

PLENTY OF TROOPS

To Crush the Rebellion on the Indian Frontier.

FORCE OF 50,000 MEN AND 90 GUNS

Ready to Advance Against the Fanatical Hosts of the Mad Mullah - Fort Gulistan to be Held - Pressed Back to the Hills - Near at Hand -

Simla, Sept. 14.—There are now 50,000 men and 90 guns, including Maxim's, mobilized on the frontier and in the garisons. Everything is ready for the advance from Shikhar. The men are in splendid condition.

The lower Mohmands on the border are anxious to submit on any terms, but the main body is still determined to fight. It is reported that the Mullah of Huddah has failed to raise the gathering he expected, and will retire to Tirah.

Fort Gulistan is still hard pressed by the enemy. In a sortie the garrison succeeded in capturing three standards. The column of Gen. Yeatman Biggs was due to arrive there this morning. The principal difficulty which the Mohmands present is in getting stores and transport animals to the front. The railway between Peshawar and Fort Gulistan is practically blocked for lack of engines. Long lines of loaded trucks are waiting to be forwarded. All the available transport is being used to hurry the troops to the front. Sir Perath Singh, Maharajah of Patiala, has arrived at Peshawar.

Gen. Biggs' Advance.

Simla, Sept. 14.—General Yeatman Biggs, advancing along the main road, reached the enemy entrenched in considerable force in the Gozra Hills. The 4th Gurkha Regiment, which was killed and five were wounded. General Yeatman Biggs has relieved Sangar, one of the most important posts. The garrison had been a sortie and captured a standard. A mounted messenger was sent on by the garrison to Fort Gulistan that relief was coming. The commander also sent a messenger to inform the garrison at Fort Gulistan that relief was coming, which shelled the enemy, and to some extent diverted attention from the fort.

The enemy is visibly strong in force at Saraghar, and it is feared that, flushed with their success in the capture of that point, they may attack Fort Gulistan so severely that the small garrison will be unable to hold out until General Yeatman Biggs arrives.

Simla, Sept. 16.—The second brigade of the Mohmand punitive force, commanded by General Jeffrey, reached the foot of the Rawat Pass on Tuesday last. During the night the British troops were attacked by the enemy, who kept up a heavy fire for six hours.

Lieutenants Tomkins and Bailey were killed. Lieut. Harrington was dangerously wounded, two privates were killed, five privates and mules were killed. The garrison of Fort Gulistan made a most gallant defence. The enemy appeared before that place at noon on Sunday last, and by 1 o'clock the water tanks were filled and other preparations were made to resist a siege. The garrison was composed of 165 Sikhs, commanded by Major Des Voens and Lieut. Pratt. Surgeon Prall, Mrs. Des Voens, her four children and two nurses were also in the fort. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy closed around the fort to within ten yards of the walls, and at times rushed right up to them.

The garrison repeatedly repulsed the tribesmen at the point of the bayonet, and there were some remarkable exhibitions of bravery. A havildar (native sergeant), with sixteen Sikhs, charged into the fight on Thursday last, and killed three standards. Another havildar, with ten men, rushed out to help the first party while the enemy, and before returning they captured three additional standards.

A subaltern, acting captain and two lieutenants, with a company of Sikhs, were sent to the rescue of a wounded comrade, cut their way through the enemy and brought him safely into the fort.

There was similar hard fighting throughout Monday last and until the artillery of General Jeffrey's force was scattered in the hills. When this was done the garrison of Fort Gulistan had been at their posts for thirty or forty hours. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the British force were two men killed and 38 wounded. The women of the garrison attended the wounded, under an unceasing heavy fire.

It is reported that the Afridis and Orakzais have left the Samana territory for their usual haunts. The British operations, including that of the garrison of Saraghar, the number of casualties among the officers is due to the men being entrenched, while the officers moved about in the open.

A small force of cavalry this morning pursued the tribesmen who attacked the punitive force at the foot of the Rawat Pass, and killed twenty-one of the insurgents. The remainder of the enemy took up a position in the hills, and the British cavalry was obliged to return after having suffered slight loss.

He Took Bad Advice.

London, Sept. 16.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Capetown says that the African Chief Galsibwa, who was recently captured, is being held by the Transvaal agent of inducing him to rebel against British authority and of furnishing him with arms to carry on the rebellion.

Camp Anayat, via Fankora, Sept. 14.—Severe fighting has taken place between the second brigade of General Sir Bindon Blood's division and the Mohmands. The British loss was about 140 killed and wounded. The brigade had moved out to attack the Mohmands in the valley north of the camp, to punish them for the assault on Tuesday night upon the fort of this place. The British force of about 1,000 men, supported by four guns of a mountain battery and by six companies of Buffs, the Sikhs drove the enemy in the assault camp, but eventually fell back upon the Buffs before superior numbers.

The enemy then advanced against the left flank, drove back the Buffs, and surrounded a company of Sikhs. The cavalry charged brilliantly and relieved the Sikhs, and the Buffs, who were surrounded for some time, destroying the enemy's towers, and then retired to the camp. The extreme right were hard pressed and the extreme left were driven back. The general officer commanding moved the guides toward their relief, which was gallantly accomplished. The guides carried the wounded Sikhs back and

IT WAS A GRAND FEAS

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Again Cheered in Montreal.

BANQUET BY THE BOARD OF TRADE

The Premier Claimed No Credit for Himself, But Thought His Government Was Entitled to Praise - A Speech Full of Patriotism - Canada the Best Country.

Montreal, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The Board of Trade banquet for Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Windsor Hotel was attended by about 400 people and was most enthusiastic. Mr. John McKergow presided, and to his right were Mayor Smith, Chief Justice Sir Alexander LaCrosse, Hon. R. W. Scott, Sir Louis H. Davies, Hon. S. A. Fisher, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir Henri Joy de Lotbiniere, General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk, and to the left Lord Mount Royal, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. E. W. Borden, Hon. J. I. Tarte, Hon. C. A. Geoffroy, Hon. Charles King, and the greatest orator in the country.

They Call It a Reverse.

London, Sept. 18.—All the morning papers comment upon the British reverse north of Camp Anayat. The Daily Telegraph calls it "disastrous," and says: "Whether it was due to rashness or to some not yet explained cause, it was a matter of indifference so many valuable lives were only deplorably a casualty which, though it will doubtless be speedily avenged, cannot be regarded as the happier intelligence received from Fort Gulistan."

The Standard says: "The interruption of the railway is a very deplorable reverse, and, meanwhile, the enemy, who were said to be disheartened and discouraged, will be encouraged to organize a determined resistance. Probably the 3rd Brigade will retire its steps in order to support Gen. Jeffrey. It is impossible to offer an explanation of the mishap. The most remarkable feature of the reverse occurred in a country never before traversed by European troops and very little known. It is very likely that the British were not very well acquainted with the strength ultimately to be employed against them. But there is reason to believe that a lack of intelligence as to the disposition of the enemy's strength has led to the reverse. It is not possible to say whether the reverse was due to the disposition of the enemy's strength has led to the reverse. It is not possible to say whether the reverse was due to the disposition of the enemy's strength has led to the reverse.

Bombay, Sept. 19.—The advices from the front show that the various columns are advancing against the Mahomeds from Fankora and Shikhar. As yet they have met with no serious opposition, but the difficulties of transportation in a mountainous and almost pathless country are immense. Another formidable obstacle in the way of rapid movement is the lack of water.

The brigade of General Jeffrey has not joined in the advance. Yesterday it left camp at Anayat, with six companies of infantry and four guns, in order to re-attack the enemy at the village of Anayat. The enemy made a desperate resistance, but were driven into the hills. The British demolished their towers and captured four hundred mule loads of supplies. As soon as the troops began to retire from the village the enemy reappeared in force. The retreat, however, was effected with great precision, the natives of the country being of great assistance in the matter.

It is now known that the enemy's loss during the fight on Thursday last was 300 killed and 300 wounded. The British brigade of General Sir Bindon Blood, in the valley north of Anayat, was very heavy. The tribes engaged did not press the brigade during the retreat, but fresh tribesmen appeared and the British were virtually overwhelmed. Their lives to an Afridi sergeant of the Guides corps, who, when the Sikhs had exhausted their ammunition and were desperately cutting their way back through the enemy, dashed up the hill under a heavy fire with a supply of cartridges. He was the only man in the line of time, as the swordsmen of the enemy were already among the Sikhs, who were absolutely unaided. After the heavy fighting, the British, to continue a successful struggle.

Lieut. Watson was thrice wounded during the fighting. He is a handsome young man, and is a member of the Buffs, who routed a large body of the enemy that were trying to storm the village in which General Jeffrey's force was entrenched. He was killed by a bullet missing his main body in the gloom of Thursday night.

It appears that the enemy lost 180 men before they captured the Saraghar police post. They burned alive two Sikh cooks, whom they captured while they were preparing for the retreat. The Queen has sent the following despatch with reference to the reverse near Camp Anayat: "I am deeply grieved at the loss of so many brave officers and men. I earnestly desire to be informed as to the condition of the wounded. The conduct of the troops was most admirable."

IS RUSSIA IN THE GAME?

Secret Correspondence Between the Czar's Government and the Amer. Hinted At.

London, Sept. 18.—The fact that no less than ten batteries of horse and artillery have been ordered to embark for India during the month of September, and that the British division of the American of Afghanistan, that part of the force of the British for the manufacture thereof will be allowed to cross the frontier during the present crisis, indicates that the British secret correspondence between Russia and the American has been learned. It is hinted the Government has learned that the British Government has been secretly preparing for war. Well-informed circles are also convinced that the British and Afghanistan, which is said to have fallen into the hands of the British, is a widespread plot, embracing the Belchis and others, has been discovered.

CONVICTS IN DUNGEON CELLS

Montreal, Que., Sept. 15.—The St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary convicts, it is said, planned that when they went out to work to-day they should rise in a body and revolt, but the plan was given away, and the men were kept in confinement. Thirty-six of the most dangerous were placed in the dungeon. There were 391 convicts in the penitentiary, including some of the most dangerous characters, and a revolt would be attended with serious consequences.

The convicts of Kingston Penitentiary have been called to the scene to assist in quieting the disturbance. To assist in quieting the disturbance, the convicts of Kingston Penitentiary have been called to the scene to assist in quieting the disturbance. To assist in quieting the disturbance, the convicts of Kingston Penitentiary have been called to the scene to assist in quieting the disturbance.

Eighteen Thousand Miners Have Gone to Work

AND THE GREAT STRIKE IS ENDED.

Over Twenty Thousand More Men Will Resume Work Before the Week is Out - The Trouble Has Cost Millions of Dollars - Sixty-Five Cents a Ton is the Price.

Pittsburg, Sept. 16.—After nearly three months' idleness, between 15,000 and 18,000 coal miners in the Pittsburg district went to work to-day in accordance with the action taken at yesterday's convention, authorizing the men to return to work in full compliance with the provisions of the cease of 65 cents, adopted at Columbus. The remainder of the 23,000 miners of the district will be at work before the close of the week.

It is estimated that the strike, which lasted 65 working days, cost the people of the Pittsburg district from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Of this amount the miners lose about \$2,250,000 in wages. The strike against the De Armitts will continue indefinitely, arrangements having been made to assess the working miners 5 per cent. of their wages to defray the expenses of keeping up the fight until the 65 cent rate is made uniform throughout the district.

The resolution adopted by the miners late yesterday crosses a Scale Company close down on Oct. 1, where the company refuses to agree to the 65 cent rate. The miners of New York and Cleveland are to be closed down on Oct. 1, where the company refuses to agree to the 65 cent rate. The miners of New York and Cleveland are to be closed down on Oct. 1, where the company refuses to agree to the 65 cent rate.

Enclosed in It is.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 16.—Calvin Pardee of C. Pardee & Co., who operate the Hazleton colliery, where the employ 2400 men, said last night: "The English-speaking element is not except in so far as the miners are always dissatisfied. They were driven from the mines by a mob, stirred up by agitators, but they go back to work without getting one cent advance for their trouble. If they will not go back to work, they are for sale, for they will never be started up subjects."

Italy Looking After Her Subjects.

Rome, Sept. 16.—The semi-official Agenzia Libera says the Government has instructed the Italian Consul in the United States to ascertain if any Italians were among the Hazleton victims, and further ordered them to act in accord with the Austrian representatives.

Women Made Trouble.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 16.—Two hundred and fifty women made trouble this morning. They were the foreign women of the McCord and Audubon districts, who, together with the miners, pokers and any other weapons they could find, they invaded the wares which had been left in the street. They forced the men, about three hundred in number, to quit work. In every part of the region quiet prevailed.

Poor Patterson's Death.

Details of the Drowning of the Hamilton Man Who Mastered the Klondike.

Hamilton, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Further details of the disaster to the Hamilton Klondike party and the drowning of William Patterson, show that the accident occurred on the third day of the party were trying to run the Grand Rapids, which are about a mile and a half long, and were struck by a rock, which was the end of the creek. Patterson was swept away. He declared that he was in the water for nearly an hour before he was rescued. Another account of the disaster through the Associated Press says that the boat, which was the deck of the boat when the accident occurred. The unfortunate Patterson, brother of John Patterson, one of the promoters of the Cataract, was a widower and had a young wife and two children. Patterson was engineer at the City Hospital. On handing in his resignation to Chairman George Roach, the latter pressed a question of salary it could be raised, and advised his staying in the city. Patterson, however, said he would adhere to his project.

Want Their Tobacco.

Kingston Penitentiary Convicts Said to be Concocting a Revolt Owing to the Deprivation of it.

Kingston, Sept. 17.—The News says an ex-convict, released here about three weeks ago, stated to a merchant that there would be a revolt before long. The merchant certainly believed him, and he is now in the order which deprives them of their tobacco. The ex-convict claimed that it was almost impossible to get without the tobacco. He would rather do without a meal than have this taken from him. He stated that the convicts to organize a revolt. The plans are being kept secret, and it is believed that a revolt will be attempted before long.

THE LUBBERT TRIAL.

Many Witnesses Called and the Prosecution Pleads Its Case.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Witnesses followed the jury on the witness stand in a trial of Adolf L. Lugert this morning with unusual rapidity. They were called in by the prosecution and the defense to straighten out the tangled case of former testimony presented at its case was closed.

He Was Caught in a Thunderstorm and Carried Hundreds of Miles.

West Minot, Me., Sept. 17.—Mr. Allen, the Providence, R. I., accountant, started in his boat on a fishing party on Sunday last. He was caught in a thunderstorm, and was carried hundreds of miles. He was rescued by a party of hunters, and was carried to West Minot, Me. He was found in a state of extreme exhaustion, and was carried to West Minot, Me. He was found in a state of extreme exhaustion, and was carried to West Minot, Me. He was found in a state of extreme exhaustion, and was carried to West Minot, Me.

DIGGING COAL AGAIN.

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BATTLE WITH A BEAR.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Bare fists against teeth and claws Head Keeper G. De Vry fought for his life with a bear in the Lincoln Park pit yesterday morning. Over and over the man and the bear rolled on the cement floor of the beast roared in a desperate struggle for mastery, while the four other bears in the enclosure circled gingerly about the smothering, tumbling mass, and the crowd of men and women and children outside the iron railings shrieked and shouted for help, but dared not share the danger of the brave keeper within.

"Billy" and De Vry were very friendly until just before the keeper gave the board star and left the employ of the board two years ago. The bear was an intelligent animal, and De Vry taught him many tricks that still with penance and popularity on the part of the younglings. The bear rolled on suddenly one day, when De Vry was in the right of the bear's teeth deep in the right shoulder of his instructor and put him on the hospital detail for more than a month. Since then the man and the bear have ignored each other.

Yesterday De Vry was visiting A. H. Hamilton, a park commissioner of St. John, N.B., into the mysteries of the animal tending while he waited for Dr. Woodworth, the park commissioner, to help him chloroform the old maul-bear in front of the bear pit. He stopped, and De Vry went inside the enclosure to examine the bear's teeth. He was in an aggressive mood, and De Vry had hardly fastened the door when the bear charged. He stepped directly in his path, and De Vry was in a desperate mood, and De Vry was in a desperate mood, and De Vry was in a desperate mood.

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Simla, Sept. 14.—General Yeatman Biggs, advancing along the main road, reached the enemy entrenched in considerable force in the Gozra Hills. The 4th Gurkha Regiment, which was killed and five were wounded. General Yeatman Biggs has relieved Sangar, one of the most important posts. The garrison had been a sortie and captured a standard. A mounted messenger was sent on by the garrison to Fort Gulistan that relief was coming. The commander also sent a messenger to inform the garrison at Fort Gulistan that relief was coming, which shelled the enemy, and to some extent diverted attention from the fort.

The enemy is visibly strong in force at Saraghar, and it is feared that, flushed with their success in the capture of that point, they may attack Fort Gulistan so severely that the small garrison will be unable to hold out until General Yeatman Biggs arrives.

Simla, Sept. 16.—The second brigade of the Mohmand punitive force, commanded by General Jeffrey, reached the foot of the Rawat Pass on Tuesday last. During the night the British troops were attacked by the enemy, who kept up a heavy fire for six hours.

Lieutenants Tomkins and Bailey were killed. Lieut. Harrington was dangerously wounded, two privates were wounded, five privates and mules were killed. The garrison of Fort Gulistan made a most gallant defence. The enemy appeared before that place at noon on Sunday last, and by 1 o'clock the water tanks were filled and other preparations were made to resist a siege. The garrison was composed of 165 Sikhs, commanded by Major Des Voens and Lieut. Pratt. Surgeon Prall, Mrs. Des Voens, her