

entered a contest for the seat of Whitehead and the Clark Democrats voting with the Republicans unopposed Whitehead and seated Geiger. Three days later V. A. Clark was elected to the senate, receiving fifty-four of the ninety votes cast, including the votes of Geiger and ten other Republicans.

Defense Opens Its Case.

In the case now on trial the prosecution has closed, and claim that they have made a strong case. Just how strong remains to be seen, after the evidence of the defense has been taken. A portion of the evidence taken by the prosecution related to conversations between the members of the legislature and also to the financial standing of certain members before and after the meeting of the legislature. The defense objected to this class of evidence and the court ruled that conversations should be stricken out and that accounts of money paid to members should remain on the record.

The witnesses for the defense are now being examined. The first today was devoted mostly to the examination of character witnesses. Before beginning the examination this afternoon, Chief Justice Brantly cautioned the newspapers against being too free in their comments upon the trial. The chief justice said that the tone of certain comments upon the trial looked like a challenge to the court, and that it would be better if the newspapers would refrain from making such comments. He stated that it was his duty to see that the trial was conducted in a proper manner and that he would not permit any unfairness to be shown.

SAW THE METEORS AT BOSTON

LARGE ONE PHOTOGRAPHED AT HARVARD.

Disappointment in Many Parts of the Country Because of the Unfavorable Weather.

Boston, Nov. 15.—The sky cleared beautifully in this vicinity at about 1 o'clock this morning and with the moon swinging down into the west, a number of meteors were seen.

At the Harvard observatory a large one was photographed soon after midnight and the observers at that time were very hopeful of sighting many more before dawn.

DISAPPOINTED AT CHICAGO.

Star Gazers Went to Bed Without Seeing the Meteors.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Chicago and the Mississippi valley went to bed this morning without seeing a glimpse of the star shower of Leonids for which they have waited a third of a century. From Davenport east to New York, according to the dispatches received by the weather bureau, the sky was overcast to a degree which blotted out all the stars and made satisfactory observation of the meteoric shower an impossibility.

Despite the adverse conditions at the University of Chicago, parties of professors and students stuck to the roofs and to the cameras which they had mounted against the eaves of the observatory. The cameras were pointed in the constellation of Leo from which the meteorites radiate, while Professor Crew tended a sixth camera on the roof of Science hall.

AT NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Unfavorable Weather Conditions Hamper Astronomers.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Unfavorable weather conditions hampered the astronomers at the Naval Observatory last night. Clouds prevented observations until after 3 o'clock this morning. It was, however, only partially clear at any one time.

The paths of the Leonid meteors were plotted on the star chart. One of these meteors was as bright as a second magnitude star, but the others were fainter.

Meteor Falls in Iowa.

Webster City, Ia., Nov. 15.—A large meteor fell in the woods just east of here last night. It made a hole about five feet square and is still seething and steaming. That its full size cannot be determined.

AMERICAN KILLED BY YAKUS

FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Reports to the Effect That the Redskins in Mexico Have Become Very Aggressive Recently.

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 15.—An official report from Hermosillo, Mexico, reports a renewal of hostilities with the Yacum and the taking of the town of Yacum by the Mexicans. The report says the rebels have been serious in their demand for provisions and munitions, and that foraging parties have been unsuccessful except in case of a band of steers taken on the river Mayo.

Two Americans named Nettleton and Bostwick were attacked by Indians near Ontogato. Nettleton was captured and gagged. The fate of Bostwick and about a dozen other persons in that vicinity is unknown.

United States Consul Dead.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—A special cable to the Chicago Tribune from Dusseldorf says: United States Consul George P. Pettit died today. His two nieces, the Misses Ben of California, arrived here on Sunday, Nov. 6, and Mr. Pettit at that time said he was never in better spirits. He complained of feeling ill on Monday and was operated upon Wednesday for an acute attack of appendicitis. His case was, however, too far advanced when the physicians were called in, and they gave no hope after the operation. The body will be taken some after a funeral service here.

Arrived From Cape Nome.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 15.—The sailing schooner Nellie Coleman and Thomas T. Hayward, thirty days from Cape Nome, arrived today. The former encountered particularly severe weather, hitting a sea which carried away a portion of her jibboom and several of her boats. There were eighty-five passengers on the two vessels, a majority of whom were successful on the Cape Nome beach.

To Cure a Cold In One Day.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. It druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature on each box. 25c.

ROCKED BY ONA BOON

Horrible Outrage Perpetrated by Chinese Brigands.

STOLEN FROM PARENTS

DEMANDED RANSOM WHICH WAS NOT FORTHCOMING.

Killed the Lad and Returned the Body to the Father in a Jar of Brine—Evidence of an Understanding Between China and Japan—Anti-foreign Feeling.

Yokohama, Nov. 3 (via Victoria, B. C., Nov. 15).—An event which speaks for itself of the lawless state of the country bordering on and beyond the new territory, developed in China took place quite recently. A gang of about a dozen kidnaped a lad of 7 years of age, with a view to holding him for ransom. A message was sent to the father demanding the ransom, but when the father refused, the kidnappers killed the lad and returned the body to the father in a jar of brine.

The perpetrators of this horrible outrage are still at large, and apparently the Chinese authorities are making no effort to arrest them.

The last regiment of returning volunteers, Tennesseans, passed through here last night, and the most extraordinary road march by any army in our complete and unbroken. Twelve thousand troops have occupied the city for an average of two days and nights without the slightest disturbance of any kind.

China-Japan Alliance.

The general impression that a close understanding now exists between China and Japan has its latest confirmation in the fact that Kang Yu Wei, leader of the Chinese reform party, fled from the country of the latter, and fled from the wrath of the empress dowager, is now on his return from America, was refused an asylum here.

Arriving on Oct. 23 by the Empress Dowager, he was taken to the Japanese steamer reached Kobe, however, it appearing that if he was obliged to stay on board he would have to proceed to Shanghai, where complications were to be feared. He was allowed, under police escort, to go by rail to a port on the inland sea, where he could take passage direct to Hongkong. Today his arrival at the latter place is reported. The opposition papers make much of the incident to the discredit of the Japanese government.

Comment on the Masampo affair continued. It is reported that a tract of 170 acres, although not the coveted location which the Japanese were so fortunate to acquire. The tract was also credited with an agreement in conjunction with the Korean government to build a dry dock there.

Anti-foreign Feeling.

While in general relations there is no evidence of an increase of anti-foreign feeling here in Japan, there is noticeable a growing jealousy towards foreigners of the kind which is being created by continued finds of gold in Hokkaido, or Yezo, the northern island of the empire. The new gold region is a district of some 100 square miles in the northwest corner. Since the rush to it began the little village of Esashi, the center of the district, has grown from a population of 450 to 7,000.

Wrecked In a Gale.

On the 17th and 18th ult. in a terrific gale off the coast of Hokkaido, a Japanese steamer was wrecked. The vessel was just set out together to cross the channel, ten went down with all on board, numbering ninety souls.

On the coast of Russia is now showing her hand without reserve. Linstang peninsula, which Japan was forced to cede back to China, is now Russian territory. Its government is administered by a military commander, and the Russian naval and military forces under order of the minister of the treasury at St. Petersburg, Port Arthur is the seat of the government. A financial commissioner are appointed, and judicial procedure of the reign of Alexander II is enforced throughout the whole territory.

Series of Murders Committed.

A series of murders were reported committed at Koken-on, Korea, the victims being of subordinate Chinese officials. The murders were in revenge for alleged high-handed treatment of Chinese officials by the Korean government. Serious rioting by Chinese is reported at Koken-on in Kansue. Houses occupied by missionaries were stoned and afterward fired, while the station there was destroyed. The missionaries were safely taken to adjoining stations.

The Asahi states that Li Ji Shoku, a Chinese official, was recently arrested at Naganaki, he said to have come to Japan for the purpose of assassinating Li Shoku Yeo, and Yu Ju and Yu Kitsu Shin, Korean refugees who were in command of the newly appointed director of police in Seoul.

Shanghai is excited over the charges of religious bigotry in its municipal council. The city of Shanghai made of late a creation to which is attached a chapel. A Japanese rate payer applied to have the corpse of a Japanese lady buried there and to be buried in the chapel. The municipality refused to allow the burial, and the applicant was told that he must have general service outside the chapel in the open air, as no other than a Protestant service could be allowed at the chapel.

Personal Unpopularity of Marquis Ito.

The Japanese statesman, is being evidenced by many public indignities. At Kanazawa recently some person threw a stone at the train in which Marquis Ito was a passenger. The marquis was unharmed.

Trouble With Russia.

It is evident from the news of Japan and China newspapers that the relations between Russia and Japan are far from amicable. Statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the Russian government has protested to the Chinese government against Chinese students being sent to Japan, and against the management of Mr. Yamada's business by the Chinese government, and against Japanese officers being engaged to train the Chinese navy.

The latest developments are the sailing of the Empress in the report that she will be ordered to Masampo to enforce Russian demands. Full details are contained in Japanese papers, which caused fearful loss of life.

THE SALT LAKE

Japan experienced the most severe typhoon which has ever been known in many years. Hundreds of houses in different parts of Japan were wrecked and several steamships and dozens of merchant vessels were wrecked.

But the worst casualty of all was the blowing from a bridge of a heavily-laden passenger train near Utsunomya, 100 miles from Tokyo, in the Hoki river, which was swollen by heavy rains. The train consisted of two locomotives, three break vans, one first-class car, two second-class and three third-class cars.

Fifty passengers are believed to have been drowned. Twenty bodies have already been recovered. Of those saved, a number of surgeons, nurses and assistants, together with wrecking appliances, were sent by special train to the scene of the disaster and the injured passengers were taken to the government hospital at Utsunomya. This hurricane was preceded by almost sixty-four hours of continuous rainfall in the neighborhood of Tokyo.

Disaster at Sea.

Accounts of marine disasters came in from every Japanese port. The Japanese steamer Toyokawa Maru, loaded with lumber for the Kure naval port, left Toyohashi for Kure on Sept. 23 and had not been heard of since. The Japanese cruiser Amalgam searched for her. Wreckage, supposed to be a portion of the ship, washed up on the beach at Toyohashi.

The steamer Toshima Maru of the Yakodote Steamship company ran aground at Syrial Island, Hokkaido, and will probably be a total loss. The French mail steamer, carrying her pier, was carried out to sea in the big typhoon and narrowly escaped collision with three big ships.

The German barque Slio, which arrived in Hongkong on Oct. 5, spoke the American ship Effie Reed on Sept. 17 in Baka Straits with a cargo of kerosene oil for Hongkong. The vessel was driven ashore and sank in four inches an hour. The master intended making for Singapore.

THE TONGAREVA

General Hughes, Nov. 12, occupied Tagbanua and Gumbal, on the southern coast, and also Cordova in the interior. The enemy did not oppose General Hughes' advance. The trenches from Aguineldo found in the trenches said: "Do not oppose the Americans' advance. Burn the villages and set on fire the roads and the grain and the houses of forty. Harass the Americans on every occasion."

Aranaeta, the rebel leader of the island of Panay, was captured at Tagbanua while attempting to pass the lines into Iloilo.

Two battalions of the Twenty-sixth will garrison Iloilo and Jaro, San Miguel, which is a rebel stronghold, has been burned by the rebels.

It is reported an expedition, evading the navy, recently landed arms and ammunition on the Antique coast, and that the rebels there are in possession of an armed force of 3,000 men. These reports are not believed. All ports of the Sulu islands outside of the American possessions have been ordered to be closed to commerce.

GEN. OTIS' BLUE PENCIL.

Refuses to Allow Names of Killed to Be Sent Out.

New York, Nov. 15.—The dispatches from Manila yesterday referred to "Major Marsh" as commanding the left column of the Twenty-third regiment, commanded by Colonel Hare, in the sharp engagement with the insurgents near San Fabian, Saturday. The official report, however, has higher for the captain of the Astor battery and later on General MacArthur's staff.

Owing to the character of the censorship at Manila, General Otis not permitting the sending of the names of the killed and wounded, a full account of the engagement, near San Fabian was cabled, but the correspondents were not permitted to publish the names of John A. Logan, killed in action, or those of the others killed or wounded.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Gen. Otis Makes Report of Casualties to War Department.

Washington, Nov. 15.—General Otis today reported the following casualties: Killed: In action near San Jacinto, Nov. 11: Oscar K. Mercer, acting hospital surgeon; John A. Logan, lieutenant; E. C. Carter, sergeant; John A. Robinson, corporal; B. William Boone, H. Smack Mitchell, L. Arthur Pettus, F. Wounded.

In action at San Mateo, Nov. 11: James Wright, K. Sixteenth infantry, right thigh, severe; in action at Aranaeta, Nov. 11: Charles J. Smith, fourth infantry, neck, severe.

In action at San Fabian, expeditionary brigade, Nov. 19: John O'Neil, H. Thirtieth infantry, chest, severe; Tony Edwards, H. Thirtieth infantry, abdomen, slight; John F. Coates, G. right arm, slight; George Pueli, left arm, slight.

In action at Bamah, 11th James F. Wyatt, M. Thirty-sixth infantry, right knee, moderate. In action at Madela, Oct. 10th, Ernest W. Rhodes, C. Seventh infantry, neck, severe; Dell Cunningham, M. Third infantry, neck, severe.

In action Nov. 11: Arthur Radzinski, sergeant major, left throat, severe; Herbert E. Harpold, sergeant G. right arm, slight; John A. Logan, lieutenant; John A. Robinson, corporal; B. William Boone, H. Smack Mitchell, L. Arthur Pettus, F. Wounded.

HAZARDOUS TRIPPS

Hamper the Movements of Americans in Philippines.

ROADS ARE IMPASSABLE

ORDERS FROM AGUINALDO TO HIS SOLDIERS.

Tells Them Not to Oppose Advance of United States Forces, But to Burn Villages as They Are Attacked—Fillustering Expedition Succeeds—Otis' Censorship.

Manila, Nov. 15.—General Hughes, with parts of the Nineteenth and Twenty-third regiments, moved from Iloilo Thursday, Nov. 9, to Otton, six miles west, for the purpose of capturing Santa Barbara, the rebel stronghold, ten miles north of Iloilo. Heavy rains preceded the movement and the roads were in places impassable.

The same night Colonel Carpenter, with the Nineteenth regiment and battery G of the Sixth artillery, moved westerly from Jaro to connect with General Hughes. Colonel Carpenter was forced to return to Jaro on account of the roads and the grain and the houses of forty. Harass the Americans on every occasion."

Orders From Aguineldo.

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PROF. WORCESTER SPEAKS ON PHILIPPINE QUESTION IN CHICAGO.

Prof. Worcester Speaks on Philippine Question in Chicago.

HUMAN WAR BEING WAGED

TELLS WHY INSURRECTION IS NOT PUT DOWN.

Declares That Independence Was Never Promised Filipinos By the Americans—They Did Not Know What They Wanted and Are Now Incapable of Self-government.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Dean C. Worcester, member of the Philippine commission, spoke at Central Music hall tonight upon "The Philippine Question." The address, which was delivered under the auspices of the Hamilton club, a local Republican organization, was received with every manifestation of approval. Mr. Worcester followed in the main the line of argument regarding the retention of the Philippines which has been published in the report of the Philippine commission.

Professor Worcester said at the outset that the issue raised by the Philippine question, directly or indirectly, were more important, more far-reaching in their consequences than any other nation has been called upon to meet in its history. He stated that the idea of those willing to make party politics of questions which involve the well-being and the future destiny of millions of their fellow beings. Proceeding, he said:

"If all the accusations brought by those who declaim against our so-called 'imperialism' in the Philippines are true, we have indeed committed a crime of aggression against the people of those islands. I propose to take up some of the alleged facts often quoted in support of the charges, and indicate and scrutinize them somewhat closely. I shall try to make my examination wholly dispassionate."

Critics Are Answered.

Professor Worcester then took up various arguments presented against the American policy in the Philippines, and quoting from senate documents, from the proclamations of Aguineldo and from a mass of official evidence, he showed that the charges were unfounded. He answered the several criticisms. His answers were directed especially to the arguments of a gentleman who recently addressed an audience from the rostrum on which he had been invited.

He also stated that a member of Aguineldo's cabinet testified before the commission to the fact that even after his proclamation of June 23, he freely admitted that no American had ever promised him independence for his people. The speaker added:

"It has been often stated that our consul at Singapore, Mr. Spencer Pratt, exceeded his authority and made the promise in question, if not directly, at least indirectly. I am indebted to Admiral Dewey for his statement that Mr. Pratt is ready to take oath that he never made such promise and I may add that legal proceedings brought by Mr. Pratt against the British for this and other charges resulted successfully."

Manila Taken By Americans.

Professor Worcester said, after citing much evidence: "I believe I have shown that there was no true co-operation between our forces and the Filipinos, except in the fact that we fought a common foe, each in his own way. I may add that we required no help in taking Manila, and that the success of this and other charges resulted successfully."

The fighting of Aug. 13 was perfunctory and designed only to save the honor of the Spanish troops. After the fall of the city, Aguineldo modestly demanded of General Merritt the royal coat of arms and the keys of the city, the principal churches, a share in public funds, and most important of all, the arms and ammunition surrendered by the Spanish troops, which he had long planned to possess. It is needless to add that his requests were refused."

Speaking of the efforts to avoid a conflict, Professor Worcester said: "I am often asked the question: Might not all this have been avoided if, even after the fall of Manila, the Americans had come to an understanding with the insurgents, and had agreed to say to you that such attempt were made. General Otis, who did not believe that the insurgent leaders were plotting to kill him and repeat interviews with one and another of them."

Didn't Know What They Wanted.

After detailing the fruitless negotiations and citing from General Otis' letters, Professor Worcester said: "The prime cause of the failure of these negotiations was the fact that the Filipino commanders were unable to formulate any definite statement of their own desires. They did say that they wanted independence, but they were not clear as to what they meant by these words, and, finally, that they were not ready to accept the independence even as to the general demand."

"At another point the speaker said: 'I have no hesitation in saying that the Filipinos were unworthy, what shall we say to the claim of a tribe representing less than one-sixth of the population of the islands, and exercising jurisdiction over but a small portion of the Philippine territory?'"

Bloody Work of Rebels.

An showing the bloody work of the insurgents, Professor Worcester said: "At the time I left Manila the province of Bataan was overrun with thieves and murderers. No attempt was being made to enforce law and order. The public schools were abandoned. Forced contributions were wrung from the people at the bayonet point until many were ruined. Unhappily contributors had been punished by having their hands hacked off and even by being buried alive."

The individual houses in such important towns as Iloilo were entrenched in order that the insurgents might defend themselves against their neighbors. The military governor of the province, although a Turanol and an insurgent, had characterized the condition existing as 'complete anarchy' and had repeatedly sent in secret to Manila asking for aid to restore order, and promising to surrender with his troops if we would only dispatch a small force to his aid."

The speaker denounced as false statements that the Americans had no friends among the Filipinos, and declared that we had many good true friends among the leading Filipinos. He proceeded:

"I heard it said that if only a fraction of the Filipino population is in arms against us, and that the great majority of the people are ready to accept American sovereignty, why is it that we are compelled to send a great army to the islands? I answer, first, because we are waging the most heroic war in our history. It was simply a matter of killing, we should not need so large an army. Two regiments of troops could go where they chose and return to their homes, and kill to their hearts content without serious risk. It is because we are attempting to protect the peaceable inhabitants from the depredations of the lawless that we need so large a force."

"Finally, a word as to the way out."

THE SALT LAKE

It is conceivable that we should withdraw our troops, abandoning our friends to the vengeance of our enemies and the people at large to civil war and anarchy? There is but one answer to this question. Our troops must stay until armed resistance has ceased and public confidence has been fully restored. The day will come, sooner or later, when native soldiers under American officers or under officers of their own, will do a large share of the work that remains to be done.

Matter of Autonomy.

"In the matter of autonomy, we have already had a sale beginning and the experiments in municipal and provincial governments which are even now in progress, will eventually furnish a safe basis for congressional action."

"In closing, let me say that there does not live an anti-imperialist who has more sincere regard for the protection of the Philippine islands, or a keener interest in their present and future welfare than myself. I have great faith in them. I believe that under our government they will make rapid progress in civilization and will soon be able to take an important share in the burden of their country. I trust that the full weight of the burden will be thrown upon them today they would inevitably sink under it."

"Those who affect to believe that we are creating bloody disorder by our presence in the Philippines; that the natives would continue to hate us if we gave them good government, that they would be better off under a very bad government of their own than a very good one administered in part by ours, and that the only logical and honorable course open to us is to withdraw our troops and leave the people and law abiding natives of the Philippine islands at the mercy of Aguineldo and his army, may be sincere in their convictions, but by freely giving voice to them, they are encouraging the ambitious Tagalog leader to prolong a hopeless struggle."

"The prolongation of this struggle is costing us millions of dollars, and what is far worse, good American blood. Let history fix the responsibility for it."

GEN. JOUBERT FALLS IN BATTLE

General Joubert's report was sent off. Attention is called to the fact that the Boers, Nov. 9, is assumed to be the date of General White's last pigeon post message announcing a renewal of the bombardment, since which nothing has been received from that source. It is claimed that if the Boers got their forces within 1,500 yards of the British position it shows they fully realized the readiness for this moment. In the interval before the arrival of the British reinforcements to make a determined attempt to storm General White's position.

To successfully advance so close to Ladysmith, it is pointed out, the Boers must have been most active in entrenching, and the nearness of the besieging lines is indicated by the readiness for the assault, which, there has been a disposition in military circles to believe, the Boers were not willing to undertake.

It has, however, been pointed out to General Joubert that Ladysmith would not fall to the fire of his artillery, and therefore he had no choice but to assault the place or retire. The Boers, however, were in the hope of involving the pursuing British in the intricate fastnesses of the mountains.

The cessation of the cannonade mentioned in the report of the Boers, Friday, Nov. 10, is assumed to be the date of the Boers' attack on the British position. It is claimed that the Boers were obliged to stop their artillery for fear of hitting their own men, and that nothing further has been heard from the Boers since that time. It is regarded here as an indication either that the threatened assault was postponed or that the result was indecisive, otherwise it would have leaked out before now.

A Paris paper today gleefully announces the fall and capture of Ladysmith, but reports that the Boers are in a state of excitement. Nevertheless, there will be considerable anxiety here until the war office or some independent version of the latest despatches from Ladysmith is received. A private message from Mafeking reports that all was well there Monday, Nov. 6. The details of the fighting at Mafeking received by way of Cape Town and Mafeking, relate to the engagement of Oct. 25, already reported. The story, however, is pleasant reading to the British, as it shows the garrison well provisioned and confident.

The possible revolt of the Basuto chief, Joel, as has been announced, who may join the Boers, is attributed to the jealousy of the Boers, and a long feud between the half brothers, Jonathan and Joel, the latter refusing to recognize his brother's nomination as chief. Joel, therefore, has committed hideous atrocities. If he joins the Boers it is prophesied Chiefs Lerothodi, Jonathan and others are likely to make short work of the recalcitrants.

The war office has accepted a gift of 10,000 plum puddings for the troops in South Africa. These puddings will aggregate upwards of ten tons in weight.

STAMPEDED THE ANIMALS.

But the Boer Shells Failed to Injure a Man.

Cape Town, Friday, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Bulawayo, dated Friday, Nov. 3, reports that a Boer shell fired south close to Mafeking, where a culvert was found damaged. The Basuto police, the dispatch adds, reported that a party of Boers had been seen in the neighborhood of Mafeking. The Tull dispatch, under date of Friday, Nov. 3, says:

"There is great activity in the Boer camp south of here. A reconnoitering party was sent out to the east, firing in the distance. The party returned to Colonel Spreckley's camp, on which the enemy was advancing in force. It was shelled on Friday, stampeding a party of Boers and causing a number of them to be killed. The Boers number 400."

"It appears the Boers surrounded Blich's store, where a small party stubbornly resisted, retiring to the bush and gaining Fort Tull. An officers and five troops are missing from Spreckley's force, which had been outside reconnoitering, and which several skirmishes on returning to Fort Tull."

TALKING OF PEACE.

Terms Are Already Being Prematurely Discussed in London.

New York, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The silence maintained respecting Ladysmith has caused some surprise, but little serious comment. I can state positively that there is no anxiety among the authorities of the war office as to the position of Sir George Buller's forces, but that a confident belief exists that the bombardment is ineffective and intermittent and that the garrison has nothing to expect but relief to return to the line of defense until the relief column is ready to advance."