

BIG GUNS BOOM

REPORT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRING IN THE DIRECTION OF LADYSMITH

BOER FORCES HELD BACK

ACTIVE SKIRMISHING ABOUT KIMBERLEY RATHER FAVORABLE TO BRITISH TROOPS

DUTCH MARKSMANSHIP POOR

Transvaal Troops Unable to Use Their Heavy Guns to Good Effect—Severe Loss Said to Have Been Inflicted Upon the Enemy by the English Maxims—Messages From Gen. Buller.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 9 (delayed in transmission).—Heavy firing is now proceeding in the direction of Ladysmith. It began at daybreak. Some reports are so much heavier than any previously heard as to lead to a general belief that the British heavy naval guns are again active.

The safe arrival at Ladysmith of Lieut. Smith, of the Fifth Lancers, shows that communication with the general is possible. He was anxious to join his regiment and started hence accompanied by a Natal policeman. They succeeded in traversing the Boer lines.

BOMBARDMENT IN PROGRESS.

ESTCOURT, Nov. 9.—A party which rode out several miles about noon to observe the bombardment of Ladysmith could see "Long Tom," a forty-pounder, posted on the railway side of the Bulwer, firing at intervals of six to eight minutes. Another gun was observed in operation a little distance away. Puffs of smoke were discernible on the opposite side, showing that Ladysmith was withstanding a bombardment. The locality of the town was nothing but a huge cauldron of smoke.

BOERS HELD BACK.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The war office issued the following dispatch this evening from Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, dated Cape Town, Nov. 11, 10:40 p. m.:

"Col. Kekewich (British commander at Kimberley) reports that the enemy was very active on Nov. 4, principally with the object of driving off cattle. The Orange Free State troops retired rapidly before Col. Turner without firing a shot.

"At 12:30 p. m. the Transvaal forces advanced rapidly on Kenilworth. Maj. Peckman, with a squadron of light horse, was hiding in the bushes and gave the enemy a warm reception. The Boers retired, firing. Col. Turner reinforced Maj. Peckman and at 12:40 the enemy opened fire with one piece of artillery at nearly 4,000 yards range.

"The British, it is reported, have laid concrete beds for firing the Lyddite naval guns, showing that there is no foundation for the fear that the Lyddite ammunition has been exhausted.

"It is also reported that some fires have been seen in Ladysmith, indicating that the Boer bombardment has been to some extent effective.

"A special dispatch from Cape Town confirms the earlier report that it was Gen. Buller who ordered the British evacuation of Stormberg and Nauw Pot, as well as the retreat to Ladysmith.

"Our casualties in the Kenilworth engagement were limited to Maj. Ayleiff, of the Cape police, who was wounded in the neck. He is expected to recover.

"Later in the day, our pickets say the Boers carried off six dead from one spot, probably killed by our Maxim. The total Boer loss was probably heavy, but had not been estimated by Col. Kekewich.

SECOND SKIRMISH.

"About 5:30 p. m. Col. Turner was again in contact with a new body of the enemy on the Snecht drift road. From the conning tower a large number could be plainly seen about two miles to the north of Kimberley reservoir and others held a wall of smoke on the right flank.

"Col. Turner opened with a Maxim and two other pieces of the Diamond Field artillery, sent in support, came into action at 5:45 p. m. and continued firing until dusk.

"Our further casualties there were Private Lubbs, of the Cape police, who was shot through the head, and who died on arriving at the hospital, and Sergeant Watergate, of the Kimberley division of the Cape police, who was wounded, but is doing well.

"Col. Kekewich is unable to state the enemy's loss, but believes these must have been severe, judging from the prospect of retreat of the Boers.

"At 6:30 p. m. the enemy opened fire with one piece of artillery from Kamper's dam on Otto's Kopje, the latter being held by the Cape police. The enemy inflicted no damage.

STATUS AT MAFEKING.

The following dispatch from Col. Baden-Powell, British commander at Mafeking, dated Oct. 25, and forwarded by Gen. Buller, was posted this evening by the war office:

"AF is well here. After two days' shelling and a heavy bombardment a body of the enemy made a general attack on three sides of the town, which was repulsed by our Maxim fire, which was now drawing off. Our casualties were slight.

SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT.

"Lieut. Llewellyn with several armored trains drove off the enemy at Crocodile Pool on Wednesday, killing eight."

DETAILS OF FIGHTING.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 12.—The following telegram, undated, has been received from Kimberley by dispatch rider, via Hope Town, Nov. 4:

"In yesterday's fight the Boers made their appearance near Carter's farm. The British opened with a Maxim, the enemy replying with rifles. By mistake our fire went down into the valley, killing a member of the Cape police and wounding another. The British finally retired on the reservoir, where two guns were brought up to shell the Boers. The result is not yet known.

"Meanwhile some Boers had occupied Kamper's dam, firing with a gun on Otto's Kopje, but, not getting the range,

they did no damage. It is believed that six Boers were killed in the first fight. The Boers now surround Kimberley in great numbers and are bent on driving cattle and harassing the British. New alarm signals were sounded at 10 o'clock this morning, the enemy having been sighted in greater numbers and close to our outposts. They fired on a patrol under Maj. Peakman, which engaged them, but the firing was at long range. The only casualty was the wounding of Maj. Ayleiff, of the Cape police.

"The enemy 'lifted' forty cattle north-east of the sanitarium, by firing eight shells in the neighborhood of Folsmead's farm at Kenilworth. They did no damage and retired. Later they fired on a number of convicts who were working near the sanitarium, and eventually went off with a large number of cattle and donkeys.

"The Boers are well mounted, and from the dips in the veldt they appear and disappear with marvelous rapidity. The demonstration made to the southwest today was only a feint to cover the unsuccessful movement at Kenilworth after cattle. Their field-gun shooting was poor, all the shells falling short."

CONSULS BUSY. A dispatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, says that the foreign consuls hold weekly meetings at the residence of the Italian diplomatic agent to discuss matters of international interest. According to the same correspondent the Rose Deep and Petrus Deep, with their other mines, are working. White and black labor is plentiful, and the mint is busy coining gold.

TRANSPORTS ARRIVE. LONDON, Nov. 12.—The war office announces that the troopship Roslyn Castle, with 1,000 British troops and the troopship Gascon at Cape Town.

ALL IS QUIET. ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, Nov. 8.—A squadron of the Ninth Lancers, with a company of mounted infantry, reconnoitered in a southerly direction, returning by way of Pecosville, without incident. The excursion had the effect of quieting the inhabitants of the district.

SITUATION SATISFACTORY.

London's View of the News From the Seat of War. LONDON, Nov. 13.—This morning's news from the seat of war in South Africa continues fairly satisfactory. The official cables are not very detailed with regard to the Belmont incident, which, except for the loss of Col. Keith-Falconer, was not a very serious affair. There are signs of greatly increased Boer activity in Natal and along the western frontier.

All the dispatches tend to show that the British are holding out ably. Col. Baden-Powell's force is steadily increasing. The Orange Free State troops are returning by way of Pecosville, without incident. The excursion had the effect of quieting the inhabitants of the district.

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TARLAC IS TAKEN

FORCES OF THE AMERICANS CLOSE IN ON THE INSURGENT STRONGHOLD

BAMBOX EASILY CAPTURED

NATIVES DRIVEN OUT OF THE CITY WITHOUT ANY SERIOUS RESISTANCE

FILIPINOS GAVE GROUND

Followed Their Usual Tactics, and After Standing Out for a Few Volleys Retreated—News From the Front Meager, as the One Wire Is Kept Busy by Gen. Otis With Official Messages.

MANILA, Nov. 13.—Col. Bell's regiment and a small force of cavalry entered Tarlac last night without opposition. Where Aguinaldo, with his army, and the so-called government have fled is a mystery. Communication with distant points is impossible except by means of the government wire, which is crowded with official business.

Gen. MacArthur took Bamboz yesterday. This is supposed to be the strongest position held by the Filipinos except Tarlac. The brief accounts of the engagement received indicate that the rebels fought according to their recent tactics, retreating after firing a few volleys. One officer of the Thirty-sixth regiment is the only American reported killed.

Gen. MacArthur began his advance at daylight, Col. Smith with the Seventeenth regiment on the right, Maj. Bell's command and the Thirty-sixth on the left and the Ninth in the center. Col. Smith encountered a small force at 6 o'clock, easily dispersing the rebels. Maj. Bell secured a position on the mountain, from which he poured an enfilading fire from rifles and Hotchkiss guns upon the first line of the enemy's trenches. The Filipinos stood the fire for twenty minutes and then retreated to the mountains. Gen. MacArthur entered Bamboz at 10 o'clock, and Col. Smith occupied Capas, the first town beyond.

Gen. Lawton's headquarters are still at Cabatuan. Gen. Young, with his cavalry and infantry, is still pushing ahead with the fearful mud, but his exact whereabouts is not known.

AFTER AGUINALDO. Gen. Lawton and Wheaton, with their respective commands, are about to effect a junction, so that their united forces can continue the pursuit of Aguinaldo. Morally the insurgents have been harder hit in the last week than at any time since the outbreak of the rebellion. In spite of the extraordinary difficulties attending the various movements the American troops have pushed forward with the first line since the outbreak of the insurrection that Gen. Otis has been able to keep hammering at the rebels without a let up. Heretofore every American success has been followed by a period of inactivity. Now, however, the insurgents never have a minute's rest.

LARGE FORCE NEEDED. War in the Philippines as Viewed by Tennessee Colonel. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The Tennessee volunteers today and went into camp at the residence, preparatory to being mustered out.

Col. Childers, in an interview after landing, said: "In my opinion a force of 75,000 to 100,000 men is needed to promptly and successfully settle the trouble in the Philippines. This force will have to be retained until those who are 'traitors' as the oath of allegiance to the United States are strong enough to protect themselves, otherwise the natives will come down from the mountains, destroying the lives and property of all who are 'traitors' as they would call them. I think local affairs should, as far as possible, be left in the hands of natives."

Corporal L. N. Price, of the Tennessee volunteers, was killed shortly before the regiment left the islands, under peculiar circumstances. He was subject to fits and sometimes in the habit of sleeping with a red cloth over his head to protect it from insects. One night while asleep he wandered outside the line, and as he was returning he was mistaken for a Filipino by a member of the Sixth infantry, who shot him.

ORANGE RIVER SKIRMISH. Brisk Brush With a Boer Force There Last Friday. LONDON, Nov. 13.—The war office this morning issued the following dispatch from Cape Town, dated Nov. 12:

"Col. Gough, at Orange River, reports that during a reconnaissance of 15 miles a position five miles west of Belmont, on Nov. 10, the officers of the patrol first came on a Boer position, taken upon a great semi-circular ridge, standing out into a plateau. They endeavored to make the Boers develop their strength by demonstrating with two squadrons of the Ninth Lancers and a field battery on the left wing, with only half companies of mounted infantry on the right wing, and with artillery in the line of the plateau out of the infantry fire.

"The enemy began by firing at our cavalry from a gun at the north end. As the cavalry in open order began to circle around them the hills seemed full of sharpshooters. The mounted infantry endeavored to outflank the enemy's left in order to discover the larger, coming under a heavy and expected fire from a few skirmishers.

"Our guns fired several apparently effective shots, but the enemy did not respond, having withdrawn with the wounded. The enemy did not fire on our ambulance. Col. Gough withdrew his force after a demonstration lasting three hours, and returned to camp the same afternoon near Orange River.

"The guns and a few horses were brought in by rail. The wounded were sent to Orange River by rail immediately after the action. The enemy's strength appeared considerable, apparently 700, with one gun, under David Dibe and P. van der Merwe."

TURNING TO HEATH

REPUBLICANS NOW EXPECT TO SEE HIM THE NEXT PARTY MANAGER

HANNA'S SHOES HURT HIM

SOME ONE ELSE LIKELY TO STEP INTO THEM BEFORE ANOTHER CAMPAIGN

PLACE IN CABINET WAITING

Assistant Postmaster General Will Have a Portfolio in Case McKinley Is Re-elected, and May Be Advantaged by the Retirement of Gage—Regarded as the Dan Lamont of the McKinley Administration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—In inside administration circles here it is claimed that the recent elections have demonstrated that Perry S. Heath, first assistant postmaster general, is the ablest campaign manager in his party. This may seem like a bold statement to the camp of his friends upon Senator Hanna, but the Republicans who hold this opinion about Mr. Heath say he fills a field somewhat apart from that occupied by Mr. Hanna, and while Hanna is past master in raising a campaign fund, Heath holds the full rank of admiral in devising means to make the money do its best work.

It is said without qualification that Mr. Heath is the originator of more successful ideas and plans for reaching and holding the people than any other man in the councils of the party. Republicans give him full credit for this, and say it was equally true in the campaign of 1896, when Heath was one of the chiefs at the Republican headquarters in Chicago.

The president regards Heath as the Dan Lamont of his administration, and it is common talk that "something higher" awaits Heath in the future, certainly in the next administration, if McKinley is re-elected. What it will be is only guessed at, but other assistant secretaries look to see Heath enter the cabinet if a suitable vacancy comes about.

A shift to make this possible may come through the resignation of Secretary Gage, rumors that he contemplates retiring being afloat from time to time. It is known that Gage's ideas on railway reform do not agree in all respects with those of many other presidential advisers, and it will not surprise some people here if Gage leaves some of the man in the cabinet to take the position in New York that is being held for him. The likelihood of this is strengthened by certain signs of uneasiness among some of the "confidential men" in the treasury who will naturally have to go when Gage goes, as they came in with him. For instance, one of them has asked some of the newspaper correspondents to print an announcement that he has been offered the management of the leading financial concern in Chicago, which is taken to mean that he would entertain a few offers of that kind.

PLACE FOR HEATH. Whether Heath would be made secretary of the treasury is not known, but it is considered more likely that Gage's exit would lead to such shifts in the cabinet as would make him the next general manager of the party. That is a position in which he could serve to the best advantage from a political point of view.

The closest to Senator Hanna of an official of the government, excepting along the president. He is in constant touch with the national chairman, and one can always tell when Hanna is expected in Washington by the stock of Hanna mail piled up in Heath's private office. When a campaign is on Heath is said to devise the schemes and Hanna to execute them, carrying them out. The dire threats of bloodshed in Kentucky, which are said to have intimidated the Democrats at the polls in that state, are credited to Heath, and whether this is correct or not, Heath was certainly an active manager of the Washington end of the campaign in Kentucky and all the other states.

Heath is distinctly a Heath idea to use money in placing broadsides of expansion and other Republican material in the pat. insides of the country newspapers. He has been successful in this high approval at the White House because of the nature and scope of the work he did in 1896 to secure the nomination of McKinley. He was at that time editor of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, and it was through that position he became intimately connected with the McKinley boom.

Mr. Heath is not only far-seeing and ahead, but he is thrifty. He began life as a printer's devil, and made it a point from the time he received his first week's pay to the present day to save some of each installment of his salary. His first \$20 was loaned at interest, and he has never since seen the day when he was not a little better off than on the day before. At present he is quoted at not less than \$50,000, and by many at twice that figure. From printer's devil he became a compositor, and a good one, and then a writer for the press. He has been in Washington as a general correspondent, and having no constitutional objection to holding office he allowed his frank smile and engaging manners to get him a place, which with his work as a writer netted him a total of about \$8,000 per annum. Later he bought an interest in the Cincinnati paper, of which he became editor, and since that time his career has been largely of such a public nature as to be well known.

NOT LIKE HANNA. Personally Mr. Heath is as different from Senator Hanna as is a gold watch from a coal scuttle. His temper runs even and his door is always open. While Hanna is a man who engages a letter box on Dec. 21, 1898, and the name of H. Cornish. Koch, Jr. swears that a sample box of Kumow powder, as well as other places of mail arrived addressed to H. Cornish.

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TRAGEDY AT SEA.

Captain and His Wife Killed by the Mate of the Ship.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Capt. McCarthy, of the British steamer Trusty, which arrived today from Santa Cruz, reports that a few days before his arrival at Santa Cruz the Brazilian bark Junna put on a visit to the health authorities asked the master why there were only fifteen persons on board, when the articles named seventeen as leaving Rio Janeiro. The captain said the others had died from yellow fever.

When the vessel was released from quarantine and provisioned one of the crew stated to a customs guard that the man in charge was not the master of the ship, but the mate, and that the mate had murdered the master and his wife on the voyage.

The authorities sent a boat's crew from a Spanish man-of-war in the harbor to bring the mate and crew on shore. The mate, who was a Swede, had suspected something and armed himself with a revolver, and defied the sailors who were to take him. The sailors attacked the vessel. The mate was killed at last, having fired several times with his revolver, and the crew jumped overboard and were rescued by the warship's boats. In their excitement the Spaniards set fire to the bark, but as soon as they found the Swede dead they extinguished the fire.

The bark was held as a pirate, but under protest from the Brazilian consul. The bark had previously hailed from Oporto, held up by William Montgomery, a cattleman, in the employ of William Roden, Juliana in Lloyd's register. There is a bark Julian III of Oporto, and it is believed that the mate had changed the name, and claimed British nationality. The matter had not been settled when the Trusty cleared for Baltimore.