

## NINE BATTLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

British Admit They Have Lost 4,570 Men in These,

AND BOERS HOLD THEIR OWN

Boers Say They Took 672 Prisoners and 3 Guns at Stormberg—Dublin Anti-War Meeting.

London, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, says: "Six hundred and seventy-two British prisoners were taken at Stormberg. In the fighting at Modder river yesterday evening, Gen. Cronje maintained his position and captured fifty British soldiers."

No further news has been received to remove the mystery overhanging Gen. Gatacre's retreat from Stormberg. He has not yet forwarded the promised additional message, and the censorship has prevented the correspondents from explaining the matter.

While it appears to be generally admitted that Gen. Gatacre is inclined to overwork his men, Lord Durban's remarks are considered as in rather bad taste. Until Gen. Gatacre has given his explanation it is felt that considerable allowance must be made for the extreme difficulty of getting intelligence in a country whose inhabitants are in strong sympathy with the enemy.

Stormberg is described as a stronger position than Laing's Nek. The only road winds through lofty hills and tanking is impossible. Colebush is said to be an almost impregnable position, and as no troops are available to reinforce the columns acting in these directions, it becomes evident that Gen. Gatacre's misfortune or error will delay the invasion of the Free State, perhaps some weeks.

It is exceedingly probable that he will be compelled to retire on Queenstown and to wait for reinforcements which can hardly reach him until Sir Charles Warren's division arrives at the Cape. The first detachment will not start until next week. Even if Gen. French is not compelled to retreat he will be obliged to pause in his advance.

It now seems certain that the seventh division, which is being mobilized at Aldershot, will also be sent to South Africa.

No further news has been received confirming the Boer report of the capture of fifty prisoners at Modder river from Lord Methuen's column. It is just two months since the Transvaal was declared a republic. Nine engagements have been fought, and the British have lost 506 killed, 2,027 wounded and 1,977 missing or prisoners. The war office has issued a notice that after January 1st, a deduction will be made from the pay of soldiers serving in South Africa in the case of privates four pence per day for wives and a penny for each child; in the case of sergeant eight pence for wives and two pence for each child. These sums have thus far been paid by the government. The order indicates the belief that the campaign will be a long one.

It is announced from Capetown that the Boers have succeeded in repairing the Leuwfontein bridge, between Stormberg and Burgersdorp, which the British destroyed on retreating.

Commandant Swanebol, who commanded the Boer forces at Stormberg, has been replaced by a Scotchman named Robertson.

A Pretoria dispatch via Lourenzo Marques dated yesterday, says: "The Boers captured three British guns in the engagement with Gen. Gatacre's force at Stormberg."

"The sortie at Kimberley last Saturday was an attempt to take the Boer position at Kamperdam, and to secure the waterworks. All the British troops fell short."

"Details are expected from the Boer reports in the direction of Modder river. There is a report that the British are advancing on the plain and that fighting is anticipated. Gen. Buller and Gen. Cronje command the Boer forces."

Advices from Mafeking, dated November 26th, via Lourenzo Marques, December 11th, says: "Sorties by the armored train and Boer shelling of the town continued. The British have had but few casualties. Last evening the protectorate regiment managed to occupy an outpost where the British Lee-Metfords could reach the town's big guns, and the result was a material reduction of the Boer fire."

The following dispatch has been received from the Boer laager near Ladysmith: "Several Kaffir runners have been sent to Ladysmith to deliver messages. They received from £15 to £20 for the trip. The intercepted messages show that men and horses in Ladysmith are now on half rations, and whisky is £1 a bottle, and that men are exhausted."

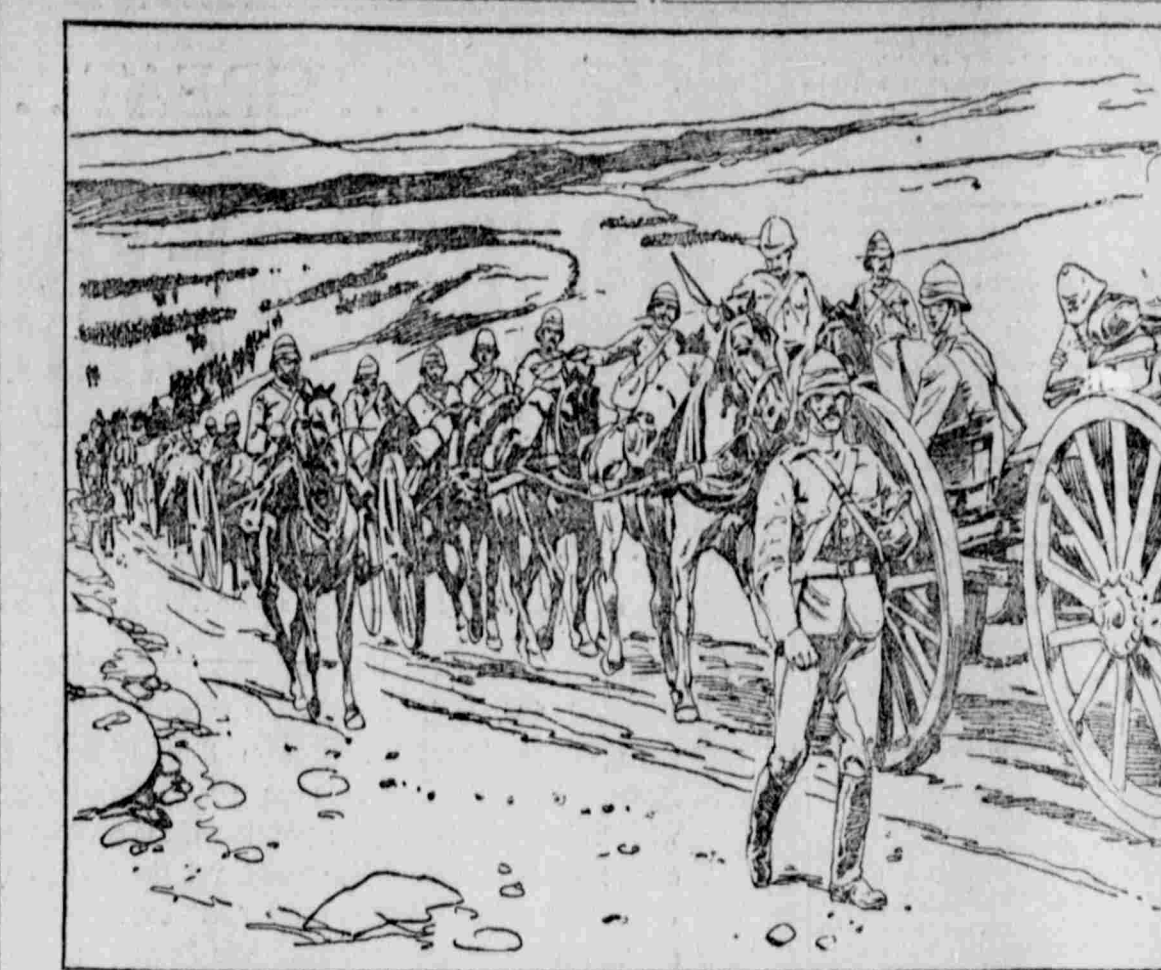
Dublin, Dec. 11.—The lord mayor of Dublin, Daniel Fallon, presided at a meeting of the corporation today, called to protest against the Transvaal war. The clerk announced that there were no members, but the lord mayor insisted on making a statement, in which he declared that the war was a wanton and unprovoked aggression undertaken by the Chamberlain and capitalists to oppress the hand of farmers."

He declared that America was "opposed to this iniquitous war."

In the meantime, the members present shouted "No quorum" and "Order." At the speaker's. Eventually the lord mayor left the chair, with the galleries shouting for President Kruger. No attempt was made to adopt the previous resolution against the war.

New York, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "When the army corps first went out to Africa Gen. Gatacre was generally regarded as one of the three division commanders. Gen. Buller was called the ideal general, and tactician of the parade ground. Gen. Clery was known as the connection with the staff college and the manuals on military science and strategy, and the best dressed officer in the army and the most popular club man and epicure."

Gen. Gatacre had the reputation of being a seasoned soldier who had seen military service than either of his colleagues, and had done brilliant work in Egypt and before Omdurman. Both Gatacre and Methuen were experienced military men who had seen the war in Africa, and were known to the army as strategists. It is, but Gen. Methuen has so far proved to be a poor general, although a strong fighter. The enemy has not been able to en-



### LORD METHUEN'S

This view was taken just after a portion of Gen. Methuen's force crossed Modder river. The advance was not far from that point, for the Boers were

trap any portion of his force. Gen. Gatacre has shown his boldness and the fact that his admirers can say is that South Africa has always been the graveyard of military reputation.

If Gen. Gatacre recovers his prestige it will be because sympathy is excited by premature attacks like that made by Lord Durban yesterday, who, in the safe retirement of a fat stock sale luncheon, described Gatacre as a man unfit to command troops in South Africa. Lord Durban overshoot the mark in declaring the war office responsible for the disaster at Stormberg in appointing Gen. Gatacre to the command of a division when the opinions of officers who had served under him were known.

A more practical line of criticism would be to censure the war office for not sending out a larger force of cavalry and artillery in good time and not in arming Gen. Gatacre with adequate facilities for scouting and gun practice, without forcing him to depend upon treacherous spies as guides and then finding himself outclassed when Gen. Youngblood and other military experts who were willing to discuss the question publicly yesterday, contented themselves with laying stress upon the necessity of having cavalry for scouting, and with explaining Gatacre's motive of surprising an entrenched position when he did not consider himself strong enough to force it by frontal attack as a sound one.

Later details of the retreat from Stormberg do not prove easier reading for Englishmen than Gatacre's first bulletin, which was curtailed by the war office and rendered unintelligible. What hurts the Englishmen's pride is the humiliating fact that battalions famous for fighting, as the fifth and the royal Irish rifles are, with historic records of splendid service in peninsula campaign in the Lucknow and in recent campaigns down to Omdurman, have been entrapped and forced to surrender notwithstanding the warnings from the Nicholson's Nek and the Majuba Hill battles.

The temperature fell yesterday in every London club and there was an air of pervasive melancholy pervading the whole body of the civil service. The war office bestowed itself with preparations for expediting reinforcements and announced that the first battalions of the sixth division would sail on Saturday. There will be more strength in the bow, even if one general after another goes wrong and shows incapacity for adapting himself to Dutch tactics. The Dutch warriors, for their part, display remarkable flexibility. While continuing to fight in their own way they have learned that the British open battles with artillery fire, in order to clear ground for a front attack, and they adapt themselves to these tactics by suspending gun fire and holding back rifle volleys until they can be most destructive. They have also found out that the British commanders attempt to surprise their positions by forced marches at night and get their troops in well placed ambushes.

New York, Dec. 12.—Discussing the Anglo-Boer situation, the London correspondent of the Herald says:

Experts here would not be surprised to find that a considerable part of the Boers who were in the case of the British have been called off and hurried down to the southern part of the Free State to bar the approach of the British from Northern Cape Colony. The extreme mobility of the Boers has always been one of their chief sources of strength.

Gen. Buller yesterday held a review of the troops at Frere Camp, probably

It is something besides bad air that makes a woman faint in a close theatre. A well woman wouldn't faint. The woman who easily grows faint and dizzy—who has palpitation of the heart—who is nervous, who has nervous troubles, better look for the cause in her digestive system or in the digestive feminine organism—maybe in both.

Women who are not quite well and don't know just what is the matter, and women who are really sick and don't know exactly what is the matter should write at once to Dr. E. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., stating their symptoms in detail. They will be advised by Dr. Pierce without charge.

Dr. Pierce is, and for over thirty years has been, chief consulting physician to the world-renowned Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

He has treated and cured more suffering women than any other physician in the world, and more of his "Favorite Prescription," for the correction and cure of all disorders and diseases of the feminine organs, except cancer, has been sold than of all other similar medicines.

Write to Dr. Pierce. If his medicines are what you need he will tell you so, if they are not what you need he will honestly say so and will tell you what to do. Dr. Pierce's advice will not be biased by the hope of selling you a few bottles of medicine.

If you wish to study up your own case Dr. Pierce will send you, free of all cost, a paper-bound copy of his great 1000-page book, the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," of which over 750,000 were sold at \$1.50 a copy. All that Dr. Pierce asks is that you send 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only. If you prefer the book in French cloth send 11 stamps. Address: Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Want to Keep Gen. Wheeler Out. The opposition to Gen. Wheeler's taking his seat as a member of the House of Representatives from Alabama is to be revived by Representative Bailey of Texas, whose resolutions last year brought out a report from the House judiciary committee that a military and congressional office could not be held at the same time. The sergeant-at-arms has over-

2,600 to the credit of the Alabama member, covering salary from March 4 last to date, but General Wheeler has not asked for the amount and has expressed an unwillingness to sign the certificate usually required of members in the settlement of their account. Considerable sums are also held for Messrs. Campbell (Illinois), Colson (Ky.), Robbins (Penn.), and General Wheeler, who served in the army during the last Congress, and as the accounts of the old Congress are being closed these latter sums were last week turned back into the treasury.

To Reduce Tariff on Paper. Washington, Dec. 12.—Mr. Bellamy, of North Carolina, has introduced a bill repealing clause 393, schedule M, pulps, papers and books, of the tariff law of 1897, and providing that no import duty shall be levied on mechanically ground wood pulp bleached or unbleached. Another section amends clause 394 and fixes the rates of duty on printing paper, sized, sized or glazed, suitable for books and newspapers at 3-20 to 5-20 of one cent per pound, according to value, and 7½ per cent ad valorem, when valued above five cents per pound. An additional one-tenth cent per pound is placed on wood pulp from countries paying an export bounty on wood pulp.

Among the other bills introduced in the House was one by Mr. Jones, of Washington, for a cable to the Philippines, to cost not to exceed \$8,000,000, and the creation of a cable commission.

Pope's Grant to Catholics. Washington, Dec. 12.—Monsignor Martini has just received from Rome a document in which the Pope grants to the Catholics of the world an unusual privilege in connection with the celebration of the year 1900. It concludes as follows:

"Therefore, in order that the year 1900, which is about to begin, and which it is to be devoutly hoped, will usher in a far more happy century, may, by the aid of God and His only begotten Son, our Savior, have an auspicious opening and may close after a prosperous course. His holiness, Pope Leo XIII, graciously grants that, on the 1st of December, both of the year which is now ending and of the year about to begin, at midnight, in churches and chapels where the most holy eucharist is kept, according to the prudent judgment of the ordinary, the most august sacrament may be exposed for adoration; and he grants also the permission to say or sing, in the presence of the eucharist thus exposed, and at that hour only mass of the feast of the Circumcision and the octave of Christmas. Moreover, he grants to the faithful the special privilege of receiving holy communion at the same time, either during or outside the celebration of mass."

Murdered by a Drunken Man. Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—In response to an invitation to attend an anti-perpetual manumission to be held at the Academy of Music on the centennial anniversary of the death of Washington, December 14th, the following letter has been received from ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, dated Washington, D. C., December 9th:

"I have a strong conviction that the President erred in sending soldiers to the Philippines to take possession of their country. The United States had wisely, as I think assisted the Filipinos in driving the Spaniards out of the Philippine islands and should, I think, have aided them in protecting their country against all assaults. He no doubt was advised to adopt the measures taken and all I can do is to express my regrets. Yours very truly, 'JOHN SHERMAN.'"

### ADVANCE BRITISH COLUMN NEARING KIMBERLEY.

found to be too strongly entrenched for the British to proceed without reinforcements. These have been received, and news of resuming the advance is expected daily. The desper-

ate fighting at Modder river has taught the British that they must take no chances on the Boers not standing to their guns under fire.

For the moment the great turning operations which had been going on in the western field stops. Lord Methuen, on the extreme right, had been thrust forward to turn the Free State's rear, and the Boers, who were in the position to relieve Kimberley, Gen. French was creeping up as a center line and occupied town after town, conforming to Methuen's movements. At last the time came when the pivot of the movement was the Boers, who were in the position to relieve Kimberley.

The strategic necessity of seizing Stormberg was obvious. It is the junction of the main line from East London into the Orange Free State, with a little branch line running west, which, when the bridge, some what of the bridge and the culverts, have been repaired, will give communication by rail between Gatacre and French. It was also necessary to make a forward movement on the center and right to keep the attention of the Boer commanders, which might in previous fall upon Methuen's line of communication.

Methuen has nearly accomplished his share of the scheme. He has been successful at great price in all his engagements. In all probability he has but one more action at Spytfontein or Magersfontein before Kimberley will be relieved. He is more anxious about the long line of communication behind him than about the entrenched position which he has sooner or later to assault. Gen. French has had no great difficulties in his way. He has advanced from village to village, with the intention of eventually occupying Colebush and debouching into the Free State at Nerval's Point.

The first move on Gatacre's part was to seize Stormberg if possible. This attempt has been defeated and he has retired to Mafeking.

The effect of this on the future conduct of the campaign cannot be prophesied with any certainty. Gen. Gatacre will have to be reinforced very strongly. Gen. French will have to advance in his advance. Lord Methuen, once the final action for the relief of Kimberley is fought, will have to turn his attention to the line of communication with De Aar.

Wants to Abandon March 4. Washington, Dec. 11.—In the Senate today Mr. Hoar (Mass.) offered a joint resolution providing for the submission to the State legislatures of a constitutional amendment providing that the term of the President of the United States and the Fifty-sixth Congress shall not expire until the last Wednesday in April, 1901, and thereafter the terms of the President and Congress shall expire on the last Wednesday in April instead of on March 4th.

Sherman Would Not Back Dewey. Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—In response to an invitation to attend an anti-perpetual manumission to be held at the Academy of Music on the centennial anniversary of the death of Washington, December 14th, the following letter has been received from ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, dated Washington, D. C., December 9th:

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### NO HOPE

for you, said four different physicians, but I still had sufficient left to try Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, as it was highly recommended to me. I had suffered for years with heart trouble; so bad was my case I was given up to die several times. Had severe palpitation, short breath and much pain about the heart, fluttering and smothering spells, but Dr. Miles' Heart Cure gave me prompt relief and finally a permanent cure.

Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Owensboro, Ky.

DR. MILES' Heart Cure

is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.

DR. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

Nothing else adds so much to the pleasure of the dining room or to the comfort of the family as a good cigar. Nothing will contribute more to the artistic success of the housewife, than a good cigar. Nothing will add so much to the pleasure of the family as a good cigar. Nothing will add so much to the pleasure of the family as a good cigar.

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## FORTY-EIGHT HOURS WITHOUT FOOD.

One of Many Hardships of the American Pursuit of Aguinaldo.

INFANTLY WERE SHOELESS.

Yet the Forward Movement Kept On—People Were Kind—Aguinaldo Belies on Congress.

Manila, Dec. 11.—Dispatches dated Concepcion, Dec. 2, from a correspondent of the Associated Press with the detachment pursuing Aguinaldo, have just reached Manila by messenger. The military wires on all lines to the north were cut continually by the natives or are crowded with government business when working.

According to these advices General Young was at Condon, Nov. 29, having three troops of the Third cavalry, Cunningham's scouts and Major March's battalion of the Thirty-third infantry. The nominal strength of his command had been reduced one-third by sickness. The horses were worn out and handicapped by lack of shoes. The infantry, after a march of 100 miles from San Jacinto, were shoeless and all were living on the country. The troops had no ammunition except what they carried in their belts.

General Young, having then been without communication with General Lawton for ten days, and not knowing the disposition of the other troops, or whether support was being sent forward, resolved to keep moving. Having received information that the insurgent General Tino with 1,900 men was somewhere north, and that Aguinaldo, with General Pilar, 500 women and 400 soldiers of his faithful Bulacan battalion was in the mountains to the east, General Young decided, on Nov. 30, to divide his force.

He proceeded himself to Vigan, hoping to attack Tino with his handful of men, and to prevent him joining Aguinaldo. Major March, with his battalion and Cunningham's scouts, started over the mountains toward Convent, after Aguinaldo, who was reported to have been there Nov. 29. This column marched for forty-eight hours without food. The Associated Press correspondent goes on to say:

"The hardships found that the insurgents had impressed the Igorotes, compelling them to dig trenches and construct pitfalls along the trails, which were fearful traveling at the best. One stream had to be forded twelve times in the course of a mile. These inefficient, stupid creatures, usually pictured as bloodthirsty savages, cheerfully returned to undo their work and actually went foraging for the Americans."

The Ilocos region is the richest the Americans have encountered in the northern campaign. The Ilocos are prosperous, intelligent, and more than half civilized. They have excellent houses and carry on flourishing industries. Many of them are evidently rich. Several Ilocos were received the troops with bands and the ringing of church bells. Cattle were killed and houses were opened to the troops.

"How much of this display was sincere, and how much due to a desire to propitiate the conquerors, it would be hard to say. There were evidences that similar hospitalities had been shown to Aguinaldo. The people described him as cheerfully hugging the hope of salvation through American politics, and every here trying to retain support by proclaiming with seeming sincerity that the United States Congress would certainly recognize the independence of the Philippine republic in December."

Many of the natives exhibited notes from Lieutenant Gilmore and other American prisoners, in which the recipients were commended to the Americans on the score of kindness shown to the writers. There are twenty-seven Americans with Lieutenant Gilmore. Another party of fourteen were taken through Ilocos a week ahead of General Young. They were ragged and dirty, and the natives say some of them were