

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Boer Army Reported in Position to Meet Any British Force.

Late news from Natal shows that General Joubert, the Boer commander, has again shown his skill as a strategist by taking steps to block the British reinforcements which are expected to be sent to General White's relief. Not only has General Joubert got the British army at Ladysmith completely surrounded, but he is concentrating the greater part of his force south of that town. In this position he can meet and strike a blow at the expected reinforcements, while his cannon continue to bombard General White's position.

By this move the Boer commander is taking a risk, as General White might advance in his rear while he faces the army coming from Dundan. But by adopting his present tactics General Joubert would probably be able to take care of anything short of a large army advancing from Dundan.

General White is using a flying column of artillery and cavalry. With this he is reported to be making daily onslaughts on the Boers. On Thursday General White sent word from Ladysmith that the Boer bombardment was doing no serious harm. He said the intrenchments were daily growing stronger and that the supply of provisions was ample.

A report emanating from Amsterdam states that "a British regiment was decimated Friday of last week by Free Staters." It is stated that 600 of the British soldiers were killed or wounded and that 300 horses were captured.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, sends a report that Russian troops are marching toward the Afghan frontier. This may be a move against British interests in that section.

The only cheering news for the British is that, with the first portion of the army corps already in Africa, and with others following close behind, 10,000 men ought to be close to Ladysmith within 18 or 19 days, ready to relieve White if he can hold out until then.

If this can be carried out, then the British position in Natal will be saved, and it is now considered likely that it will be. The greatest concern is lest with constant skirmishing this daily ordeal will weaken the men and horses of the garrison, and also lest the artillery should exhaust its ammunition.

BOERS CAN KEEP SUPPLIED.

The Boers can get plenty of supplies for their guns, as they command the railway from Reemem's Pass to Harrismith, and also through Laing's Neck to Pretoria.

They know that White will have been reinforced within a month, and, therefore, it is but natural to expect that Joubert will now put forth his most vigorous efforts to overcome him.

A dispatch from London says that the Boers made four different attacks on the town of Mafeking last week, being repulsed each time. They lost fifty men.

The Boers must strike telling blows this week before the British reinforcement are upon them, and the latest news from the seat of war in South Africa indicates that they are seeking to do this.

The attack is proceeding in four localities—Ladysmith, Kimberley, Mafeking and Northern Cape Colony, near the Orange Free State border.

A fight with heavy artillery on both sides occurred at Ladysmith, Natal, last Thursday morning. The town was described as in a huge cauldron of smoke. Big guns were pounding away at short intervals. The result is not positively known, but the London war office professes to be confident that General White is safe.

It is not believed in London that General Joubert has much prospect of capturing Ladysmith with artillery alone. An infantry attack on the British intrenchments is expected.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Keith-Falconer and several other British officers were killed in a skirmish near Belmont, Cape Colony.

The Boers will have to hasten their operations, as the British are expected to have 12,000 soldiers on the scene this week.

The school directors of Union county think the public schools of the county should be kept open continuously as long as the funds permit, rather than that they should be divided into two short sessions, as is done in some counties. This is wise. Much waste of energy and money is caused by dividing a school term of four or five months into two sessions with an intermission of from two to four weeks. The way to secure a regular attendance is to have a regular school term.—North Carolina Journal of Education.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

Americans Hampered by Rains—Troops on Short Rations.

The landing of the American troops under General Wheaton at San Fabian last week is said to have been the most spectacular affair. The co-operation of the troops and the navy was complete. The gunboats maintained a terrific bombardment while the troops rushed knee-deep through the surf under a heavy but badly aimed rifle fire from the Filipino trenches. The soldiers charged right and left, pouring volley after volley at the fleeing natives.

Forty Filipinos were captured, mostly noncommissioned officers. Several Filipino dead and five wounded were found in a building which had suffered considerably from the bombardment.

The town was well fortified. Sand heaps in front of it were riveted with bamboo, which afforded a fine cover.

The American losses, if any, were not reported.

A late dispatch from Manila says it has been raining hard for more than a week, handicapping Generals Lawton and MacArthur in the neighborhoods of Angeles and Tarlac. The transportation is the chief difficulty. In the advance General Lawton depended on the San Isidro river to get his supplies. The river is fed by mountain streams, and is alternately too shallow for navigation or too swift. Mule trains moving supplies over the muddy roads made only two or three miles a day.

The troops are on short rations much of the time. The only provisions which the country yields are rice, a few chickens and buffalo. The officers carry a supply of cash to pay the natives liberally for all they take.

The highlands are cool and the health of the troops is good.

General Young has captured another large share of Filipino ammunition, which was left behind in the recent retreat.

Reconnoissances along the front have discovered the Filipinos strongly entrenched, with several cannon and a rapid fire gun, but they are said to be short of ammunition.

Major Bell has been engaged in another daring exploit. While scouting with five officers and two men of the Thirty-sixth Infantry and Lieutenant Hawkins and 10 men of the Fourth Cavalry, he crept behind a trench containing a hundred Filipinos, rode them down, killed and wounded 20 men and captured 6. He also brought back 30 Mausers.

Aguinaldo is said to have left the Tagalo country for a region in the north, where the mountains are filled with the most savage tribes. This is the most mountainous and inaccessible part of the island.

Major Bell, with an infantry regiment and a small force of cavalry, has entered Tarlac without opposition.

General MacArthur has taken Bamban. This was supposed to be the strongest position except Tarlac, held by the Filipinos in that neighborhood. The brief accounts of the engagement received indicate that the natives fought according to their recent tactics, retreating after firing a few volleys. An officer of the Thirty-sixth Infantry is the only American reported killed.

A late report says that Aguinaldo has not escaped to the north, but that he and his army are surrounded. His last orders to the Filipino commander at San Jose were to hold San Jose and Carranglan at all cost.

Colonel Hayes has captured Aguinaldo's secretary, and Major Coleman is in Carranglan, with an escort of 175 Bolomen, on his way to the province of Nueva Visaya. The son of General Lanare and his family are prisoners. The general barely escaped.

Nuns Raided by Police in France.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—A Ministerial crisis is likely to be the outcome of a grave mistake made on the part of the government today, in which, by rude intrusion into nuns' private apartments, the entire Catholic church was offended, if not antagonized.

Catholic opinion in France, which has been largely favorably to the government, was shocked by the authorities sending police on domiciliary visits to roughly search nuns and the fathers of the Assumptionist Order and overhaul the office of La Croix, a Catholic newspaper, upon the offensive suggestion that they had all been connected in some way with the Royalist plots against the government.

NO CURE—NO PAY.
That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills, Fever and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50c.

THE CHARLESTON A WRECK
The American Cruiser Goes to Pieces on a Philippine Reef.

Manila, November 14.—12:20 p. m.—The United States cruiser Charleston, which had been patrolling the northern coast of Luzon, was wrecked on a reef off the north-west coast on Tuesday, November 7th. All on board were saved.

The crew numbered 330. So far as known nobody was injured. Not until to-day did the news reach here, which caused great excitement. The admiralty has sent a boat to investigate the disaster and bring back officers and crew. The bare fact of the wreck was learned and it is not even known whether it is a total wreck.

The cruiser ran aground a hidden reef near Vigan. The crew worked the machinery for two days and nights, trying to get off, but the rising of a typhoon compelled them to take to boats. They took refuge on a small island five miles out.

Washington, November 13.—The Charleston has been in Asiatic waters for more than a year. She was one of the first vessels to be sent to Manila after the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Admiral Dewey, the navy department utilizing her for the purpose of sending ammunition and other supplies for the Asiatic station. Just previous to her assignment to that duty she had undergone an overhauling at the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, and then was in prime condition for her new duties.

The Charleston is one of the vessels of more recent construction and belong to that class which is commonly referred to as the "new navy." She had a full complement of officers and crew. The naval register issued at the beginning of the present year gives as her commander Captain William E. Whiting, and her lieutenant commander, Gottfried Brookling.

Assistant Secretary Allen is acting secretary during the absence of Secretary Long. It was stated at his hotel that no message had been received by him during the night.

The cruiser Charleston, which was built in San Francisco in 1888, had a displacement of 3,730 tons, was 312 feet 7 inches in length, 46 feet 2 inches in beam and 21 feet 8 inches in draught. She was of steel, having two propellers, one funnel and two masts with military tops. She had the following armament: Two 8-inch guns, six 6-inch guns, four 6-pounders, two 3-pounders, six 1-pounders, two machine guns and one light gun with four torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 306 men.

SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.
Their Number and Particular Classification—Otis' Statement.

Major General Otis has cabled to the war department the full strength of his command now in the Philippines, exclusive of the hospital and medical corps. The statement shows the number of troops in the Philippines up to October 31, but since that date a part of the Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth infantry have arrived at Manila. The aggregate as sent by General Otis is 38,465 enlisted men and 1,288 officers. Adding to this the late arrivals he has a force of 39,462 enlisted men and 1,341 officers. His statement follows:

CAVALRY.			Enlisted		
Regiments	Officers	Men			
Third	30	956			
Fourth	43	1,263			
Eleventh	43	660			
Total		166	2,879		
ARTILLERY.					
First	4	111			
Third	12	399			
Fourth	5	132			
Fifth	4	126			
Sixth	43	1,161			
Total		68	1,932		
INFANTRY					
Third	44	1,415			
Fourth	43	1,425			
Sixth	24	1,514			
Ninth	43	1,427			
Twelfth	44	1,480			
Thirteenth	41	1,453			
Fourteenth	43	1,587			
Sixteenth	44	1,445			
Seventeenth	42	1,448			
Eighteenth	43	1,412			
Nineteenth	45	1,486			
Twentieth	43	1,478			
Twenty-first	46	1,374			
Twenty-second	43	1,548			
Twenty-third	45	1,203			
Twenty-fourth	17	1,038			
Twenty-fifth	26	1,081			
Twenty-sixth	49	1,243			
Twenty-seventh	51	1,288			
Thirty-first	50	1,299			
Thirty-second	39	997			
Thirty-third	49	1,298			
Thirty-fourth	49	1,299			
Thirty-sixth	48	1,041			
Thirty-seventh	46	895			
Total		1,085	33,124		
Engineers	5	288			
Signal corps	14	247			
Aggregate officers, 1,288		38,465			

Since the receipt of the above the war department has been notified of the arrival of more troops, and the officials have added to this aggregate the following:

Thirty-second infantry, 21 officers and 209 men; Thirty-ninth infantry, 32 officers and 788 men, making the aggregate 1,341 officers and 39,462 enlisted men.

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Let us supply your wants in plows.
Yours for "good plowing."

WAKEFIELD HARDWARE COMPANY,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

HAS A VERY HARD TIME.

Cleveland Goes to Wrong Polling Place and Is Roughly Admonished.

Grover Cleveland, ex-president of the United States, found peculiar difficulty this morning in exercising his right of franchise.

He was obliged to stand in line for a long time only to have his vote refused because he had gone to the wrong polling place. When he went to the polling booth he was ordered away and roughly admonished by a town official.

In the first place, Mr. Cleveland had trouble in finding the proper place to cast his vote. According to the local arrangements, there was a first and a second place for voting, half the residents of the town being registered in one place and the other half at the second one.

About 10 o'clock in the morning Mr. Cleveland drove leisurely down to the polls at Odd Fellows' Hall. Alighting from his carriage, he found a long file of voters ahead of him, and there was no recourse, but to take his place among a motley crowd of townspeople, students and negroes, where he patiently awaited his time to cast his ballot.

The novelty of the situation soon brought a throng of people, including college men, who stood by and enjoyed it vastly. When, after long delay, Mr. Cleveland reached the ballot-box, William Brady, a town merchant, without looking up, asked:

"Your name, please?"
"Grover Cleveland," was the reply.
Brady looked up with a start.
"Beg your pardon," he said, "but you are not registered here."

Mr. Cleveland turned and left. He laughed good-naturedly as he walked to his carriage. The crowd followed him as he drove to Chambers street, where the second polling place was situated.

Loud cheering greeted Mr. Cleveland there as he walked toward the polls with determined face. Walking into the building, he stopped a moment to talk with a fellow-resident of the town and was recounting his vicissitudes at the other polling place. Just then Peter Mehan, the town constable who was clearing the space between the railings leading up to the polls, said in a loud voice:

"You will have to get out of here, my man. This place is meant for voters, and we can't have any loafers hanging about blocking up the passage. Move along, move along."

A wild roar of laughter broke from the crowd at the constable, who evidently did not recognize Mr. Cleveland. The ex-president pushed forward and was allowed to cast his ballot without further hindrance. There were more cheers for Mr. Cleveland as he entered his carriage and drove away. At last he had voted.—Princeton, N. J., Dispatch, 7th, to Baltimore Sun.

A Municipal Pawnshop.

Municipal ownership of such public utilities as gas, electric lights and water, is a system which has long ago justified itself, having proved successful, both as to cost and efficiency, wherever adopted and properly managed, but Chicago has gone a bow-shot in advance of anything ever heretofore undertaken in this direction in this country in establishing a municipal pawnshop where the needy can get loans at 1 1/2 per cent. a month, for which they have heretofore been paying 5 to 10. The cash capital to start will be \$50,000, and the establishment will doubtless prove a beneficence to gentlemen who need cash and have anything to put in hoek; but if the lending of money is to be recognized as a municipal function it is impossible to foresee where the business will end. It would appear on its face to be carrying the idea of paternalism a trifle too far.—Charlotte Observer.

Reclaiming Sand Dunes.

A paper read at a meeting of a forestry association at Los Angeles, Cal., recently reported the successful reclamation of a large area of drifting sand dunes. The means adopted may be worth the attention of persons living along our Atlantic Coast. The sand was sharp and clean, so barren and poor as not to sustain any sort of crop beyond a growth of six inches, even when protected from the wind. Success was at first obtained by planting in furrows the roots of sea bent grass (Calama-grestis arenaia.) The furrows were about three feet apart. Where the dunes were too steep for horses pits were dug and the roots were planted in them. Between November and March is the best time to plant, wet weather being preferable. It is desirable that the roots should take hold before the dry weather sets in. When the plants were blown out with the dry sand the ground was at once replanted. The next operation was to build brush fences across the direction of the prevailing wind about 100 yards apart and from four to six feet in height. On the sheltered side of these fences young seedling trees were planted, about five feet apart. The trees were pines (Pinus maritima), cypress, eucalyptus, willow, elm, oak and maple. The winds blow the leaves of the poplars. The planted trees grow in the sand, barren as it is, till about ten feet high, or until they begin to form heart wood, but after that they show signs of distress and will perish unless fertilized. For several years the California experimenter has been fertilizing his sand plantation, with the result of a vigorous growth of his trees wherever he spread loam, manure and other good rich dressing. At present the pines, cypress, eucalyptus, etc., are 20 feet high and a grove of 700 acres is obtained, where formerly there was only drifting sand that moved with every gale, often to a depth of three feet in 24 hours.

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Latest Styles of Suits and Trousers to select from. Fit guaranteed.

Executors Notice.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia A. Steele, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned on or before Nov. 1st, 1900, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
This 10th day of October, 1900.
H. W. STEELE,
44-5w
Executor Cornelia A. Steele.


Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Guilford county, N. C., until 2 p. m. on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1899, for the erection of a new jail for said county.

Plans of the building will be found on file at the office of the Register of Deeds of Guilford county, N. C., and at the office of Hayden, Wheeler & Schwend, Architects, Charlotte, N. C., at any time after the 25th of November, 1899.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
W. C. BOREN,
Ch'm'n. County Com.

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G. W. WARD