

LEUT. GILMORE IN MANILA.

BAREFOOT, RAGGED AND SUNBURNED AMERICAN PRISONERS SAFE AT LAST.

STORIES OF THEIR LONG CAPTIVITY AND RESCUE.

Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore and nineteen others who had been rescued from captivity, including seven sailors of the gunboat Yorktown who were captured with Lieutenant Gillmore at Baler, Luzon, in April last, at Manila.

Manila, Jan. 7, 8:30 p. m.—Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and rescued a few days ago by Colonel Luther R. Hare, of the 33d Volunteer Infantry, sat today in the apartment of his sister, the wife of Major Price, at the Hotel Oriente, in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from a death that seemed inevitable.

The steamer Venus came into the harbor last evening from Vigan, Province of South Ilocos, with Lieutenant Gillmore and nineteen other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors from the Yorktown. Lieutenant Gillmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbled along with the aid of a cane to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and American women were waiting through the halls to the strains of "Aguinaldo's March." Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against General Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Colonel Hare and Lieutenant Colonel Howe, the latter of the 33d Volunteer Infantry, rescued Gillmore's party on December 18, near the headwaters of the Abalut River, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from the savage tribes around them. When the rescuing force reached them they were nearly starved, but were building rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

Lieutenant Gillmore made the following statement to a correspondent of The Associated Press:

"The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of December 18. We had reached the Abalut River, near its source, that morning, and the Filipinos raftered us over. We thought we were being taken to a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard, and another company, armed with rifles, came to attack us. I suspected something, and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said: 'I have orders from General Tino to shoot you all; but my conscience forbids. I shall leave you.'

I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans, who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused this, however, saying that he would not dare to comply. Soon afterward he left with his company. We had seen some savages in war paint around us, and we prepared to fight them, but the stream along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos, feeling that it was better to stick to them than to catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts, in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope; but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere, and I thought that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could.

On the morning of December 18 while we were working on the rafts the Americans came toward us yelling. One of the men shouted, 'They are on us!' We were lashing a raft of bamboo. I, however, knew it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. I ordered the troops to get up the bank, and called to us in English to lie down, so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men I ever saw.

THE RESCUE OF THE PARTY. Lieutenant Gillmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party.

The command spent the day in making rafts. Colonel Hare thought Lieutenant Gillmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects, and Lieutenant Gillmore some valuable papers. Only fourteen out of thirty-seven rafts survived the first night's experience, and eighty men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

Describing the flight from Benguet when the Americans approached, Lieutenant Gillmore said:

"The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet on December 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days they killed several horses, and we lived on horseflesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from December 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the remaining party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark. While we were in the hands of General Tino's men he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Señor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us. We would have starved but for the kindness of some of the presidents of the towns and some of the Filipino colonels, but others treated us brutally. Wherever there was a prison we were kept there. When there was no prison they would lodge us in a convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise, as well as lack of food.

SPANIARDS HARSHLY TREATED. For weeks Lieutenant Gillmore was covered with boils and in great pain. When the Filipinos found the Americans were approaching the treatment became better. There was a sign painter in the party, and he painted advertisements on the rocks throughout the retreat, with other emblems, like a skull and the word 'Vengeance' by means of which the Americans were able to follow.

"The Filipino treatment of the Spaniards," said Lieutenant Gillmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to

wipe out against them. Many talk about the reconcentrados in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards dying at the rate of two or three a day of starvation in the hospitals at Vigan. I have seen Tagalog officers strike Spaniards in the face with whips and revolvers."

The Yorktown's men who were rescued with Lieutenant Gillmore were W. Walton, chief quartermaster; Vandoit, sailmaker's mate; J. Ellsworth, coxswain; L. P. Edwards, landsman; A. J. Peterson, apprentice; F. Anderson, landsman, and S. Brisoese, seaman.

At Baler J. Dillon, landsman, and C. A. Morrisey, landsman, were instantly killed; O. B. McDonald, seaman, and E. J. Nygard, gunner's mate, were mortally wounded, and D. W. A. Venville, apprentice, and O. W. Woodbury, seaman, were seriously wounded.

Lieutenant Gillmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagalogs left.

The members of the party reported to General Otis this morning. They were barefooted, sunburned and ragged. Some carried rifles, others pet monkeys. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed along the streets. Those whose enlistments are about expiring will be sent to the United States. The others will be returned to their respective organizations.

Among the prisoners arriving with Lieutenant Gillmore were F. J. Hubert, Edward Burke and J. J. Farley, sailors from the Urdaneta; Von Galen, of the Baltimore; A. H. Gordon and George Sackett, of the 3d Infantry; Leand Smith and Frank Stone, of the Signal Corps; Harry Huber, of the Hospital Corps; William Bruce and Edward Honeyman, of the Nevada cavalry; Martin Brennan and James Curran, of the 16th Infantry; Albert Bishop of the 3d Artillery, and John O'Brien and David Brown, civilians.

Charles Baker, of the 3d Artillery, was formerly one of the prisoners, but he became too weak to travel, and the Filipino guards bayoneted him during the last flight through the mountains.

The prisoners of Lieutenant Gillmore's party who escaped after leaving Vigan were MacDonald, of the 21st Infantry; Von Galen, of the Baltimore, and Farley, of the Oregon. They were captured by savages, recaptured by the insurgents, who had stripped and prepared to beat them, and ultimately rescued by the Americans.

FIGHTING IN CAVITE PROVINCE. THREE AMERICANS KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED NEAR IMUS. Manila, Jan. 7.—Reconnoissances out of Imus, Cavite Province, this morning, resulted in the loss of three Americans killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at sixty killed and eighty wounded.

Colonel Bickelmeier, with a battalion of the 28th Volunteer Infantry, advanced toward Novalena. Major Taggart, with two battalions of the same regiment, moved toward Perez das Marinas. A part of the 4th Infantry was engaged south of Imus.

DRANK VITRIOL IN BROADWAY. DESPONDENT WOMAN MAKES A DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. Mrs. Minnie Perkins drank a quantity of vitriol at Broadway and Forty-second-st. last night. She was removed to a hospital, and will probably die. The woman was seen first at Twenty-eighth-st., where she boarded a Broadway car. She was greatly agitated. At Herald Square the woman signalled to the conductor to stop the car. Before he could do so she jumped from her seat and leaped from the car. She ran into the Herald Building, and an employe ejected her, thinking she was intoxicated. Then she boarded another car and rode to Thirty-ninth-st. She was put off, as she had no money, and ran up the middle of Broadway talking incoherently.

At Forty-second-st. and Broadway she stopped. She took a hurried survey of the situation, and, seeing policemen coming toward her, took a small bottle and covering it with her handkerchief, drank its contents. A policeman carried her to the sidewalk, while another sent a hurry call to Bellevue Hospital. A crowd gathered, and the police had a difficult task to keep the curious ones from trampling the woman under foot. As a precaution they carried her to a drugstore, where antidotes were administered. The woman's suffering was extreme.

"My husband! my husband!" she moaned. "Let me see him, then I will die!" Between her gasps she asked that Daniel Bernstein, of No. 214 West Thirty-fourth-st., be sent for. She told of having pawned jewelry and clothes, and of having been evicted on Saturday because she was unable to pay for her room. She walked the streets on Saturday night. Just at this point the ambulance arrived, and the surgeon would not permit the police to question her further. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

According to Mrs. Perkins, her husband is Frederick Perkins, a musician, without employment. At the address given by the woman, No. 214 West Thirty-fourth-st., as the place where Bernstein, her husband's friend, could be found, no such person as Bernstein is known.

PRESIDENT FISKE RESIGNS. Chicago, Jan. 7.—Dr. Franklin W. Fiske, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has resigned, and will retire from active work next May. He will then have completed his fortieth year of connection with the seminary, and will be eighty years old.

IMPROVED AND DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY VIA THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Commencing January 16th the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will inaugurate a double daily service between New-York and Atlantic City on week days on the following schedule. Leave New-York, 2:30 p. m.; 9:55 a. m.; 2:40 p. m.; Leave New-York, Des Moines and Cortland, 8:15 a. m.; 2:50 p. m. Arrive Atlantic City 1:13 p. m.; 5:38 p. m. Returning, leave Atlantic City 9:55 a. m.; 2:20 p. m. Arrive New-York 12:23 p. m.; 5:33 p. m. Both of these trains are equipped with standard Pennsylvania Railroad Coaches and Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. This is not only the best equipped, but the most complete service ever maintained between New-York and Atlantic City, and it adds greatly to the facilities of travel to that most popular resort.

Many physicians endorse the Cold Cure—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S AMBITION

IS IT TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT THIS YEAR?

HIS DISCUSSION OF TRUSTS IN HIS MESSAGE REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT—WHEN STATE DELEGATES CAN BE CHOSEN.

Albany, Jan. 7 (Special).—Governor Roosevelt's devotion of so much space in his message to the Legislature to the discussion of the question of "trusts" has aroused a suspicion on the part of a good many Republican politicians at the State capital that he has some ambition to be the Republican candidate for Vice-President. They argue that he would hardly concern himself so much with a National topic had he not had thoughts about National politics and his own possible relation to them.

The circumstance is recalled that Governor Roosevelt rather openly cultivated friendly relations with the National Administration by declaring on his return from Las Vegas, N. M., last summer, that the Republican population of the West unanimously favored the renomination of President McKinley, and that he (Governor Roosevelt) was most heartily of the opinion that President McKinley deserved a renomination.

It is also known that Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Governor's personal friend, has favored his nomination for Vice-President. It is true that it has been said the Governor preferred to be renominated for Governor, and only thought of National politics as a possible candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1904; but 1904 is far off, and some members of the Republican machine, since the Governor announced that he would not nominate Louis F. Payn for Superintendent of the Insurance Department, have been declaring that possibly, in view of the enemies the Governor was acquiring within the Republican organization, it would be well to deny him a nomination.

GOVERNOR SAYING NOTHING.

The Governor, meanwhile, is saying nothing either about a renomination for Governor or a nomination for Vice-President. A large number of candidacies have been destroyed by being rushed to soon into public notice. What can reasonably be surmised is that the Governor wishes to keep himself free to act as he may desire, either regarding a renomination for Governor or a nomination for Vice-President. He frankly speaks about the uncertainties of politics, and plainly does not intend to have his heart broken by any political disappointment.

Senator John Raines, of Canandaigua, says that probably ex-Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and Congressman Seno E. Payne will be the delegates of his Congress district to the Republican National Convention. Mr. Raines has the decided opinion, as stated in an Albany letter to The Tribune to-day, that New-York State Republicans will not obtain the nomination for Vice-President, but that it will be given to the delegates of some Western State, perhaps Nebraska, in order to invade Bryan's home territory.

President McKinley, Mr. Raines argues, really represents an Eastern State, according to population, on the National Republican ticket, and therefore it will be the design of the leaders of the Republican party to go further West for a candidate for Vice-President. He doubts if the New-York delegates to the Republican National Convention will urge the claims pressingly of any candidate for Vice-President, guided by a policy of seeking the Republican nomination for President in 1904 rather than a nomination for Vice-President in 1900.

WOODRUFF'S ANXIETY.

But there are Republicans in New-York State besides Governor Roosevelt who have been suggested for the Republican nomination for Vice-President. One of them is Lieutenant Governor Woodruff. The Lieutenant Governor was in to see Governor Roosevelt just before the Legislature met last week, and said he thought it would be well to see Governor Roosevelt, and resume its work. Ordinarily the Legislature takes an adjournment for a week while the Speaker of the Assembly is supposed to be busy making up his committee list. The Lieutenant Governor's statement, therefore, that the Legislature would meet in less than a week naturally surprised the Governor.

But Mr. Woodruff's plan for an early meeting was not adopted, since the veteran members of the Legislature refused to accept it. Hence it will not meet till Wednesday.

Politicians interpret Lieutenant Governor Woodruff's disposition to rush legislative work and have an early adjournment of the Legislature to his keen personal desire to have time to devote to forwarding his canvass for the Republican nomination for Vice-President, and, secondly, to a purpose on the part of Senator Platt—which, of course, will be heartily sustained by Mr. Woodruff—to have the Republican State Convention for the election of four delegates at large to the Republican National Convention held early in April. Further, if Senator Platt's desire to have the Congress district conventions, at which sixty-eight delegates to the Republican National Convention will be selected, held prior to the State Convention. A good many members of the Legislature are interested in the Congress district conventions, and will desire to attend them. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff would humor this desire as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and would seek to secure delegates favorable to his aspirations at these conventions.

WHEN PRIMARIES MUST BE HELD.

The Primary Reform law says that in such counties as have come under its provisions (and all those containing first and second class cities have done so) the official primary day for the choice of delegates to the Congress district conventions shall be "the last Tuesday of March," which this year is March 27. This provision certainly applies to twenty-two Congress districts, but in the other twelve Congress districts the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention may legally take place earlier than March 27, and, in fact, some of these Congress districts are already preparing to elect their delegates. They are all rural Congress districts, and the farmer voter is potent. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff recently assumed the post of president of the State Agricultural Society, and of course is seeking the granger vote. It doesn't seem to be generally understood that the Primary Reform law does not apply to the cities of the third class or to villages, unless the General Committee for the county in which the village or city is situated, or the political party entitled to be represented by inspectors of election "shall have adopted a resolution declaring that they desire to come in under the provisions of this act" (the Primary Reform act). This provision will be found in Section 14, Chapter 473, Laws of 1899.

This exemption of cities of the third class and villages from the Primary Reform act has a direct bearing on that provision of the same act which declares that the primaries for the election of delegates to the National political conventions in the various Congress districts of the State shall be held on the last Tuesday of March. It is not clear whether Congress districts which do not come under the Primary Reform act the primaries for the National Convention can be held Republican or otherwise "the last Tuesday in March," much earlier than "the last Tuesday in March," and Republican politicians here declare they will be held at an earlier date, under orders from Senator Platt.

GEN. GREELY ASSAULTED.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER ATTACKED AND SERIOUSLY INJURED.

THROWN DOWN STAIRS BY AN EXPRESS MESSENGER—ASSAILANT'S COMPANION ESCAPES.

Washington, Jan. 7.—General A. W. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army and the well known Arctic explorer, lies in a serious condition at his home, No. 914 G-st. Northwest, as the result of an assault committed on him about 8:30 o'clock to-night by Joseph C. Furnace, a messenger in the employ of the Adams Express Company. To-day Furnace, who lives in Baltimore, in company with a friend named George Murphy spent the day in Washington drinking until late in the afternoon, when they started for a disreputable portion of the town. They lost their way and finally reached the northwestern section of the city beyond the State, War and Navy departments.

They first tried to get admission to the residence of E. D. King, but being unable to do so continued their way up G-st. Twice they went to the house of General Greely. The first attempt to obtain admission was made as friends of the family, calling to pay a visit to the daughter of the General. Later they made another effort and persisted in ringing the door-bell and otherwise creating a disturbance, until finally General Greely came out to expostulate with them.

They refused to leave the house, and after some words Furnace seized the General and threw him down the long flight of stairs which ascends from the pavement to the house, which stands on a high terrace. The fall cut a severe gash in the back of the General's head. He was picked up and taken into the house, and medical aid was summoned. He remained unconscious for about an hour.

Murphy, who was with Furnace, took no part in the assault, but when he saw what his companion had done took to his heels and ran away. Furnace is a young man, twenty-three years old, and his run for the express company is between Baltimore and Cincinnati. He offers no excuse for his act. He was arrested and locked up in the police station.

Late to-night the physician attending General Greely said he would recover.

PLATT AND EDUCATIONAL BILL.

THE SENATOR APPARENTLY RESOLVED TO GET CONTROL OF THE STATE PATRONAGE.

Albany, Jan. 7.—Prominent members of the Republican organization in the Legislature stated to-day that Senator Platt had issued orders from Washington that the bill of the Educational Unification Commission, creating a State Department of Education, and putting in his control all of the schools of the State, should be made an "organization measure." That simply means that the bill is stamped emphatically as a political one, in which there are spoils for the "organization," and therefore every loyal "organization" Senator and Assemblyman should shut his eyes and vote for it. Senator Platt also has been so candid as to strip the bill of an alleged concession to "the better element." The Unification Commission suggested that the Governor should appoint and the Senate confirm the first head of the new State Department of Education, and that he should have a term of eight years, but that at the conclusion of the eight years the Regents of the University should have authority to appoint his successor.

Senator Platt has instructed his followers in the Legislature to deprive the Regents of this authority at the end of eight years to make this appointment. He insists that for all time the appointment should be made by the Governor and the Senate, and thus that the State Department of Education shall be perpetually dominated by politicians and political influences. From the point of view of politicians, Senator Platt is right in thus attempting to gain control, if he can, of the patronage of the schools of the State. They know and he knows that Senator Platt's political power has increased in precise proportion to the increase of State Commissioners and new State offices. The cost of the State Government has increased \$12,000,000 since 1882, and an exceedingly large proportion of this sum has gone toward the payment of the salaries of officeholders appointed through Senator Platt's influence. Every county in the State is crowded with them, and the State Departments at Albany are filled with his appointees.

Conventions, local and State, are controlled by these mercenaries. They are an armed force, to defend his political dominions. Independent thinking men are driven out of the "organization" by them; they are not desired in such company. The State Department of Education, with \$20,000,000 of patronage in view, will be "righted" from Senator Platt if he can help it, and no one acquainted with Albany political life would expect it. Such a vast amount of patronage would be a most valuable addition to that, Federal and State, which the Senator now controls.

LEANDER J. MCCORMICK DYING.

Chicago, Jan. 7 (Special).—Leander J. McCormick, the last of the three brothers who gave to the world the famous reaper and other machinery that bear their name, is dying in his apartment, at the Virginia Hotel, in this city. Mr. McCormick is in his eighty-second year, but until the death of his wife, in November last, bore his great age with vigor. He has been gradually failing since that date. The end would not be unexpected at any time. He has been confined to his bed for several weeks, and yesterday it was thought the crisis in his illness had come. He recuperated during the night, and this morning's bulletin from the sickroom said he was holding his own. Two sons—R. Hall McCormick and L. Hamilton McCormick, both of Chicago—are with their parent.

TWO KILLED IN KENTUCKY FEUD FIGHT.

London, Ky., Jan. 7.—News reached here to-day of a general fight on Otter Creek, Clay County, in which "Lige" Lewis and General Gray were shot and killed, and four other participants seriously wounded. The fight occurred at a schoolhouse, where one of the Jacksons was on trial before a magistrate for killing another Jackson. The fight was started soon after the trial began and court was adjourned and the fight carried on both in the schoolhouse and outside. Four of the men were brought to Manchester last night and placed in jail. "Lige" Lewis, one of the men killed, is a brother of ex-Sheriff "Joe" Lewis of Clay County.

GENERAL STANTON CRITICALLY ILL.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 7.—General T. H. Stanton, U. S. A., retired, is critically ill at his home in this city. General Stanton, who for some time served in the position of paymaster at Washington, and was later promoted to be brigadier general, came to his home here last fall and just before Christmas was taken ill with an affection of the liver, which has been in bed ever since, and the case has not yielded to treatment. While his life is not considered immediately in danger, his condition is critical.

A NEW ATLANTIC CITY EXPRESS VIA BOSTON.

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BATTLES RAGING IN NATAL

BRITISH AND BOER ARMIES FIGHTING AT LADYSMITH AND COLENSO.

BULLER FORCED TO ATTACK; WHITE FIERCELY ASSAILED

The Boer attack on Ladysmith, begun at 2:45 a. m. on Saturday, was renewed after being repulsed, and at 3:15 p. m. on the same day the last message was received from General White saying that he was hard pressed.

General Buller, at 2 p. m. on Saturday, sent General Clerly's whole division at Chieveley Camp to attack the Boer lines at Colenso. At 7 p. m. the British were assailing the Boer intrenchments, which were found to be full of the enemy.

General French, at Coleberg, reports a "serious accident," resulting in the capture of seventy of his men while attacking a Boer position.

The Boers report the capture of Fort Kuruman, west of Kimberley, on January 1, with 120 British prisoners.

WHITE HARD PRESSED. THE CABLES TELL LITTLE

BRIEF BUT TERRIBLY SIGNIFICANT MESSAGES FLASHED FROM LADYSMITH. London, Jan. 7.—General Buller telegraphed the War Office the following, dated January 6, from Frere Camp:

The following message received from General White at 1 p. m. to-day: "January 6, 11 a. m.—Attack continues and enemy has been reinforced from the south." The following was received at 4 this afternoon from General White: "January 6, 12:45 p. m.—Have beaten enemy off at present, but they are still around me in great numbers, especially to the south, and I think renewed attack probably probable. The sun has failed, and I cannot get further information from Ladysmith until to-morrow."

General Buller sends the following from Frere Camp, dated to-day: "This from White, dated Saturday, 3:15 p. m.: 'Attack renewed. Very hard pressed.' I have absolutely no more news, and there is no sun. There is a camp rumor that White defeated the enemy at 5 this afternoon and took four hundred prisoners."

I sent all available troops yesterday to make a demonstration at Colenso. The trenches here are well occupied by the enemy.

BULLER ATTACKS IN FORCE.

ALL THE TROOPS IN CHIEVELEY CAMP MOVE AGAINST THE BOER LINES. Frere Camp, Jan. 6.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon an alarm was sounded in Chieveley Camp, and all the troops in the camp turned out promptly and advanced into the plain.

London, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, January 6, 7 p. m., says: "At 2 o'clock this afternoon the whole of General Clerly's division marched out of camp to attack Colenso. General Hildyard's brigade was on the left and General Barton's on the right, with cavalry on the extreme right."

The British moved slowly down the plain, and at 4:30 o'clock the British field guns advanced on the center and began shelling the Boer positions on the flatland between Hlangwane Hill and Fort Wyke. About this time a heavy thunderstorm raged over the enemy's positions. At 5:30 our troops were still advancing and had reached a point very near Colenso. The Boer lines were making a desperate stand, and the Boer shells into the enemy's trenches along the river, and the forts of the enemy had made no reply.

"The Daily Mail" has the following, dated January 6 at noon, from Frere Camp: "At 3 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. It lasted fully four hours, and must have meant either a sortie by the British or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers. Our shells could be seen falling on Umhulwana Hill, and the enemy were replying. Besides the cannon reports, there were sounds indicating smaller pieces of artillery in action. The Boer lines were being shelled more closely than has been the case up to now."

Our naval guns at Chieveley sent their usual fire into the Boer trenches there, but there has been no further movement here.

"The Daily Telegraph" has the following from Frere Camp, dated January 6, 10:35 a. m.: "A very heavy bombardment went on at Ladysmith from daybreak until 8 this morning. It is believed that an action was in progress, for musketry fire also was heard. It is possible the garrison was making a sortie, for the Boers at Colenso hurriedly left their trenches and rode toward Ladysmith."

Our big naval gun at Chieveley sent fired seven or eight times the enemy as they were leaving their Colenso lines. General Buller has ridden on to Chieveley with his staff.

A dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle" from Frere Camp says: "Saturday's bombardment of Ladysmith was the heaviest yet recorded. All the heavy guns were working, and the Boers seemed to be pouring in shell from every available lighter gun."

A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated January 6, 7:20 p. m., says: "General White telegraphs that he defeated the Boers this morning. They crept up so close to the defending forces that the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchester actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet."

FRENCH LOSES SEVENTY MEN.

London, Jan. 7.—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from General Forester-Walker, commanding at Cape Town: "General French reports, under date of January 6: 'The situation is much the same as yesterday, but I regret to report that a serious accident has happened to the 1st Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment.'"

From news just come to hand from them I gather that, with the authority and with the knowledge of General French, four companies of the 1st Battalion advanced by night against a low hill one mile from their camp. They attacked at dawn. Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, commanding, was ordered to charge. He was at once wounded. Orders for retirement were given. Three-quarters of the force retreated to the ground they held, the remainder, when they were overpowered by greater numbers, when they surrendered. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers."

General Forester-Walker, telegraphing later from Cape Town to-day, says: "There is no change in the situation, as regards Lord Methuen and General Gatacre. I have to report that General French reports, under date of January 6, that a medical officer, Hild, lost fifty killed, besides wounded and prisoners. The commando was dispersed."

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