

**GENERAL WHITE'S
ARMY SURROUNDED.**

**Boers Hold Colenso, a Valuable
Strategical Point.**

London, Nov. 5.—The evacuation of Colenso is undoubtedly a most serious matter for the British in Natal, as it not only testifies to the complete investment of Ladysmith by the Boers, but makes the relief of Gen. Sir George Stewart White an extremely difficult operation.

Colenso is the point where the rail way from Ladysmith crosses the Tugela river, which is now in flood. The town itself is of small importance. It is dominated by the hills on the north side of the river, and so was untenable if the Boers have advanced, as they seem to have done. Moreover, only a small naval and colonial force was stationed at Colenso.

The seriousness of the evacuation, however, lies in the fact that Commandant Gen. Joubert, while completely investing Sir George Stewart White at Ladysmith, can seize this Tugela bridge, and if he has sufficient troops can detach a force and send it southward on Pietermaritzburg and in any case, by destroying the bridge and railway, can prevent any relief expedition reaching Sir George White for some time.

Military men optimistically predict that Gen. Joubert will withdraw from Natal immediately Sir Redvers Buller's force enters the Orange Free State, but the latter cannot be far on his way for at least three or four weeks, and even then Gen. Joubert may not decide to intercept the British on the Free State's open veldt, which would suit the British admirably, but may wait until the last moment and then proceed by train back to Pretoria and take up strong defensive positions on the range of hills lying in front of Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Thus Gen. Joubert might remain in Natal several weeks longer, endeavoring to force Sir George White into capitulation, the destruction of the Tugela river bridge helping him by cutting off British relief.

Moreover, another Boer force is reported to have marched through Zululand in the direction of Durban, and already to have reached the Natal frontier. Thus it will be seen the position in Natal, taking into consideration a possible uprising of the disaffected Dutch is most disquieting and, in fact, may be described as critical. British reinforcements in any number cannot reach Durban before the end of next week.

A special from Ladysmith, dated Nov. 2, morning, says: "During the night the Boers moved closer to the British positions, and mounted guns in fresh places. Meanwhile the naval guns have been moved to more favorable positions near the town and commanding some of the Boer batteries."

"At 6 o'clock this morning Gen. White ordered the bombardment of the enemy and the blue jackets opened the ball. The Boers replied vigorously. They fired straight and some of the British were hit."

"A terrible artillery duel has been proceeding for over three hours. So far the naval guns are the only ones that have engaged the enemy."

Another special dispatch from Ladysmith, bearing date of Nov. 2, says: "The artillery duel is proceeding splendidly. The British guns are firing three shots to the Boers' one."

A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Nov. 2, says the Boers occupied Colesburg, Cape Colony, Wednesday, meeting with no resistance from the local police, who yielded to superior force.

The sailing of transports for South Africa, loaded with troops, is now an event of daily occurrence, but the departure of the steamer Kildonan Castle from Southampton last evening merits notice, as she is the largest troopship in the world, and has more than three thousand souls on board, with their weapons, balloons, bridge pontoons, machine guns, ammunition, wagons and hundreds of thousands of other artillery necessaries.

BOERS TRAVERSING ZULULAND.

Cape Town, Nov. 2.—(Delayed in transmission).—According to an undated dispatch received here from Ladysmith, the body of Gen. Kock, the Boer commander, who was wounded in the battle of Glenoos, captured and taken to Ladysmith, where he died recently, has been taken to Pretoria.

The dispatch added that the Ladysmith townspeople, including the women, withdrew before the battle at Ladysmith. It was also said that the resumption of fighting was hourly expected.

The Boers are traversing Zululand, hoisting flags over the British magistracies.

EVACUATION OF IMPORTANT POINT.

London, Nov. 4.—The war office has issued the following announcement: "The colonial office has received information to the effect that the British troops have withdrawn from Colenso and have concentrated further south, but we have no news of any engagement in that neighborhood."

TERRIBLE LYDDITE SHELLS.

London, Nov. 5.—Transports have just been secured for the Woolwich Howitzer brigade, which will be hurried to the Cape. The brigade has 10,000 rounds of 5 inch Lyddite shells, awaiting it. According to the estimates, a single shell, falling into a compact body will kill 300 men. It was demonstrated in the battle of Om Durman, which destroyed the army of Khalifa Abdullah that a large number of Dervishes were killed by suffocation, while hundreds of vultures and eagles fell upon the battlefield from the same cause.

WILL EMPLOY PRIVATEERS.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The Temps corroborates the statement of the Eclair that the Boers have decided to employ privateers, and says: "There is an immense fleet of transports now at sea carrying troops. The Transvaal government cannot seriously threaten these, but there is no doubt that it has issued letters of marque in Europe and the United States, and British commerce may suffer, even if the transports do not."

SANGUINARY BATTLE.

London, Nov. 6.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated Nov. 3 which says: "The Dutch residents here have received news of a sanguinary battle fought yesterday probably between Ladysmith and Colenso. A large number of the Boers were killed, many relatives of Natal Dutch residing in this place. The English residents have no knowledge of any engagement."

A DOUBLE ATTACK.

Colenso, Natal, Nov. 2, afternoon.—(Delayed in transmission).—The Boers have opened fire on Ladysmith, from the south side, with guns posted between Colenso and Gen. White's camp. Their fire in the direction of Colenso has not thus far proved damaging.

9 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission).—Colenso at this hour is threatened by the enemy. His patrols, in advance of Boer forces, 2,000 strong but without field guns, are marching in eastward direction to the north of Colenso.

Shots have been exchanged between the British and Boer patrols, the latter being driven inward upon the main body.

The British patrols lost one man killed and the Boer patrols lost two.

BULLER ORDERS ABANDONMENT OF EXPOSED POSITIONS.

London, Nov. 6.—The general belief in London is that the Boers are now waiting for more guns from Pretoria before attacking Ladysmith. The fact that Sir Redvers Buller appears to have ordered a retirement from Stromberg and perhaps from other places relieves to some extent the public mind, which otherwise would have been further alarmed. Confidence is felt in any measures that Gen. Buller may deem desirable. The knowledge that the pigeon post is working well also comes as a relief to the great anxiety previously felt.

The third class cruiser Pelorus has been ordered from Gibraltar to Durban, and the third class cruiser Fearless from Port Said to the same point.

The Morning Post's Ladysmith correspondent, telegraphing Nov. 1, says: "We cannot understand the Boer tactics. It is incomprehensible that they should have refrained from using their big guns this morning."

The correspondent of the Times at Ladysmith, under date of Nov. 2, confirms the report of the artillery exchanges. He says: "The investment of the town is now permanent. Last night the enemy tapped the wires in our rear. He can, therefore, cut our communication whenever he pleases. It is suggested, however, that the Boers believe that Ladysmith is in their power, and that they are therefore anxious to have us get in all our military stores before they attack us."

"A reconnaissance of Lancers and a field battery today found a Free State laager, which the British shelled heavily, driving the Boers out."

During a reconnaissance yesterday to the south the British cavalry charged the enemy, doing great damage.

A special dispatch from Ladysmith, describing Thursday's fight, says: "The artillery duel at dawn in which the Boers' guns were silenced, was intended to occupy the Boers and to enable Sir George White to achieve his chief purpose—the capture of the Boer camp behind Bester's Hill. For this purpose the Lancers, Hussars, Natal Carbineers and Natal Border Rifles started under Gen. French at sunrise and got within striking distance before the enemy was aware of their presence. A field battery was also sent, and it secured a good position commanding the enemy's camp, which was a large one, laagered with army wagons and other vehicles. Bester's Hill was well fortified and provided with good guns. At 9 o'clock the British opened fire, the Boers replying with shot, but bad aim. The British quickly sent a 42 pound shell into their camp, causing

terrible loss and spreading panic among the enemy. The cavalry then stormed the position, the Boers fleeing precipitately, leaving many dead and wounded, as well as the whole camp and equipment, in the hands of the British. The success will upset the plans of the Orange Free State commanders, and, possibly will prevent them giving the British further trouble from the west."

ROLL CALLED WITHOUT ANSWERS.

Durban, Natal, Nov. 2.—(Delayed in transmission).—The official roll call shows that 843 members of the Gloucestershire regiment and of the Royal Irish Fusiliers are missing as the result of the engagement on Farquhar's farm.

Thirty-two members of the Gloucestershire regiment, ten members of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and two members of the Tenth Mountain battery were found killed. Between 70 and 100 escaped and returned to Ladysmith, whither 150 wounded have been brought.

**The Predicament of Natal
Calls For Gen. Buller's
Immediate Attention.**

London, Nov. 7, 4 30 a. m.—This morning's news carries public knowledge with respect to hostilities in South Africa very little further than the evacuation of Colenso and Stromberg. These movements, taken together with the admiralty statement that the public must not be disappointed should the transports, on which there are about 20,000 men, not reach their destination on the dates indicated in the published lists, may indicate some change of plan necessitated by the bad position of affairs in Natal. It was expected that the army corps would land near Cape Town for an invasion of the Transvaal through the Orange Free State, but the landing may now be diverted to Durban, Natal, whither it is fully expected Lieut. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will go within a week or two to investigate the situation for himself.

There is also a possibility of a movement through Delagoa Bay, and the admiralty notice regarding the transports simply means in all likelihood that news of their movements is to be suppressed.

Stromberg was understood to be the depot where stores, tents, guns, ammunition and all the commissariat details of the third division, under Sir William Gatacre, were in process of accumulation.

The stores have been removed to Queenstown, and an obvious explanation of their removal arises out of the Boer advance from Bothulie and Aliwal North.

Reports that Nasau Reedeport is about to be invaded seem to corroborate the idea that Gen. Buller's first business will be to relieve Sir George Stewart White.

It is believed that the Orange Free State commanders now have 11,000 men concentrated against Kimberley and on the Free State southern frontier. Opposed to them are only 7,000 British troops. The towns which lie open to their attack are Aliwal North, Barchersdorp, Steynberg, Barkley and Molteno.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg dated Friday reports that railway communication with Ladysmith is severed, the Boers having effected a lodgment at Nolthorp, south of Ladysmith about seven miles. Among those invested at Ladysmith are Col. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, Sir John Willoughby, and, it is believed, Dr. Jameson, as well as most of the press correspondents and the Earl of Ava, son of Prince Dufferin of Ava.

All the Cape railways are now in the hands of the military authorities. Five hundred tons of foodstuffs were seized on board the steamship Maria at Durban, consigned to Delagoa Bay for the Transvaal. Twenty missionaries have arrived at Durban from Swaziland after many narrow escapes.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE FIGHT.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4.—The general commanding the line of communication with Pietermaritzburg has arrived with his staff and escort. Telegraphic communication north of Estcourt is entirely stopped.

The natives report that the Boers received a crushing blow at Ladysmith Thursday. This is not officially confirmed, but it is generally believed.

Later: Evening.—The British forces at Ladysmith, it now appears, were engaged twice successfully Thursday and Friday. It is reported that the cavalry suffered heavily and that the infantry did great execution with bayonets, the Gordon Highlanders carrying the principal Boer position at the point of the bayonet. The Boers lost heavily in killed and wounded, and a number surrendered.

THE FREE STATE BOERS.

Estcourt, Natal, Saturday, Nov. 4.—Noon.—A reliable messenger has just arrived from Ladysmith, passing the Boer lines during the night, who reports that heavy fighting occurred Tuesday around Ladysmith. The hottest engagement was on George Tatham's farm, on the Orange Free State side of Besters. The British drove the Boers back to their camp. The enemy suffered a loss of 800

killed, wounded and captured.

The fighting was resumed yesterday (Friday), the Boers firing from Nosdwatshana hill, near Pepworth's farm. Again they were driven back, with losses, on their camp.

A large Boer force, with artillery, under John Wessels, has taken up a position on the left of Beacon, locating on the Woodhouse, Piccones and Langvaracht farms, facing Besters, and a small commando is now encamped on the south side of Pieters Station, commanding the railway. The Boers have torn up the culverts of the railway near Pieters Station, and have burned the wooden portions. No damage has yet been done at Colenso. The houses, stores, railway and iron bridges remain intact.

The messenger said he heard the Boers would be in Colenso today, and that the volunteers were leaving.

Much regret is felt at the unnecessary alarm being created at Pietermaritzburg, when there is no need for it. The Natal naval corps, with guns, will return to Pietermaritzburg today to reassure the inhabitants.

"It did me more good than anything I ever used. My dyspepsia was of months' standing. After eating it was terrible. Now I am well," writes S. B. Keener, Hoisington, Kas. of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat.—Hughson-Ligon Co.

President King, Farmer's Bank, Brooklyn Mich., has used DeWitt's Little Early Risers in his family for years. Says they are the best. These famous little pills cure constipation, biliousness and all liver and bowel troubles.—Hughson-Ligon Co.

War in the Philippines.

**Brigade Under Gen. Wheaton
Sails From Manila to Occupy
Town of Dagupan.**

Manila, Nov. 5, 9 p. m.—This evening a fleet of transports and gunboats left Manila for the most important expedition of the autumn campaign. Its destination is supposed to be Dagupan, or some northern port.

Gen. Wheaton commands with a brigade consisting of the Thirtieth infantry, the Thirty-third infantry, two guns of the Sixth battery and two Gattlings. The transports Sheridan, Francisco de Reyes and Aztec carry the troops, with the gunboat Helena as escort.

A dispatch boat was sent ahead to arrange a rendezvous with the United States cruiser Charleston and the other warships that are patrolling the north coast of Luzon.

The landing will be under cover of the guns of the fleet. It is assumed here that the purpose of the expedition is to move down the Dagupan Manila railroad toward Tarlac, or to prevent Aguinaldo's forces making another base farther north.

Dagupan and Appri are the strongholds of the insurgents in the north and, it is supposed, the points where most of the filibustering parties land.

Since the beginning of the hostilities it has been the unanimous opinion of military experts here that Dagupan should be made a base of operations, but sufficient troops have heretofore been lacking. With Gens. Wheaton, MacArthur and Lawton moving from Tarlac from three directions, and the mountains hemming in the other side, the insurgents' capital will soon become untenable.

Aguinaldo may attempt to shift his headquarters to the rich tobacco country to the northern end of the island. Possibly he may slide around Gen. Lawton's front to the southern provinces; but, as MacArthur's and Lawton's troops are spread across the country from Angeles to Cabanatuan, it will be difficult for the insurgents to escape.

Should the concerted operations succeed, organized insurrection on a large scale should be at an end early next spring, although guerrilla warfare is likely to continue for a long time. No one anticipates that the insurgents will make many hard battles.

The problem is to move the troops about the country, to maintain transportation and to hold the territory gained. The moral effect of the arrival of a large American army is calculated upon to sap Aguinaldo's strength by desertions and through the loss of hope among the supporters of the revolutionary movement.

Two columns of Gen. MacArthur's division yesterday took Magalang, about six miles northeast of Angeles. Col. Smith, with two battalions of the First artillery and a body of engineers, advanced from Angeles.

Haj. O'Brien, with a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry and two troops of the Fourth cavalry, moved from Calulut.

Col. Smith killed 11 insurgents, wounded 128 and captured 50, as well as taking a lot of insurgent transportation.

Maj. O'Brien killed 49 insurgents, wounded many and took 28 prisoners. The Americans had 11 wounded.

Volcanic Eruptions.

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also Old Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chillsains. Best Pile Cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by J. F. W. DeLorme, Druggist 2-6

A Mess of Pottage Offered.

A Sly Trick of McKinley to Buy Support in the South.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Imperialism is now bidding for southern support by holding out inducements, which it is hoped will catch the cotton growers and manufacturers. It is now semi-officially stated that the administration, which claims to have secured verbal promises from European governments which have been grabbing Chinese territory, that American commerce should enjoy equal privileges with their own in all the Chinese territory controlled by them, has demanded of those governments formal written agreements to accord with the verbal promises, and, intends, if the demand is not acquiesced in, to back it up with force. This is said to have been the real reason for the recent material strengthening of the American naval forces at Manila. The same statement adroitly points out the material advantages to the south the Chinese trade will give, because of the increased demand, and, of course, increased prices for all kinds of cotton goods. The men who are manipulating imperialism are very sly in putting out this bid for southern support. They know that the cotton raisers of the south have had hard lines of late, and hope that this promise of better times will create an imperialistic sentiment among them.

The administration has hatched up a scheme to commit the country irrevocably to imperialism. It has already begun the work of securing promises from senators and representatives to vote for a joint resolution of this government to permanently retain the Philippine islands. Nothing could more strongly show the steady growth of imperialistic ideas in administration circles. Only a short time ago, Mr. McKinley said that he intended, and had always intended, that congress should decide whether we should keep the Philippines. Now he will say to congress, in effect, "I have decided to keep the Philippines, and I demand that you shall ratify my decision." The reason for this change is obvious. Mr. McKinley fears that if congress takes up this question and thoroughly discusses it, so many good reasons will be presented against our going into the colonization business to the extent of keeping the Philippines, that congress might decide against their retention. Therefore, he will endeavor to head off anything like a free discussion by saying to congress that it is necessary to end the war in the Philippines, that this joint resolution should be adopted, knowing that if he succeeds any future discussion of the matter in congress will be without effect in determining the policy of the government. He will have no serious trouble in getting his scheme through the house, but the anti-imperialists of the senate will have something to say before it can be put through that body.

Senator Chauncey Depew has found out that Boss Platt, who made him senator, isn't the whole thing in Washington, and he doesn't rejoice over the knowledge. Platt compelled Depew to join him in making a fight upon the acceptance by the treasury department of plans for the New York custom house, chosen in open competition by a committee of architects, and endorsed by the New York and Philadelphia branches of the American institute of architects, not because he knew of any defects in the plans, but because the successful competitor was Mr. Cass Gilbert of Chicago, and not a New York machine politician. Secretary Gage, to his credit be it recorded, refused to be influenced by political pressure and decided in favor of the report of the committee of architects. This was Mr. Depew's first taste of humble pie, and if he could control his own actions it might be his last, but having agreed before being elected senator to do everything in a political way that Platt asked him to, it probably will not be.

If prominent men from the eastern section of the United States, who come to Washington, know the sentiment of their people, the anti-imperialist spirit is rapidly growing in that section. Said one of them—Mr. E. S. Beach, of the Boston bar: "Senator Hoar is voicing the better sentiment and I believe that sooner or later the country will appreciate his efforts to keep our government in the safe path justified by all the years of our national existence. There are a great many good and influential men in New England, who are saying little, but who have firmly resolved that if imperialism is to be a fixed policy of the republican party, they will cease to be republicans. Aside from the moral question involved in keeping up this war upon a people who regard themselves as fighting for their liberty, American citizens want to know what is to be gained by carrying on the conflict. Is it worth while to have saddled upon us a standing army, an immense indebtedness, increased taxation and the loss of hundreds of gallant young men, in exchange for these islands? I candidly believe that the mass of our people are against this departure from our established policy of non-

interference in foreign lands. Back of the whole business is the spirit of commercialism and mercenary greed. The Philippines are rich. That is all the argument needed with a certain class of men who care nothing for principle if there are dollars to be acquired."

Look on this picture: (Associated Press dispatch).—"Washington, Nov. 1.—The members of the Philippine commission—Admiral Dewey, Prof. Schurman and Worcester, and Col. Denby—will make a preliminary report to the president before the end of this week and it is understood the report will be immediately given to the public. This report will be prepared at the request of the president as a result of a conference between the president and the commission at the White House today. The president personally summoned the commissioners and an hour was spent in consultation, during which he explained the points he desired covered in the preliminary report. It may be weeks, possibly months, before the complete report is ready. Prof. Schurman, who is president of the commission said after the members left the White House that the reports to be made this week would cover certain phrases of the situation which the president desires cleared up at this time." And the on this: (Omaha dispatch to the New York tribune). "The situation has greatly improved for the Republican in the last week. The publication of the Philippine report has had a material effect on the situation and has made hundreds of votes for the Republican ticket. Mr. Bryan has been considerably warmed over the matter, and has so declared himself in a number of speeches. * * * Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, summing up the situation after the battle, says: 'The Republicans will carry the State. Everything points that way, and I have watched the trend of events. The publication of the Philippine commission's report showed clearly to the people the position of the administration, and I am sure has had much to do with making Republican votes. I expect a healthy majority in favor of the Republicans.'—The State.

His Modest Luncheon.

"The ordering of my luncheon used to be a great nuisance," said a lawyer yesterday. "I would go into a cafe, perhaps pretty hungry, but two or three minutes' study of the huge menu would put me in an uncertain, irritable mood, and no matter what I'd order I wouldn't enjoy it on account of the thought that I might have ordered something different and better. It was like going into a public library to read. With so many books there, it is impossible to sit down and read one book contentedly, as you can at home. But now I have an arrangement that makes my luncheon a joy. I said to my waiter one day:

"What I eat here at noon costs me on the average \$1.25, and my average tip to you is 20 cents. Now you ought to know what a nice luncheon is better than I do, so I make you this proposal: Serve me every day a lunch of my usual number of courses, and whatever under \$1.25 it costs you can keep." "The waiter jumped at that. He brings me every day now a better meal than I would think of ordering myself, and he makes from 20 to 30 cents by keeping down the price. It is a splendid scheme, and I wonder why I never thought of it before."—Philadelphia Record.

To salute with the left hand is a deadly insult to Mohammedans in the east.

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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER SUMTER COUNTY. SUMTER, S. C., Sept. 29, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be in my office in the County Court House at Sumter from October 15th to December 31st, 1899, inclusive, for the collection of taxes for the fiscal year 1899. The levy is as follows:

For State purposes,	5 mills.
For County purposes,	3 1/2 mills.
For School purposes,	3 mills.
Total levy,	11 1/2 mills.

Also the following special school levies:

School District No. 1,	2 mills.
School District No. 16,	2 mills.
School District No. 18,	2 mills.
School District No. 23,	3 mills.
At Clod,	2 mills.
Concord,	2 mills.
Privateer,	2 mills.
No. 5,	1 mill.
No. 17,	1 mill.

Communication Road Tax for 1900 is also payable at the same time.

H. L. SCARBOROUGH,
Treasurer Sumter Co.
Oct 4