10



Memorials of the Fight Round Ladysmith.

## hummmunummunummunummunum

of Blangwane.

"Poor Buller!" Lord Roberts is re- | from Grobler's Kloof to Hlangwaneported to have exclaimed when he visited Colenso and saw the ground for himself. The battle of Colenso, like Magersfontein, will always remain somewhat of a mystery. Neither the cutting-up of the Highland brigade in the one case nor the loss of the guns in the other fully explain the results. When I was at Magersfontein Farm, Mr. Bissett, who viewed the battle from the homestend, told me, says Chas. D. Don in the London Daily Mall, that the British had practically turned the Boer left, but the attack was not pressed home. The Highlanders, of course, walked slap into the eastern end of the range of kopjes in stead of keeping well away in the open to the right-the one really weak point in the Boer defense. At Colenso we ere within an ace of turning the Boer left, but our extreme right wing was withdrawn at the critical moment, 1 refer to Hlangwane and the mounted sent to occupy it.

I do not wish to dwell upon the al-ready familiar details of the battle. A careful study of the ground, however, shows how impracticable, almost im possible, was the task our infantry were asked to perform. The Boer posipossible. tions extended in a rough semi-circle

of the maelstrom which raged here on December 15, 1899-no trace except the big solitary monument briefly recordng the fact that Lieut. Roberts fell there. He is buried near Chievely, by the side of gallant comrades who also fell in action. The exact position of the guns is marked by pieces of wood placed in the ground a few paces apart and facing towards Fort Wylie. The best way to get to Spion Kop is from Ladysmith, along the Acton Hames road. One can either ride or a vast natural amphitheater of hills. In

front twistd and turned the river in a succession of S's, finally turning sharp-Homes road. One can either ride or drive the sixteen miles. The country northwards on the western side is very level and easy, quite unlike the mountainous region lying between Colenso and Ladysmith As far as the British were concerned, the battle was MERCIFUL TUGELA. It is said, although I can scarcely believe it, that the staff believen tilangwane to be on the northern bank of Tugela. Cortainly the British leftchiefly confined to the Tabaymann pla-teau. Here they clustered thick as

bees. The shallow trenches and hastilyconstructed sangars afforded them lit-Hart's brigade-were expected to ford a river which thereabout flows eigh-teen or twenty feet deep. The ignor-ance of the nature of the country disle shelter. Whichever way their entrenchments were constructed they could be enfiladed from one or other of the kopjes with which Tabaymama is connected, and which were occupied played by the British commanders is scarcely credible. However, even had Hart's and Hildyard's brigades suc-ceeded in crossing the river they would by the Boers. If there is one thing which military history proves in South Africa it is this

observed in crossing the river they would only have fallen into a deadly trap the other side. It seems to me that the depth of the Tugela saved the British army from what might have proved ir-reparable disaster. Why General Clery should have sent half his infantry to -that you do not necessarily win a battle, but you may very easily lose it, by capturing a hill. In the case of Tabaymama, however, it was not so much rifle five from adjacent hills which did the awful execution; it was be shot down looking for non-existent drifts over a river running twenty feet the shell fire. The Boers pounded away with a big Creusot on Doornkloof, five with a big creasor on Doornstool, ive miles away. This big gun-fitted on a disappearing platform-could not by touched by our big guns across the riv-er on Mount Alice, nor could our guns get at the Boers entrenched on the northern slopes of Spion Kop. The treeless summit of Tabaymama

deep and kept the other half idling at the back while a mere handful of men were dispatched to negotiate the one accessible Boer position which it was essential for us to occupy, why these things should have been I do not at-tempt to explain. Perhaps some day the explanation will be forthcoming. The monument erected on the spot where young Roberts fell stands in a is a dreary, miserable, ignoble scene enough, although the view across the where young Roberts fell stands in a hills and valleys and plains to the south

spot of quiet sunshine and pleasant and to the great peaks of the Drakensberg, piled up in sublime contuston onforgotten. On the top of Tabaymama two monuments have been though no tablets have yet been placed upon them. Little crosses are scattered about in disorder, some crookedly placed in the ground, others bent or oroken, all showing signs of hasty construction. The plateau is seamed with rough trenches and long, irregular mounds of red, stony earth. A few empty curtridges, or shrapnel ball, or

bits of shell lie about, but most of such relics of the bloody battle have disappeared. The scene is one of utter conrusion and of unspeakable dreariness, and it has a dreadful irony of its own All around Nature is revealed in her fairest and grandest aspects, but here on this lonely rugged hill-top-. War is devil's work after all.

As all the world knows, Buller ultimately broke through the Boer defences near the point at which he started. To follow the line of the final British advance one should establish one's headquarters at Colenso, and do

much horse-riding. All the interesting points can be visited on horseback; indeed, there is no other effective way of getting about. One can ride out past Hlangwane towards Monte Christo, where the British at last found the key to Ladysmith. Fort Wylie, an unpicturesque rubbish-heap, shot and shellshattered until scarcely one stone remains on another, crowns a slight emlnence. Exquisite bits of river and hillscenery present themselves at every turn of the road. The Tugela is a perpetual delight to the eye. One picture succeeds another-foaming cascades, dancing rapids, glassy pools, mirroring in their unruffled surface every hue and

outline of the foliage above. From the summit of Hart's Hill-the

strategical key to the whole complicatwinds, bringing the warm scents of the berg, piled up in sublime confusion on African veldt. There is no trace left the western horizon, is one never to be superb panorama of rolling landscape. ed series of positions-one commands a Bulwana is on the one side, and Colenso built, on the other. On Hart's Hill the Boers had a position of enormous natural strength. Their trenches and shelters are marvels of ingenuity.

> To visit the positions held by the Ecers is to understand something of the awful ordeal of modern artillery fire. Hart's Hill is torn and seamed and seared with shell. Great trees are rent in twain, rocks are smashed into fragments, trenches are strewn from end to . The boulders are end with shrapnel. splashed green and yellow with lyddite. Not a stone but is chipped with bullet or shrapnel. It is as though all the fiends of hell had been let loose on this fair countryside,

The afternoon was drawing to a close as I retraced my way towards the river. In the shadow of the hills the air The turbulent was cool and sweet. voice of the river filled the valley. Here and there on the crest of a hill a white cross glistened in the sun. Ah! these little white crosses. They are everywhere to be seen on the banks of the Tugela. Beside them "the tumult and the shouting dies." They speak to each heart in words no tongue could tell-of the agony and the suffering and the They make of this South sacrifice. Africa of ours a land of the dead. But the great world goes on. The future awalts the living-the future, as wa shall shane it, with our brains and with our hearts. On veldt and hill, by kloof and konis lie the brave men and true who will never know that future, never share in its hones, its achievements, its contrations. Thet we nause cometimes to think of them bindly and reverantly, Univover busy the years to be, let us been their memory green.

## LIKE A REPORTER. How Winston Churchill Prepares His

Great Novels.

Success has come early to Mr. Churchill. At thirty he is the

author of three successful books-"The Celebrity," "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis." The first sixteen years of his life he spent in St. Louis; then, after course at Smith academy, he went to the Naval academy at Annapolis, from which he graduated among the first six of his class. He joined the staff, of the Cosmopolitan, and while living at Irvington he married a wealthy woman from his native city, and left the rou-

time of editorial work for the more de-lightful labor of original writing. Mr. Churchill's thoroughness and ac-curacy, coupled with unusual concen-tration, are shown by his method of work. After his marriage he returned to St. Louis and hired an office in one of the skyscrapers and worked regular hours on "Richard Carvel." He went to Virginia and Maryland and studied the country and old records, he devoured biographies, memories, letters and old newspapers, and he made thou-sands of notes, which he classified as methodically as a naturalist would ar-range a collection of butterflies. Notes on costume were kept in one book, manners and customs in another; unusual words or turns of expression in another; character in another; history in another, and bits of description in another. The gospel of hard work is Churchill's inspiration.

When he was rewriting one of his novels for the fifth time, he worked daily from breakfast time to 1 o'clock and for some hours after luncheon. A long horseback ride made a little diver-sion, and after dinner he wrote till the light of his lamp grew dim. In preparing for his latest novel, "The Crisis," a story of the civil war,

in which Lincoln, Grant, Douglas, Sher-In which Lincoln, thatt, boughts, Sher-man and other famous men figure, he had seven drafts made of every chap-ter, and pinned to each page were the memoranda from which changes were made. Mr. Churchill is described as a model college man smooth shown

made. Mr. Churchill is described as a typical college man, smooth shaven, with heavy black eyebrows that join above gentle, brown eyes; with a man-ner that inspires good nature. Mr. Churchill lives in a beautiful home at Cornish. New Hampshire, with his wife and child. His study is a lit-tle wooden shanty, reasonbling a Dako-ta "claim shack," in a pasture near his house. Here, with a type-writing machine, a roll-top desk and his ref-erence books, he does his work.—Ledger Monthly. Monthly.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Henderson Grimett, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an emi-nent physician for quite a while wah-out relief, my wife recommended Chamout relief, my wife recommended Cham-beriain's Pain Baim, and after using two botties of it he is almost entirely cured.--Geo. R. McDonaid, Man. Logan county, W. Va. Several other very re-markable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for cheumatics. however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. For sale by all druggists.

## THE STANDARD.

Do you have the Standard Dictionary in your library of school room? If not, you are not up to date. It is the largest, best edited, best printed, best bound, and most modern work in all respects yet issued. Only in all respects yet issued. Only a limited number on hand. Address the Deseret News.



