

NEWS MEAGER FROM SEAT OF WAR.

Available Telegraph Wires Running to South Africa

Monopolized by the Government and British Staff Officers.

Late Particulars of the Battle Near Ladysmith Show That the British Made an Heroic Stand in Face of Big Odds, Surrendering Only When Their Ammunition Had Given Out.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The breakdown of the Delagoa Bay 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 dispatches rectifying the casualty lists. These will be published to-day (Thursday). Up to midnight nothing had been received concerning Monday's casualties. The War Office officials are working under great strain. Captain Perriott, staff captain to the Military Secretary, has just died, his end being hastened by anxiety and overwork. An unconfirmed statement is published that General Sir Redvers Buller has left Cape Town for Ladysmith. A belated dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Monday night, says: "A couple of squadrons of Hussars had a narrow escape from disaster early in the day. They found themselves suddenly fronted, within easy range, by an overwhelming force of Boers, who seemed to spring from the bowels of the earth. The Hussars were splendidly handled, and were extricated with only one man wounded."

The Queen is credited with expressing sincere pity for George Stewart White, and the officials are in nowise inclined to judge him harshly. So far as the public is concerned, however, while gratification is felt at the manner in which the isolated battalions carried out their operations, there is still severe criticism of General White and Lieutenant Colonel Carleton for allowing the column to get out of touch, for the absence of proper scouting and for not retiring when the ammunition was lost. In favor of Lieutenant Colonel Carleton the explanation is hazarded that he believed it was imperative to the success of the White's operations that he should hold the position at Nicholson's Nek. BOERS CLOSING AROUND LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It was announced to-day in a special dispatch from Ladysmith that the Boers again closed around that place on Monday night, sending shells into the British camp. The two guns landed from the British Powder Magazine were fired on the Boers at dawn Tuesday. The Boers brought up more guns, but some of them were silenced. It is added that the Boers' loss must have been heavy. The garrison of Ladysmith is described as being in good spirits and confident, and the troops are said to be full of fight. The artillery duel was still in progress Tuesday night.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Guns of the British naval brigade have knocked the Boer forty-pounder clean off its platform, and have silenced the Boer guns on Hepworth Hill. The Boers abandoned their positions.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON THE BATTLE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The "Morning Post" comments severely upon the British contempt for the enemy, as shown by the belief that the large Boer force at Actonhous could be held in check by Carleton's small column. It points out that even if the British there had been well supplied with ammunition they could have held out only a few hours longer, inasmuch as they were in the most complete sense detached, and because nobody apparently at Ladysmith had any idea of their distress or took measures to rescue them. "The column was sacrificed," says the "Morning Post," "because it was sent into action gagged and blindfolded. It had neither scout nor patrol. Twelve hundred men were thrown away for lack of cavalry which would not have been missed from another part of the field."

The "Standard," which comments in similar terms upon "the fact that General White made no effort to extricate the column from the impossible situation into which he had thrust it," draws a sad picture of the men "hoping for relief, and then realizing with bitterness of heart that some one had blundered; that they had been forgotten by their General and his staff, and that nothing was left but surrender and imprisonment at Pretoria until the end of the war."

The "Daily Chronicle" says: "It is evident that some one blundered, but more details are required before the blame can be apportioned."

A PLEA FOR AMERICAN MEDIATION.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The "Tagblatt" says Count Bothmer, President of the German Peace Society, has telegraphed to Queen Victoria praying her to accept the mediation of the United States in the war with the Transvaal.

BRITISH MAKE A HEROIC STAND. LONDON, Nov. 1.—The gloom caused by the British disaster at Ladysmith was in a measure relieved by to-day's story giving an account of the heroic stand made by the doomed battalions until their last cartridges were gone. The British were momentarily shaken by General White's use of the word "capitulate" in his first telegram, but now that it is known that the Gloucesters and Fusiliers fought against overwhelming odds and upheld the best traditions of the British army, the tension has been relieved, since there is no longer any ground to dread that the loss of life was accompanied by dishonor.

The details to-day show the catastrophe in a brighter aspect. The full battalions were not engaged, and therefore the list of prisoners is materially reduced, while the disaster now appears to have been cut so much that the consequences of defects in the plan of action as to the misfortune whereby the column was deprived of ammunition. Still, it seems incomprehensible why the plight of the luckless column was not known at headquarters, as the scene of the surrender was only about three miles northwest of Ladysmith, and Lieutenant Colonel Carleton must have expected relief to reach him or, instead of attempting to occupy a defensive position, he would have retraced his steps to Ladysmith when he suffered the loss of his ammunition. Apart from General White's statement that the losses are very numerous, there is nothing to indicate the extent of them except a vague report that the soldier who brought the news to Ladysmith said the British dead and wounded were lying in heaps and that hundreds needed doctors. This, however, is hardly borne out by the long list of captured officers. The concluding sentence of General White's dispatch, relative to the safety of Ladysmith, was relative to the fact that similar official assurances were given recently at Dundee and Glencoe, and there is intense anxiety for news of the renewed attack, which is not mentioned in the dispatches.

The calamity has served to alarm the British and their friends. The papers comment on the splendid reserve of cartridges existing in the far away colonies, and the deep-seated feeling of friendship and sympathy of the great kindred nation across the Atlantic. The "Standard" sums up the feeling of the nation, saying: "From the United States and our colonies alone we hear the voice of friendly sorrow and encouragement. But that suffices. All others are welcome to congratulate themselves over the misfortunes of Great Britain."

It was learned to-day by a representative of the Associated Press that the British Government has been obliged to refuse permission for the United States to send four officers to watch the Transvaal war, owing to the precedent which only permits one representative from each recognized Power. Captain Stephen L'Hommedieu Slocum, the United States Military Attaché at Lisbon, has been selected. He was in London to-day buying an outfit, and sails Saturday. Colonel Samuel S. Sumner, the United States Military Attaché here, remains in London.

GENERAL WHITE'S DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The British War Office to-day made public a dispatch received from General White, describing the operations of Monday. It follows: "Ladysmith, Oct. 31, 7:30 p. m.—I took out from Ladysmith a brigade of mounted troops, two brigade divisions of the Royal Artillery, the Natal Field Battery and two brigades of infantry, to reconnoiter the enemy's position to the north, and, if the opportunity should offer, to strike the farm behind Farquhar's farm, which had on the previous day been held in strength by the enemy. In connection with this advance a column consisting of the Tenth Mountain Artillery, four half companies of the Gloucesters and six companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the whole under Lieutenant Colonel Carleton and Major Ashby, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, was dispatched at 11 p. m. on the 29th, to march by night up Bellspruit, and seize Nicholson's Nek, or some position near Nicholson's Nek, thus turning the enemy's right flank. The main advance was successfully carried out, the objective of the attack being found evacuated, and an artillery duel between our field batteries and the enemy's guns and Maxims is understood to have caused heavy loss to the enemy. The reconnaissance forced the enemy to fully disclose his position, and, after a strong counter attack on our right, the infantry brigade and cavalry having withdrawn to camp, pickets being left on observation. Late in the evening the naval contingent under Captain Lambley of her majesty's steamship Powerful, came into action and silenced, with their extremely accurate fire, the enemy's guns in position."

"The circumstances which attended the movement of Lieutenant Colonel 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 big boulders rolled from the hill and a few rifle shots stampered the military ammunition mules. The stampered spread to the battery mules, which broke loose from the leaders and got away with practically the whole of the gun equipment and the greater portion of the regimental small-arm ammunition."

"The reserve was similarly lost. The infantry battalions, however, fixed bayonets and, accompanied by the artillery, seized a hill on the left of the road, two miles from the Nek, with but little opposition. There they remained unmolested until dawn, the time being occupied in organizing the defense of the hill and constructing stone sangars and walls as cover from fire. At dawn a skirmishing attack on our position was commenced by the enemy, but made no way until 9:30 a. m., when reinforcements enabled them to rush to the attack with great energy. Their fire became very searching and two companies of the Gloucesters, in an advanced position, were ordered to fall back. The enemy then pressed to within short range, the losses on our side becoming very numerous. Practically exhausted, the position was captured and the survivors of the column fell into the enemy's hands."

"The enemy treated our wounded with humanity. General Joubert at once dispatching a letter to me offering a safe conduct to the wounded. A medical officer and parties to render first aid to the wounded were dispatched 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 reserve."

"The security of Ladysmith is in no way affected."

UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCES.

Ninety-nine Thousand Men at Present in the Service,

According to the Annual Report of Adjutant General Corbin.

After the Regulars and Volunteers Who Have Been Ordered to the Philippines Have Arrived at Their Destination the Strength of the Army in the Islands Will Aggregate Over Sixty-Five Thousand Officers and Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The annual report of the Adjutant General of the Army, Brigadier General Corbin, to the Secretary of War was made public to-day. General Corbin sums up the military forces now in the service of the United States as follows: Regular army, 64,586; volunteers, 34,574; total, 99,160.

The regular establishment consists of ten regiments of cavalry, seven of artillery and twenty-five of infantry. The volunteer establishment consists of one regiment of cavalry, twenty-four regiments of infantry and a Porto Rico battalion.

The distribution of these troops up to October 31st last was as follows: In the United States, 34,229; Porto Rico, 3,363; Cuba, 11,187; Philippines, 32,315; en route to Philippines, 17,099; Alaska, 489; Hawaiian Islands, 466.

General Corbin adds the following to his summary: "It is ordered that by December 1st next all the infantry regiments, United States volunteers, shown as in the United States will have sailed for the Philippines. These, with the troops now there, will give a total strength of 2,117 officers and 63,608 enlisted men, an aggregate of 65,725."

The service of many of the troops after their enlistment had expired causes General Corbin to say in his report: "The patriotism of the regulars and volunteers who had enlisted only for the war with Spain by willingly and actively serving after the expiration of their terms of service, calls for evidence of appreciation on the part of the Department. To this end it is respectfully recommended that each officer of the several volunteer regiments and each enlisted man who continued in service in the Philippine Islands after the 2d of March, 1899, until honorably discharged, be awarded a suitably inscribed medal."

During the year there have been 62,175 enlistments and re-enlistments, of which 53,024 were native born and 9,151 foreign born. In point of color 56,154 were white, 6,000 colored and twenty Indians.

The following recommendation is made for extra pay for the officers serving in our new possessions. "The pay of all officers below the grade of Brigadier General should be increased at least 33 1/3 per cent, while on duty in Cuba or our new possessions. Most of these gentlemen have families that they are unable to have with them, and therefore are compelled to maintain two establishments. Also, that provisions be made that all officers be retired by reason of age or wounds received in action shall do so on the grade above the rank held by them in the regular army on the date of their retirement."

"Of the criticisms on the staff organization of the army General Corbin says: "Much has been written of late concerning a better staff system. Ours is the result of years of legislation born of the best thought and labor of our best military men, and has stood successfully the test of all our wars. The criticisms of our system are too often the result of disappointment. Too often there has appeared in print those authors who have not been a long standing staff corps or department. The suggestion that our staff officers are not experienced in the duties of the line is not borne out by the facts."

The report dwells on the courtesies shown our troops by the British Government officials, while stopping at Gibraltar and elsewhere, en route to the Philippines and says this international courtesy will long live in the memories of both parties to the spontaneous exchange.

The report speaks of the unsatisfactory conditions in Hawaii in relation to land for military uses, saying: "Sales of government lands and leases of crown lands have continued to the present time, and there is very little of either class left in immediate control of the Government. Should this action be permitted to continue, it will result in embarrassment to the United States. It is urged, therefore, that certain tracts be taken without delay from the control of the Hawaiian Government and secured to the future uses of the United States, or have them declared as reservations for military purposes."

Recommendation is made that military officers serving abroad as military attaches be given increased rank and pay.

The increased army calls for an additional number of military academy cadets to fill vacancies. It is recommended that the President be authorized to appoint ten annually, and that two be appointed at large from each State.

Satisfaction is expressed that the army canteen embarrassment has been removed from the War Department by the action of Congress in establishing certain restrictions.

Recommendation is made that non-commissioned officers be given additional pay, in order to attract to these places a worthy class willing to stay in those grades, and that twenty-five years' service as an enlisted man shall be sufficient to admit him to the retired list of enlisted men.

The condition of the artillery service,

especially of the sea coast, the report describes as not altogether satisfactory. It is believed that the time has arrived when the artillery branch of the service should be organized, and the field artillery separated from that engaged in the coast defense. It is recommended that the regimental organization of the artillery be abolished, and that a corps of field artillery and of sea coast artillery be provided for, separate and distinct from each other.

In resume, General Corbin says: "The regular army is now practically at a maximum, as are also the volunteer regiments. The work incident to all these changes, brought about by the acts aforesaid, involving the enlistment of 238,500 volunteers, the increase from the regular army from 26,000 to 62,000, its subsequent reduction, and then again its increase to 65,000, necessitating numerous orders and instructions bearing on the same, to say nothing of the complete military record of every officer and man of this large force, has vastly increased this office's work, the magnitude of which cannot be understood until undertaken. That this work has been done with accuracy and intelligence is now history. All credit is due to the assistants and clerical force of the office."

The report also calls attention to the fact that not a single life has been lost by accident incident to travel in the course of all the transportation to the Philippines.

In conclusion, General Corbin points out an omission of the law in failing to provide for the transportation of volunteer regiments, and recommends that channels be provided for as soon as possible, as the presence of one of such regiments is deemed very necessary.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON

SAILS ON THE STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS FOR HOME.

The Owner of the Shamrock Given an Enthusiastic Farewell Reception.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton sailed to-day for his home. He received a surprising tribute of the esteem in which he is held by a great many people, in a kind of a triumphal march through several downtown streets, and a great reception at the pier, where he went on board the St. Louis, and a series of informal receptions from thousands of people. He also received word of the presentation of the loving cup which will be ready by Christmas.

Sir Thomas and a few friends left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 8:30 o'clock to go to the Astor House to meet the Loving Cup Committee. When the Astor House was reached the Eighth Regiment band was in waiting, with some of the members of the committee. The band played, the carriage was driven up. The party remained but a few minutes at the hotel. The band, followed by the carriages, started off down Broadway playing a lively air.

All the way to the pier, Sir Thomas got a reception that surprised him. People lined the sidewalks, and cheered him, and many rushed out to shake hands as his carriage slowly passed.

At Washington Market a lot of market men in their working clothes ran out and stopped the carriage, making Sir Thomas shake hands with them. He was soon surrounded by longshoremen, street sweepers and vendors, and Sir Thomas smiled as he shook hands right and left. Both of his hands were shaken by the crowd, which good naturedly half pulled him out of the carriage.

Sir Thomas and his party ascended to the floor of the pier, where a platform had been erected. The long floor had been decorated with banners and bunting, and a large crowd had assembled, including many women. At the banquet platform was a floral representation of the Shamrock, with a ball of immortelles and sails of white silk. The sea was made of white and yellow chrysanthemums and red roses. The vessel was four feet long. At the mast-head floated the flag of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

Sir Thomas and the others had ascended the pier, ex-Adjutant Wm. L. Strong, Chairman of the Loving Cup Committee, signalled for silence, and John M. Beach, one of the committee men, formally advised Sir Thomas of the loving cup that is to be presented to him, adding that he and everyone else trusts that Sir Thomas would soon return.

Sir Thomas was cheered half a dozen times before he was allowed to reply, when he said: "It is impossible for me to convey at once my feelings at this moment. This is the recognition that I have received has gone to my heart. The great kindness shown me here has endeared the American people to me, and I am proud to be held in such esteem by you. I will always cherish the cup which is to follow me, and I will prize it as I prize you, much more than I do my own cup."

"As you know, I came here with designs on one of your most valued possessions. I did not accomplish my purpose. But I have been thoroughly compensated. It was a square and fair race, and I was squarely and fairly licked. I could not have received kinder or more courteous treatment."

"I am sorry to be leaving you, but I sincerely thank you for your kindness and goodness."

Sir Thomas shook hands with all who could get near enough as he pushed his way through the gangplank, and a great cheer went up as he stepped on the plank.

On board the St. Louis a surprise awaited Sir Thomas. This was the presentation of a handsome loving cup by a committee representing the American Yacht Club. The presentation speech was made by Edward A. Sumner.

Sir Thomas, in accepting the cup, said: "I have failed to win the cup, but I have won the good wishes and the heart of the American people, and I shall prize that more than the cup."

GREAT CHANGE IN PORTO RICO.

Nature Shows How Much She Can Do for the Fertile Island.

Effects of the Recent Destructive Hurricane Are Fast Disappearing.

Large Trees That Were Practically Stripped of Their Leaves and Small Branches Now as Verdant as Ever, Sugar Cane Growing the More Luxuriantly After the Flood and Grass Higher Than a Man's Head Where Recently Was but a Deposit of Sand.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PONCE (Porto Rico), Oct. 25.—While commerce and commercial enterprises of every kind are waiting for the market in place of the one taken from her more than a year ago, nature seems to be trying to show how much she can do for this fertile little island, and it is indeed surprising to behold the changes she has wrought in the past two months. Large trees that were practically stripped of leaves and small branches are now as verdant and green as before the onset of the hurricane of August 8th. Young sugar cane that was broken down and flooded has straightened up of its own accord and is growing all the more luxuriantly on account of the deposit of mud and soil from the mountains which was washed down upon it. It is true the older cane was ruined, but the new crop is ready to be cut and ready to cut was replanted in nature's own way. Whole fields of such cane were leveled to the ground and more or less soil was laid over them. Wherever a joint of cane touched the soil it was covered by it, several new cane stocks put forth and a large bunch of roots reached from the joint down to the soil. The grass practically all the mature cane was turned into seed cane, and such fields were abundantly seeded. Of course the planter loses the time while the new crop grows, but he is saved the labor of clearing and preparing the fields and replanting the cane.

Grass grows with great rapidity, and to-day there is grass higher than a man's head where two months ago was a deposit of mud. Grass is never cut and cured here, as in the United States, but is fed green to the horses and cattle all the year round. It is cut by the natives and tied in sheaves, and is thus sold daily to owners of cattle and horses who do not possess pasturage. It is nowhere the rapidity of vegetable growth shown more clearly than in the banana palms. The storm broke them all off close to the ground, and yet long green shoots put forth at once from the center of the old palms, and to-day they are almost as large and perfectly formed as ever, but it will be some months yet before there will be any fruit.

The change in postage between the United States and Porto Rico from foreign to domestic rates was welcomed by every one with much rejoicing. It makes the island seem much nearer to the new mother country, and already the quantity of mail matter has nearly doubled. But there is much displeasure expressed here, especially by the resident Americans, at the action of the postal authorities in withdrawing the efficient mail clerks sent here by the United States and putting in their places Porto Ricans who are inexperienced and incompetent, but who work for less than half the salary received by the Americans.

Another complaint is of the irregularity and uncertainty of the overland mails. Although there is much to contend with in the way of bad roads, still intelligent supervision of the present working force and some common sense changes would, it is claimed, more than double the efficacy of the postal service.

Spanish law still prevails, but it is modified and otherwise changed by arbitrary military orders, and everything is in a great state of confusion and uncertainty. The native courts, under Spanish law, administer justice according to Spanish ideas, which very frequently differ very materially from the American conception of justice. The method of taxation, such as has never been known in most countries since the middle ages. The land-owners strive to unload the taxation on the merchants, and all sorts of unjust and discriminating taxes are placed on business and on private enterprise.

And yet, in spite of these conditions, and in spite of the lack of proper recognition by Congress, much progress is being made in Americanizing the island. But the fact must not be overlooked that the Porto Ricans are losing the kindly feeling they had for Americans, and it is asserted, unless Congress acts promptly, it will take years to overcome the evil accomplished by a few months' delay.

Numerous schools of various kinds have been opened or are now in process of organization; a battalion of native Porto Ricans has been formed and is doing efficient military service, particularly in guarding the jails; a revocable franchise for a large and modern pier at San Juan has been granted and work on it has been begun; land has been purchased and work will soon be commenced on a large pier in the harbor of Ponce, and a large and modern naval station is being located at San Juan.

Civil Engineer Lieutenant Charles W. Parks of the United States navy has been in San Juan for some months, drawing up plans and making estimates for the harbor improvements and the naval station. The most likely location for the naval station is the one recommended by Engineer Menocal some months ago, and includes some forty acres to the west of town, together with Isla Grand. The old arsenal comprises about four and one-half acres, covered with buildings, lying south of town, near the Playa Marina

PERISHED IN NORTHERN WATERS.

Four Members of an Alaskan Prospecting Company

Lost Their Lives Through the Overturning of Their Little Steamer.

Were All Residents of New York City—Typhoid Fever Raging at Cape Nome, Many Deaths Having Occurred—A Million and a Half Dollars Brought Down From Alaska on the Roanoke.

SEATTLE, Nov. 1.—The treasure ship Roanoke, which reached here sixteen days from Cape Nome this morning, brings the first story of the death of several New Yorkers, members of an Alaskan prospecting company. The dead are: Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kuhner, Oscar Becker and a man whose name is unknown.

Becker's body was washed on the beach at St. Michael, and later was found an overturned steamer and a scow loaded with machinery, which represented the assets of the company. Two survivors are John Becker and Lattie Diederick.

The news was brought to St. Michael by natives, who claim to have seen the steamer overturn during a severe wind storm which prevailed about September 15th. The Government launch Nordica, was detailed to the scene of the accident. She returned two days later with Kuhner and Oscar Becker's body. Owing to the high surf, the crew of the Nordica could not make an examination of the overturned steamer, which no doubt contained the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Kuhner and the unknown man.

Upon Becker's body was found papers, but owing to their water-soaked condition, they were not legible. The party was made up in New York City in the spring of 1898. The Beckers and Kuhners lived, it is said, at 110 East Seventy-first street. The Beckers, it is said, were people in comfortable circumstances. Kuhner, who was a jeweler, had married a Miss Becker.

The family formed a party and purchased a small iron steamer and named it the Jennie K. It was shipped to St. Michael on a steamer. From there the party sailed for Hamilton Station. Severe storms were encountered and other difficulties caused considerable dissension. One day, it is said, Kuhner threatened to shoot Oscar Becker. He threatened to shoot Oscar Becker on January 1st. Later Oscar Becker and Diederick deserted and took up new quarters. Oscar Becker rejoined the original party later, but John Becker and Diederick secured other positions.

Diederick is an Associated Press representative at St. Michael, who interviewed him, on October 5th: "The last I saw of the party was on September 3d. Then the steamer was anchored in midstream between Kucklik and Hamilton, on the Yukon. They were probably others on board with Cape Nome. Mrs. Becker, the mother, lives at the party's former home on Seventy-first street, in New York City."

Owing to the lateness of the season it will be impossible to make further search for the missing bodies. The Roanoke had on board, according to her official report, 200 men from Cape Nome amounting to \$1,500,000. The principal portion of this is represented by drafts held by John Bryntesson, Jafet Lindeberg, P. S. Anderson and C. W. A. Killman, four of the original locators of the camp. There were fully 200 men on board with dust valued at from \$500 to \$15,000 each, a large portion of the same being beach dust.

The principal holdings are about as follows: Lindeberg and Bryntesson, \$400,000; J. R. Anderson, \$100,000; C. W. A. Killman, \$75,000; N. H. Harte, \$50,000; F. Schow, \$30,000; H. C. Wilkinson, \$30,000.

Owing to the alleged impurity of the water at Nome typhoid fever was quite general at the time the Roanoke left, and twelve deaths had occurred. Six of the patients who were suffering well to travel came down on the Roanoke, one of the big state rooms having been fixed up as a temporary hospital. Jafet Lindeberg, one of Cape Nome's richest men, was among the unfortunate.

James H. Girling, a well known English mining expert, who went north last June for the Anglo-Alaskan syndicate, died October 22d on board the Roanoke at Dutch Harbor. Typhoid fever caused his death. At Unalaska the body was prepared for burial at the Bessie Lee Home, and later interred. He had spent about twenty years in South Africa, but considered London his home.

DR. WACHENDORF.

The Case May Never Be Submitted to a Jury for Its Verdict.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—There is a possibility that the case of Dr. C. J. Wachendorf, at present on trial before Judge Carroll Cook and jury for the murder of John Kehlbacher, may never be submitted to a jury for its verdict. Counsel for the defense made a motion in court to-day that virtually amounted to a motion to dismiss the case against the defendant.

The attorney objected to the form of the testimony which he asserted had not established the cause of death—only one-sixth of a grain of morphine from the dead man's stomach, not nearly enough to kill an adult. The testimony, the attorney asserted, tended to show motive for the murder, but murder had not been proved.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

SHEFFIELD (Eng.), Nov. 1.—A boiler explosion at the steel works of Southern & Richardson here to-day killed four and injured twenty persons.