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FERRIBLE MINE HORROR

OVER ONE HUNDRED MEN KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Fifty Dead Bodies Taken Out and the Work of Rescue Still Continues—The News Sweeps Through the Town of Red Ashe Like an Electric Shock—Men, Women and Children Frantic in Their Endeavors to Reach Their Dead and Dying.

Charleston, W. Va., March 6.—The greatest mining horror in the New River region occurred at Red Ashe, about 8 o'clock this morning by an explosion in the drift mine of the Red Ashe Coal Company. The mine was full of men and the explosion occurred near the entrance, which was closed by falling slate. A relief crew was quickly at work. The working capacity of the mine is 175 men and it was being worked to its full capacity to fill rush orders. It is believed over 100 men were at work.

Already fifty bodies have been taken out and the work of rescue is still going on.

State Mine Inspector Pinkney is on the ground with a corps of experts lending all assistance possible.

The explosion made but little noise, and the accident was first discovered by a laborer at the entrance. The injured are being cared for as well as possible under the circumstances and every nerve is being strained to rescue those still in the mine. The scene of the accident is three miles above Thurmond, on the Chesapeake and Ohio road. The principal owner of the mine is J. Fred Effinger, of Staunton, Va. The manager is Ferdinand Howell. It is believed that four-fifths of the men in the mines were killed.

The mines are on the mountain side above water and the coal is similar to that found in the Pocahontas district. On this account, it is said here that the accident cannot be caused by fire damp nor by gas, as supposed, but from dust, as was the case in one of the tragedies some years ago in a Pocahontas mine. The district is a wild one on Rush Run, which is a south branch of New River, having its mouth at Thurmond. It is about sixty-five miles from this city. The miners occupied the dwellings in the vicinity of the mines.

The news of the disaster swept through the town like an electric shock and within a few minutes hundreds of men, women and children, relatives of the unfortunate miners, were crowded upon the scene of the disaster. As the conviction that the rescue of the entombed men alive was hopeless forced itself on the grief-stricken crowds they became frantic in their endeavors to reach their dead and dying in the wrecked shaft, and the work of attempted rescue was organized with extreme difficulty. Of the first twelve men brought to the surface five were dead or died within a few minutes, and several of the others were horribly burned or bruised.

As the work proceeded and the dead bodies were brought up one by one the scenes at the mouth of the shaft became distressing to the extreme. Shrieking, frantic women and children impeded the rescuers and added to the horror of the wreck.

Fire Creek, W. Va., March 6.—After twelve hours work at the wrecked mine for relief, it is stated to-night that there are at least forty-five miners still entombed.

At a late hour to-night the most reliable estimate obtainable puts the number of the victims at 125. So far as could be learned there were thirty-seven dead bodies in the village to-night that have been taken out of the mine during the day and there are also parts of human bodies at different places, mangled beyond recognition. Most of the bodies that cannot be identified or recognized have been placed in the large blacksmith shop, giving the shop the appearance of a horrible morgue.

The general belief is that the explosion occurred by contact with dust when the miners entered with their lights, and that it was not due to fire damp, as has been currently reported all day. Nearly all the men employed in the mine are white, only about one-fifth being colored, and most of the men were married and had families in the little cottages near the tipple of the great mine.

A special train arrived to-night from Montgomery filled with reporters, physicians, nurses and others, and one car contained thirty caskets.

After the arrival of the train an order was sent back to Montgomery for fifty more caskets. Another train arrived from Charleston with physicians, caskets and relief supplies. Still another train came in from Hinton, but there is no need of physicians and nurses, as the victims are dead. There is great need of undertakers and expert mine workers. The work of rescue is being continued during the night and will be kept up until the mine is clear.

Later.—The latest report since midnight is that there are only fifty miners entombed, instead of 125. Only ten bodies have been taken out so far, instead of thirty-seven, as previously reported, but it is believed that all of the forty still in the mine will never be found alive.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

President McKinley States His Reasons for Signing the Porto Rican Trade Bill Giving the People Free Trade.

Washington, March 6.—The Post tomorrow will say: President McKinley, in conversation with callers at the White House yesterday, reiterated his belief that the people of Porto Rico were entitled to free trade with the United States. He made it clear that his views had undergone no change since he wrote his message to Congress. He still adhered to the sentiment therein expressed. At the same time he said he was unable to subscribe to the theory that the Constitution followed the flag, that the Porto Ricans must have free trade as a necessary legal right. When he found the House denied in the part of wisdom, the President explained, to impose a small tariff upon condition that the revenues so collected shall all be returned to Congress. He had been constrained to yield to the judgment of the House. The tariff, under such conditions, would be no hardship to the Porto Ricans. Moreover, he believed it advisable, at the earliest moment, to secure a decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutional questions involved. Therefore, he had given his consent to the nominal tariff and agreed to sign such a bill.

SIGNS OF PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

President Kruger is Quoted as Saying that the End of the War Would Come Within the Next Month.

London, March 9.—From various quarters come signs of the possibility of peace in South Africa being shortly within the bounds of practical politics. All the dispatches from Lord Roberts' headquarters, including those of the commander-in-chief himself, indicate that lack of a guiding spirit among the Boers and individual demoralization portending disintegration unless speedily stemmed.

The fleet of the burghers from Poplar Grove, according to all accounts, was wholly inglorious. A Times dispatch from Poplar Grove, under yesterday's date, goes so far as to assert that the rout of the Boers was so complete that the submission of the Free Staters being demanded by the burghers by their unwilling President, and it is expected that its submission will be made within a week.

The correspondent adds: "Probably the Boers' wisest course was flight, but it was most undignified, and is certain to produce consternation at Bloemfontein. There is a growing outcry against any further identification of the Free State with the Transvaal's interests."

Dispatches from the Boer camp at Glencoe, via Lorenzo Marques, depict President Kruger as donning a bandolier, seizing a rifle and inviting volunteers to accompany him, as he wished to have a shot at the enemy himself.

President Kruger is also quoted as having declared in his address to the troops that he "did not know whether arbitration or intervention would end the struggle, but that it would end quickly, within the next month, he strongly believed."

Meanwhile the British are not staying their advance. Lord Roberts has moved ten miles nearer Bloemfontein, evidently with the view of seizing and utilizing the railroad, possibly to reach the Free State capital in three or four days, whence he may begin repairing the railroad southward, meeting the British advance from Cape Colony, which may be expected to be hastened as soon as general White takes control. The British occupied Jamestown unopposed Thursday, March 8th, and the Boers are reported to be retreating beyond Allwal North, so that Cape Colony is practically clear of armed Boers.

Reinforcements from Natal are going to Lord Roberts. General Warren's division and artillery have already been ordered to join the commander-in-chief so that the latter is preparing for all eventualities, including possible desperate opposition to his crossing the Vaal river and the necessity of the siege of Pretoria, where thousands of natives are reported to be employed in the construction of defensive works, concerning which such secrecy is maintained that no one is allowed to walk or drive on the outskirts of the town.

WILL NOT ACCEPT THE MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

Berlin, March 8.—The Reichstag adopted paragraphs 1, 2 and 14 of the Meat bill, Paragraph 14, relating to the prohibition of meat imports was adopted by 168 to 99.

It is now almost certain that the Bundesrath will not accept the Meat Inspection bill in its present form, and before the third reading a compromise is assured.

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

Men Wander About the Town With Gaunt and Hungry Faces.

Mafeking, February 19.—Horse meat now composes a considerable part of our rations. There is little grumbling. The first pinch of the siege is over and the town has settled grimly to stick it out. What may be typhoid malaria has broken out in the women's laager, and dysentery, due to the absence of vegetables, is rife among the garrison. We are thrown upon our resources. Such luxuries as we had are exhausted, and have been commandeered for the hospitals, which are filled to overflowing. The children's graveyard close to the women's laager grows weekly as the young lives are cut short prematurely by shill and fever. We look with hope deferred for relief.

The cheerfulness which was characteristic of the early days of the siege has almost deserted us, the men preferring to remain at their posts rather than move about and work up an appetite which cannot be satisfied. The natives are in the worst plight. Those who are unable to obtain work are allowed a small handful of meat daily. Many braving the danger wander about the town with gaunt and hungry faces in search of work which entitles them to an extra ration of meat. If they find work they are generally too weak to perform it.

From their advanced posts the Boers rake the streets and the market square. It is impossible to dodge their bullets. We have taken remarkable precaution, however, and the casualties, though heavy, are not what they might have been had less able men been at the head of affairs. Even the headquarters mess fares scantily. Like saints under the altar we cry "How long, oh Lord, how long?"

Two hundred and ninety-two persons have been killed, wounded or died of disease. The garrison is so small that it would be criminal to make its weakness public, but there is never so much as a whisper. If no one has suggested the possibility of surrender, it is because we do not mean to get beaten, and we are cheerfully enduring the hardships of to-day rather than make a surrender in any degree possible to-morrow.

THE NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN.

London, March 9.—6:06 p. m.—The amount of the new war loan will be £30,000,000. The interest will be at 3 3/4 per cent, and the bonds will be redeemable at par, May 5th, 1910. The issue price is 298 1/8.

THE STEAMER MINERVA SAFE.

Philadelphia, March 9.—Word was received here to-day that the Spanish steamer Minerva, which has been on the missing list for many weeks and was given up as lost, had been towed into Bermuda by the Spanish steamer Amboto and the German steamer Skyros.

APPOINTED CHIEF JUSTICE.

Jackson, Miss., March 9.—Governor Longino appointed Hon. S. S. Calhoun, of this city, Chief Justice of the Mississippi Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Thomas H. Woods. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate.

THE THEATRE OF WAR.

BOERS HALTING TO REPAIR A TEMPORARY REVERSE.

President Kruger and President Steyn to Meet Early to be a Preliminary to a Suspension of Negotiations for Peace—General Buller Surprised at Boer Victory Over the Boers Last Tuesday—The Boers Plan to Concentrate All Their Forces to Resist Lord Robt.

London, March 4.—10 a. m.—It is evident that a strict censorship is being exercised over the news at the seat of war, as the night has not added anything to the scanty dispatches received during the day, most of which referred to matters preceding the recent stirring events.

The War Office intimated at midnight that there was no prospect of news until something definite shall have been done. This is quite in keeping with the complete silence which Lord Roberts has hitherto observed while his plans were in progress of accomplishment, and until he is in actual grip with the Boers it is probable the public will hear little or nothing of his doings.

London, March 3.—President Kruger is said to have left Pretoria with the intention of meeting President Steyn. The place where they will meet is not mentioned, but it is believed to be somewhere in the Orange Free State. Those in South Africa who are conversant with the effect the recent reverses have had on the Boers express the opinion that the meeting of the two Presidents is preliminary to a suggestion of negotiations for peace.

But the closest observers do not anticipate any sudden cessation of hostilities, and, certainly, the reports from the theatre of war do not tend to encourage the advocates of immediate peace. The Boers are apparently rallying with their accustomed ability to repair a temporary reverse, and Great Britain has yet to test their force as a defensive power under the new conditions of warfare. Outside the meeting of the Presidents there is no news indicative of any change in the situation.

Telegraphing from Osefontein to-day, thanking the Lord Mayor of Liverpool for his congratulations in behalf of the city, Lord Roberts says: "I trust Her Majesty's soldiers in this country will gain such further successes as will speedily restore the freedom and prosperity of South Africa."

London, March 4.—Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in South Africa for the Associated Press at midnight to-night, says:

"General Buller seems to have been surprised to find that he had been the Boers on Tuesday. Nothing is commoner in war than for an army, after hard fighting to be doubtful of the extent of its success. Few Generals learn, as Grant did in his first command, that 'the enemy was a much frightened of me as I was of him.' The question now is as to the future course of events. There cannot be much doubt as to the issue provided no foreign powers or power intervene.

"Lord Roberts can either order General Buller, with the 40,000 men of the united Natal army to advance on Pretoria, while he himself moves by Bloemfontein and the Free State railway, or he can bring round most of Buller's force to reinforce his own army. In either case the Boer strategists will have a hard task to make a promising plan of campaign.

"The best Boer plan is, perhaps, to leave the rear guard to cover the passage of Natal and to concentrate all the rest of the Boer forces to resist Lord Roberts. In this way they might in a week from now meet Lord Roberts, with, perhaps, equal numbers, but Roberts will be reinforced from week to week, while the Boers cannot be for the moment.

"The position seems to be that there are six thousand or seven thousand Boers within striking distance of Bloemfontein. If this is the case he will either disperse or capture the whole Boer force unless he retreats rapidly until reinforced. Lord Roberts will probably contrive to push forward a small force on the Mafeking line and raise the siege while he is drawing the principal Boer army onto himself.

London, March 4.—A special dispatch from Brussels announces that Dr. Leyds authorizes an absolute denial of the report that he had received news that Mafeking had been relieved.

THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT INTERVENE.

Paris, March 4.—The Gaulois publishes an interview with a diplomatist of the United States Embassy here upon the subject of American intervention in South Africa. At first the German in question refused to talk for publication, but finally agreed to speak upon receiving a promise that his name would not be revealed. He said: "The United States will not intervene. The Monroe doctrine is our rule as long as American interests are not at stake. The petitions addressed to President McKinley are of no great importance."

EMPEROR WILLIAM AS A PEACE-MAKER.

Paris, March 3.—The Courier du Soir, which is usually regarded as an inspired organ, touching political matters states that there is reason to believe Emperor William is disposed to offer his services in favor of mediation in the Transvaal difficulty, knowing that he is no longer unsolicited, and all the powers recognize him as the most fitting sovereign to act the part of peace-maker.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

Cape Town, March 3.—The railroad is now repaired northward from Kimberley to Riverton. The engineers are pushing the work rapidly. The Boer prisoners captured at Paardeberg total up 4660 men. About 2000 of them are now on their way here. The pressure on the rolling stock is enormous.

Sir William MacCormack, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, who has been acting as volunteer surgeon with the British army in South Africa, sails for England to-day.

ATTACKED BY A CRAZY NEGRO.

Birmingham, Ala., March 3.—Sheriff Cooley, of Chilton county, was struck on the head by a crazy negro named Campbell in the Clarion jail to-day and fatally wounded. Campbell last night killed Dan Jenkins, colored, who had been placed to watch him. Campbell escaped.

TO "ASTONISH EUROPE."

President Steyn Makes a Prophecy Like that of Kruger's.

London, March 7.—A. G. Hales, the London Daily News correspondent, who was captured by the Boers and recently released, sends the following from Sterkstroom camp, Cape Colony: "When a prisoner of Bloemfontein I had an interview with Mr. Steyn, President of the Free State. He said they were determined to fight to the last man. He professed that the capitulation of Pretoria would be preceded by events that would astonish Europe. The President further said that the struggle of the Free State would be child's play compared with what would follow in the Transvaal."

The News also has a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques stating that 5000 Kaffirs are digging trenches around Pretoria.—N. Y. Herald.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

New Orleans, March 5.—Secretary Hester's analysis of the cotton movement for the six months of the season from September 1st to the close of February, inclusive, shows that compared with the crop movement last year, Texas, including the Indian Territory, has brought into sight this season 874,000 bales less, while other Gulf States, which included Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma, have marketed 249,000 less, and the group of Atlantic States, which includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, show a decrease of 622,000, making the decrease in the total of crop marketed 1,743,000.

The amounts brought into sight by groups of States for the six months of this season follows: Texas and Indian Territory, 2,306,727 bales, a decline under the same time last year of 874,007, and year before last of 448,545. Other Gulf States, 2,438,533, a decline under last year of 249,000, and year before last of 736,229. Atlantic States, 2,923,438, a decrease under last year of 622,750, year before last of 711,476. Total crop in sight close February: 7,093,058, a decrease under last year of 1,743,000.

THE \$100,000 APPROPRIATION DEFEATED.

Frankfort, Ky., March 8.—The Tripartite joint resolution to appropriate \$100,000, to be expended under supervision of Democratic Governor Beckham and Adjutant-General Castleman, was defeated in the Senate to-day by a failure to receive a constitutional majority. The resolution authorized the expenditure for the purpose of arming a new State guard and recovering from Republican Governor Taylor the arms removed from Frankfort to London. Four Democratic Senators, Roberts, Puryear, Jones and McConnell voted against it. The vote stood, yeas, 15; nays, 4. It requires nineteen votes to pass a bill.

CHARGED WITH INTIMIDATING VOTERS.

Lexington, Ky., March 8.—Chief of Police John McD. Ross, City License Inspector Garrett Welsh, Patrolman Dennis Derry and D. Muel, of this city, and the three Democratic election commissioners of Jessamine county, J. H. Welsh, Robert Hunter and Hugh Scott, were to-day taken before U. S. Commissioner Hill, and gave bond in the sum of \$1600 each for appearance in the United States Court at Louisville, charging felonies in intimidating or interfering with voters at the November election. The last three were charged with conspiring to defraud voters at the same election.

THE OFFENSE MADE A FELONY.

Frankfort, Ky., March 8.—The Senate to-day passed Senator Bell's bill making it a felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary from ten to twenty years, for an occupant of a State office to forcibly maintain possession of the office for more than five days after the Legislature or other competent authority shall have decided some other person entitled to the office. Four Democrats voted against the bill.

A LABOR RIOT.

Chicago, March 8.—Labor troubles culminated in a riot at Thirty-sixth and Wallace streets this evening. One man was shot and probably fatally wounded and six others were injured, one of them severely. The injured: William Schindler, shot in the breast and seriously wounded by Joseph Walsh, who died; Joseph Walsh, foreman for the Link Belt Machinery Company, nose broken and severely bruised; H. K. McLain, superintendent same company, beaten about head and body, not seriously; James Coffey, machinist, beaten about body, not serious; Samuel Bonstra, machinist, bruised about body, not serious; Peter Speck, machinist, beaten about head, not serious; Nicholas Debar, beaten about face, not serious; others unknown.

Strikers have followed Walsh and McLain every night, threatening to kill them. To-night somebody threw a club at Walsh, striking him in the back of the head. He accused Schindler, who, however, was an on-looker, and a fellow followed. Believing his life in danger, Walsh shot Schindler. Forty strikers then attacked the party. Walsh was arrested.

THE SOUTHERN'S NEW LINK.

Columbia, S. C., March 8.—The Southern railroad has finished its preliminary survey of a line from Allendale to Eadsville. The latter is a point on the Plant system, twenty-three miles from Savannah, and on an almost direct line from Columbia to Allendale and thence to Savannah. The Southern's Florida line now stops at Allendale. Thence its transportation is handled over the Atlantic Coast Line to Yemassee, and from here over the Plant system to Savannah. The new route will form the hypotenuse of a right-angle triangle with the circuitous route now used, and will shorten the distance by twenty-five miles. This route will be as nearly direct as the Seaboard's acquisition, the Florida Central and Peninsular.

The final survey will be commenced at once, and it is said that the new line of sixty miles will be built at once.

A BONUS FOR BIDS.

A Dutch auction at Cape Town is frequently exciting. If a house is to be sold the auctioneer offers "fifty golden shillings for the man who first bids £5000." Nobody bids. A pause, and then "fifty golden shillings for the man who first bids £4000." This is kept on until a bid is secured. But it by no means follows that the house is sold to this bidder. No; the auctioneer is then at it again. Say that £4000 is the first bid. The auctioneer cries: "There are twenty-five gold sovereigns for the first man who has the courage to bid £4000." Perhaps no one has it. Then £35 is offered for a £4500 bid.

TURKED THEIR FLANK.

FIELD MARCHAL LUDWIG ROBERTS HAD A SUCCESSFUL DAY.

The Boers Compulsory Retired and in Full Retreat—The Fighting Practically Ceased—The Cavalry Division—A Great Movement in Progress Among the Cape Colony Dutch to Obtain a Settlement of the South African Question.

London, March 5.—4 a. m.—Lord Roberts wired yesterday morning from Osefontein and in the evening from Poplar Grove, fourteen miles eastward. By an application of the elementary principle of strategy, the Boer positions, fifteen miles long across his path, have been emptied and their holders have been obliged to retire in confusion consequent upon hasty withdrawal.

Nothing was done by Lord Roberts to disturb the symmetry, the deadly ingenuity of the Boer trenches in front of him. He marched out infantry estimated from the commands named, at 30,000 men, and sent 10,000 horsemen and horse artillery in a bold sweep around the Boer left, whereupon the Boer center and right, became untenable. Fifty British fell when the cavalry came into contact with the Boers.

The correspondents differ as to the enemy's strength. The Daily Mail representative thinks the Boers number something more than 4000. The Daily News man estimates them at 10,000. As these figures come from observers at headquarters, it is clear that Lord Roberts' force was overwhelmingly superior. He can scarcely have fewer than 45,000 immediately available as the guards brigade reached him from Lord Methuen Tuesday.

Lord Methuen now commands only volunteers and the local forces at Kimberley, some of whom have gone toward Mafeking.

The Boers do not yet appear to appreciate the mobility of Lord Roberts' corps, which was able to strike so swiftly in this affair that the enemy had to abandon a gun, much forage and a large quantity of camp equipment. London, March 7.—Lord Roberts telegraphed as follows:

Osefontein, March 7.—4:30 p. m.—Our operations to-day promise to be a great success. The enemy occupies a position four miles north and eleven miles south of the Modder River. I placed General Colville's division on the north bank and General Kelly-Kenny's and Tucker's divisions, with cavalry, on the south bank. The cavalry division succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank, opening a road for the Sixth Division, which is advancing without having been obliged to fire a shot up to the present time. The enemy are in full retreat towards the north and east. They are being closely followed by cavalry, horse artillery and mounted infantry, while Tucker's Seventh Division, Colville's Ninth Division and the Guards Brigade, under Pole-Carew, are making their way across the river at Poplar's Drift, where I propose to place my headquarters this evening. Our casualties will, I trust, be few as the enemy were quite unprepared for being attacked by the flank and having their communications with Bloemfontein threatened.

London, March 7.—4:36 p. m.—A special dispatch from Durban says a flying column of British troops from Zululand has entered the Transvaal and has been daily skirmishing with small parties of Boers.

The forces consist of mounted infantry, Natal scouts and artillery, all commanded by Major Prendergast. The column first crossed the border on February 28th. It now occupies an entrenched position on Catava Hills, nine miles within the Transvaal.

London, March 7.—Another list of casualties sustained by General Buller's forces from February 14th to February 27th, shows: Killed, 122; wounded, 573; missing, 54. Of these, the losses of the Inniskillings were, as follows: Killed, 64; wounded, 162; missing, 22; Dublin Fusiliers, killed, 15; wounded, 97; missing, 18; Connaught Rangers, killed, 19; wounded, 105; missing, 3; Royal Irish Fusiliers, killed, 11; wounded, 63; missing, 2; Scots Fusiliers, killed, 18; wounded, 63; missing, none.

With the list of casualties issued Monday this makes the total cost to the rank and file in the final relief of Ladysmith 1559 men.

Boer Campaign. Biggarsburg, March 2.—The Federals have fallen back on the Biggarsburg chain that crosses Natal south of Dundee. The retreat from Ladysmith was due to the mistake of a certain commandant in ordering his men to retire from the key of the position without any reason for the move.

On the receipt of the bad news from the Modder River Wednesday it was resolved to send the wagons back to Biggarsburg, and soon long strings of wagons lined the road. Over a thousand wagons took the westerly route to the larger southwest of Ladysmith. Another convey was sent to the foot of the Brakensberg. A large number of tents captured from the British at Dundee and also the ammunition were abandoned.

The chief difficulty was in dismounting "Long Tom."

Cape Town, March 7.—An official notification has been issued that the Queenstown proclamation of February 22d regarding certain terms to be offered the rebels by General Brabant in event of their surrender, has been withdrawn, but those in arms against England may return to their farms upon surrendering their weapons, receiving a pass, but they are liable to be recalled to account later.

Durban, March 6.—General Buller, in a general order, regarding the relief of Ladysmith, says: "Two forces during the last few months have striven with conspicuous gallantry and splendid determination to maintain the honor of the Queen and the country. The Ladysmith garrison for four months held that position against every attack with complete success and endured many privations with admirable fortitude. The relieving force had to force its way through an unknown country, across unfordable rivers and on almost inaccessible heights face a fully prepared, well-armed and tenacious enemy. By the exhibition of the truest courage, courage that burns steadily, besides fighting brilliantly, accomplished its object and added a glorious page to history of the country.

Ladysmith was successfully held and relieved, the garrison and soldiers, colonial and home born, who had done this, were united in the desire and inspired by one patriotism."