

## LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. { CONTINUED ON PAGES 10, 11.

### THE BRITISH AGAIN ATTACK THE BOERS

Guns are Now Roaring in Hearing of the Garrison of Ladysmith.

### REPULSED BY BOERS AT ONE POINT

Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, and Lord Kitchener, His Chief of Staff, Leave Hastily for the Front and an Important Movement is Looked For—Pressure on Lord Methuen's Front Relieved—The Forward Movement So Long Talked of is Believed to Be in Progress—Great Excitement in London.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, Feb. 8.—4 a. m.—The British columns are putting themselves in motion in all parts of the South African war field. A combined attack upon the Boers appears to be in progress. General Buller has gained a footing on the plateau north of the Tugela, after two days' hard fighting.

On the far western border Lord Methuen has begun a turning movement against the Boer right, while General MacDonald threatens the Boer flank, thus relieving the pressure on Lord Methuen's front.

Lord Roberts, who, according to an informant in close touch with the War Office, is in the middle of the theatre of war, has begun the march on Bloemfontein.

The Boers have taken the initiative against General Gatacre, attacking two of his positions at Sterkstroom. It really looks that the forward movement so long talked of is in progress.

#### GENERAL BULLER'S THIRD ATTEMPT.

General Buller's third attempt at relieving Ladysmith absorbs attention. Telegrams of from 100 to 200 words, from a dozen correspondents, have been passed by the censor, who has apparently re-dated messages written Monday or Tuesday to Wednesday at 6 p. m. From these it is clear that General Buller, up to Tuesday evening, had taken one hill, had repulsed a Boer counter-attack, and was holding the position against an enfilading fire from Spion Kop and Doorn Kloof. His losses, as mentioned by one correspondent, are 250.

The only telegrams from Boer sources assert that one of General Buller's attempts to seize the fords failed, but they admit that he has lodged forces on one kopje.

Light on General Buller's operations ceases here, the War Office no contributing any information.

Three thousand more militia have been ordered to prepare for embarkation. The obsolete guns at the various coast defenses are being replaced with modern naval guns. The government is preparing a plan to be submitted to Parliament for the conversion of the yeomanry, volunteers and militia into a well-organized and properly equipped army for home defense.

London, Feb. 7.—While the suspense is on regarding General Buller's movements and the operations affecting the fate of Ladysmith, there comes from other quarters interesting news in the form of an announcement that Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, and his chief of staff, Major General Lord Kitchener, have left for the front. As this information was held up for several hours by the censor, it seems to indicate that an important movement is on foot.

#### ATTACKING GATACRE.

A dispatch from Sterkstroom, dated this morning, announces that the Boers are attacking General Gatacre from two directions. Firing was then proceeding between the outposts. A delayed Sterkstroom dispatch, dated Monday, February 5, says that a body of troops left the camp February 3, and that important developments were expected. It is quite probable that this explains Lord Roberts' departure, and that the commander-in-chief wishes either to be present at or supervise the long intended movement by General Gatacre to join forces with General Kelly-Kenny, and thence strongly reinforce General French completing the latter's work at Colesburg, and establishing without fear of serious opposition the advanced position for the main movement. This, however, does not indicate that the main advance had begun.

#### MOVEMENT ON PRETORIA.

The commanders will probably be back at Cape Town within a short time. It is pointed out that the term going to the front must not be interpreted into the idea that a great movement upon Pretoria, by way of Bloemfontein, has seriously commenced. It will be a month, or perhaps much longer, before this can be brought about. In the meanwhile, the preliminary steps are likely to enliven the campaign with sharp fighting, and news from Sterkstroom, Thebus and Colesburg is eagerly awaited.

#### EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

When the dispatch announcing the fighting on the Upper Tugela was published there was the usual scene of excitement on the streets. The big placards attracted newspaper buyers, and the news was eagerly discussed in all quarters. There was notable excitement in the House of Commons, where, in addition to the War Office announcement that General Buller had crossed the Tugela Monday and was advancing upon Ladysmith, a news agency telegram was posted saying that one hundred additional ambulance stretchers had been sent to the front from Durban.

The War Office at present is only able to add, regarding General Buller's advance, "the operations are still in progress, but we have no information regarding the result."

The available maps do not show the Drifts mentioned in the Boer dispatch. The rush in the direction of the War Office when it was learned that confirmation had been received there of the report that General Buller was again advancing evidenced the anxiety of the public to obtain the latest details.

#### PUBLIC ON TENTER HOOKS.

The War Office message as given out furnishes no clue as to where the Tugela was crossed, nor the numbers supporting General Buller's movement; but it is presumed this third attempt will be a supreme effort on the part of the General to cut his way through, and that in it he will employ every available man. The expression in the official dispatch "is now advancing upon Ladysmith," it is pointed out, must not be taken to mean that he has cut down all opposition, but merely that he is headed in the direction of the besieged town, and the public, therefore, is naturally on tenter hooks while waiting the next news.

#### A GOOD FIRST STEP.

London, Feb. 8.—The Standard has the following from Spearman's Camp, dated February 7:

"The force under General Buller is again advancing to the relief of Ladysmith, and after two days of severe fighting, it may fairly be said to have made a good first step on the road to the besieged town."

#### MOVEMENT BEGAN MONDAY.

"The movement was begun at an early hour on Monday morning by way of Potgieter's Drift. The Eleventh Brigade, forming a part of the Fifth Division, under General Warren, made a feint attack upon the kopjes immediately under the front. The assault was delivered at the outset under cover of naval guns on Mount Alice, and subsequently under that of field batteries."

"The infantry advanced steadily toward the Boer entrenched position at Brakfontein and kept the enemy busily employed. While this diversion was being made the remainder of the infantry, told off for the attack, who had bivouacked Sunday night under Mount Zwart's Kop in the direction of our right."

"A pontoon bridge was thrown across the Tugela by the engineers under the fire of the enemy. The first battalion to move across in the forenoon was the Durham Light Infantry, of General Lyttleton's Brigade. They advanced against Vaal Krantz, which lies on the most direct road to Ladysmith, and after two hours splendid work they got within charging distance of the Boers."

#### CARRIED AT BAYONETS POINT.

"The first of the kopjes was carried by them at the point of the bayonet with the utmost gallantry. Almost simultaneously the First Battalion Rifle Brigade cleared the second kopje, and after moving along the long ridge, they bivouacked on the spot."

"The feint attack at Potgieter's Drift having served its purpose in preventing the concentration of the enemy at the critical point, the Eleventh Brigade fell back to the river."

#### BOERS BEATEN BACK.

"Yesterday (Tuesday) at 4 in the afternoon, encouraged doubtless by their success at Spion Kop, the Boers endeavored to re-capture the position taken back, however, with loss."

"The work accomplished so far has been magnificently done. The shell and Maxim fire poured in by the Boers has been extremely severe, but our losses are, comparatively speaking, small. The

Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge.

#### BOERS FOUGHT STUBBORNLY.

"The enemy, as usual, fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in dislodging us from the positions we have gained, and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

#### BULLER PERSONALLY COMMANDS.

London, Feb. 8.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Spearman's Camp, in a dispatch dated Monday night, says:

"Under the personal direction of General Buller the attack on the Boer positions was begun this morning by nearly the whole of our batteries—seventy-two guns—shelling the ridges where the enemy have their trenches and redoubts on the Brakfontein and the low crest facing at Potgieter's Drift."

"The enemy suffered severely. Several hills were smoking like volcanoes from the effects of the bombardment, which set on fire their stores and the grass."

"While the third pontoon bridge was being constructed under fire near (Skiet?) Drift, the Eleventh Brigade, now under the command of Colonel Wynne, made a demonstration against the Brakfontein ridge, marching across the meadows with the support of seven batteries of artillery."

"At 11 o'clock the enemy opened a heavy artillery cannonade of shrapnel, common shell and pom-pom shells, chiefly from Spion Kop. This was ac-

### THE PENDING FINANCIAL BILL

Senator Vest, of Missouri, Offers an Important Amendment.

#### THE PHILIPPINES AGAIN

Messrs. Depew and Pettigrew Exchange Views About Aguinaldo's Hat—Mr. Turner's Eloquent Tribute to Democracy—House Passes the Diplomatic and Consular Bill—British Inconsistency—How the Republican Party Has Changed.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Mr. Vest, of Missouri, to-day proposed in the Senate an amendment to the pending financial bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have prepared \$200,000,000 of Treasury notes, to be known as "bond Treasury notes." They shall be full legal tender for all debts and shall be loaned by the Secretary of the Treasury to anybody who may deposit United States bonds for

attention to the fact that at the very time this speech of Mr. Pettigrew's was being delivered both President Schurman and Admiral Dewey were in the city and easily accessible.

"Instead of calling them at witness," said Mr. Depew, "he reads an alleged proclamation of Aguinaldo, translated by some unknown person without any evidence of authenticity, and published in a New England newspaper, and then reads an interview purported to have been had with President Schurman by an unknown reporter."

#### AGUINALDO'S HAT.

Mr. Depew referred to the letter of Admiral Dewey, presented by Mr. Lodge, denying the statement of Aguinaldo, saying that both Dewey and Schurman had absolutely denied the statements attributed to them. Before the statements of Dewey and Schurman he charges of Mr. Pettigrew disappeared as Aguinaldo's army vanished before the American troops.

"The whole transaction," said Mr. Depew, in conclusion, "is nothing better than Aguinaldo's government, the seat of which is in Aguinaldo's hat."

MR. PETTIGREW'S REJOINDER.  
Mr. Pettigrew, who had listened attentively to Mr. Depew, was on his feet in an instant. In the course of his reply he said:  
"It is well-known that this Government, through the Philippine Commission, offered money for the rifles of the insurgents, but no rifles were turned in except a few that had been captured and given to friendly Filipinos by American officers, in order that they might be turned in to get the price offered for them. It is quite as well known that the Schurman commission offered to Aguinaldo what amount-

### THE \$5,000 EIGHTEEN KARAT GOLD LOVING CUP

THAT IS TO BE PRESENTED TO SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

The massive loving cup, made of 18 carat gold, given to Sir Thomas Lipton as a token of the high esteem in which he is held as a thorough sportsman and gentleman, is 14 inches high and stands on a green marble base of 5 inches, making a total height of 19 inches. It was made by the Gorham company at a cost of \$5,000. Three graceful mermaids form the handles, from which run sprigs of shamrock, rose and goldenrod, emblems respectively of Ireland, England and the United States, these flowers being treated in green, red and yellow gold.

The subject of the first panel is a figure of Welcome extending her arm toward a yacht approaching from the distant east, symbolized by the rising sun. At the top is an Irish harp. At the lower edge of this panel is a ribbon bearing the appropriate inscription, "Amicus Amico" (friendly to a friend), the motto of the family of Bellingham.

In the second panel are the figures of Britannia and Columbia extending hands in the grasp of friendship, with a lion and eagle in attendance, while the sun in the zenith typifies the meeting of east and west.

The third panel bears the inscription, chased in relief in flowing letters, as though floating in the water, "To Sir Thomas Lipton From His American Friends, 1899."

At the foot of the cup the decoration includes dolphins, seaweed, shells, etc., with the world he can meet defeat with similar grace. He has a manly, frank way with him, to which the American heart is quick to respond, and his oft expressed wish that if he failed to carry back the cup he would at least take our esteem is more than realized. As an evidence of the comradeship and good feeling of the American people toward him and his country it is proposed that a loving cup be presented to him with all that the name implies.



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complicated by a rattling musketry fire.

"Our gunners behaved admirably, and were as cool as if upon parade."

#### ENGLISH HOLD THEIR GROUND.

"The demonstrating having gained its effect, the real attack upon the Boer left was delivered at 4 o'clock. The Durham Light Infantry carried Vaal Krantz, the key of the lower ridges, while General Hildyard's brigade assailed the higher ridges. The General and his troops are bivouacking upon the field of battle. In the language of boudoir bulletins, 'Mother and child are doing well.' Our losses are trifling."

#### FURTHER ADVANCE PREVENTED.

London, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Wednesday, February 7, says:

"Our further advance is at the moment prevented, as the Boers enfilade us from their positions on Spion Kop and Doornkloof. Our casualties, although estimated at 250, are trifling, considering the great importance of the movement just concluded."

#### THE WAR BALLOON.

Spearman's Camp, Wednesday, February 7.—The war balloon has proved a most useful adjunct, making ascents daily and getting information as to the Boer positions. The Boers directed a heavy shrapnel fire in the endeavor to destroy the balloon apparatus.

The artillery behaved splendidly throughout, ably covering the infantry retirement from the feint attack in the face of a heavy Boer shell fire.

them, the note to bear the same interest as the bond deposited.

A joint resolution, increasing the limit of cost of the new government printing office by \$429,000, on account of increased price of building materials, was passed.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, offered and had passed a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the status of the claims of South Carolina for moneys paid out by the State in the Florida war.

#### THE PHILIPPINES AGAIN.

At the conclusion of routine business a discussion of the Philippine question was unexpected precipitated by Mr. Depew, of New York, who called attention to some remarks made a few days ago by Mr. Pettigrew, and read the following letter he had received from Prof. Schurman. The letter is as follows:

"Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1900.

"Dear Senator Depew:  
"I see from page 1362 of the Congressional Record that Senator Pettigrew, speaking of myself, says: 'The fact of the matter is that he tried to bribe the insurgents as near as we can ascertain, and failed; but they would not take gold for peace.'"

"Had this preposterous statement been made anywhere else it should not have paid any attention of it, but as it has been made in the Senate of the United States I desire to say to you that it is absolutely without foundation. Very truly yours,

"J. G. SCHURMAN."

#### MR. DEPEW SPEAKS.

Senator Depew, in commenting, called

ed to \$5,000 a year if he would lay down his arms.

"I charge," Mr. Pettigrew continued, "that the facts of this question are being withheld, and what information is sent to us is garbled; and I charge that we attacked an ally and made a compact with slavery."

#### THE FINANCIAL BILL.

Mr. Turner, of Washington, then opened the debate on the financial bill. He maintained that the passage of the pending bill would deal a deliberate blow to silver, being put forward by the Republican party in the interests of the moneyed classes. Its result would be enhancement of the value of money and the depreciation of the value of things produced by the farmers and laboring classes.

Mr. Turner ridiculed the efforts of Republican statesmen to claim the authorship of the financial plank of the St. Louis platform, and said he would rather have the credit of a smooth and successful confidence game.

#### THE FIGHT IN 1896.

He praised the Democratic national platform of 1896 and declared the chosen leader of the convention of that year was himself an inspiration and a platform. He referred to his party as the "robust, inspired and God-like Democracy," and declared the fight of 1896 would be "resumed on the same line and under the same leadership."

In conclusion, Mr. Turner said: "The enlightened conscience of the nation will advance over the tremendous forces of fraud and corruption which before stood in its way, and

### NORFOLK AND BERKLEY BRIDGE

House Committee Decides to Report the Bill Favorably.

#### THE NORFOLK & WESTERN

The Attorney for the Road Opposes the Measure—Junior Order United American Mechanics Seek New Charter—Against the Child Labor Bill—John Randolph Tucker Elected Judge Eighteenth Judicial Circuit.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Feb. 7.—The House Committee on Roads was in session for some time this morning considering the bill offered by Mr. John Whitehead to grant a charter to the Norfolk and Berkley Bridge Company, which involves the construction of a bridge between Norfolk and Berkley over the Eastern branch of the Elizabeth river.

A large delegation from Norfolk was present, and Mayor C. Brooks Johnston, of that city, filed with the committee a set of resolutions adopted by the Norfolk Council begging that the bill be favorably recommended.

Mr. A. P. Thom, the distinguished lawyer of Norfolk, also made a strong plea for the bill.

#### N. AND W. OPPOSES IT.

Mr. W. A. Glasgow, Jr., attorney for the Norfolk and Western, opposed the measure at some length, claiming that the construction of a bridge would work a hardship on his company.

The committee then adjourned until late this afternoon, when Messrs. Wood, of Portsmouth, and Synon, of Berkley, spoke against the bill, and Mr. Thom again advocated it.

The committee decided to report the bill favorably.

It is said a big fight will be made against it in the Senate.

#### JUNIOR ORDER CHARTER.

The Senate Committee on General Laws this morning considered the bill to incorporate the State Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Messrs. J. Samuel Parrish, State Councillor Floyd A. Hudgins, of Newport News, and W. D. Hill, of South Boston, addressed the committee in favor of the measure. Mr. L. E. Looka-bill, of Roanoke, opposed the measure. Letters were read from councils in various parts of the State asking the passage of this bill.

There is some friction between the State Council and the National Council. The cause of this seems to be that the National Council is spending a very large percentage of the income toward trying to build up the order in the West. The membership is largely in the East. The State Council wants a charter that will authorize it to have charge of the disbursement of the funds paid in by the various councils in Virginia. A vote was not reached on the bill.

#### TAXES ON MERCHANTS.

The sub-committee appointed by the Senate Finance Committee to draft an amendment to the Parks bill on taxing stocks and evidences of debt, so as to provide against double taxation, such as is bitterly complained of by domestic corporations, met to-day and agreed on an amendment which it is certain will meet the case.

The sub-committee, which is composed of Senators Morris, Jeffries and Glass and Delegate Parks, also unanimously agreed to report an amendment to the merchants' tax law which, if adopted, will prevent double taxation of this class.

#### CHILD LABOR BILL.

The Committee on General Laws took up the Child Labor bill, introduced by Senator Lyle. This measure as amended by the patron is as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That no child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment within this Commonwealth, and no child between the ages of ten and fourteen years shall be employed, unless such child shall attend school at least three months in each and every year; and provided, that tuition of three hours per day in a public school of a private day or night school under a competent teacher during a term of six months shall be deemed and be equivalent to three months' attendance at a school kept in accordance with the custom-

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#### CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

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