

BOER INVADERS ARE CLOSING IN ON LADYSMITH

Attacking Army Has Mounted Two Big Guns Within Range of the British Camp.

Defenders Hourly Expecting an Assault That Will Begin the Decisive Battle of the War in Upper Natal.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 29, 7 p. m.—The Boers are gradually closing around Ladysmith. They have mounted two big guns on Tinta Ingoni, 4500 yards from the British camp. An attack is expected. DURBAN, Oct. 28 (Delayed in transmission).—The Natal Mercury has the following from Ladysmith: "The Boers have been seen dragging heavy artillery up Tinta Ingoni. It is expected 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 in shelling Dundee, on a kopje, two and a half miles away, in the direction of Elands Laagte." LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Sunday: "Patrols from Ladysmith report that there are four large Boer camps within a radius of ten miles, extending in a semi-circle northeast of the town. Evidently the enemy is concentrating all his forces. Commandant General 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 Colenzo a couple of Basutos were arrested for putting bowlders on the railway. They confessed they had done this by 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 3000 feet, is now in use, and the full position of the Boer guns has been ascertained. "The heavy and incessant rains have flooded Tugela River, which will prove an effectual barrier to any Boers proceeding southward. The railroad bridges are strongly guarded."

BOER SHARPSHOOTERS HARASS THE BRITISH

Special Cable to the Call and New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett. LADYSMITH, Oct. 29.—The enemy apparently still retain their positions of yesterday, lying to the northeast and west of Ladysmith. The sharpshooters persist in coming down the gullies and trying to surprise our scouts. Happily they met with no success, as our troops are alert and pay them back with interest. General Lucas Meyer has about 2000 men laagered east of Mount Bulwan. General Joubert's force has not yet reached Elands Laagte. The Free Staters have laagers and guns on the hills northwest of Hepworth Benda farm, which is four miles north of here. The military balloon has just been up surveying the Boer positions, which is still reported to be to the north. A small reconnoitering force is out. At present our troops are resting here and the situation is satisfactory. Large supplies are already stored in place, and more, with some cattle, have arrived. The Free State Boers appear to have moved most of their force near the scene of Tuesday's action at Matawans Hook. Probably from six to seven thousand of them are there with guns. Relatively few Boers are left guarding the Drakensberg Passes. General Joubert, with the Transvaal main column, numbering about eight or nine thousand men, is reported to be around Aschbank.

DESULTORY FIGHTING AROUND MAFEKING

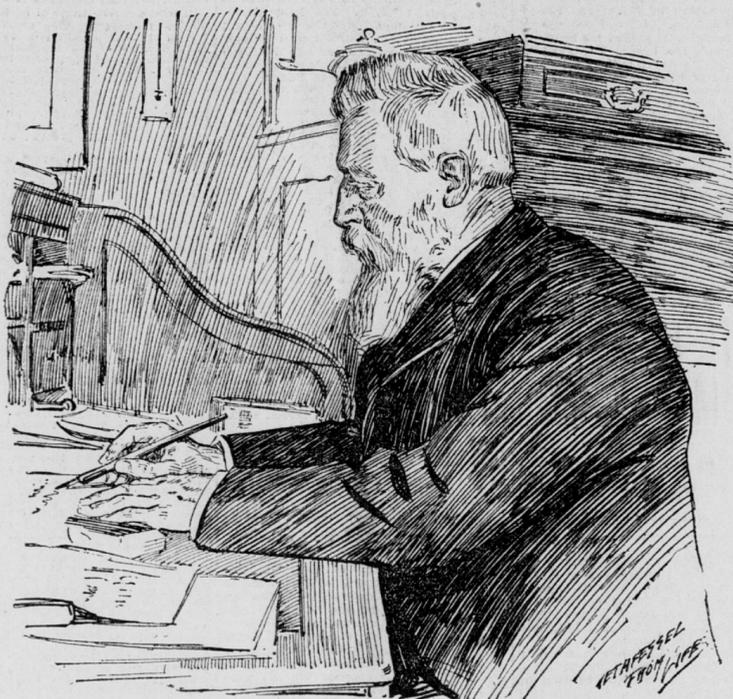
CAPE TOWN, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated October 27, says: "A bombardment of the city was com-

menced by the Boers at 7:40 a. m. from a range of two and a half miles by a battery of three Krupp guns throwing 7.9 and 12 pound explosive shells. At the beginning the marksmanship was erratic, but ultimately the gunners got the range and soon sent a number of shells into the town. A convent which had been converted into a hospital was the chief sufferer, three of the shells striking the building. The ammunition used by the Boers was apparently of an inferior quality. There were no casualties. The British returned only one shot, which, being well directed, disabled one of the enemy's guns. "After three hours the Boers sent an envoy to ask if the town was prepared to surrender. Colonel Baden-Powell replied in the negative, but the shelling of the town was not resumed. "A later dispatch from Mafeking dated October 24 says: "The Boers are in possession of the water works and have cut off the supply. This occasions no anxiety, because ample supplies are available in tanks and wells. "During a sortie this evening the British encountered the enemy three miles off to the north. The Boers had apparently been warned and returned our fire in earnest with a well-handled machine gun. As our men had no intention of pressing an attack they retired immediately. "Commander Sidney Webb was seriously wounded and left behind during the retreat, but was afterward rescued by Trooper Stevens. The conduct of our men was splendid. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained."

HOW THE EIGHTEENTH HUSSARS WERE TAKEN

DURBAN, Oct. 28 (Delayed in transmission).—The following official account of the capture of the Eighteenth Hussars by the Boers is given by Captain Hardy: "After the battle at Glencoe, three

DESPERATION DRIVES PHELAN'S POLITICAL ORGAN TO A FIGHT OF PERSONALITIES



HON. HORACE DAVIS IN EVERYDAY LIFE.

HORACE DAVIS is making a splendid campaign. Multitudes of people assemble to hear him speak. He is a clean, honorable, outspoken man and conducts the campaign in a manly, clean and creditable fashion. He does not stoop to slander his opponent, but, on the contrary, treats Mayor Phelan with distinguished consideration. Democrats are not assailed as traitors, but are persuaded by honest arguments to support the Republican party and contribute to the progress and prosperity of San Francisco. In this campaign the Republican press has not indulged in personalities or resorted to caricature. To some extent Mr. Phelan's personal wishes have been considered in the exclusion of topics foreign to the contest, but his desire to exclude the discussion of national questions has not been gratified. Fair reports of Phelan meetings are published in the Republican newspapers. Detectives have not been employed by the Republican press to shadow the footsteps of Mayor Phelan to ascertain where he goes and with whom he consorts. Yet the wilted morning glory of the Democratic press is very much concerned regarding the appointments that Horace Davis prefers to keep. Mr. Davis has nothing to conceal. His life is an open book. He is not obliged to obscure any of its pages to maintain the respect of his fellow men. He is willing to meet on terms of perfect political equality every Republican in San Francisco. No one is excluded or proscribed. When he is elected Mayor he will be the Mayor of all the people, and men in every station of life will receive from him just and considerate treatment. All the political signs indicate his election. Nothing testifies more readily to his growing strength than the desperation of his opponents. Martin Kelly, an ex-boss, no better and no worse than the bosses with whom Mayor Phelan every day consults, desired to speak personally to Horace Davis and present the grievances of his friends in the Twenty-eighth District. Mr. Davis employed no go-between, but met the ex-boss face to face, man fashion, and here follows Horace Davis' statement to the people as to what took place:

I have been repeatedly informed by leading Republicans that Martin Kelly desired an interview with me. Believing that no man in the Republican party should be denied a hearing, and believing all the elements of the party should be harmonized, I met him last Saturday afternoon, with other gentlemen of the party, and a consultation ensued regarding the campaign. Mr. Kelly complained that a fence had been built around the party organization that shut out him and his friends. He made no proposition and asked no favors, and I made no promises or pledges of patronage or position, and told him I would make none. The conference was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted an hour, at the expiration of which Mr. Kelly left, and the consultation continued for some time afterward.

Horace Davis

squadrons of the Eighteenth Hussars, accompanied by a Maxim, followed a strong force of the enemy, who opened a hot fire, wounding Lieutenant Lachlan. "The cavalry retreated across Vants Drift, the Boers pressing. Colonel Moeller held the ridge for some time, but 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 Greville and Captain Pollock 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 into a dingle, apparently intending to re-

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF YULE'S RETREAT

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 29.—The following official data is made public regarding the fighting near Dundee: The Boer losses during Friday's engagement at Talana Hill are estimated at 500 killed and wounded. Saturday the divisional staff was reconstituted. The country south 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 intrenching a new position. All available transportation was used to carry soldiers. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy opened fire on the intrenchments and camp from the shoulder of Impati Mountain with two six-inch guns, getting a fairly accurate aim over a range of 700 yards. The soft ground rendered the percussion fuses useless. In spite of the falling shells the wagons were loaded with stores. Lieutenant Hannah and an artillery sergeant were killed. During the night of October 22 a fresh position was occupied, about 7300 yards from the enemy's guns. News was received at 8 o'clock Monday morning of the victory at Elands Laagte, and a division was moved toward Glencoe Junction for the purpose of cutting off the retreating enemy, should they use Glencoe Pass. Two fugitives were captured. We moved our guns down the ridge to the west of Impati Mountain and our artillery exchanged shots with the enemy, who brought six-inch guns to bear on the transports. Rain and mist coming on, it was deemed advisable to concentrate on the positions occupied that morning. The movement was completed at noon, the British troops having marched ten miles. The column was en route for Ladysmith at 11 o'clock that night, passing through Dundee into the Helpmakaar road without attracting the attention of the Boers. Major Wickham of the Indian commissariat service joined the column with fifty-three wagons from the old camp. Moving eastward through Elands Laagte, Beth was reached, and here the column rested, after which the night march was resumed and Waschbank River reached the following morning at 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock two batteries, two squadrons and all the available infantry were moved toward Elands Laagte in the hope

MODUS VIVENDI GIVES CANADA NEW TERRITORY

Boundary Agreement Loses the Porcupine Placer Fields to the United States.

England Gains Possession of a Rich District to Which She Did Not Even Lay Claim in Previous Contentions.

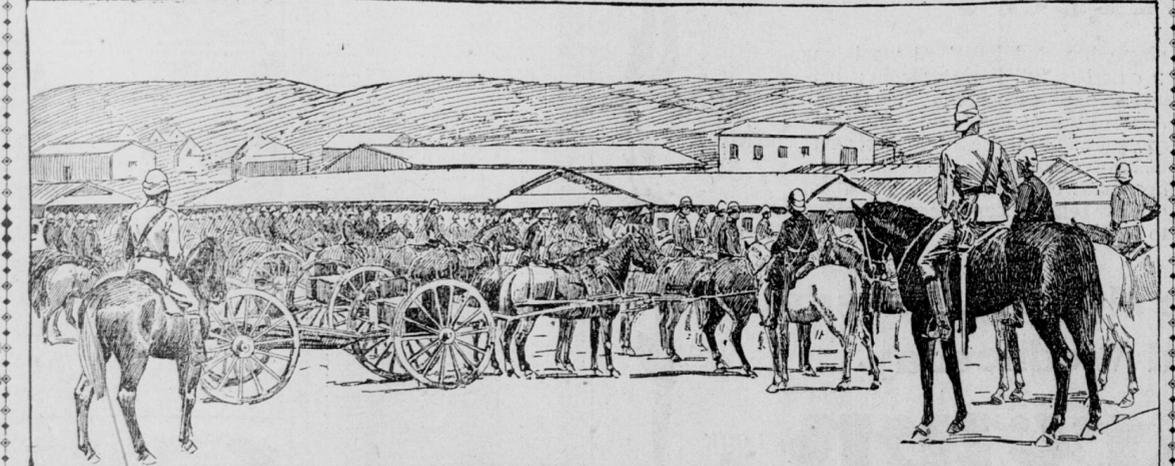
BY HAL HOFFMAN.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Oct. 24 (via Seattle, Oct. 29).—The modus vivendi, as agreed upon by Canada and the United States, as stated in press dispatches of the 13th inst., if correctly described therein, either wilfully or unintentionally misleads the people of the United States and makes a concession to Canada of a wide extent of valuable mineral territory—including the Porcupine placer mines. The line of delineation has officially and in general for years been understood to be at a point on the Klahena River known all over Southeastern Alaska as Pleasant Camp and for nearly two years the British flag has been flying there. The Canadian Government has there built expensive barracks and established a company of soldiers, now under command of Captain Jarvis. Pleasant Camp is about thirty-eight miles from Haines Mission, or Chilkat, on Pyramid Harbor, and, by an unofficial survey made by a Juneau surveyor over a year ago, twenty-seven miles from high tide of Chilkat Inlet, or three miles distant inside American territory, under the original agreement fixing the international boundary line ten marine leagues from the sea, where the coast mountain range ran back more than that distance from the sea.

Thus, under the modus vivendi, the boundary line is moved from Pleasant Camp, on the Klahena River, a point beyond which the Canadians have never dared to come and where they "broke out" their flag as the limit of their territory, at least fifteen miles further down to the Indian village of Kluckwan, near the confluence of the Chilkat and Klahena rivers. On some maps the latter river is spelled "Tlehlnl." This is within ten miles of tidewater. So far as is known in Southeastern Alaska the Canadians never claimed the Porcupine diggings or any country farther down the Klahena toward the Chilkat and tidewater. The Canadian barracks are about five miles above Porcupine City, the placer mines being between Pleasant Camp and the Kluckwan. Under the modus vivendi the boundary line is understood to be, though not permanently, indefinitely fixed until such time as the two Governments can come to a final agreement on the subject, which may not be for years. Consequently, the miners at Porcupine "don't know where they are at," or rather, where they may ultimately be, and the situation has seriously disturbed and unsettled mining interests there. The British Columbians have made a clear gain of at least fifteen miles of territory, taking in one of the richest placer camps in Alaska, which has been located under American mining laws. These laws give the locator 1500 by 600 feet on a creek, whereas the British Columbia laws grant only 100 feet, and from rim to rim of a creek. It will thus be seen what a damage to original locators and what a juggling of mining claims would result. Another serious difficulty arises from the location of the Canadian barracks and customs post at Kluckwan. The Chilkat is a mighty river. It drains a vast and rich country. More water comes down it in one season than down both the Chilkot and Skaguay rivers in five summers. The head of canoe navigation is near Boulder Creek, about thirty miles up the Klahena. Kluckwan is one of the oldest and perhaps the largest Indian village in Alaska. The name itself, in native vernacular, means "mother town." The village possesses a number of two-story frame houses not very elegantly furnished, but which have been built at considerable expense. They are usually the residences and property of chiefs and rich men of the tribe. There are a few men among the Chilkats, the most intelligent natives in Alaska, who could, if urged by their own ambition, dig up \$5000 and more for a pot litch, and most of this would be in silver dollars. The Indians will not understand the wholesale and retail levying of a customs duty, and when such duty is sought to be collected upon their merchandise and furs and things to trade at Kluckwan by the Canadians upon their native stream, where they have been accustomed to travel of their own free will from time immemorial, it is thought there will be trouble.



Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, Governor of Natal and Zululand.



TROOPS LEAVING LADYSMITH TO TAKE THE FIELD.

The illustration shows a battery of field artillery and hussars passing the headquarters of the permanent camp to go to the front.