

WOMAN FINDS AN INFERNAL MACHINE

Startling Discovery Made by the Proprietor of the Salt Lake House on Second West Street This Afternoon.

A Tin Can, Carefully Packed With Gun Cotton, Nitro Glycerine and Black Powder, in Which a Giant Cap Had Been Inserted—The End of the Can Carefully Sealed With Tar—Not Known Definitely Who Made the Machine, but Left at the Lodging House in July—It Had Evidently Been Made for a Considerable Time—Chief Hilton Unloads It—The Police at Work on the Case—Mrs. Wentress Tells How the Deadly Device Was Found.

This afternoon a somewhat startling discovery was made at the Salt Lake house, a lodging house on Second South and Second West streets, kept by Mrs. W. C. Wentress.

The proprietor, in making the rounds of the unoccupied rooms, noticed a tin can, such as is used at the power house, near the wash stand. There was nothing striking about this jar at first glance, but when the lady picked it up, she noticed the end of a giant cap protruding about an eighth of an inch above the hard tar with which the can was sealed. The affair was rather hazy and the lady at once reached the conclusion that it was an infernal machine of some kind and her opinion was confirmed by several men to whom she showed it.

The woman was terrified over her find, and at once set out to deliver the machine to the authorities, handling it very gingerly. She soon came across Officer Fitzmaurice, who relieved her of her burden, and took it to police headquarters, where it was turned over by Detective Sheets to Chief Hilton.

"It's an infernal machine all right," remarked the chief, and he at once set about unloading it. With a pen knife he cut away the tar packing from around the giant cap, removed it, and then cut the jar down the sides. It was found to be completely filled with a mixture of gun cotton, nitro-glycerine and black powder. Into the tin the cap had been set, and the end carefully sealed with tar.

FRIENDS ARE STILL IN SUSPENSE.

No Detailed News Concerning Oscar Eliason—Fortune Teller Predicted His Death to a Relative Only a Few Days Ago.

Relatives and friends of Oscar Eliason, Utah's talented magician, whose tragic fate was chronicled in these columns on the evening of Thanksgiving day, are still in suspense, awaiting the arrival of definite particulars concerning the dreadful affair. They have not the slightest doubt as to its correctness but to be kept in protracted ignorance of the real cause of the blow that has fallen so heavily upon them is in itself a burden difficult to bear. It was hoped that the Associated Press would, by cable inquiry, be able to get the facts without much delay, but up to the present it has not succeeded in doing so. And it is now thought that within the next day or two they will be able to obtain until the arrival of the next mail and passenger steamer which is due in San Francisco on January 12.

It is not a little singular that Eliason, who was a "king of mystery," should himself have been surrounded with influences and associated with circum-

stances that bordered on the supernatural. As has already been published, a palmist who "read" his hand prior to his departure on his tour around the world, predicted that a great calamity would overtake him within the next five years. This warning made no impression whatever upon the young magician who laughed the incident away. His relatives, however, while disclaiming the least inclination towards superstition have often thought of and talked about it among themselves. But in view of his hapless fate more and more incident of the fortune telling variety is agitating their minds not a little. Only a few days ago a lady relative had her "fortune told." Among other things it was specifically stated that she was about to receive "news" shocking death of a young light complexioned gentleman. The fortune teller could not state who the gentleman would be. But in a few days the tidings of Oscar's death came and now the family are wondering whether it is all a coincidence or whether the fortune teller saw what has come to pass. Said a member of the family to the "News": "We are not superstitious, we are not visionary, but these two incidents with others of like character seem very strange to us."

Printing Press Inventor Dies.

New York, Dec. 2.—Charles Potter, Jr., the printing press inventor, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., today. He had been sick some time, with a complication of diseases. Mr. Potter was born in Madison county, N. Y., in 1834. Early in life he went to Western N. Y., and engaged in the printing press business. Later he became associated with the Babcock Printing Press Company and subsequently with the Walter Scott Press Company. While with the latter company, Mr. Potter made several improvements in printing presses and finally invented the press which bears his name and subsequently went into business for himself. He amassed a fortune.

For a Russian Warship.

Southampton, Dec. 2.—The American steamer St. Louis, which sailed for New York today had among her passengers fifty Russian sailors and two Russian officers.

Philms and Navy at Football.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—One of the most exciting football games ever played was taken place on Franklin field this afternoon, the contestants being eleven representing West Point Military and eleven representing the United States Navy. It was the first time that eleven representing the two branches of the military arm of

the government has met since 1892 when, by mutual agreement of the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, the annual contest was stopped because the interest in them had grown so intense that they interfered with the cadets in both academies. Among those present were Secretary of War Root, Secretary of the Navy Long, Assistant Secretary of War McKel- John, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen and a long list of officers active and retired of the navy and army. Admission was by invitation no fee being charged.

More than 22,000 invitations were issued, the two academies each sending out 6,000 and the University of Pennsylvania the remaining 10,000 or more.

The demand for tickets was unusually brisk, and as high as \$15 was offered for a single seat.

Score, end first half: West Point, 6; Annapolis, 0.

Final score: West Point, 17; Annapolis, 5.

Fight the Thresher Trust.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 2.—It has been learned that the combine of the threshing manufacturers of the United States which was effected recently by New York with a capitalization of \$50,000,000, will include 70 per cent of the threshing manufacturers of the United States. The J. I. Chase, Threshing Machine Company, of Racine, Wis., is said to be the largest company outside of the trust, and that it is preparing to fight the combine. The plan is to divide the manufacture of separators and threshers among the different factories and no shut down of any plant is contemplated.

LIEUT. MUNRO RAN A BIG BLUFF.

With Fifty Men, He Captures Gen. Canon and 800 Rebels.

WHEELER TELLS HIS VIEWS.

Were It Not For Anti-Imperialists, Insurrection Would Stop—Report of Casualties.

Manila, Dec. 2, 6 p. m.—The capture by Lieut. Munro and fifty men of the Fourth cavalry of the Filipino General Canon, with 800 men and officers, with rifles, several American and seventy Spanish prisoners at Bayanong province of Nueva Viscaya, was a successful bluff. Lieut. Munro tapped the rebel wire, telegraphed to Canon that he was advancing with a large force and demanded his surrender. After negotiations Canon consented to capitulate to a superior force, whereupon Lieut. Munro telegraphed that he would enter the town with a small guard and receive the garrison's surrender. He captured the whole Filipino force, and secured Canon's army, the rebels supposing Munro had an army behind him.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Gen. Otis informed the war department today of the surrender of Bayanong in the following dispatch:

Manila, Dec. 2.—Report received that Bayanong, with province Nueva Viscaya, surrendered Nov. 28 to Lieut. Munro, Fourth cavalry, who commanded advance scouts on Carrangian train consisting of 10 men Fourth cavalry, and three native scouts. Insurgent General Canon surrendered, enroute force, numbering 800 men armed with mausers and number of officers; seventy Spanish and two American prisoners secured and probably considerable insurgent property.

Gen. Jos. Wheeler in a personal letter received here dated at Angeles, Luzon, says:

"There are more than 20 different tribes in this island, and very few of them would submit to Aguinaldo's rule. Aguinaldo and his generals would like to govern, because it would give them great power, and many of his soldiers like the war because for the first time in their lives they have authority to carry a gun. They live by taking what they want from the people. Many of them are robbers who rob defenseless people of their money, and sometimes murder them. If we should withdraw there would be warfare and anarchy in the islands and the well-to-do would get some strong government to come and take control."

Aguinaldo publishes a paper, which is filled with expressions from people of the United States who are called anti-imperialists, and I think were it not for these expressions, the insurrection would be closed."

Gen. Otis' latest casualty list is as follows:

"Killed: Harry O. Lee, E. Ninth infantry, Nov. 25, near Capassi; Henry W. Landford, E. B. Fifth infantry, engagement Tolmay Bridge, Nov. 24."

"Wounded in action near Leon, Panay, Nov. 20, Harry Hiscok, sergeant, L. Twenty-sixth infantry, abdomen, mortal; in action, Imus, Nov. 25, John Finger, F. Fifth artillery, leg, slight; Geo. M. Dunne, E. B. Fifth infantry, forearm, moderate; in action Iloilo, Panay, Nov. 21, Twenty-sixth infantry, A. Abraham Frappier, thigh, severe; D. Eugene E. Blower, corporal, head, severe; Edward Sweet, leg, severe; Sixth artillery, G. Edward England, sergeant, chest, severe; James T. Murphy, shoulder, severe; Sixth infantry, L. Lawrence E. Grennan, corporal, hand, severe; Paul Rink, thigh, severe. Eighth infantry, B. Charles J. Ling, shoulder, severe; Simon T. Barker, severe; Geo. Beckwith, thigh, slight; Carl Struth, elbow, slight; C. James O'Connell, thigh, severe; Harry S. Dunston, corporal, chest, severe; Bryce Leach, hand, severe; Christopher C. Coates, leg, severe; F. Bert J. Reed, corporal, leg, severe; Timothy J. Finn, arm, severe; John J. Jones, corporal, chest, severe; Charles Weber, corporal, chest, severe. In action beyond Malabala, Nov. 28, Matthew A. Batson, first lieutenant, Fourth cavalry, foot, severe."

DEMOCRATS AND ROBERTS.

Don't Question His Right to be in Their Caucus.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The caucus of the Democratic members of the House for the selection of candidates for House officers was held in the hall of representatives today. The principal interest centered in the contest for the speakership nomination which carries with it the Democratic leadership on the floor. The candidates were Richardson of Tennessee, DeArmond of Missouri, Bankhead of Alabama and Sulzer of New York. The caucus was called to order by Caucus Chairman Richardson.

The roll call showed the presence of 138 members. There was considerable wrangling over the selection of a presiding officer. Mr. Hay of Virginia was nominated. The friends of the latter made a strong fight. Mr. Hay has only served one term in the House. Mr. Melas is the oldest Democrat in continuous service now in the House. After considerable speaking a vote was taken, resulting in the selection of Mr. Hay, who received 77 votes against 62 for Mr. McRae.

Representative-elect Roberts of Utah, attended the caucus and voted on the first roll call. No question of his right to participate in the proceedings was raised.

The next thing in order was the selection of a candidate for speaker and the nominating speeches began.

Mr. Cummings placed Mr. Sulzer of New York in nomination. Mr. Carnack of Tennessee placed in nomination Mr. Richardson of Tennessee for speaker.

Mr. Bankhead was nominated by Ball of Texas, and DeArmond by Burton of Missouri. Several speeches were made in seconding the nominations.

The first roll call resulted: Richardson, 44; DeArmond, 40; Bankhead, 25.

Second roll call: Richardson, 42; DeArmond, 40; Bankhead, 25; Sulzer, 27.

Third roll call: Richardson, 40; DeArmond, 45; Bankhead, 25; Sulzer, 22.

Fourth ballot: DeArmond, 42; Richardson, 41; Bankhead, 31; Sulzer, 23.

After the fifth ballot Bankhead was withdrawn.

Richardson was nominated on the sixth ballot, Sulzer withdrawing in his favor.

ANTI-FRENCH CRITICISM.

Chamberlain's Remarks Cause Considerable Acerbity.

IRISH OFFICERS REMOVED.

They Criticized Britain's Policy in South Africa—Railway to Khar-toum—Threatened Strike.

London, Dec. 2.—Special London Cable Letter.—(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.)—The utterances of cabinet ministers and others on the subject of the suggested Anglo-Saxon-Teutonic alliance have detracted public attention to some degree from the list of casualties that marks British progress in South Africa. But the glowing insinuations of triumphs of British diplomacy cannot stem the growing tide of private sorrow that manifests itself with the ever-increasing prevalence of crepe, and the absence, through mourning, of many prominent families from social festivities. As Ambassador Choate said at the American Thanksgiving banquet yesterday, there is scarcely an English family of any acquaintance without relatives already either killed or wounded in the war. Yet the press has taken kindly to the new topic, though the more conservative papers, such as the Times, point out that a sympathetic alliance with the United States is an easy matter compared with one with Germany, on account of the difference in race and language. Zimmern, from not actually so stated, the palpable deduction has evidently occurred to the writers on this topic that the United States is far more fitted, from racial and other conditions, to ally herself with Germany than is Great Britain, the development of which is a popular opinion, would be decidedly unsatisfactory to Great Britain at present, unless she managed in some way to become a party to the new dreadnought.

The bitter controversy between the British and French press is not without its amusing features. All manner of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, resident in England, from ladies' maids to authors and abbess, have kept the correspondence columns of the English papers full of disavowals of the attacks on the queen which have marked some of the Paris papers, while the French papers themselves take little pains to conceal their satisfaction over the irritation they have created, though the better class of people disavow the vulgarity of the criticism.

The English papers have violently assailed every anti-dreadnought in France, but they cannot conceive the possibility of a similar attack on their own side.

A duel just fought in Paris between M. Jules Hurty of the Pigaro and M. Viau, of the Libre Parole, sprang partly out of the controversy. M. Hurat has been in England sending over provocative articles to his paper and was denounced by M. Viau, who accepted a challenge and paid for his criticisms with a wound in the arm which has paralyzed two of his fingers.

Charles Danl, the cyclist whose fame up to the present has been based on his defeating Arthur Zimmermann at Florence, has been engaged as the leading tenor of the Lyric theater, Milan.

Two Irish magistrates were deprived this week by Lord Ashbourne, the lord chancellor of Ireland, of their offices, on account of anti-British comments on the Boer war. The proceeding is most unusual, especially as one of the delinquents was a nobleman, Lord Emily, who, speaking to some laborers at Limerick, inferred that Great Britain might have another Lady'smith in Ireland. Lord Ashbourne asked for explanation, but Lord Emily haughtily refused, whereupon he was removed.

Lord Emily is prominent in Ireland, both socially and politically, and an ardent home ruler. The only other instance on record when Mr. Gladstone, years ago, deprived Lord Rosemore of a legacy for similar utterances.

General Kitchener has decided to open the Wady Halfa-Khartoum railroad Dec. 4, with a weekly service of trains. Tickets are now being issued to the Second Palestine expedition, where a tourist hotel is being erected.

The hearing of the investigation of the concern with which Lord Mayor Newton is mixed up has, so far, brought out nothing startling against London's chief magistrate. A promoter testified that checks were sent to various financial and other editors to obtain favorable notices of the company, but his testimony has been publicly contradicted by the papers.

The new Austrian budget provides for a considerable increase in the income tax. The society of American women will give a musical and theatrical entertainment Dec. 4, in aid of the hospital ship Maine. Those heretofore prominent in the movement are expected to be present, though they have been debarred from the features which distinguished Mrs. James Brown Potter's entertainment. Many members of this society, which was asked by the originators of the Maine idea to help them, are considerably chagrined at the fact that their efforts were interpreted as a partial spirit, many of them at first thinking the hospital ship would indicate a mere desire to alleviate the sufferings on both sides instead of being taken to mean a warm support of Great Britain, as has been done.

Representatives of 80,000 cotton and cloth workers have applied to the home society, declaring they will go out on strike unless the provisions of the law regulating the sanitary conditions of factories are enforced. They specified unhealthy violations of the law committed by manufacturers.

A vigorous prosecution was promised, and, as the men apparently made reasonable demands, it is not likely the threatened strike will occur.

Big Lumber Combine.

Roseland, R. C., Dec. 2.—The Kootenai-Lake Lumber combine has been organized to control the lumber business of British Columbia. It is capitalized at half a million. Louis B. of this city is president, and J. E. Panport, secretary.

Consul Macrum Replaced.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The President has designated Adelbert F. Hay to proceed at once to South Africa as the representative of the state department and take the place of Mr. Macrum, the present United States consul at Pretoria.

The state department has yielded to Mr. Macrum's repeated appeals to be relieved and he will not await the arrival of Mr. Hay before quitting his post. Mr. Hay is the son of the secretary of state.

Future Empress Selected—Ministerial Crisis Imminent—Building Warships at Home.

Yokohama, Nov. 16, correspondence of the Associated Press, via San Francisco, Dec. 2.—The bubonic plague has made its entry into Japan, five undoubted cases having been reported at Kobe; three already proving fatal. The pest is traced to cotton imported from China, the original buyer, the carrier and the purchaser of the stuff being the three victims. Much dismay prevails in the infected city and the most drastic measures are being taken by the authorities.

A hundred houses are isolated and a corps of the most eminent physicians in the empire has been dispatched to the scene with full powers.

A striking illustration of the sensitive-ness of the Japanese against the Russian encroachments in Korea is to be found in the fact that although it was perfectly well known that the autumn maneuvers of the army were to be held this week, yet the embarkation of troops upon two transports here last Monday gave rise to the wildest rumors that they were enroute for Korea, and in the popular imagination the impending war had already begun.

The future empress of Japan has been chosen and her engagement to the crown prince announced. She will have a dowry of a million and a quarter yen from her own family and from the emperor, the latter contributing the larger portion of the sum. It may be significant that by this marriage the crown prince will become related to the highest Buddhist priest in the empire. In view of the strong Buddhist movement to secure state recognition, this fact is commented upon as of great importance.

Predictions are freely made that the coming session of parliament will result in a break up of the present ministry.

The liberal party, through alliance with which the cabinet has been enabled to carry its measures, is in a state of chaos. Two of its leaders have resigned, while another has been making insistent demands for spoils in the shape of ministerial appointments in return for party services. The civil service question is thus being brought to the front as prominently as it is in the United States.

The government has decided to build two new cruisers in its own dock yards, one at Kure and the other at Yokohama. It is realized that the fleet cannot be kept at anywhere near so small a cost as the work would entail in foreign yards, but as a matter of national pride and for the encouragement of domestic industries the decision has been taken.

The tone of the Japanese press on the pro-British in the Transvaal is decidedly pro-British.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IS IN JAPAN.

Drastic Measures Being Taken to Prevent Its Spread.

JAPS SENSITIVE OVER WAR.

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REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

Fighting Goes On, and Both Parties are About Evenly Matched.

New York, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, Colombia, via Galveston says: Four hundred additional recruits have arrived from Buena Ventura on the steamer Imperial. They will leave on Sunday for the interior departments, where the revolution is still raging, especially in Santander, Boyaca and Cundinamarca. With this reinforcement more than 1,000 men will have gone through the Isthmus.

Further official details of the great battle at Santander have been received. The government forces won a considerable victory. The revolutionary forces numbered about six thousand veterans from Santander, Boyaca and Cundinamarca, and were commanded by General Uribe, who led with extraordinary bravery.

He retired, some reports say, toward Boyaca, while others have him retreating toward Cucuta on the Venezuelan frontier with more than five thousand men in good condition. General Uribe was not wounded as was first officially reported.

Port Rio Hacha, on the Atlantic coast, which was occupied by revolutionists under Marcos Serrano on Oct. 29, was finally recaptured on November 15th by the government forces under General Manjarres, who was assisted by the submarine La Pops and Cordoba, which threatened bombardment if resistance were made.

Serrano upon the suggestion of the resident consuls, sent commissioners, who, on behalf of the people, demanded from General Manjarres an explanation.

Gen. Manjarres replied by repeating his threat of bombardment and limiting the time for surrender. The surrender was finally effected through mediation of the consuls.

The revolutionists retired inland with their force and arms. During the time the rebels occupied Rio Hacha, Serrano declared himself provisional, civil and military chief of the sovereign state of Magdalena, in accordance with liberal principles, and for nearly three weeks was in supreme control.

Damages for Being Shinghailed.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—John Sabian, a native of the island of Guam, has filed a libel in the United States district court against W. T. Storey, master of the American bark Andrew Hicks, to recover \$5,000 damages for being shinghailed from his native island home and brought to San Francisco by way of the North Pacific whaling grounds. He alleges that while the vessel was lying near the shore of the island of Guam he was engaged to work about the ship until his departure, and that he was carried to sea against his protest and was landed at San Francisco November 8.

F. G. Adams Dead.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 2.—F. G. Adams, one of the pioneers of Kansas, and secretary of the State Historical Society, died this morning. Mr. Adams has been a resident of the State since 1855, and secretary of the society since its foundation. He built up one of the most remarkable State societies of the kind in the United States, with a special historical library of 80,000 volumes and 12,000 manuscripts and preserving year by year bound volumes with all the issues of every daily and weekly published in Kansas. He was 75 years old.

BRITISH LOSSES AT MODDER RIVER

They Foot to 438, Making More Than 1,000 Out of 7,000 Men in the Battles at Belmont, Gras Pan and Modder.

Almost One-Sixth of General Methuen's Army Rendered Hors du Combat—Loss Proportionately Much Heavier than by Americans at Santiago—British Column is Unable to Proceed—Waiting for River Bridge to be Built—Column is Being Reinforced—Enforced Delay Will Let Men Rest—Ladysmith Relief Force Still at Frere—Gen. Clery's Flying Column Out to Surprise the Boers—Colenso Bridge Blown Up—More Troops for South Africa—Newspaper Famine.

London, Dec. 2.—The war office has received the following from Gen. Forester-Walker:

"Capetown, Friday, Dec. 1.—Gen. Gatacre reports no change in the situation. Gen. French had made a reconnaissance from Nauwpoort to Rosmead. The troops returned today."

"Gen. Methuen's flesh wound is slight. He is remaining at Modder river for the reconstruction of the bridge. Am reinforcing him with Highlanders and a cavalry corps. Horse artillery, the Canadian regiment, Australian contingents, and three battalions infantry, moved up to the De Aar and Belmont line."

As surmised, the British dead and wounded at the hard fought battle of Modder river numbered hundreds. The war department today gave out the information that the total number of casualties was 438, and the number of killed was 73.

The revised list of Modder river casualties, non-commissioned officers and men, is divided as follows:

Ninth lancers, one wounded. Engineers, two wounded.

Second Col'streams, ten killed, fifty-six wounded.

Third grenadiers, nine killed, thirty-eight wounded, four missing.

Scots guards, ten killed, thirty-seven wounded, one missing.

Northumberland Fusiliers, eleven killed, thirty-one wounded.

First Northumberland, three wounded.

Second Yorkshire, nine killed, forty-four wounded.

First North Lancashire, three killed, fourteen wounded.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, fifteen killed, ninety-five wounded, two missing.

First Coldstreams, twenty wounded.

South African reserve, two wounded. Medical corps, one wounded.

From Gen. Forester-Walker's dispatch it proved that all reports of Gen. Methuen's advance after the battle of Modder river were premature, though with the railroad working he should not

be long in constructing a temporary bridge. His enforced delay doubtless will be of considerable service in giving his hard-pushed column needed rest, and in allowing the arrival of reinforcements of which he must be sorely in need after three such fights, placing him in a position to attack a thousand men out of less than 7,000.

Gen. Forester-Walker's announcement that the Canadian marksmen and other reinforcements have been pushed forward to the neighborhood of the Orange river to protect Gen. Methuen's line of communication, has relieved much anxiety here, where it was fully expected the Boers would attempt to attack the vulnerable points of the line of communication.

The latest news from Natal indicates that the bulk of the Ladysmith relief force has arrived at Frere, though there is considerable conjecture as to the whereabouts of Gen. Clery, whose movements have not been chronicled recently. It is surmised in some quarters that he may reappear within two and half miles of Colenso, where the Boers replied to the British shells with long range guns. There were no casualties.

Colenso bridge, it is added, was afterwards blown up.

Another detachment of 8,000 British troops sailed for South Africa today.

Owing to the phenomenal sale of the newspapers, consequent upon the war, a paper famine is threatened. It is reported that the American supplies have failed temporarily.

According to a special despatch from Capetown, Gen. Joubert was killed Nov. 10, but Gen. Buller's despatch of Nov. 2, showed that Gen. White was in communication with Gen. Joubert or somebody impersonating him about Nov. 15.

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