Defeat Gen. Buller's Army on the Tugela With a Reported Loss of 1,500 British -Buller's Force Retreats Over the Tugela River.

Lendon, Jan. 29.—The Times this danger of further rebellion at the Cape eming says: "The most carefully usned and executed movement of the hole campaign has entirely failed, and an be hardly be necessary to dwell on the extreme probability that we learn, a little sooner or a little of a catastrophe almost beyond dent in our military history, a dastrophe, indeed, without a parallel cept in the surrender of Yorktown. We are checked at every point of

campaign. In fact, the campaign gill to begin. We wish we had clearer ofs that even now the government san adequate comprehension of the nation. The utterances of responsiinisters have done nothing to rege the country on this point.

leavy or light, the thing has to be and the government ought to preediate dispatch of 50, and take steps to send yet an-8 000 if these should be needed. opeless attempts to carry on the ign with four widely separated s, each unequal to its task, must ed for a concentration of

of purpose.

Julier, in a dispatch to the war

ates that Spion Kop was aban
account of lack of water, in
bring artillery there and the fire. He gives no list of His whole force withdrew on of reaching Ladysmith Euler says Gen. Warren's troops etreated south of the Tugela

Boers say the British lost 1,500 Wednesday. It is believed here cludes the wounded. The Boers am that 150 of the English troops dered at Spion Kop. spatch from Boer Head Laager,

mith dated January 25th, 7 p. m., "The British dead left on the field vesterday numbered 1,500." week hes opened with the utmost for the British public and the n is all the stronger because of hopes that were reposed in tuller's turning movement and of ncement that there would be

the very moment when Dr. Leyds g received as an honored guest highest circles on the continent rat Britain has to face the worst distalk is heard of the absolute neof abandoning Ladysmith to its Orange river upon Bloemfontein. Ladysmith the disappointment were so steep that Warren could not 

It urges that the navy be prepared for

any emergency."
The Standard and other papers reflect the anxiety of the public to learn how much truth there is in the Boer accounts of the fighting at Spion Kop. Gen. Buller's obscurity in his dispatches is rather bitterly criticised as well as the evident fact that the censor is not only heavily delaying, but is keeping out all important matter from the newspaper dispatches. To judge with any accuracy of the extent of the disaster is virtually impossible

It appears that Gen. Buller had alto-gether five brigades wholly or partially engaged. Gen. Cooke's, Gen. Hild-yard's, Gen. Hart's, Gen. Woodgate's and Gen. Lyttleton's, and the 270 casualties already announced in Lyttleton's brigade are thus explained.

Much mystery still surrounds the retreat. It is possible that Gen. Buller has withdrawn his whole forces, but it is generally assumed that Lyttleton's brigade and Lord Dundonald's cavalry and other troops are still on the north

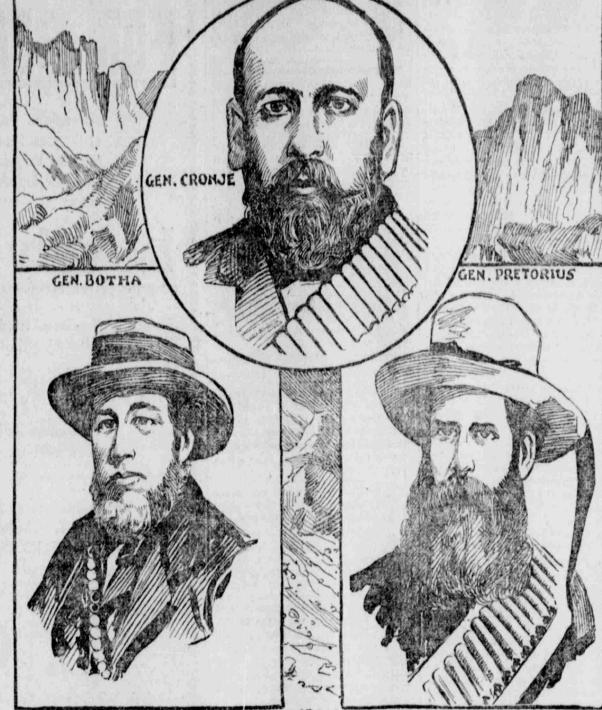
side of the Tugela. Gen. Buller's confidence that the Beers did not molest his retreat because they had been taught to respect the fighting powers of the British soldie is not shared in London. It is thought, rather, that the Boers had some other olan in store or d.d not wish to waste

The situation at other points is un changed, but indications that Lord Roberts is preparing plans for an advance across the Orange river come in a dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, from Sterkstrom, dated January 25th, which tells that Thebits, an important osition near Stormberg, on the Stormperg-Rosmead line, is now occupied by the British who are repairing the railway and bridges. The correspondent observes that this will facilitate communication between Gen. Gatacre and Gen. Kelly-Kenny.

and Gen. Kelly-Kenny.
Following is the text of Gen. Buller's
dispatch dated Spearman's camp, Saturday, January 27th, 6:10 p. m.:
"On January 20th Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crest of the high table-land extending from the line of Acton

Homes and Hongerspoort to the west-ern Ladysmith hills. From then to January 25th he remained in close contact with the enemy. "The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes stretching from northwest to southeast across the plateau from Acton Homes, through Spion Kop to the left bank of the

Tugela.
"The actual position held was perhile Lord Roberts should stick "The actual position held was per-original plan of an advance over feetly tenable, but did not lend itself to an advance, as the southern slopes



THREE BOER GENERALS WHO DEFEATED THE BRITISH UNDER GENERAL BULLER.

The three generals who, under the direction of General Joubert, blocked the advance of General Buller toward Ladysmith, and inflicted upon the British army the severest defeat it has met since the American victory over the English at Yorktown, in 1781, are General Cronje, General Pretorius and General Botha, all heroes of the war of 1881, when the British were defeated.

useless and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it "Accordingly I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela, At 6 a. m. we commenced withdrawing

the train and by 8 a. m., January 27th (Saturday, Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores. The fact that the force should withdraw from actual touch—in some cases the lines were less than a thousand yards part-with the enemy in the manner it did, is, I think, sufficient eviience of the morale of the troops, and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbrous ox and mule transports broad, with twenty-foot banks and

think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting During the morning and early part of the afternoon a placard bearing the words, "No News," hung on the iron railing in front of the war office, and the shivering sentries who stood guard on Pall Mall in the rain and sleet, had the district all to themselves. About 3 o'clock, however, the placard was taken in and on the builetin boards inside Gen. Buller's long dis-

very swift current, unmolested, is,

patch was displayed. The Sunday papers issued extras, but only the faintest interest was manifested in the streets. At the service clubs the situation as revealed by Gen. Buller was considered very unpleasant. His excuses or explanations were characterized as very weak. The absence of water which Sir Charles Warren was "led to believe" existed, and the facts that Spion Kop was "indeed a mountain" and that its perimeter was too large, are all matters which even Gen. Buller's warmest admirers hold should have been ascertained before

he attacked. One comforting feature of the situation, however, is the fact that Gen. Buller's retirement across the Tugela river was accomplished without loss, which puts an end to the unpleasant rumors that were in circulation here and on the continent. The splendid gallantry of the men in capturing Spion Kop is read of with great pride and satisfaction. It is taken as as-surance of the ultimate success of

British arms.

The war office does not give any idea of the casualties in taking and holding Spion Kop, but a report from the Boer headquarters near Ladysmith via Lourenzo Marques, says that 1,500 This number is thought to include the wounded. The report also stated that Gen. Buller had been down with fever, but

had recovered. If Boer reports are to be accepted, "the abandonment of Spion Kop was due to the inability of the British to resist the Boer attack, the Boers carrying the first trenches and taking 15

The following dispatch has been re-

dated Friday, January 26th, says: "About 2 o'clock on the morning of January 24th (Wednesday), when heavy clouds rested upon the kopjes, the main point of the Boer position, Tabanyama, was stormed by the Brit ish infantry under Gen. Woodgate, Our

and the British with ringing cheers climbed to the summit. The Boers be-gan to fire from several points, but it was apparent that they had been taken completely by surprise and their resistance was desperate. The crest of the was soon won and the infantry crept along the top of the hill. "At daybreak, however, the Boers from a high point sent a withering fire

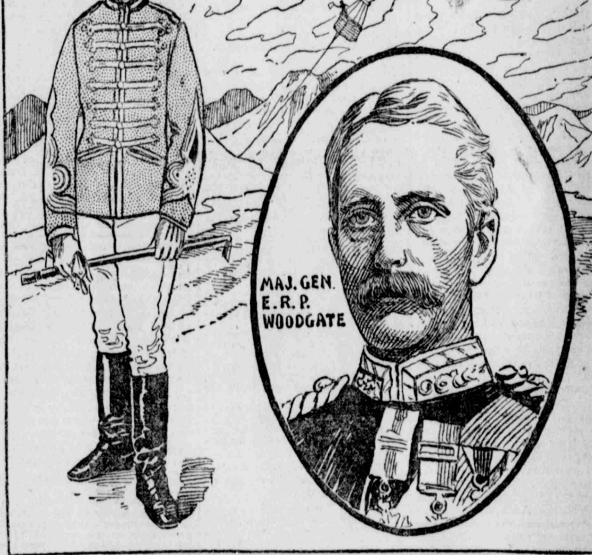
among the British, which momentarily staggered them. "The Boers had the range fixed to a nicety, and their artillery sent several shells right on top of the crest, forcing the infantry to take cover. A Boer

great precision.
"The British held the position against great odds. At 10 strong reinforcements were sent up the hill and advanced in



DE VILLEBOIS

MAREUIL



A BRAINY BOER GENERAL AND A SLAIN BRITISH GENERAL.

Major General E. P. R. Woodgate C. B., who was fatally wounded in the attack on Spion Kop, was in command of the ninth brigade, which is part of General Warren's division.

General Georges de Villebols Marcuil, formerly of the French arms, is General Joubert's chief of staff. To him, it has been said, is due much of the credit for the Boer successes. The official newspaper of the republic states that he planned the Boer victory at Colenso, and tenders him the government's thanks for his valuable services. Weary of waiting for promotion in the French army, he resigned his commission in 1896 and shortly after the Dreyfus trial hurried to Africa, where, it is said, he was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Boer army. He is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, and in the French army enjoyed a reputation as a resolute soldier, a skillful swordsman

An unusually high proportion of lydup, but nothing could be done for some time, the hill being enveloped in thick dite shells failed to explode.

contingents, supplemented from other commandos, began the ascent of the hills. Three spurs, precipitious pro-fections, faced the Boer positions. Up these the advance was made. The horses were left under the first terraces

Scaling the steep hill the Boers found that the English had improved the opportunities and intrenched heavily. Between the line of trenches was an open veldt, which had to be rushed under a heavy fire, not only from rifles, but of lyddite and field guns. Three forces ascended the three spurs

o-ordinately, under cover of fire from the Free State Krupps, a Creusot and a big Maxim. The English tried to rush the Boers with the bayonet, but their infantry went down before the Boer rifle fire as before a scythe. The Boer investing party advanced

step by step until 2 in the afternoon, when a white flag went up and 150 men in the front trenches surrendered, being sent as prisoners to the head laager. The Boer advance continued on the two kopies east of Spion Kop. Many

Boers were shot, but so numerous were the burghers that the gaps filled automatically. Toward twilight they reached the summit of the second kopje, but did not get further.

The British Maxims belched flame, but a wall of fire from the Mausers held the English back. Their center

bravery of the burghers, who, despis-ing cover, stood against the skyline

dges of the summit to shoot the Dublin fusileers, sheltered in the trenches.
Firing continued for some time, and
then the fusileers and the light
horse, serving as infantry, threw up
their arms and rushed out of the New York, Jen. 29 .- The Herald's mill.

ary expert, discussing the situation in South Africa, says: General Buller's flank movement to

reach Ladysmith has come to naught. Repulsed in his first attempt to cross the Tugela by a frontal attack at Colenso, he has now been compelled to give up his attempt to pass around the left of the Boer line. His new repulse may have been equally disastrous in His new repulse damaging to his reputation for general-ship and have greater effect on the isue of the Natal campaign. After Sir George White had succeed-

ed in beating off the determined attack of the Boers at Caesar's camp the de-velopment of Buller's new plans be-came inevitable. His preparations had been deliberate, but nothing was allowed to become known as to his real intentions until a dispatch from the general himself announced that he had seized Potgieter's drife, on the Upper Tugela, and was getting his force across. Four or five days followed, in the course of which Gen. Lyt-tleton placed his brigade on the north side of Potgieter's drift ready to attack a Boer position at Brakfontein com-manding a road to Dewdrop, while Gen. Warren was preparing to throw his di-vision against the extreme right of the long line of the Boers. Warren had crossed at Trichards drift, some five or held the English back. Their center under this pressure gradually gave way and broke, abandoning the posi-The prisoners speak highly of the tion of Acton Homes, working round

on Warren's far left. So deliberate was this whole move ment of Buller's army, as if the general were intent on throwing away no

river. The ridge runs into spurs of the mountains, marking the boundary of Natal and the Orange Free State On the right of Warren as he idvanced lay the mountains of Spion Kop, been heavy fighting today. but more accessible from the north t series of summits leading to its head. The country on either swarms with hills favorable for Euer rilla warfare, and the Boer intreaments extending along to Brakform and eastward to Colenso and the T

fense.

The main position of the Boers, however, which has been the scene of the ever, which has been the scene of the fighting of the past week, lay to the fighting of the past week, lay to the west of Spion Kop, and it is clear that west of Spion Kop, and it is clear that Gen. Warren was unable to get sufficiently to his left to make a really clearly to his left to make a really flanking movement. There was noth flanking movement. There was nother than the force his way through

evening. Ridge after ridge was can-tured, but the advance was slow, the Boers stubbornly contesting every foof of ground. Hart's troops wheeling round on the left along the rocky spur-center the semi-directly position of the onto the semi circular position of Boers came under a heavy fire three directions, but the British biv acked on the ground they had though this was within the fire distant of the Boer lines. The loss so far had not been heavy, but only three miles progress had been made and in front

There appeared to Warren but vas an open glacis. chance for attacking this position der the storm of bullets that troops must pass through, If Spion 1 could be taken, artillery from its do inant height might sweep the Boer trenchments on either side. Last Moday and Tuesday the artillery du went on unceasingly, but no impreswas made. Under cover of nightfa preparations were made for the ascer of Spion Kop. To approach it there was a natural glacis three-quarters of a mile wide. Then five hundred feet had

ing the river, with precipitous

Eight Boer camps were loca

by the British along this line of

flanking movement. There was him ing for it but to force his way through the his

the barrier. So, having got up his tillery, he sent forward under cover his long range fire, the brigades Gens. Hart and Clery. On Saturd

the 20th instant, an action began

in the morning, and continued until

to be climbed up a steep slope.

For the present the deadlock twhich the British relieving army is Natal is reduced is worse than ever. To imagine that Ladysmith can now awalt the issue of another movement that must take weeks to effect is an impossibility.

London, Jan. 29.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch, dated Spear-man's Camp, Wednesday afternoon, but held back, presumably by the censor, until Friday, January 26, 6:40 p. m. The correspondent says: 

warren's troops are finding conshells are splendidly directed, and further advance of our forces has

Again and again attempts have made to dislodge the enemy and ngs had begun to look serious. Deas had been their attacks, the Boers had not succeeded

Meanwhile, the king's royal rifles, broaching from the Potgieter's Drift of the mountain range, began the is ascent of Spion Kop. The e precipitious and their task was no They advanced, however, dre of the Boers, but before Hank fire from the enemy. The last part of the hill was even

they had come, but the brave scrambled up little by little, mes crawling on their knees, un-anting and exhausted, they d the top and threw themselves on the ground with a cheer. It e is still the difficulty of keep-Important point without ar-

Bo British hold Spion Kop at the hid of the range. They also hold set end. The Boers are ind in the intermediate part, beholding other intrenched positions the adjoining kopjes, which comdispatch from Spearman's

mp, dated Friday and supplying ad-ional details of the operations of inesday, says: "The British made most successful movement today. deployed to Gen. Warren's right and reinforced the troops in posto a heavy Boer shell fire, stood their ground nobly. Fart of Gen. Lyttleton's brigade ex-

nded on the plain in front of Mount dice, and within two hours scaled the eight of Spion Kop under a heavy fire. ore his comrades proudly stood on

The correspondent of the Times at courenzo Marques, telegraphing hursday, January 25th, says: "Over airty Frenchmen who arrived here by ne French steamer Girondo, and were prohibited from proceeding to the Transvaal, appealed to the French consul, who protested that they had assports by the Transvaat consul, and who declared that he would hold the Portuguese government liable to damages for breach of International law the event of continued refusal to alw them to go forward. As the Portuguese governor-general had previously signed the passports he was compelled admit the validity of the French consul's contention. The result was that the Frenchmen were allowed to Eighty more foreigners are expected by a German steamer next

New York, Jan. 29 .- There is comnent in London on the discrepancy between the Boer account of the re-capture of Splon Kop and that sent by Gen. Buller. The latter says not a word about the Boers scaling the hill and attacking the British trenches and capturing 150 men who had hoisted the white flag, as at Majuba Hill. Instead, best traditions of the British army." There is not much doubt that the Boer account is correct. It is by no means

other dispatches which it is witholding. For days nothing has been heard from Lord Dundonald and his mounted brigade, and it is rumored that he has been cut off on the Upper

The London military critics have given up hope of saving Ladysmith, which is undoubtedly short of food and am-munition. The garrison went on short

rations December 2nd.

The Morning Leader says: "Will Ladysmith fall in consequence of Buller's retirement or in consequence of another night attack by the victorious Boers? The city has already held out its full time. Its last communication across the Tugela otherwise than by electric or sun flashing was on November 2nd last. It was then believed to have enough provisions aird ammunition for three months. The three nonths are up next Friday. There has been no chance during these months to throw into the city a pound of food or a pound of cordite."

Of the newspaper correspondents who voluntarily remained in Lady-smith, G. W. Steevens of the London Daily Mail, Mitchell of the London Standard and Stabb of the Times of India died of fever in one week. Ferrand of the Transvaal Leader was killed in the Wagon Hill fight. The London Dail Mail says: "The Transvaal Leader was

richest and what was hitherto considred the most powerful nation in the world stands today in the humiliating

Parls, but in Berlin.

"One would have thought that Dr.

Leyds' reception by foreign govern
President Diaz of Mexico.

Having gallantly taken a portion of | ments was already sufficiently suggestive. One would have thought the time had come when se attempt should attempt should be made to mol remaining land forces in order that the world may know that, while bearing our sufferings calmly, we have no intention of subsiding into a second or s third rate power by allowing foreign intervention of any kind."

The Fost says: "Parliament will have to do something more than give expression to public opinion. The time will come when the nation must not merely arouse itself to fresh exertions but must open its eyes to the facts and

take into account the actual state of "This war cannot be conducted with reference to the state of public opinion in Great Britain, for the state of armies engaged and the temper of other powers that are looking on are not less important elements in the problem."

As it required a month for Buller to recover from his earlier defeat at Coenso it is not thought he can pull his disheartened army together time to do anything for Ladysmith. London waits anxiously for the Boers to move. They seem to be fighting or a very definite plan, and it is thought they they may attack Buller or assault Ladysmith

radical and Irish members are prear-ranging for a savage onslaught upon

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28.-The Fourteenth street theater was packed with enthusiastic sympathizers of the Boers' ius, editor of the Westliche Post, acted as chairman, and opened the meeting with a brief and interesting speech. Addresses were made by ex-Governor W. J. Stone, Judges Rombau and Estes, J. Resolutions very strong and sympa-pathetic were adopted. The resolutions are probably the strongest passed by any pro-Boer mass meeting yet held in

After declaring in favor of freedom as defined by the immortal and illustrious Abraham Lincoln, they call upon the President of the United States to use his rood offices to bring about a quick ending of the struggle now on between the Boer republic and Great Britain. and if later events tend to forecast the ultimate victory of Great Britain, to step in and "demand" that the war be stopped. They also ask the President of the United States to at once recognize the representatives of the Trans vaal and Orange Free State officially.
The resolutions were to be sent to the congressman representing St. Louis in Washington.

Berlin, Jan. 28.-The Deutsche Tages Zeitung publishes an interview today with Dr. Leyds, which respresents him with Dr. Leyus, will as having said: "The war will cer-as having said: "The war will certainly last a very long time. The Transvaal will decidedly not be the first to seek peace and will refuse any proposals on the basis of the status

London, Jan. 29.—The Berlin corres-pondent of the Daily Mail says: "Dr. Leyds is a popular lion here. He is being welcomed with an enthusiasm ordinarily extended only to the most favored envoys. I have ascertained from unimpeachable evidence that he is trying to induce Germany to mediate on the basis of a guarantee of the inde-tendence of the Boer republics, which would be granted some minor territorial concessions, but not a port, this latter being left for future negotiation with a certain power having colonies in South Africa.

"Dr. Leyds is offering Germany commercial, railway and mining monopolies, as well as other inducements. If through ex-Consul Macrum and Mor tagu White and St. Petersburg by an envoy to Russia. It is not likely that he will obtain an audience of Emperor William. During his reception by Count von Buelow, no political matters were mentioned."

Kansas Soldier Murdered. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 29 .- James

O'Nell Gleason, a former member of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers, was shot and killed in a saloon here late last night by an unknown man, who es-caped. The man had quarreled with a woman, and Gleason, who was tending bar, went to her protection when he received the fatal shot.

Nine Hour Day.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—The Pattern Mak-ers' Union has decided to demand a nine hour day after April 1. As a pre-liminary step a demand has been made recognition of the union, as the factor-les could have their work done in the job shops if a strike would result. It is thought there will be little difficulty in securing the nine hour day.

Ezeta in California.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 29 .- Carlos Ezeta, ex-president of San Salvador, has re-turned to his home here after a trip of four months duration to Mexico. It was position of seeing its armies beaten back with heavy losses at the hands of two small states.

"Our embassadors abroad suffer ig
"Our embassadors abroad suffer ig
was his intention. The only object of ominy, knowing that Dr. Leyds has, his journey, he says, was to try and reuring the past week, been received at cover his property and that of his wife, emi-official entertainments not only in which was confiscated at the time of his



GENERALS WARREN, HART AND LYTTLETON. These three officers commanded brigades in the British army in its attack on the Boer position at Spion Kop and vicinity. Gen. Warren had the largest division, and is one of England's best strategists. The army received such a severe reverse that Gen. Buller had to withdraw the entire force over the Tugela river in basis.

Very frank criticism of the government however, is beginning to be heard, even in quarters that have hitherto refrained. The Daily Mail boldly throws all the blame upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Woiseley. It points to President them the post of secretary of war as

y evidently preparaing a desperate

in order to effect a junction with Buller's advancing army."

t may be regarded as a certainty that, in the confident hope of early tellef, Sir George White has lately been

ing extra rations and this fact has

en rise to an exaggerated idea as to

length of time the provisions would

Even should it be decided to send

thent through the still more difficult country east of Colenso, it is extremely

Buller reinforcements and to at-

tful whether the garrison could

d out long enough, as such a move-

ment would occupy at least a month.

All the editorials in London papers

this morning breathe the spirit of calm

tain, whatever the sacrifices which may be involved.

ermination. Not one will allow that I reverse could deter the country in the object it has set itself to at-

a precedent for "getting rid of incom-petent ministers."

be very bitter. A dispatch from get an effective artillery position, and

GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER, who has been defeated for a second time in his attempt to relieve Lady-

south and whose army has retired to the south of the Tugela river, after suf-

ts Boer Langer near the town, dated lanuary 24th, describes the garrison as water supplies were a difficulty. "On January 23rd I assented to his attacking Spion Kop, a large hill, in-deed, a mountain, which was evidently the key to the position, but was far more accessible from the north than from the south. "On the night of January 23rd he at-

tacked Spion Kop, but found it very difficult to hold, as its perimeter was too large, and water, which he had been led to believe existed in this extraordinary dry season, was found very deficient. 'The crests were held all that day

against severe attacks and / a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry. I would especially mention the conduct of the second Cameron In-dians and the third king's rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side, and in each case fought their way to the top, and the second Lancashire fusileers and sec ond Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British army throughout the trying

day of January 24th, and Thorny-croft's mounted infantry, who fought the day equally well alongside of them.

ceived in London from Pretoria, dated January 25th, via Lourenzo Marques, January 28th: "The government is adconting." At dawn the Heidelberg and Carolina

sed that, after heavy fighting near pion Kop, some British on the kop being stormed, hoisted a white flag. One hundred and fifty prisoners. God be thanked, although we also had to give brave and valuable lives."

A dispatch from Spearman's camp,

force crossed over a ravine and climbed the mountain side steadily, getting within thirty yards of the enemy's first line of trenches,
"The Boers, who had been asleep,
decamped, leaving everything behind,

Nordenfeldt was also worked

skeleton formation, the enemy being driven back to the extreme point.'

"Gen. Woodgate, who was in com
linews all the blame upon Sir Michael

lord Woolseley. Lord Lansdowne and

linedity dismissal of Simon Cameron

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Upper Tugela, Wednesday, January 25th

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