

The Watchman and Southron.

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"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

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Communication With
Estcourt Interrupted.

Boers Get to South of Town,
Hearing Mountain Passes.

Durban, Nov 21—Communication with Estcourt is interrupted.

Durban, Natal, Monday, Nov. 20.—Seven hundred Boers from Weenen took up a strong position on the highlands 12 miles south of Estcourt Sunday, occupying Turner's farm, southeast of the Mooi river. Maj. Thornycroft, with a detachment of mounted infantry and the Estcourt Carbineers, engaged the Boers, of whom three were killed, including their commandant. The Boers with drew, taking 200 head of cattle captured at Turner's farm.

The main Boer force south of Estcourt is reported to have retired.

Pretoria, Nov. 21, via Lorenzo Marques—Monday's report from Gen. Joubert's headquarters, which was presented to the Transvaal council of war today, says: "Heavy gun firing was heard in the direction of Estcourt on Saturday, and continuous rifle firing is proceeding south of Ladysmith."

"A small sortie from Ladysmith this morning was repulsed. The Transvaal heavy guns fired a number of shells into the town this afternoon."

London, Nov. 22—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Pietermaritzburg:

"An official communication from Ladysmith dated Nov. 18th, says the garrison is maintaining its position. A Boer force is reported to the rear of Beeston, about a day's ride from here."

Estcourt, Natal, Monday, Nov. 20.—Remora of a glorious victory achieved by Gen. White Wednesday last are still unconfirmed. Little credence is attached to them, especially as the rumors added that Gen. White had threatened to place many hundreds of prisoners in conspicuous places should the shelling of the town continue.

Reports from the southward say that the Boers are separating into foraging and pillaging parties who are looting stores, stealing cattle and ransacking houses. It is added that one farmer became so incensed that he stalked a party of 160 Boers, eventually shooting eight of them.

A Boer force occupies a position on the Mooi river, ten miles below the Mooi river station.

Durban, Nov. 21.—The government has received the following advice from Col. Roylston, commandant of the volunteers at Ladysmith, under date of Nov. 16:

"All the volunteers and police are well and there are plentiful supplies for man and horse. All was quiet yesterday (Wednesday) and the same condition exists this morning. There has been no further bombardment, and the effects hitherto have been trifling. We are anxious for news from the south."

AT MAFEKING

London, Nov. 22—Late last evening the war office made public two dispatches from Gen. Buller from Cape town. The first had been received from Gen. Clery, dated Monday, Nov. 20, and announced that three privates were wounded the previous day at Mooi river. The second was from Col. Baden Powell, dated at Mafeking, Nov. 6, saying: "All well here. We have had a few successful sorties. Our loss is two officers and 17 men killed and four officers and 20 men wounded. The enemy's loss is heavy. His numbers are decreasing, but his guns remain and shell us, keeping out of the range of our small guns. Have had no news from the outside since Oct. 20."

NAUWAPORT REOCCUPIED.

Cape Town, Nov. 21.—The British troops reoccupied Nauwpoort on Sunday.

Boers are Preparing to Shoot Their Bolt.

GOING DOWN TO MEET BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Pretoria, Nov. 21—The following dispatch has been received from the Boer headquarters near Ladysmith: "The field cornets of the Pretoria commando reported that British gun carriages and some horsemen had been heard moving last night in Ladysmith. Our outposts observed the British endeavoring to sortie toward Lombard's Kop and Butwama Hill when our Maxims opened fire. The range was too great and, therefore, our artillery began shelling, which drove the British back. About daybreak the British batteries fired upon our positions. Two burghers were wounded."

"It is supposed that the object of the sortie was to relieve the Estcourt force, who had sent an urgent message to Ladysmith requesting aid. The burghers captured the messenger, but finally allowed him to proceed."

It is reported that the Natal police have captured a number of Transvaal dispatch riders.

In his latest report Gen. Joubert says: "I am cutting off the retreat of the Estcourt troops to Pietermaritzburg and driving them back on the Tugela river."

It is also reported that the Boer commander with the forces near Ladysmith has "comprehensively surveyed the different points from which the fall of Ladysmith can be insured."

Gen. Synman, who is outside Mafeking, reports heavy fighting Monday afternoon. The British bravely fired on the French cannon and Boer forts. The Boers replied, bombarding the British forts with good effect. The loss of the British is unknown. One Boer was wounded.

The official returns of the Transvaal casualties since the outbreak of the war show that 90 men have been killed and 200 wounded, of whom a number have recovered and returned to the front.

Newspaper reports from Cape Colony say that a general rising of the Dutch farmers is imminent in Natal and that the colonists Boers in these districts which have been proclaimed republican territory have already joined the Boer forces.

Gen. Methuen Meets Boers Beyond Orange River.

London, Nov. 24, 5 a. m.—Before this evening issued a dispatch from Cape Town which is a brief official diary of events at Kimberly from Nov. 12 to Nov. 17. It shows that no serious engagement occurred between those dates, that the British losses have been infinitesimal and that the Boer losses were probably very small. The final entry indicates that the Boers, anticipating the advance of the relief column under Gen. Methuen, has taken up defensive positions to the south of the town.

Dervishers Meet Death From British Maxims.

Cairo, Nov. 23—Gen. Wingate, with an Egyptian force, moved from Fakikohi yesterday to attack the force of Ahmed Fedil, reported to be Nefesa (Dreifessa?) 23 miles from the River Nile, on the road to Genial (Gimeh?). The sirdar, Gen. Kitchener, has telegraphed to Lord Cromer, the British minister, as follows:

"Omdurman, Nov. 23—Wingate found Nefesa evacuated, pushed on to Abriaadil, four miles further, and found Fedil's forces encamped. They were forthwith engaged by the mounted troops under Mahon, with four Maxims and two guns and the Jehadieh under Giringge. The Dervishers charged with all their old dash to within 80 yards of the guns. Wingate, with the infantry, arrived in time to support Mahon and cleared the whole camp. The Dervishers bolted through the bush, pursued by the mounted troops. Wingate estimates Fedil's force at 2,500 men, of whom 400 were killed. Wingate captured many prisoners, grain, rifles and spears. The Egyptian casualties were three wounded."

Baltimore, Nov. 22.—The Donaldson line steamship Lokania, Capt. McNeill, arrived at this port this morning with the crew of the British steamship Manchester Enterprise, which foundered Nov. 16, 480 miles southeast of Cape Race. The rescued men number 53, of whom nine are cattlemen returning from Liverpool. The Manchester Enterprise sprung a leak during a severe gale Nov. 13.

A disquieting feature of the whole campaign is the fact that all the advancing generals report meeting the Boers in force. In view of the brilliant success of Gen. Joubert in partially paralyzing the relieving columns, the question is being asked, what would have happened had he at the outset of the war, instead of sitting down before Ladysmith pushed on to Pietermaritzburg?

Gen. Gatacre reports that the Dutch are rising, increases public anxiety as it tends to confirm rumors that have long been current. Late last evening it was asserted at Alderhot that the sixth division, now in process of mobilization, will actually be required for active service. Some of the yeomanry agents have been warned for mobilization, owing to the scarcity of cavalry in Africa. It is also reported that another brigade of horse artillery will be mobilized.

BRITISH REPORT OF BATTLE.

London, Nov. 23—The secretary of war has received the following dispatch through Gen. Forestier Walker from Gen. Methuen, dated Belmont, Nov. 23:

"Attacked the enemy at daybreak this morning. He was in a strong position. Three ridges were carried in succession, the last attack being made by shrapnel. Our men behaved splendidly and received support from the naval brigade and artillery. The enemy fought with courage and skill. Had I attacked later I should have had far heavier loss."

"Our victory was complete. Have taken prisoners. Am burying a good number of the Boers, but the greater part of the enemy's killed and wounded were removed by their comrades. Have captured a large number of horses and cows and destroyed a large quantity of ammunition."

Brig. Gen. Fetherstonhaugh was severely wounded in the shoulder, and Lieut. Col. Crabbe, of the Grenadier Guards, is reported wounded. Our casualties are the following: Killed, 44; wounded, 130; missing, 18.

BOERS ATTACK MOOI RIVER.

Mooi River, Natal, Nov. 23, 10 a. m.—The Boer guns began to shell the camp at 5 o'clock this morning. The British artillery is in position on grounds to the east, west and north of the station. The artillery duel was continued until 8, when it ceased for an hour.

The Boers recommenced at 9 and dropped three shells into camp. They are still firing at intervals with no damage although their aim is good.

NO CHANGE AT KIMBERLY

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Lawton and Young Give Otis The Slip.

They Are Independently Campaigning in the far North.

Manila, Nov. 21, 6 05 p. m.—The whereabouts of Gen. Lawton and Young is becoming as mysterious as Aguinaldo. The belief is beginning to grow at Manila that Gen. Lawton has struck the trail of the insurgent government and is pursuing ministers into the Benquet mountains. It has been his ambition to capture the Filipino leaders and Gen. Young believes that a cavalry brigade, living on the country, could run them down to any part of the island. One vague report brought by Spanish prisoners is that Aguinaldo and others were nearly surrounded by Americans soon after the insurgent chief left Tarlac, but he escaped through the lines in peasants' clothes.

Officers and soldiers arriving at Cabanatuan from Gen. Lawton's force, describe the campaign as one of great hardship. Many men dropped, sick, and were left at various towns without adequate supplies and attendance, some of them making their way back across the terrible roads. A number of horses were dying and many of the soldiers and even some of the officers, were marching on, half naked, their clothes having been torn to pieces in getting through the jungles. Some of them were reduced almost to breath clouts and hundreds were barefooted, their shoes being worn out, and all were living on any sort of provisions. Bread was rare and carabao meats and bananas were the staples.

Gen. Lawton foresaw that the campaign would involve such hardships, but he considered it the quickest and cheapest way of ending the war.

The last number of the independence, published at Tarlac, the day before the Americans entered that place, contains a despondent valedictory entitled "Adieu." The tone of the article showed the writer considered the game played out. He said: "Obliged by circumstances, we have found it necessary to interrupt with this number the pleasant labors of defending our ideals and interests. We take leave of the public and our readers with grief most profound and bitterness most cruel."

The paper also contains "News" illustrating in what a Munchausen world the Filipino leaders have tried to keep the people. A Washington dispatch dated September 14th, describes Senator Hear as opposing the McNary resolution in the senate that day.

AGUINALDO SLIPS AWAY.

Manila, Nov. 22, 12 50 p. m.—Aguinaldo has escaped between Gen. Young and Wheaton. Gen. Young is pushing toward Bayambang.

YOUNG PRESSING IN PURSUIT, BUT CHANCES AGAINST HIM.

Washington, Nov. 22—Gen. Otis today cabled the war department as follows:

Manila, Nov. 22. Dispatch 21st from Lawton at Tayug reports Young with cavalry and Maasbebes scouts at Aringay with advance north to Baang near San Fernando, about to move on trail east to Trinidad. Young reports considerable insurgent force moving in that direction; that Aguinaldo is in charge, seeking to cross over to Bayambang. Portion of Lawton's troops now being pushed through to Tayug with rations. Battalion Twenty-fourth will join Lawton tomorrow. Nothing from Wheaton for several days. MacArthur operating west of railroad and north of Tarlac. Wire from Tarlac north not working; troops on entire railroad line rationed without difficulty. Iloilo reports seven companies Sixth and Twenty-sixth volunteers under Dickman, struck insurgents northeast Jaro, casualties, six wounded. Enemy left on field 18 killed. Dickman captured seven prisoners, four one-pound brass field pieces, several thousand rounds ammunition. Eighteenth infantry yesterday drove insurgent north of Santa Barbara. Hughes with column north and west of Santa Barbara; reports of results not yet received.

Otis. The dispatch from Gen. Otis does not yet make it appear that the efforts to capture Aguinaldo and the larger portion of his army will be successful. The intention of General Young to prevent Aguinaldo reaching Bayambang seems evident, but this seems scarcely probably now. Some errors have been made in the transmission of the dispatch. Bayambang is evidently meant instead of Bayombang. The town given as Tarlac is probably Tarlac, as

the situation of MacArthur would indicate that he is operating not far from that place. No alarm is felt regarding the situation of General Wheaton, as he has been for some time beyond telegraphic communication.

Operations are also progressing in the islands south of Luzon, as the last portion of the dispatch indicates.

The next move of importance is to be made by Gen. Wheaton, who will go up the coast by transport to Vigan, at the mouth of Abra river. This will land his forces far to the north of where Aguinaldo is supposed to be, the intention being to cut off his retreat to the north. From the military information bureau it is learned that east of the route Aguinaldo is taking are mountains inhabited by tribes which are not friendly to Aguinaldo and would be likely to attack him if he attempted to cross their territory. The country along the coast is quite well settled. There are several little rivers making harbors from which it is feared Aguinaldo may escape by boat. General Young, it is believed, is watching these smaller ports with a part of his force.

HIS DESTINATION ILOCOS.

Manila, Nov. 23, 9 a. m.—News from the pursuit of Aguinaldo is not expected for a day or two. Yesterday a report reached Gen. Lawton by courier from Gen. Young that people knowing the country think Aguinaldo's destination is Ilocos.

With Gen. Lawton's troops in position to move toward Bayombang by every road from the south, and with impenetrable mountains, peopled by unfriendly, semi-savage tribes behind, Bayombang would be a poor refuge.

It is reported that Gen. Lawton is moving northward from Tayug, with infantry to head off Aguinaldo.

Gen. Young has only one troop of cavalry and the Maasbebes, who originally numbered 300. Aguinaldo is supposed to have two days start from Avagay.

The transports Newport and Tartar have arrived.

PASSING OF AGUINALDO.

Manila, Nov. 22, 12 50 p. m.—Gen. Young reports that Aguinaldo, with a party of 200, including some women and a few carts, passed Aringay, on the coast between San Fabian, and San Fernando, in the province of Unior, Friday, Nov. 17. The general adds that Aguinaldo probably intended to strike inland through the Biagua mountains, toward Bayombang, in the province of Nueva Visayas. Gen. Young, with cavalry and Maasbebes, is pursuing the Filipino leader, part of the American force taking the direction of San Fernando. In a fight with Aguinaldo's rear guard, at Aringay, one Maasbeba was wounded and the insurgents retreated. Their loss is unknown.

Some Hard Fighting in North of Iloilo.

INSURGENTS ARE DISPUTING EVERY FOOT OF GROUND.

Manila, Nov. 23—10 50 p. m.—Severe fighting in the north of Iloilo began Tuesday, Nov. 21. Four Americans were killed and 25 were wounded, including three officers. The insurgents are retreating to Santa Barbara, but the fighting continues.

Col. Carpenter, Nov. 18, advanced to Santa Barbara straight north from Jaro, taking trench after trench, the enemy fighting and retreating.

Gen. Hughes' column has steadily been advancing north to gain a position west of Santa Barbara. It encountered the enemy in small detachments. Six to ten Americans were wounded in this column.

Col. Carpenter started during the night of Nov. 20 and opened with Battery G of the Sixth artillery, at daybreak, Nov. 21, on the trenches. The enemy volleyed as the artillery took up a position, wounding four.

Two companies of the Twenty-sixth regiment, garrisoning Jaro, moved through Capuez, attacking the enemy on the right flank, just north of Jaro at daybreak Nov. 21, driving them toward Col. Carpenter.

The country between Jaro and Santa Barbara is thickly entrenched, especially near Pavia. The Sixth artillery fired on the trenches and the Eighteenth regiment charged, the enemy retreating to the next trench. The Eighteenth again charged, encountered and attacking a force of Bolomen, who were hid in the long grass, and who severely wounded several Americans.

During the afternoon of Nov. 21 the fighting was severe immediately south of Pavia, three miles north of Jaro.

The Twenty-sixth's companies returned to Jaro after the flank movement, having captured three six pound smooth bore cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The enemy's loss was not obtainable, but seven men were found dead in one trench.

The insurgents are falling back on Santa Barbara, which, it is expected, Gen. Hughes has attacked before this.

A Spanish corporal captured by the Filipinos has arrived here from Tarlac. He says he saw Aguinaldo, accompanied by a prominent leader and 15 men, arrive at Bayambang (Dayambang?) during the night of Nov. 13, battleless. His clothes torn and spattered with mud and his horse exhausted. Aguinaldo, it appears, rested a short time, seemed anxious, consulted with his companions and the villages as to the nature of the roads, secured fresh horses and proceeded immediately toward Managalaen in Pangasinan, province of Bayambang.

The corporal tells a straight story, giving minute details. He is convinced he is not mistaken, having seen Aguinaldo several times during recent months. Aguinaldo, it appears, would have had time to leave Bayambang Nov. 13 and pass through General Wheaton's lines Nov. 17.

Insurgents Collecting.

Manila, Nov. 23, 12 50 p. m.—The insurgents from the north are concentrating at Mont Alaban and San Mateo where it is expected they will make resistance. The Spaniards never occupied these places, and the insurgents believed them to be impregnable.

A reconnaissance to the northwest of San Mateo on Tuesday developed the fact that the rebels were moving stores and men to Mont Alaban. The number of insurgents is unknown.

A reconnaissance made yesterday showed that 200 rebels are entrenched at San Mateo and others in the valley between there and Mariguina, where the rebel outposts are stationed.

Gen. Young entered San Mateo last September and found the place not especially adapted for a strong resistance.

Filipino Cabinet is Badly Scattered

Washington, Nov. 24—Gen. Otis summarizes the situation in Luzon in a dispatch to the war department today in which he says that the insurgent government can no longer claim to exist, its troops and officials are scattered and Aguinaldo is hiding.

The dispatch follows:

Manila, Nov. 24. Claim to government by insurgents can be made no longer under any conditions; its treasurer, secretary interior and president, of congress in our hands; its president, remaining cabinet officer, in hiding evidently in different central Luzon provinces; its generals and troops in small bands scattered through these provinces acting as banditti or, dispersed, playing the role of "Amigos" with arms concealed. Indications are that Aguinaldo did not escape through lines of Lawton or Wheaton but fled westward from Bayambang railway station. Telegraphic communication to Dagupan established, probably to San Fabian today; by relaying nine miles of track with material at hand railway communication to that point reestablished; labor of troops; must attend maintenance."

Fuller details of the sharp engagement between Carpenter's command and the insurgents in Iloilo reached the war department today in the following dispatch from Gen. Otis, dated Manila today:

"In Pansy, 21 inst., when Dickman drove enemy vicinity Jaro, Carpenter with two battalions Eighteenth infantry and Bridgeman's battery had severe engagement at Pavia, north Iloilo. His casualties five killed, 20 wounded, now in Iloilo hospital, others slightly wounded with command. Enemy driven north with reported very heavy loss; particulars not received. Carpenter passed on to insurgents' Santa Barbara, which he captured 22d inst., without loss. Nothing received from column under immediate command Hughes, which is moving rapidly and operating north and west of Santa Barbara. Apparently Visayans friendly, not taking active part; enemy consists of 2,000 Tagalos."

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