

# THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

## Latest Despatches from South Africa, where Britons are Fighting Boers.

### HILLIARD'S SORTIE. VICTORY AT ENSLIN.

Gen. Buller Praises the Major-General's Achievement.

### ANOTHER REPORTED DISASTER.

Great Anxiety in Britain Over the Whereabouts of the 9th Lancers—The Relief of Ladysmith Within a Measurable Distance—The Casualties at Gras Pan.

London, Nov. 27.—The War Office has received the following despatch from General Buller, dated at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Sunday, Nov. 26:

"Hilliard from Belmont made a successful attack Nov. 25, with three battalions, one field battery, a naval gun and 700 mounted troops, on the enemy occupying Beacon Hill, which dominates the Tugela River, and who had interrupted his communication. As a result of the operations the enemy is retiring, the railway and telegraph lines have been restored between Estcourt and Weston. Our loss was about fourteen killed and wounded."

"Hilliard has advanced to a position near Frere, as he hopes to cut off the enemy who is believed to be retreating on Colenso via Weston. Barton from Weston has advanced to Estcourt. As soon as communication is restored I will telegraph particulars."

"The railway is now open to Frere."

### GEN. BULLER'S REPORT.

British Exercised Over Reported Disaster at Gras Pan.

London, Nov. 28.—(4.30 a.m.)—A fresh interruption in the East African cable service at this interesting moment has caused a cessation of war news. As yet the War Office has not received Hilliard's detailed list of casualties, nor is any information at hand regarding the whereabouts of the 9th Lancers who were sent in pursuit of the Boers from Gras Pan.

The Daily Mail says that a private telegram announces that the Lancers are still scouting ahead of Methuen's advancing column; but, as he announced yesterday that he was giving his men a day's rest, this is hardly possible. Indeed, the greatest anxiety is felt, and the greatest apprehension is expressed, that the 9th Lancers were captured.

### A Sixth Army Division.

It is understood that the Government yesterday decided to send immediately with the mobilization and embarkation of a sixth division of 6000 men under a well known lieutenant-general.

Gen. Buller's achievement at Beacon Hill is beginning to be recognized as one of the best things the campaign has yet shown, as it has relieved the tension of the situation in Natal, and has brought the relief of Ladysmith within a measurable distance.

Gen. Buller appears to be confident of Lord Methuen's ability and is devoting all his energy to Ladysmith.

An attempt will be made to reach Colenso in time to cut off the retreat of the Boers from Weston over the Tugela River. At Frere the British found two massive granite rocks wrecked by dynamite, one piece weighing 224 pounds having been hurled 200 yards.

Sir Alfred Milner warned the various relief committees in Cape Town to be equipped for the arrival of 10,000 refugees from Kimberley as soon as the news is received.

Another Bridge Destroyed.

According to a despatch from De Aar, dated Sunday, the Boers had destroyed the bridge at Steynburg the previous day, and were being reinforced by dynamite.

London, Nov. 27.—Dr. Jameson, the leader of the famous raid, has arrived here from South Africa.

### TOTAL CASUALTIES WERE 105.

Midshipman Huddart and 10 Sailors Killed at Gras Pan.

London, Nov. 27.—The commander-in-chief at the Cape has sent the admiral an additional list of casualties among the British naval forces engaged at the battle of Gras Pan as follows:

Midshipman Huddart of the cruiser Doris and ten sailors and marines were killed; thirteen petty officers and seven non-commissioned officers and men of the marine wounded.

Total casualties 105, including the names of those killed.

### 16 KILLED, 72 WOUNDED.

Latest as to Hilliard's Losses at the Battle of Beacon Hill.

Durban, Natal, Sunday, Nov. 26.—The latest reports of General Hilliard's losses at the Beacon Hill engagement show 15 men were killed and 72 wounded. The West Yorkshire regiment suffered heavily. Major Hobbs was captured and several men are missing.

Despatches from President Kruger and General Joubert found on a Boer prisoner said the Boer losses at Belmont were ten men killed and forty wounded. It added that in order to reassure the burghers it had been deemed necessary to fall back on Warrenton.

A person message from Colonel Ian Hamilton and Duff at Ladysmith, undated, reported all well.

Another naval contingent from the British first-class cruiser Terrible with two 4.7 inch guns started for the front today.

Destroyed the Frere Bridge.

Estcourt, Sunday, Nov. 26.—The railroad bridge at Frere, spanning a wide stream, has been destroyed by the Boers, who are reported to be retreating rapidly.

A general advance upon Colenso has been ordered, and a flying column has left here to intercept the Boer raiding parties.

A reliable messenger from Ladysmith says he gathered from the Boers that they had proposed a combined attack all over the country for today.

General Joubert is expected to stoutly dispute the passage of Tugela River.

### THE GUARDS AT BELMONT.

Eight Officers and 21 Men Were Killed and 88 Wounded.

London, Nov. 27.—At Wellington barracks the following telegram, undated, was posted from Col. Creighton, commanding the Guards respecting the fight at Belmont:

"The Grenadier Guards on the right and the Scots Guards on the left successfully carried a heavy attack on Belmont. The battalion fully maintained the reputation of the Regiment."

The casualty list shows that, in addition to Lieut. Fryer killed and Col. Creighton, six other officers wounded, 21 men were killed and 88 wounded, with 5 unaccounted for.

### WHAT GEN. JOUBERT SAYS.

Says It's No Victory to Say That the Boer Victory is Triumphant.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—General Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, writing to a friend in England, says: "It is no vanity on my part to assert that we will triumph. We are prepared to accept the war as it is inevitable. The war will probably last a year, but I am convinced that the Boer will never be upon our children."

### GOVERNMENT LEADER REPELS CHARGES THAT ACQUISITION OF GOLD FIELDS IS BRITAIN'S WAR MOTIVE.

London, Nov. 28.—Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, addressing the National Conservative Conference at Dewsbury to-day, repelled

the charge that the Government's motive in the war in South Africa was the acquisition of the gold fields.

He said that during the last 100 years, any British state had favored taking colonies for the benefit of the Mother Country. But now we were now sacrificing the lives of those dearest to them, he said, for the sake of the security and honor of the Empire. The first acts of the drama were being played in Cape Colony and Natal, for the sake of the security and honor of the Empire. The first acts of the drama were being played in Cape Colony and Natal, for the sake of the security and honor of the Empire.

"I have now come to the conclusion," he said, "that the declaration of war by the British Government was not a war of conquest, but a war of self-defense, and a war for the sake of the Empire, and a war for the sake of the Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

"The Boers declared war," he said, "because they were afraid of the British Empire, and because they were afraid of the British Empire."

MOORE FROM KIMBERLEY.

Boers Believed to Have Gotten to Springfield—To Put Up a Fight.

Kimberley, Friday, Nov. 24 (By way of Klerksfontein, Nov. 27).—There were a few rifle shots early to-day from the direction of the Boers' camp, but this was regarded as merely one of the numerous Boer tricks to draw our men out by inducing us to believe that the relieving forces are drawing near.

This afternoon the Boers blew up two large culverts near the rifle butts on the railway line toward Springfield.

The news of the proximity of the relieving forces greatly cheers the garrison and the inhabitants. A few Boers were seen to-day, but it is believed that the enemy is only making a feint, and that the relieving force is drawing near.

From Kaffir sources comes a report that there are two large Boer laagers at Olyfantsdam, with 150 wagons for water supply.

The Boers have cut the existing dam three miles distant, and are endeavoring to run down toward their laagers into an old dry dam on the farm. This is believed to be the Boers' plan, and it is hoped that the relieving force will be able to capture them.

The official estimate places the number of Boers who have been killed at about 1000, and ours at not fewer than 600. As the enemy's shells so frequently hit our magazines, the explosive effect is greatly neutralized.

All our wounded are in a very satisfactory condition.

CANADA'S GREAT PULP PRODUCT.

Englishman Who Knows Says Our Pulp Is the Best.

Quebec, Dec. 1.—Mr. S. C. Phillips of Quebec, England, who is visiting in Ottawa to interview the Minister of Trade and Commerce, has arrived in Quebec to interview the Minister of Trade and Commerce. He is greatly interested in the possibilities of the Canadian pulp industry. He has already visited the pulp mills in Ontario, South America, Central America, and the Southern States of the Union. He has found nowhere a superior quality to that seen by him in Canada. Mr. Phillips characterizes the Canadian pulp as "superb." It is, he says, unlimited in quantity. The Scandinavian and German producers are distinctly outclassed by the Canadian pulp.

Mr. Phillips will act as a courier to a party of British capitalists, who will visit Canada next year.

Their object is to inspect Canadian forests and water-powers, with the intention of establishing pulp-mills and like industries.

SCOTCH WHISKY TAMPERED WITH.

Inland Revenue Department Has Discovers Adulteration.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—An analysis made by the Inland Revenue Department shows that many so-called Scotch whiskeys are adulterated. Certain tests proved that the whiskeys in question had been tampered with from at least alcohol by dilutions, coloring and flavor, and were, therefore, not entitled to be called whisky. Out of 28 samples, 14 were sold under a name which they had no right to assume.

It is suggested that the term whisky should be defined by Order-in-Council, and that the principle of the Distillers' Act should be applied to distilled liquors, by causing manufacturers to deposit standard samples with the Government, all importations to be considered as adulterated which do not correspond with such standard samples.

Sunlight Is Injurious.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—Mr. J. J. Kelso is in receipt of a letter from Gravenhurst, with information as to such barbarity as befitted the time of the Druids. A man in that district believes sunlight is injurious, and for 10 years he has lived in a house without windows, and in that time he has never seen the sun.

He is said to be going blind, as they are but seldom allowed to go outside. The department is to investigate.

Sickness on the Vessel.

London, Dec. 2.—The British steamer Lazell, Capt. Lewis, from Santos, Nov. 10, for New York, has put into Mauritius, owing to sickness on board.

News From Ladysmith.

Ladysmith, Nov. 20.—(By Messenger to the Post.)—The Boers are not retreating to-day, and we have no fear that they will attack the town. The Boers are making very strong with redoubts and breastworks, and are forward confidently to the ultimate result.

General Buller's despatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with the details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was anything serious to report. The Boers have been seen to-day, but it is believed that the relieving force is drawing near.

General Buller's despatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with the details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was anything serious to report. The Boers have been seen to-day, but it is believed that the relieving force is drawing near.

General Buller's despatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with the details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was anything serious to report. The Boers have been seen to-day, but it is believed that the relieving force is drawing near.

General Buller's despatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with the details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was anything serious to report. The Boers have been seen to-day, but it is believed that the relieving force is drawing near.

General Buller's despatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with the details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was anything serious to report. The Boers have been seen to-day, but it is believed that the relieving force is drawing near.

General Buller's despatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with the details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was anything serious to report. The Boers have been seen to-day, but it is believed that the relieving force is drawing near.

General Buller's despatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with the details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was anything serious to report. The Boers have been seen to-day, but it is believed that the relieving force is drawing near.

General Buller's despatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with the details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was anything serious to report. The Boers have been seen to-day, but it is believed that the relieving force is drawing near.

General Buller's despatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with the details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was anything serious to report. The Boers have been seen to-day, but it is believed that the relieving force is drawing near.

General Buller's despatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with the details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was anything serious to report. The Boers have been seen to-day, but it is believed that the relieving force is drawing near.

General Buller's despatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with the details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was anything serious to report. The Boers have been