

IN THE TOLLS

BRITISH FORCES AT LADYSMITH PRACTICALLY BELEAGUERED.

Situation at that Point is Sufficiently Dangerous to Cause Anxiety Over the Probable Outcome.

ACCOUNTS OF FIRST BATTLE

THEY DO NOT SHOW UP IN SUCH A ROSEATE LIGHT AS BEFORE.

Gallantry of a Wounded Hussar Made a Captured Maxim Gun Useless to the Victorious Boer Forces.

BURIAL OF GENERAL SYMONS

HE HAD NO COFFIN, BUT WAS SHROUDED IN HIS COUNTRY'S FLAG.

Explanation of the Alleged Boer Massacre at Dundee, and Official Account of the First Battle.

SUPERIOR BURGHER STRATEGY

IT IS LAID TO THE PRESENCE AND TRAINING OF FOREIGNERS.

Fears Are Expressed for the Safety of Gen. White's Column--Situation on the Western Frontier.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

It is reported from Plymouth that the Admiralty is about to mobilize twenty-nine cruisers.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 29, 7 p. m.

The Boers are gradually closing around Ladysmith. They have mounted two big guns on Tinta Ingoni, 4,500 yards from the British camp. An attack is expected.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 29.

According to a dispatch from Ladysmith, the natives say that the Boer losses in the fighting at Reitfontein, last Tuesday, were at least eighty killed and 150 wounded.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 29, 7 p. m.

Everything has remained quiet here to-day and the water supply is being renewed. A number of resident civilians have been ordered to leave the town under penalty of arrest.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The position at Ladysmith, without being alarming, is sufficiently dangerous to excite anxiety. Evidently the Boers are trying to repeat their Dundee tactics. Roughly estimated, they have 17,000 men, as against 12,000 British. Gen. Sir George Stewart White has the better artillery, but his is of lesser range. The delay in the Boer attack is reported to be due to the nonarrival of Commandant General Joubert's column. This has given the British a much needed respite, after their recent reverses. Everything is now considered, hinges on General White's resource and judgment. Nothing is known regarding the progress of defensive works for the protection of Ladysmith.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The censorship is more active than ever. According to the Daily Chronicle's correspondent, "The new regulations limit the number of words allowed for press messages to one-fourth the number allowable before."

Farmers in the neighborhood of Ladysmith have left their farms and stock at the mercy of the Boers, and are congregated in the town.

The Standard's correspondent at Ladysmith, telegraphing Saturday, sends a statement that the Boers have captured 1,500 mules, a loss that must seriously inconvenience British transport.

The wife of General Jan Kock has arrived at Ladysmith under a flag of truce to nurse her wounded husband.

Shrouded in Union Jack.

The body of Sir William Penn Symons was buried without a coffin, shrouded in the union jack. Among the papers found upon him was a telegram from Lady Symons, congratulating him upon his success.

Later accounts of the first battle and the evacuation of Dundee do not give those affairs a rosy hue.

Owing to the shelling of Glencoe camp the telegraph operators were compelled to scamper with numerous unforwarded dispatches.

When the Boers entered Dundee they indulged in general looting of stores, and, apparently, did not otherwise molest the populace.

In the first battle the Boers captured the Maxim of the Eighteenth Hussars, but only after the entire crew of the gun, with one exception, had been disabled.

The survivor effectually damaged the gun. Only two officers of the staff of General Symons came off without

a wound. Again it is asserted that the moment the Royal Dublin Fusiliers reached the summit of the kopje, at Glencoe, the Boers showed a white flag and asked a truce to bury their dead.

The British artillery was ordered to cease firing and the Boers took advantage of the opportunity to retreat en masse. Otherwise they would have been cut off by the British.

The special correspondent of the Daily Mail at Ladysmith, telegraphing Sunday, describes the arrival of the war balloon there on Saturday. It was welcomed, he said, with wild dances by the Kafirs, who regard it as a deity.

General Sir Archibald Hunter both ascended on Sunday and reconnoitered the enemy's position. According to the latest reports from Cape Town General Joubert has joined hands with the Free State forces and there has been some outpost fighting.

President Kruger has arrived at Glencoe. There is no fresh news from the western frontier. The mines are still working at Kimberley, where there are provisions enough to last nine months. Cecil Rhodes has mounted and fully equipped a town guard of four hundred men at a cost of \$15,000.

The Durban correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is reported on the authority of the British residents in Pondoland that the Pondeas are in constant communication with the Boers, whom they are anxious to help."

MORE TROOPS UNDER ORDERS

The Household Cavalry, it is announced, have received orders to form a composite regiment for South Africa, including the First Life Guards, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Lockhart commanding, quartered at Windsor, and detachments of the Second Life Guards, Colonel Sir John Buller commanding, and the Royal Horse Guards, Lieutenant Colonel Brookley commanding.

The medical examination was begun yesterday and it is expected that the regiment will embark in about a week.

Emperor William wired a farewell message to the Royal Dragoon of which regiment he is honorary colonel, saying: "May you all return unscathed and well."

The Standard voices the general anxiety concerning Sir George White's position by remarking the adaptability and able strategy of the Boers, for which they had hitherto not been credited.

It goes on to say: "Their strategy is so well planned that it is impossible to doubt that it is the product of some officer trained in the best European school of war."

The Daily Mail publishes the following statement from a Boer deserter, dated Sunday: "Patrols from Ladysmith report that there are four large Boer camps within a radius of ten miles, extending in a semicircle northeast of town. Evidently the enemy is concentrating all his forces. Commandant Joubert is in supreme command. One Boer laager has a Red Cross tent carefully posted in a conspicuous position. The British had several skirmishes with the enemy to-day. Railway communication with Ladysmith is still intact. At Colenso a couple of Saabots were captured by the Boers on the railway. They confessed they had done this in order of the Transvaal authorities. A war balloon, very small and so light that two men can hold and haul it down with a wire strand, and which can ascend 3,000 feet, is now in use, and the full position of the Boer camps has been ascertained. The heavy and incessant rains have flooded Tugela river, which will prove an effectual barrier to any Boer proceeding southward. The remaining bridges are strongly guarded."

CAPTURE OF THE HUSSARS.

Capt. Hardy's Report on the Preliminary Operations.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A number of dispatches, delayed in transmission, were received to-day from Durban. They are as follows: Oct. 28.—The following official account of the capture of the Hussars by the Boers is given by Captain Hardy: "After the battle at Glencoe, three squadrons of the Eighteenth Hussars, with a Maxim, a company of the Dublin Fusiliers, and a detachment of mounted infantry, Colonel Moeller commanding, were ordered to a ridge north of camp, and at 6:30 p. m. moved down into Sandpsuit. On reaching the open the British force was shelled by the enemy, but without casualties. Colonel Moeller led his men round Talana hill, in a southeasterly direction, across Van's drift road, captured several Boers, and saw the Boer ambulance retreating. Then, with Squadron B, of the Hussars, the Maxim and the mounted infantry, he crossed the Dundee-Vryheid Railway and approached a strong force of the enemy, who opened a hot fire, wounding Lieutenant Captain Hardy. One of the Boer cavalry retreated across Van's drift, the Boers pressing. Colonel Moeller held the ridge for some time, but on the enemy enveloping his right, he fell back across the spruit. The Maxim stuck in a water hole. Lieutenant Cape was wounded, three of the detachment were killed and the horses of Major Grenville and Captain Follock were shot under them. The force finally re-formed on a ridge to the north, which was held for some time. While Captain Hardy was attending Lieutenant Crum, who had been wounded, Colonel Moeller's force retired, and the Boers, apparently intending to return to camp around Impati mountain, but it was not seen afterward."

Oct. 28.—The Natal Mercury has the following from Ladysmith: "The Boers have been seen dragging heavy artillery up Tinta Ingoni, it is expected that they will adopt tactics similar to those they pursued at Dundee—demonstrating in one direction while attacking in another. The British intelligence department is completely informed regarding the Boer plans. The enemy have planted two guns, said to be those used at the battle of Dundee, one a kopje two and a half miles away, in the direction of Elandslaaght."

Oct. 28.—The news of the arrival of General Yule's column at Ladysmith was received here with a general feeling of relief. Dr. Jameson, Colonel Grey, Major Henry and Captain Sellar have arrived from Rhodesia, on their way to Cape Town.

Oct. 27.—It is officially announced that Major Donegan, chief medical officer at Ladysmith, has wired to the Transvaal State secretary, F. W. Reitz, at Pretoria, an expression of his own behalf of all the British officers and men in the hospital at Glencoe, for the extreme kindness shown them by the Boer officers and men. The announcement adds that the wounded are doing well and that none of the officers are likely to die. All the flags are at half-mast, to-day, in mourning for the death of Sir William Penn Symons.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Summary of the Dundee Operations on Oct. 29, 21 and 22.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 28.—The following official data are made public regarding the fighting on the heels of all the British officers and men in the hospital at Glencoe, are estimated at 500 in killed and wounded.

"Saturday the morning was clear of the enemy eastward, but as big forces were reported closing in on Dundee from the north and west it was considered advisable to move the British forces across the railway to a new position south of the camp. During the afternoon the infantry moved out and began entrenching in a new position. All available transport was utilized to carry stores. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the

(Continued on Second Page.)

SOLEMN TREAD

ARMED COHORTS ESCORT THE BODY OF GEN. GUY V. HENRY.

His Military Friends, Comrades and Subordinates and the New York Militia at the Funeral.

A SIMPLE PRAYER SERVICE

CONDUCTED BY AN EPISCOPAL RECTOR AT THE HENRY HOME.

Afterward Thousands of Soldiers Marched Behind the Funeral Car to the Railroad Ferry Dock.

INTERMENT AT ARLINGTON

BODY TAKEN TO WASHINGTON FOR ITS FINAL RESTING PLACE.

Will Sleep with the Nation's Heroic Dead, His Predecessors and Comrades in Arms in Peace and War.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

The largest and most impressive military funeral parade since the death of General Wm. T. Sherman took place this morning, when the body of General Guy V. Henry was removed from his residence to the Pennsylvania train that conveyed it to Washington, where interment will be made in Arlington Cemetery. The services at the residence were conducted by the Rev. John Huske, of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, and consisted of simple prayers, lasting not more than ten minutes. The coffin was partially covered with a silk American flag. Numerous floral pieces were on the mantels and a few at the foot of the coffin. The immediate family, relatives and the most intimate friends were present at the house service. The honorary pallbearers were Gen. A. S. Webb, Major Axel Ames and Major Francis H. Mills, of the Loyal Legion; Colonel Daniel Appleton, Dr. Albert Shaw, Wm. E. Cornell, Henry Hamilton Lewis and Gilbert K. Harroun. The military pallbearers were: Colonel John S. Rogers, Fifth Artillery; Col. J. W. Closs, Judge advocate general of the Department of the East; Colonel Peter D. Vroom, inspector general of the Department of the East; Colonel Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Carl Woodruff, Fifth Artillery; Lieutenant C. P. Myrick, Second Artillery; Major J. B. Burbank, Fifth Artillery, and Capt. E. K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery. Lieutenant T. B. Mott, of the Seventh Artillery, was present as officially representing the United States government, and went to Washington with the body. Lieutenant Peter Traub, First Cavalry, who was aide-de-camp to General Henry, was present and had charge of the arrangements.

While the services were being conducted in the house three National Guards regiments, the Seventh, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first, marched down Madison avenue and took position in readiness for the parade. The Second Battery, Captain Wilson commanding, lay on Thirty-first street and a column of mounted infantry, General Moeller commanding, was in position in front of the door ready for the coffin. The caisson was draped a large American flag and eight horses were attached, each near horse having a rider. In spite of the rain at the time of services a large crowd had collected, but it was kept in check by a detachment of mounted and foot police. The troops were lined along Madison avenue, in company front formation, and all orders were given by bugle calls. It had been the intention of Captain Wilson to have the same caisson that was used at the funeral of General Sherman, but it was found that that caisson was in the United States arsenal and was kept as a museum. One of the battery caissons was therefore used, which will be kept in a similar way, a large silver plate being placed upon it marking the occurrence.

After the services in the house were finished the caisson was carried out to the caisson by eight artillery sergeants from the surrounding military posts, and eight military bearers during the services. The caisson was then driven up Madison avenue as far as Thirty-third street, and the carriages followed. The caisson was followed by the family and honorary pallbearers. The caisson was then turned and proceeded down the avenue, augmented by seventy-five pieces, started Chopin's Funeral March, which was played unceasingly to the ferry house at Twenty-third street. The military pallbearers walked abreast, immediately back of the caisson, while the body bearers marched on either side. Gen. George Moore Smith, brigade commander of the Fifth Brigade, which the three regiments represented, followed, was at the head of the line, with his entire staff. All the National Guard regiments full uniform and presented a good appearance. The Seventy-first Regiment was particularly good in appearance, over 900 men turning out upon request, no command being given. The Seventy-first Regiment had about 750 men and the Sixty-ninth about 500 men.

The parade passed down Madison avenue to Twenty-sixth street, to Fifth avenue, to the arch, where it wheeled and went directly down Twenty-fourth street to the ferry. The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments were lined along Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth streets, waiting for the caisson to pass, and as it did so the men uncovered and the bands of the respective regiments played "Fare thee well" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The Sixty-ninth Regiment fell in behind the caisson and was followed by the Seventy-first Regiment.

The police had cleared the entrance to the ferry, and as the head of the line reached there General Smith and his staff took the right of line with the Second Battery, while the mounted police took the left. The Seventh Regiment took company front formation along Twenty-fourth street, reaching from the ferry nearly to Eighth avenue, and presented arms as the caisson passed. Upon the arrival at the ferry the different regiments left for their armories. The caisson and carriages with the honorary and military pallbearers and the body bearers took a ferry boat to the 1 o'clock train for Washington. Upon reaching Jersey City the

body was carried to the train. The family and Lieutenants Mott and Traub took a parlor car. Three of the honorary pallbearers also went to Washington to act as escort there. They were Maj. Axel Ames, Maj. Francis H. Hills and William R. Cornell.

Just before General Henry's death he had completed a number of papers for the campaign and his rule in Porto Rico. While they are not edited or completed or ready for publication, they will be published in book form soon under the title of "The Rule in Porto Rico."

Body Arrives at Washington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the late General Guy V. Henry arrived here from New York at 6:19 o'clock to-night. With a platoon of light infantry as escort the body was taken to St. John's Episcopal Church, where it will lie in state under a guard of honor furnished by the Guy V. Henry Post of the G. A. R. until the funeral to-morrow.

GOES TO THE PLANT LINES.

Stuart R. Knott, Who Resigned the L. & N. Vice Presidency.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29.—The Courier Journal to-morrow morning will say: "Stuart R. Knott, whose resignation as first vice president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad has been accepted by the board of directors, is to become first vice president of the Plant Lines, the South's largest railway system. He is to have charge of traffic transportation and general operations, and will virtually be the head of the big system. Mr. E. R. Erwin, who was elected president of the Plant system, upon the death of President Pletsch at about the same time, is a lawyer and not a practical railroad man. Consequently he will only look after the financial affairs of the company, leaving everything else to Mr. Knott. It is learned, from a reliable source, that Mr. Knott's salary, as first vice president of the Plant Lines, will be \$20,000 per year. It will be readily seen that the offer of the big Southern system was such an advantageous one that Mr. Knott could not refuse it. Mr. Knott's headquarters will be in the South, probably at Atlanta. The office of the president is in New York.

"Mr. Knott assumed the job yesterday from Cincinnati. When seen by a reporter he said that he did not care to talk about his future plans. 'I cannot say,' said he, 'that the name of the railroad with which I expect to be connected, or the nature of my duties, are matters of any importance to me. I will assume the new work until the first of next year, and that is a little too far in advance to warrant any definite statements from me.'"

READY FOR HER VOYAGE

SHAMROCK AT ERIS BASIN TRANSFORMED FOR OCEAN PASSAGE.

Hogarth Goes as Master, Hamilton as Navigator and Wringe as First Officer--Present Appearance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—With her sails bent and most of her stores on board the yacht Shamrock lies in Erie basin, ready to sail for the City on Tuesday. Captain Archie Hogarth will be in command, with Captain Hamilton as navigator and Captain Wringe as chief officer. Forty-three of the crew are to sail on the yacht. This number includes two cooks and two stewards. The rest of the crew will return by steamer. Besides the new crew, which will include a yeoman, a steward, a cook, a cabin boy, a long light spar of pine, waist high to a man standing on deck, is shipped at the forward end in the main boom goose-neck and aft in an iron crutch. This is used as a lifesaver. It will stop a man from sliding overboard to keep him from being carried by the waves. It will be provided with life lines to assist the crew in passing forward and aft.

It is the intention of Captain Hogarth to sail as much as possible when there is a breeze. The steam yacht Erin, which will accompany the Shamrock, will follow her in a lighter steel goner, also running fore and aft. These upper and lower girders are connected, at intervals of about twenty feet, by solid round stanchions, which slant upward from above, at an angle of about thirty degrees. Between these stanchions cross-braces have been placed, bolted at their junction in the center to a square steel plate, which makes the rigidity of the system extend from the fifteen forward frame, all the way aft, on both sides. There is no "skin" in the yacht, all her frames and plating being visible, except where temporarily covered for the Atlantic passage. Heavy wooden chocks have been fitted between the frames forward where the strain of "pounding" will come against the plates in a seaway. They are held in place by long fore and aft planks, bolted down to the frames and bilge-keelson.

Between the floor and the deck beams overhead, there is a clear space of ten feet. The deck is made of teak, and the floor, was taken out of the yacht. Now she is divided into four sections. An iron bulkhead has been put in, making a water-tight compartment of the overhang at the stern. The next section, built of light pine plank, includes a space about ten feet wide between the floor and the deck beams, which is the cabin and sleeping quarters for the captain and navigator. There is a door, on the starboard side of the forward bulkhead of this temporary cabin, and the companion ladder, with its steps facing forward, comes down in the center of this compartment. The yacht has such great beam below that it is necessary to confine the living quarters to the crew to a width of about ten feet, to keep things from taking charge when she labors in a seaway. Railings about four feet high run fore and aft at the sides, in the next section, where the mess-tables and benches are placed and where the cooking is done. Forward of this is the crew's quarters, made of skeleton stanchion, occupy the remainder of the space. The forward part of the hold is reached by hatchways and iron ladders.

A NEW TREATY

ONE IS TO BE NEGOTIATED SHORTLY WITH THE ESCURIAL.

War Swept Away All Commercial and Other Necessary Agreements with the Spanish Government.

TO BE DRAWN UP AT MADRID

MINISTER STORER WILL HAVE CHARGE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

It Will Take the Place of a Very Antiquated Document Formulated in Seventeen Ninety Five.

SPANISH MILITARY DOCUMENT

INTERESTING REPORT ON THE CAMPAIGN IN DEFENSE OF SANTIAGO.

Marked Differences Between Its Statements and Current American Beliefs--Torala's Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—An understanding has been reached by which it is expected that negotiations will be opened soon at Madrid for a new treaty between the United States and Spain. This will be the last step toward completely restoring the friendly relations between the two countries. The war with Spain swept the old national agreement into existence in the peace treaty, which is confined to the events growing out of the war, has no reference to commerce, navigation, extradition and other manifold relations between nations in times of peace. The coming negotiations will be for the purpose of forming a new supplemental document, amity and friendship. The present condition is quite anomalous, as there is no basis on which persons could be extradited from one country to the other, or for the determination of any commercial difference which might arise. Fortunately there has been no case of commercial differences.

Both sides expect that the new treaty will be a great improvement on the old one, which was an antiquated document, dating back to 1765, with many of its provisions devoted to the boundary between Florida, then a possession of Spain, and the United States. The present condition is quite anomalous, as there is no basis on which persons could be extradited from one country to the other, or for the determination of any commercial difference which might arise. Fortunately there has been no case of commercial differences.

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