. They are pushing it.

The addition to the cotton mill is going ahead rapidly. The walls are completed. The floors are being laid. Agent D. Dexter and Mr. Dexter returned yesterday from a hunting trip in Washington county.

Written examinations are now going on in the high school.

The Band of Hope re-opened its meetings last week with sixty members. Leader, Mrs. J. B. Sutherland.

W. P. Morrison, who lately returned from Nelson, B. C., was greatly pleased to see his old friends and to have so sufficient capital for rapid development.

A considerable amount of painting and repairing is going on at present. All the carpenters are employed.

A juvenile foot ball team has been organized among the high school boys. The game is inspiring, and the yelling at times would do credit to a veteran team.

The rain Sunday was a source of joy to the farmers. Flowing is the order of the day. Wells are dry all over the country. The river is so low that some of the saw mills have not enough.

Mr. Kilping's Soldiers Three Discussed "Lestwe."

"They talk of rich folk being stuck up as general," said Jack Leavoy, "but for cast-iron pride or respectability there's naught I see poor chap like it. It's as ill as 'twind o' G' senow Hill—say, and colder, for 'twill never change. And now I come to think on it, one of the strangest things I know is 'at they couldn't abide 'tw thought o' soldiering. There's a vast o' fighting 't the Bible, and there's a deal o' Methodists' the army; but to hear chap folk talk 'tw'd think that soldierin' were next door, an' Father side, to hangin' 't their meddlin' all their talk is o' fightin'." When Sammy Strother were strak for summit to say in his prayers, he'd sing out: "The sword o' 't Lord and o' G'ideon." They were allus at it about puttin' on 't' whole armor o' righteousness, an' fightin' 't' good fight o' faith. And then, stop o' 't all, they held a prayer meetin' over a young chap as was n't 't 't, and nearly deadened him, an' he picked up his hat and fatyr run away. And they'd tell tales in 't Sunday school o' bad lads as had been thumped and brayed for hid nestlin' o' Sunday and playin' truant o' week days, and how they took to wrestlin' 't' dog fightin', rabbit roakin' and drinkin' till at last, as if 'twere a hapikin' on a grave stone, they damed him across the

more w' 't, an' then he went and 'listed for a soldier, an' they'd all fetch a deep breath and throw up their eyes like a ban drinkin'."

"Why is it?" said Mulvaney, bringing down his hand on his thigh with a crack. "In the name of God, fey by it? I've seen it, too. They cheat an' they swindle, an' they lie an' they slander, and fifty things fifty times worse; but he's the worst, by the record, in to serve the Widgy honest. It's like the talk av childer: sein' 'things all round.'"

"Pinky lot o' fightin', good fight whateersome they'd do if we didn't see they had a quiet place to fight in," said Ortheris. "And such fightin' as there is, 'at on the hills, 't'other callin' to which to come on. I'd give a month's pay to get some o' them broad-backed beggars in London sweatin' through a day's roadmakin' o' a night's rain. They'd carry on a deal afterwards—same as we's supposed to carry on. I've bin turned out of a measly artizanous pub, down Lambeth way, full o' greasy kelmen, 'fore now."

"Maybe you were drunk," said Mulvaney, scoldingly. "Worse nor that. The Forders were drunk. It was washin' the queen's uniform."

Repeating in Philadelphia.

The method is simply itself. The trained repeater goes to a polling-place and votes there as often as his employeers think necessary. One man can stand in the same place and vote as ten or more different citizens. He need not

A TERRIBLE STORM.

REPORTS BEGINNING TO ARRIVE OF SUNDAY'S HURRICANE.

Jamaica and the Southern Coast of the United States Have Felt the Storm, Which is Now Reported to be Moving North—No Disasters Yet Reported.

KINGSTON, J. A., Oct. 31—The storm which ceased Sunday after raging four days, having originated in hurricane force at several points on Saturday, has according to reports over the restored telegraph lines, wrought considerable destruction among the bananas, coffee, orange and other cultivations for export and home consumption. All the roads and many bridges were extensively damaged and houses properly destroyed, aggregating a loss of several thousand pounds sterling. But it is widely distributed and detailed estimates are wanting. The force of the storm, which was unchanged, and considerable damage was done to merchandise in storage warehouses. The tide is receding, and if the wind, which is now becoming a gale from southeast, changes, no further damage will likely result.

Reports from Wrightsville and Carolina beaches today tell of much damage to have been the highest since September 1892. No reports have yet been received as to any loss of shipping, though telegraphic communication has been cut off with Southport. The Clyde steamship would have to go and come off as usual, did not put to sea. Nothing has been heard of the Clyde steamer New York, which was expected here this morning, but is believed to be safe.

Damage to the rice crops on the lower Cape Fear river is said to be very heavy.

BEROON, Oct. 31—The first heavy north-easterly storm since last spring began along the southern New England coast just before daylight this morning and by noon the wind had attained a velocity of 30 miles an hour. The rain, however, held off until the latter part of the afternoon, but as it started with a fine mist, which usually precedes a heavy precipitation, there was every indication at 6 o'clock that the night would be a severe one.

The warning of the weather bureau previous to the storm, and the necessity of swearing in his vote. These workmen at the trade of overcoming the votes of real enemies go from ward to ward so long as their employers choose to order them. It is thus that the machine in charge of the polls can procure for itself any desired majority.—Philadelphia North American (Esp.).

FERRY BOAT SUNK

In New York Harbor—Oscar Watson, Formerly of St. John, one of the Passengers.

New York, Oct. 31—The Penna ferry boat Chicago was cut in two by a steamer of the Old Dominion Steamship Line at 12.35 this (Tuesday) morning on the New York side of the river. The Chicago went down in seven or eight minutes. She was between 30 and 40 persons aboard, four being women. There were a dozen horses on board. It is supposed that several persons were injured, but there is no positive proof of this assertion.

Dr. Oscar Watson of the Associated Press, who was unable to secure a life preserver, and who swam ashore, was one of the few passengers able to give a coherent account of the accident. He said: "We were just about to enter the slip when I saw the boat sink within seven minutes. I did not get a life preserver, but when I saw she was going down, I jumped overboard and swam for it. I was a long time before I could get up. There was a strong ebb tide. The water was very cold. The current was so strong that it almost carried me down."

Captain Durham commanded the ferryboat Chicago. He succeeded in making his escape. He says that he has accounted for all the members of his crew except Fireman Frome. He thinks Frome was either drowned or crushed to death in a stockhole.

OTTMAR MERGENTHALER DIES.

Inventor of the Famous Linotype Machine Succumbs to Consumption at Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28—Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype type-setting machine, died this morning of consumption.

Mr. Mergenthaler was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, on May 10, 1854. His father was a school teacher and wanted his son to become a pedagogue, but young Mergenthaler was inclined toward mechanics and became an apprentice to a watch and clock maker. In 1872 his apprenticeship ended and he came to this country with \$50 and a trunk filled with clothing.

He began work in a clock factory in Washington. Many instruments used in the United States signal service were made in the shop where Mr. Mergenthaler was employed, and he left upon them the marks of his inventive talents.

He finished a machine in 1877 which printed on an endless narrow strip, worked rapidly, and produced mixed com-

position with ease by means of a single shifting of the type wheel carrying Roman and Italic faces. But the machine proved to be a disappointment in the process of lithographing. Mr. Mergenthaler entirely changed the system and constructed an impression machine. Business troubles followed, and finally in 1881 he sold his plans and interest to a friend for \$50. In 1883 Mr. Mergenthaler started a business of his own, and he made a casing and composing machine. The first one proved to be a success. He perfected an independent matrix machine in 1885. Having been overworked, Mr. Mergenthaler in 1888 was seized with pleurisy and later with consumption. Owing to business troubles his inventions did not bring him great wealth. What he received was a comparatively small share of the revenue.

BISHOP OF MAINE DEAD.

Passed Away Yesterday After a Long Illness.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 31—Right Rev. Henry A. Nealey, second bishop of the diocese of Maine, died at 9 o'clock this evening after a long illness. His death was not unexpected as he had been ill for many weeks. Bishop Nealey was a member of the diocese of Maine since 1868. The disease had developed rapidly within the past year and the bishop's health had been so impaired that it was with difficulty that he performed the functions of his high office. He presided over the annual diocesan convention last June, but was at that time so ill that his physicians counseled him against so doing.

Some weeks after this he was forced to give up his duties temporarily and spent some time at Bemis in this state, in hopes that the rest would benefit him. He became so ill about two months ago that he was confined to his house, and within the last six weeks has been unconscious a greater part of the time. On Monday he regained consciousness for a brief time, but sank rapidly afterwards and passed quietly away this evening. The funeral of Bishop Nealey will take place on Friday afternoon, and will be attended by the bishops of many of the dioceses in this section of the country, all of whom have been notified of his death.

RUSSIAN CRUISER LAUNCHED

At Philadelphia from Cramp's Shipyard With Greek Church Ceremonies.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31—The new Russian cruiser Varzuga was launched today at Cramp's shipyard with impressive ceremonies. The religious ceremony formed a spectacular feature. In addition to passing a glided cross before the high hull in benediction, the Rev. Satovskiy sprinkled the vessel with holy water. The custom of breaking a bottle of wine as the ship slid off the ways was omitted. There were present numerous officials of the Russian and United States governments. Cold weather and a steady downpour of rain interfered somewhat with the pleasure of those who participated in the ceremony.

On a platform, under the bow of the warship, two priests of the Greek church celebrated mass previous to the launching. They then stepped ashore about a month later than the time first agreed upon, the strike throwing the work back somewhat. The public was not admitted to the yard.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

From Australia Are Doing Montreal.

MONTEREAL, Oct. 31—Lieut. General Sir Andrew Clarke, K. C. M. G., agent general for Victoria, and the Honorable W. Forster Reeves, agent general for New Zealand, are at present visiting Canada, and are staying at the Hotel Windsor, Montreal. These gentlemen have been attending the commercial congress at Philadelphia on behalf of their governments, and are anxious before leaving American soil to see Canada, her leading statesmen and chamber of commerce. The special reason, however, is in connection with that important imperial enterprise, the Pacific cable. Both Sir Andrew and Mr. Reeves have been appointed by the governments of Australia and New Zealand to serve on the commission to be held shortly in London, and before leaving Canada they hope to have a conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. William Mulock. The Hon. J. A. Cockburn, the agent general for South Australia, is also staying at the same hotel.

APPOINTED SHERIFF OF WESTMORLAND.

Joseph McQueen Succceeds His Father, the Late Angus McQueen.

DORCHESTER, Oct. 31—Word has been received here that Mr. Joseph McQueen has been appointed to the sheriffship of Westmorland in succession to his father, the late Angus McQueen. Mr. McQueen is a comparatively young man of much popularity. He represented Westmorland for one term in the Local Legislature, and since then has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. McQueen's appointment gives general satisfaction.

Incorporation of a Big Alaskan Company.

TENNON, N. J., Oct. 31—Among the companies incorporated here today was the Alaska Industrial Co., capital, \$10,000,000, to operate mines and mills and to do a timber and contracting business.

SKIRT SAVER S. H. & M. Bias Brush Edges Skirt Binding. protects the skirt—makes it wear longer—the industry due to the failure of the cotton crop, the glut of yarn in the China market and the cheapness of yarn.

OTTMAR MERGENTHALER DIES. Inventor of the Famous Linotype Machine Succumbs to Consumption at Baltimore, Md. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28—Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype type-setting machine, died this morning of consumption.

THE SCRUB COW.

The Evolution as it Passed Through an Agricultural College. Excerpted from "The Scrub Cow" by J. H. Otis.

Recent experiments undertaken by the Kansas Experiment Station to test the value of the ordinary cow when given a kind of treatment that would do justice to their milk-producing powers, have given some wonderful results.

The education of Zacona consisted of good feed and good care. On arrival at college she would eat a little whole corn and seemed to relish a straw stack, but had to be taught to eat meal and alfalfa.

The encouraging feature about Zacona's education is that it is the kind that any farmer can give his cows at home on the farm. Unlike the young men and women at college the cow does not get her training directly from books.

It is difficult to give a general formula that will suit all conditions, still we believe in the morning mash and winter and summer. It is composed of one-half ground corn and oats, one-fourth bran, and one-fourth boiled vegetables or soaked beef scraps, or cut clover hay steamed, mixed with boiling water at night, covered up and left to steam and fed warm in winter.

Our manner of feeding for eggs is to give the mash every other morning in summer and every morning in late fall and winter. Care should be taken, however, not to give a full meal, but sufficient to satisfy hunger, and thus compel the hens to hunt around for whatever they may find in the yards or litter of the sheds.

It is all right to speak of the cow as a machine for converting certain elements of food into milk, but she has a mental side that must be taken into account to get the best results. The condition of her mind and feeling has a great deal to do with her output.

IMPROVEMENT OF HERDS.

A Subject of the Value of Which Should Hold Highest Rank.

There is no subject more interesting to agriculturists than the improvement of the animals on the farm; the study of them in consequence holds the highest rank. We think a report upon this question should be developed in a very precise method.

We would consider, first, the improvement of the herd in general, its interests and its profits. Second, the way to succeed in the improvement of the herd.

The first question to which the attention of the farmer is directed should be the constitution of his herd, and we do not hesitate to say that an incredible number of cultivators occupy themselves very little with this question. They consider the animals necessary things. They forget that an animal with many qualities gives to its product the best, and that it costs no more to nourish a good animal than a poor one.

In almost all the country the same apathy appears, and certainly our efforts should be especially directed to persuading those interested that the improvement of the animal is one of the first conditions of a good culture. The form of the animal should be the first consideration, not only because it should be beautiful to the eye, but because the animal with the best conformation gives the best profit.

Second, the way to succeed in the improvement of the herd. This is the question: How shall we improve the herd? The first thought that presents itself to us is selection. It is evident that in countries where the races are of good quality, the most natural way of improvement is to always eliminate the bad animals and preserve for reproduction only the choicest.

It is very rare one finds a community with the courage to give up the old habits and accept and apply without hesitation the new procedure. This selection is therefore extremely important, and should be made with the greatest care and attention by those who understand well its importance.

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THE CHICKENS.

Poultry Wisdom as to Their Full Care and Feeding—Valuable Remarks by J. R. Meyer.

As cold weather is coming, it is necessary that we take every precaution with our young chickens to keep them from taking colds. Everybody knows that cold or distemper of young chickens means great loss, for not only is it catching, but it reduces all that take it very much in flesh. If neglected it turns to rump. Nothing can be more discouraging than to find the chickens you intended for market grow thin, and the pullets that you wish for winter layers lose their flesh and go back instead of forward.

Unless pullets were hatched very early, they must be forced somewhat in order to get to laying before cold weather sets in. The best way to do this is to keep them on a diet of soft food, such as wheat and corn, and to keep them in a warm, dry place.

Several years ago there appeared in this country a new variety of the full-feathered English Cochins. It seemed as if this was the beginning of an enthusiasm for this breed, which started a boom for them, and which is still on.

When the snow is gone the gate can be returned to its natural position. A gate that must be used in winter is often opened and shut with difficulty when the snows become deep. If the hinges are made according to the plan shown in the accompanying illustration the gate can be raised continuously as the snows become deeper and deeper.

Buttermilk possesses many valuable qualities that generally go unrecognized by farmers and dairymen. Some recent medical tests have proven that as an agent of digestion buttermilk has no superior on the farm. It is of great value in typhoid fever, and being a laxative, is excellent for habitual constipation.

Build the poultry house so it will be dry at all times. It is nearly enough to have a poultry house that is dry in the middle of summer, but that is just the time when the fowls are in the least and are least affected by its condition. But in the winter, when they must remain indoors for days at a time, it is when the fowls need to have a place that is not favorable to the increase of disease germs.

It is all right to speak of the cow as a machine for converting certain elements of food into milk, but she has a mental side that must be taken into account to get the best results. The condition of her mind and feeling has a great deal to do with her output.

TIMELY CHICKEN NOTES.

How to Have Fowl of All Kinds Plump for Holiday Seasons.

Bones and muscle, flesh and eggs call for good nourishing food and plenty of it; and, as the weeks go by, be sure you increase the amount of food accordingly. Oatmeal (steam-cooked) is the best known food for a good foundation, and a variety later on only partly takes the place of this, which becomes too expensive for a large brood after the first few weeks.

It is better to pen up the cockerels separately and not make them a ration for a month or so before killing, as poultry must be plump in order to command a good price. Milk is excellent for growth as well as for eggs, and nothing is better than plenty of skim milk from a creamery.

The earliest Cochins introduced into this country were of the Partridge variety, and their popularity amounted almost to a craze. Their beauty and imposing style, combined with their practical qualities, have always retained many admirers.

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FARM WAGONS.

Some Points that should be in the Best of Them—Low Wagon with Rack Above.

I have often wondered, writes a correspondent, why it was that manufacturers did not make farm wagons more especially and particularly adapted for use on the farm than they do. The kind that are usually put out all over the country do very well on the road, but they do not fill the bill on the farm. The wheels are as a rule too high and it takes one side of a ten-acre field to turn round in, unless the body is made so narrow that it won't hold anything.

In addition to the regular wagon body take two scantling 16 feet long, 2 inches thick and 6 inches wide, and on this we bolt on cross-pieces, a two at each end, one on top and another on bottom of rail, and then bolt one piece in middle, on the under side of rail. This makes a good support for the floor, and thus we have a good rack for hauling all kinds of grain, grass or straw.

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HABITS OF THE MOLE.

Famous Tunnel Borer and Destroyer of Worms and Insects.

One morning I found a mole in a mountain range crossing the lawn. It was about six inches wide, three inches high, and ran clear across one end of the yard. It is a mole, explained Ben, the dairy gardener, "but I reckon we've been to catch him 'bout noon, when he sticks his head out to sun himself. So Ben, who gets a quarter for every mole he catches, laid plans for the noon campaign. He got the hose ready for service and carried the business end of it to what he said was the "fresh end of the run."

With a quick turn of his foot Ben lifted the mole above ground, so that it could be seen. I put the mole in a box and let it dry in the sun. The accompanying illustration will give you a better idea of the mole's habits. The mole's body is very stout and its legs are short and thick. It has a long, pointed snout and a small, round eye. It is a very active creature and is able to dig through the soil with great ease.

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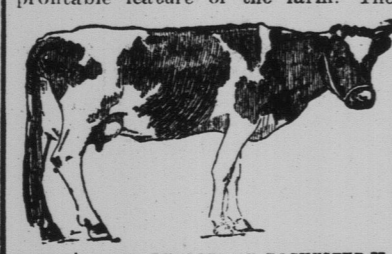
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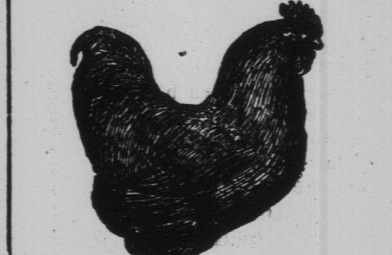
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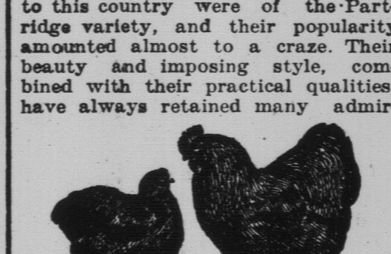
ZACONA ENTERING COLLEGE.



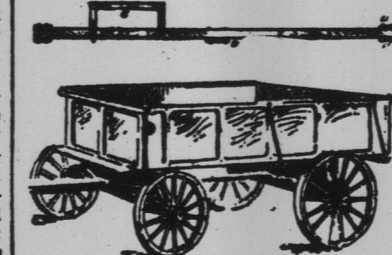
PAYNE'S LADY DEVILS OF ROCHESTER II.



DUKE '97.



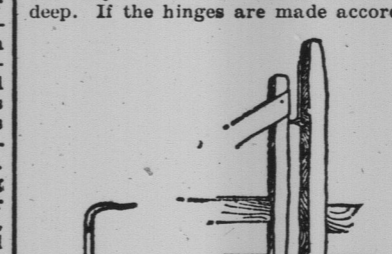
PRIZE PARTRIDGE COCHINS.



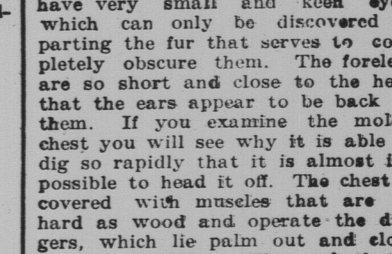
LOW WAGON WITH RACK ABOVE.



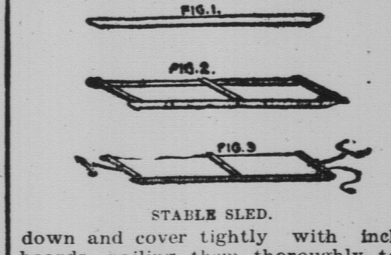
PICTURE OF A MOLE.



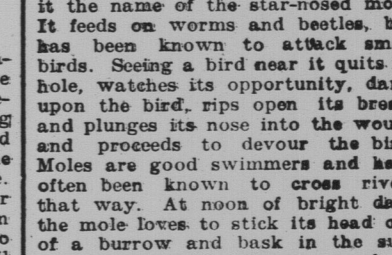
A WINTER GATE.



A WINTER GATE.



STABLE SLED.



A WINTER GATE.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 4, 1899

THE BRITISH FORCES LOSE HEAVILY

(Continued from page 1)

ing at Buckingham, gave expression to virtually the same convictions. The Earl of Londonderry, honorary colonel of the third battalion Border Regiment, at a banquet this evening at Whitehall, declared his confidence in Gen. Buller, and predicted a successful issue to the campaign. Referring to Emperor William's cable message to President Kruger at the time of the failure of the Johannesburg raid, Lord Londonderry said: "His Majesty's late despatch had been highly understood, it would have had a totally different effect. It was not intended to give any encouragement to the Boers. I have the pleasure to know the views of the German Emperor, and they are in accordance with the views of England."

LOSSES PRIOR TO MONDAY

Were Less Than a Thousand Officers and Men.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A careful calculation of the British losses in all the engagements since the outbreak of hostilities—excluding the casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men in Montserrat—shows that the total of British losses is as follows:—Officers, 138; being 19 killed, 61 wounded and 58 captured. Men, 783, being 137 killed, 492 wounded and 154 captured.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The war office today issued the following additional list of casualties sustained by General Buller's force from the time of the battle of Glencoe until he joined the force of Sir George Buller.

A Kings Essex—Four killed, thirteen wounded. Leicestershire Regiment—One wounded, nine missing. Artillery—One killed, one wounded, six missing. Mounted Infantry—Thirty seven missing. The last mentioned were attached to the squadron of the 15th Hussars that was captured by the Boers after the battle of Glencoe. They were undoubtedly captured with the Hussars.

NO DETAILS.

London Still Guessing as to Monday's Surrender.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The breakdown of the Delagoa cable route, combined with the monopolization of the available telegraph lines by the government and British staff officers, is responsible for the fact that nothing further has arrived from South Africa. The government has received despatches rectifying the casualty lists. They will probably be published today.

Up to midnight nothing had been received concerning Monday's casualties. The war office officials are working under great strain. Captain Perriot, staff captain to the military secretary, has just died, his death being hastened by anxiety and overwork. An unconfirmed statement is published that General Buller has left Cape Town for Ladysmith.

A belated despatch from Ladysmith, describing Monday's fight says: "A couple of companies of the Buffs had a narrow escape from disaster early in the day. They found themselves suddenly confronted, within easy range, by an overwhelming force of Boers, who seemed to spring from the bowels of the earth. The Buffs were splendidly handled and were victorious with only one man wounded."

The Queen is credited with expressing pity for Sir George Stewart White and the officials who have been called on to judge him harshly. So far as the public is concerned, however, his resignation is felt as the masterstroke which the Boers had to make to succeed, there is still severe criticism for General Buller and Lieutenant Buller. For following the columns to get out of touch, for the absence of proper scouting and for not retiring when the ammunition was low. In view of the fact that the explanation is based on the fact that he believed it was imperative to the success of General Buller's operations that he should hold the position of Nicholson's Nek.

A SCENE IN CHURCH

At a Service Held in Connection With the Departure of Troops.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—A special service in connection with the departure of the Canadian troops was held in St. James' cathedral today, at which were extraordinary scenes of excitement as the result of the disarrangement from South Africa. The cathedral was crowded and hundreds were unable to gain admission. Rev. Arthur H. Selwyn, of All Saints, presided, referring to the conditions of affairs said: "If we are defeated we will not merely the Queen's power in South Africa be weakened, but the Empire weakened in their lands." A storm of "no's" from an unknown worshipper started the congregation. There were no further interruptions save the sobbing of women, many of whom were intensely affected.

CANADA EULOGIZED.

The English Press Praise the Contingent Spirit.

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—The Star special cable from London says: The Times prints a stirring leading article today on the military spectacle witnessed at Quebec, Monday, on the occasion of the embarkment and sailing of the Canadian contingent for the Transvaal. The Times declares the whole British nation will find in this measure of consolation for the reverse at Ladysmith.

The Medical Troop were today warmly applauded. Dr. Edward Blake's courage for the action he has taken in discharging himself from the Irish Nationalist

Radicals who openly express their sympathy in favor of the queen's enemies.

The Westminster Gazette tonight quotes a speech in which Sir John Lubbock, a member of the House of Commons, said he had no feeling but disgust for the suggestion that one man should be allowed to have been basely snatched to take any other course in battle. The Gazette adds that what the speaker has said has been well said, and that they firmly believe the mass of nationalistic Irishmen do not lag behind Englishmen in their pride for the gallantry of their countrymen in South Africa. The Fall Mail Gazette says: "Quebec has given a crushing answer to those leaders for good, by asking what has become of you with South Africa?"

A STATESMAN'S WORDS.

The London Times Commends Premier Laurier's Speech.

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: Sir Wilfrid Laurier's address to the Canadian South Africa contingent, prior to its embarkment at Quebec, was warmly commended. The Times says: "Sir Wilfrid described the present situation in language which could not be bettered by any English statesman." It quotes the following from the premier's speech: "It is not so much the cause of humanity, of civil rights and religious liberty. This was not a war of conquest or subjugation. It is not to oppress a race whose courage we admire, but it is to put an end to oppression imposed upon subjects of His Majesty in South Africa by a tyrannical ruler. The object is not to crush out the Dutch population but to establish in that land, of which Her Majesty is the sovereign, British rule to assure to all men of that country an equal share of liberty." Commenting on the foregoing, the Times says it would be impossible to put the case more tersely more clearly or more justly.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR

Makes It Known That He Will Not Interfere.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Neueste Nachrichten, in the course of an article evidently inspired, says: "Germany has no intention of playing into the hands of France by intervening in the Transvaal. She intends to pursue a course of absolute neutrality."

Replying to the Anti-Semite, Pan-Germanist, in the emperor's expected visit to England, the Neueste Nachrichten remarks: "Although German individualism may disapprove of England's policy, the actions of the Emperor must be dictated by Germany's interests, which do not admit of any compromise."

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AN INCIDENT

But Not a Serious Reversal is Boer's Opinion.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 1.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech given this evening by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to the officers of the Gordon Highlanders and the Scots Greys, referred to the reverse in Natal and said: "It is much to be regretted, but in a considerable campaign, we must look out for such incidents. It is not in the nature of things to take such notice of them. We have had a good many of the same kind, and have generally succeeded in the end. But whatever happens we must see this thing through, if it should cost still more battalions and still more millions."

SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

Both Sides Have Received Some Hard Knocks.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Special despatches from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, give further details regarding the removal of the bombardment. The Boers, having recaptured their old positions, remounted their guns. Their firing was accurate, but almost harmless. Some of the troops were slightly injured by splinters. Lieut. F. C. Borton 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. Gen. Jan H. M. Kock, who was second in command in the Transvaal forces and who was wounded in the battle of Enderburg, died in the hospital at Ladysmith on Monday night.

Little light is thrown on the actual

situation by the news at hand today.

The magnitude of Monday's fight, however, is more than ever evident. Virtually, three actions were fought simultaneously, but it is evident that the Boers, roll back the Orange Free State troops was not achieved. Lord Frederick Roberts of Candahar, commander of the forces in Ireland, while reviewing the troops at Killybegny, said: "It is useless to disguise the fact that we were engaged in a very serious war, a war which will put our resources and courage to a severe test."

The Daily News has a despatch from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday at 10.30, which gives the first independent account of the cutting off of Lieut. Col. Carleton's column in the engagement at Farquhar's Farm. The correspondent says: "The column was sent on Sunday night, made a wide detour, and reached the spur of the Drakenburg before dawn. Lieut. Col. Carleton stormed the heights with his bayonetted rifle. His ammunition was exhausted and surrendered. He had become exhausted. About 200 men had been killed and wounded."

All was quiet at Bulwerway, in Rhodesia, according to despatches received this morning up to October 27th. There had been some skirmishing on the border. Apparently extensive preparations are in progress at De Aar. Cases of cholera have been reported from the General Buller's army. Thousands of mules are corralled in that neighborhood, and transport material is being hurried up from the south.

According to another despatch the naval brigade at Ladysmith has mounted the guns of the Victoria. The report comes from Rome that Portugal will permit the landing of British troops at Lourenço Marques. The Boers are in the view, strongly prevalent in some quarters here that the British invasion of the Transvaal will be made from that point. The morning papers are divided in opinion as to whether Sir George Buller's latest list of casualties included the loss of Lieut. Col. Carleton's column before its surrender. The ponderance of opinion inclines that these are not included.

A report that a Boer force with guns from Kromaatpoort is making its way through Zululand is held to indicate an intention of seizing the railway between Colenso and Pietermaritzburg if it has not already been seized. Armed trains are patrolling the line. The real question now for the British public is can General Buller hold out ten days or two weeks, until the army can arrive and the siege would be lifted on his account were it not that every day seems to bring a fresh list of casualties, proving that the Boer attack is not to the real state of affairs. At the best, the coming week must prove a critical and anxious time.

REPORT FROM BRUSSELS

That the Boers Have Entirely Invested Ladysmith.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Havre agency this evening published the following extraordinary despatch from its correspondent at Brussels, who probably obtained it from Mr. Leyds, the Transvaal representative: "The news of the Boer's victory around Ladysmith has created considerable excitement among the Afrikaners, who do not consider the capture of Ladysmith as a serious blow to the Boer cause. It is much perturbed at the news of the capture of Ladysmith. The Boer force was won by the Free State troops, commanded by the Free State Major, General Buller, who was wounded. The investment of Ladysmith is held to indicate an intention of seizing the railway between Colenso and Pietermaritzburg if it has not already been seized. Armed trains are patrolling the line. The real question now for the British public is can General Buller hold out ten days or two weeks, until the army can arrive and the siege would be lifted on his account were it not that every day seems to bring a fresh list of casualties, proving that the Boer attack is not to the real state of affairs. At the best, the coming week must prove a critical and anxious time."

THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE

Sizes Up the Situation After the News of Capture.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The military correspondent of the Westminster Gazette sizes up the present situation as follows:—"The force which has been captured had left Ladysmith on Sunday night at 11 with the object of apparently holding some commanding ground from which the left of General Buller's main advance could have been threatened by the Boers, while the main body was allowed to advance, meeting but feeble opposition. The covering party on the left was evidently surrounded, with what lamentable results we now know. "The question now immediately before us is, How will this new blow affect the immediate future of the force at Ladysmith? Will Sir George Buller now be compelled to fall back on the line of the Tugela, destroying bridges across the Klip river, preparing for the demolition of the bridge at Colenso, and the advance to maintain his position at Ladysmith? "There is no doubt whatever that the news of the disaster of yesterday will be widely and rapidly circulated and will have the immediate effect of raising the morale of the enemy. English crowds of recruits to their standard. Consequently the force around Ladysmith will probably be quickly and generously strengthened, and the odds against the British, hitherto heavy enough in all conscience, will be enormously increased. "In spite of this, however, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that Ladysmith will be evacuated, for the following reasons:—Gen. Buller has still at his disposal nine or ten battalions of infantry (two brigade divisions), 36 guns, and possibly nine guns more, and we have heard of the 1st and 2nd regiments of cavalry, and two squadrons of horse, for the fact that, so long as he is careful to take no unsuccess-

ful risk, but acts strictly on the defensive, he will be able to maintain his position for three weeks or so, which would give him time to compare with the Boers or before the pressure on him can be relieved by attacking the Boers from some other quarter.

"Should retirement be decided on, we cannot see how the great accumulation of military stores at Ladysmith are to be removed. It would be impossible to move them the two miles which would separate them from the railway station, exposed as the operation would be to the range Boer artillery, while destruction or abandonment would seriously cripple our resources. "When reinforcements arrive and our advance is resumed, moreover, we would find it impossible to more than 100 miles, though it is ridiculous to assume, as we note has been done in some quarters, that the Boers are so weak as to be unable to carry their guns over the bar at Durban. The Tugela is fordable at various places, and there are no good defensive positions on the southern bank. Such is the present situation. "The military situation in South Africa is best described by the Globe in a late edition tonight as follows: "The Boers, if not indeed, some weeks, the main interest in the military situation will be centered at Ladysmith. The Boer force are gradually working their way round the town, entrrenching themselves as if they were playing a waiting game. "The other road, will probably be only a temporary measure. It is clear that they have withdrawn men from other points, which, for the moment, are concentrating for a supreme effort against Ladysmith. "The military situation in South Africa is best described by the Globe in a late edition tonight as follows: "The Boers, if not indeed, some weeks, the main interest in the military situation will be centered at Ladysmith. The Boer force are gradually working their way round the town, entrrenching themselves as if they were playing a waiting game. "The other road, will probably be only a temporary measure. It is clear that they have withdrawn men from other points, which, for the moment, are concentrating for a supreme effort against Ladysmith. "The military situation in South Africa is best described by the Globe in a late edition tonight as follows: "The Boers, if not indeed, some weeks, the main interest in the military situation will be centered at Ladysmith. The Boer force are gradually working their way round the town, entrrenching themselves as if they were playing a waiting game. "The other road, will probably be only a temporary measure. It is clear that they have withdrawn men from other points, which, for the moment, are concentrating for a supreme effort against Ladysmith."

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be followed at a steady rate by the

re-matred. "I do not think," continued Lord Lansdowne, "that there need be any anxiety regarding the results. There has been nothing in history to compare with the Boers. 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 secondly, that such a large measure of voluntary 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 the British soldier in South Africa—a great gain which, to my mind, outweighs the heavy losses we have sustained and outweighs even the loss of a great city which was due to an accident."

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Boscawen, replying to the toast, "The imperial forces," praised the transport arrangements. Referring to the surrender of the Irish auxiliaries and the Gloucestershire regiment after their ammunition had been exhausted, he said it was an honorable surrender. He expressed the opinion that the government was not sending men to fight in South Africa in the probability that the Cape Dutch would join the Boers. Discussing the general question of military armaments he observed that there were two really patriotic nations in the world, the British and the Americans, because they alone had volunteered.

Mr. George Wyndham, parliamentary secretary of state for war, has received a telegram from Sir Charles Howard Vincent's offer of a thousand volunteer marksmen to South Africa, that it would be against the regulations to send volunteers to assist them for a shorter period than three years. He adds, however, an assurance that in the event of a crisis reaching a large increase of the home garrison, of which there is at present no sign, volunteers will be used, and enlistments will be permitted for a short term.

GERMAN PRESS

Wants No Opposition Offered to England.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Voelische Zeitung publishes an appeal, signed by the committee of the German corps De Transvaal, calling upon Germans to contribute to the support of the families of those German volunteers, who have taken up arms in a just cause. The Hamburger Correspondent, in the course of a semi-official article, cautions against any German volunteers in a conflict with Great Britain, saying: "Germany is not going to pick chestnuts for other people on the Great British island. Such a policy would drive Germany so closely into the arms of Russia that she would hardly be able to breathe."

A Belated Despatch.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The war office has made public the following official despatch from Cape Town, dated Oct. 30 4.25 p. m.— Sir Alfred Milner has received via Delagoa Bay three telegrams from Nicholas Baden-Powell, who is in the camp, which is dated October 19, says that Col. Plumer has concentrated at Tuli, covering Rhodes Drift, where the Boers are concentrated. The Boers have sent for arms and ammunition to the Cape. The British South African police, there are at Crocodile's Foot one armored train, one officer and thirty policemen, with one Maxim gun and thirty days rations. On October 17 there was a slight engagement in which eight Boers were killed and one taken prisoner. We had no casualties. A few Boer occupy Lobatla. At the request of the assistant commissioner of Bechuanaland we are supplying him with ammunition.

The second telegram, which is dated October 20, says: "Just heard from Col. Baden-Powell by way of Crocodile's Foot. On October 18 he made a successful attack on the Boers. On October 24 Masking was killed, but no damage to the train. The Boers have sent for arms and ammunition to the Cape. The British South African police, there are at Crocodile's Foot one armored train, one officer and thirty policemen, with one Maxim gun and thirty days rations. On October 17 there was a slight engagement in which eight Boers were killed and one taken prisoner. We had no casualties. A few Boer occupy Lobatla. At the request of the assistant commissioner of Bechuanaland we are supplying him with ammunition."

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