

LADYSMITH ASSAULTED.

Joubert makes Attack at Most Opportune Moment.

Buller Held By Floods in River.

London, Jan 8, 4 50 a. m.—The British public is at last face to face with a critical moment in the campaign. It may safely be said that at no previous times have there been such anxious hours of suspense as will be passed through until the arrival of further news regarding the fate of Ladysmith.

The week opens with only fresh additions to the disasters which have befallen British arms, and there is no longer any sustaining confidence to buoy up public opinion. The editorials this morning fully reflect the extreme gravity of the situation, with a painful undercurrent of ominous foreboding, mainly caused by the fact that while the Boers have now changed their tactics and assumed the offensive Gen Buller is apparently unable to do more to assist Gen White than in making a demonstration. The Morning Post says: "He might as well have ordered a display of fireworks."

As the heliograph ceased working yesterday (Sunday) it is presumed that Gen White's last message was sent by a pigeon or runner. Its purport is serious enough.

The Times publishes a dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Jan 1, recording two night movements on the part of the Boers to assault the town. These had to be abandoned when the British defenses were reached, but the correspondent says it was apparent that the great attack would not be long delayed. He adds: "Loyally supported by the civilians, the garrison can hold out for a considerable period. We are not yet reduced to half rations. The greatest difficulty is proper accommodation for the wounded and sick."

Little doubt remains as to the meaning of the Boer attack. A dispatch from the Boer camp at Colenso, dated Thursday last, and sent by way of Lorenzo Marques, mentioned that a thunderstorm had turned the dry ravines into torrents and flooded the Tugela. Doubtless Gen Joubert felt sure he had secured a couple of days in which he could attack Ladysmith without fear of interference from Gen Buller, who, even if he decided to attempt to relieve the town, will probably occupy three days in reaching it by even a victorious advance.

Apparently, on Saturday Gen Buller was not ready to attack. Possibly Gen Joubert anticipated that Gen Buller would shortly deliver an attack, and in that case Gen Buller may have actually opened battle yesterday.

Great Britain has to face the terrible possibility that the next news will be the fall of Ladysmith. The disquieting feature is that the Boers seem to have had sufficient forces to deter Gen Buller from attacking, while themselves making strenuous efforts to reduce the town.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING ALL AROUND LADYSMITH

London, Jan 7.—Gen Buller has wired the war office the following dated January 6, from Frere Camp: "The following message received from Gen. White at 1 p. m. today: 'Jan. 6, 11 a. m.—Attack continues and enemy has been reinforced from the south'."

"The following was received at 4 this afternoon from Gen. White: 'Jan. 6, 12.45 p. m.—Have beaten enemy off at present, but they are still around in great numbers, especially to the south, and I think renewed attack very probable'."

"The sun has failed and I cannot get further information from Ladysmith until tomorrow."

Gen. Buller sends the following from Frere Camp: "This from White, dated Saturday, 3 15 p. m.: 'Attack renewed; very hard pressed'."

"I have absolutely no more news and there is no sun. There is a camp rumor that White defeated the enemy at 5 this afternoon and took 400 prisoners."

"I sent all available troops yesterday to make a demonstration at Colenso. The trenches there were all occupied by the enemy."

London, Jan 8.—The Daily Mail has the following dated January 6, at noon, from Frere Camp: "At 3 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. I lasted fully four hours and must have meant either a sortie by the Boers or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers. Our shells could be seen falling on Umbuluzna hill and the enemy were replying."

Beside the cannon reports there were sounds indicating snail shell, muffled artillery in action. The fighting must have been at closer range than has been the case up to now."

"Our naval guns at Chieveley sent their usual fire into the Boer trenches there; but there has been no further movement here."

London, Jan 8.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, Jan 6 10 35 a. m.: "A very heavy bombardment went on at Ladysmith from daybreak until 8 this morning. It is believed that an action was in progress, for musketry fire was heard. It is possible the garrison was making a sortie, for the Boers at Colenso hurriedly left their trenches and rode toward Ladysmith."

"Our big naval gun at Chieveley camp fired several rounds at the enemy as they were leaving their Colenso lines. Gen Buller has ridden on to Chieveley with his staff."

London, Jan 8.—A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, Jan. 6, 7.20 p. m., says: "Gen White telegraphs that he defeated the Boers this morning. They crept up so close to the defending forces that the Gordon Highlanders and the Macbushes actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet."

London, Jan 8.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Frere Camp says: "Saturday's bombardment of Ladysmith was the heaviest yet recorded. All the heavy guns were working and the Boers seemed to be pouring in shells from every available lighter gun."

White Still Holds Beleaguered Ladysmith.

London, Jan 8.—Gen Buller announces the repulse of the Boers with heavy losses at Ladysmith Sunday. Following is the dispatch to the war office: "From Frere Camp, Natal, Jan 8.—The following is from Gen White, dated 2 p. m., yesterday: 'An attack was commenced on my position but was chiefly against Caesar's camp and Wagon Hill. The enemy was in great strength and pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy. Some of the entrenchments on Wagon Hill were three times taken by the enemy and retaken by us. The attack continued until 7 30 p. m. One point in our position was occupied by the enemy the whole day. But at dusk in a very heavy rainstorm, they were turned out of this position at the point of the bayonet, in a most gallant manner by the Devons, led by Col Park. Col Ian Hamilton commanded on Wagon Hill; troops have had a very trying time and rendered valuable service. They behaved excellently. They are elated at the service they have rendered the queen."

Suffolk Battalion Lost.

Seventy Men Wounded in a Night Camp. London, Jan 7.—The war office publishes the following dispatch from Gen Forester-Walker, commanding at Cape Town: "Gen French reports, under date Jan 6: 'The situation is much the same as yesterday, but I regret to report that a serious accident has happened to the First battalion of the Suffolk regiment. From news just come to hand from them I gather that, with the authority and with the knowledge of Gen French, four companies of the First battalion advanced by night against a low hill one mile from their camp. They attacked at dawn. Lieut Col Watson, commanding, gave orders to charge. He was at once wounded. Orders for retirement were given. 'Three quarters of the force retreated to camp. The remainder held their ground until they were overpowered by greater numbers when they surrendered. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers."

German Wrath Aroused. SEIZURE OF GERMAN STEAMERS PUTS BERLIN IN A FERMENT.

Berlin, Jan 6.—The excitement occasioned by the seizures of German mail steamers by British cruisers increases and overtops everything else. Even the opening of the Prussian Diet on the coming Tuesday is dwarfed thereby. In spite of the strongest current of popular Anti-British sentiment the German government still honestly tries to continue its course of loyal neutrality, but anxiously awaits favorable British action regarding the seizures, which the government and nation both regard as unjustified. The government has ascertained, without a shadow of doubt, that the Bundesrath was seized on strictly neutral territory within a radius belonging, by international law, to the Portuguese colony. Thereby the action of the British cruiser Magicienne was clearly wrong, as here contended. The news that Great Britain has released the steamer General, seized at Aden, is here construed as Great Britain backing down. In official circles today the hope was expressed to a representative of the Associated Press that Great Britain will admit that she is wrong after detailed and comprehensive proofs are submitted to London. Part of these proofs are the bills of lading of the Bundesrath, the General and Herzog, showing that the German East African Line was most particular to exclude all chances of their vessels containing contraband. The Bundesrath is shown to have had on board 42 passengers for Delagoa Bay, comprising 12 Portuguese, of whom several were government officials; two former Austrian and one former German army officer. The rest were civilians. This line is subsidized by Germany to the amount of 900,000 marks annually.

The action of the Colonial society in further inflaming public opinion is condemned by a large part of the press. A fact interesting to note is that Chaplain Fry, and the English Church, in Berlin; British Ambassador Sir Frank C. Lascelles and a committee now call for subscriptions for the sick and wounded in South Africa. A concert is to be given January 9, the proceeds to flow towards the funds. The German Red Cross Society at the beginning of the war offered aid to the British wounded but the proffered assistance was rejected.

Red Hot From the Gun.

Was the ball that hit G. E. Steadman, of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by J. F. W. DeLorme, Druggist. 3

An Analysis by Hester.

New Orleans, Jan 8.—Secretary Hester's analysis of the cotton movement for the four months of the season from Sept 1 to the close of December inclusive, shows that compared with the crop movement last year Texas including Indian Territory, has brought into sight this season in round figures 944,000 bales less while other Gulf States which include Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma have marketed 198,000 less. The group of Atlantic States which includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Virginia show a decrease of 681,000 making the decrease in the total crop marketed 1,823,000.

Mr Hester shows the amount brought into sight by Texas and Indian Territory to be 1,896,935 bales; other Gulf States 1,884,592; Atlantic States 2,212,293; total crop in sight at the close of December 5,992,820 a decrease under last year of 1,882,290.

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The Spread of the Plague.

Honolulu, Jan 1, via San Francisco, Jan 8.—Seven additional cases of plague have developed since last advices, making 13 cases all told to date. These cases were discovered on the night of the 28th ult., and four cases have been reported during the past 48 hours. The board of health has decided to take radical steps to stamp out the scourge. A portion of the infected district was condemned and burned to the ground yesterday. Three buildings and a large warehouse were destroyed by fire in accordance with this policy. The presence of this plague in this city is commencing to worry the sugar men. They have an idea that Hawaiian sugar may be refused at United States ports if shipped from Honolulu. To get around this difficulty the new crop may be shipped from ports outside of Honolulu. Honolulu being the only infected port, it is believed that the Federal authorities will agree to this plan and allow the marketing of the 1899 crop.

Infected District in Honolulu Burned.

Manila, Jan 8, 5 15 p. m.—The bubonic plague is yet sporadic. There have been six cases and four deaths. Preparations are being made to establish hospitals and for disinfecting and quarantining. Great number of provincial natives are coming to Manila, with the result that the city is overcrowded, the increase in accommodations being inadequate, and the rice necessary for breadstuffs is more expensive than at any period during the last 12 years. The plague is dangerous to the overcrowded, underfed and unwashed natives and Chinese and Americans avoiding direct contact with the disease are safe. A force of Filipinos charged 12 men of the Third cavalry who were scouting behind San Fernando de Lunday. One trooper and three horses and carabees were captured.

FOUR DEATHS FROM PLAGUE IN MANILA.

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The Philippine War.

Battle Fought Near Imus. Loss of Both Sides Unusually Heavy. Washington, Jan 8.—The war department has received the following from Gen Otis: "Manila, Jan 6. 'Three bubonic natives.' 'Greenleaf' the signer is Col Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general and chief surgeon in the Philippines."

IN MANILA "BEYOND DOUBT"

Washington, Jan 8.—The plague has broken out in Manila beyond a doubt, as appears from the following cablegram received by Surgeon General Sternberg: "Manila, Jan 6. 'Three bubonic natives.' 'Greenleaf' the signer is Col Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general and chief surgeon in the Philippines."

Too Hard For Him.

A Frenchman at a certain hotel the other evening, who was boasting that he had thoroughly mastered the English language, was asked to write the following dictation: "As Hugh Hughes was hewing a Yule log from a yew tree, a man, dressed in clothes of a dark hue, came up to Hugh and said, 'Have you seen my ewes?' 'If you will wait until I hew this I will go anywhere in Europe with you to look for your ewes.'"

Impressed.

"Isn't it awe inspiring," said the youth with tendencies toward the sublime, "to think of this earth rushing forward on its track, superior to all human direction and beyond all restraint?" "Yes," answered the fair girl softly after a long pause, "it makes me think of my new automobile."—Washington Star.

How He Got Exercise.

Lord Palmerston used a clever expedient for cooling himself into a little regular daily exercise. It was his custom when in government positions to have his instead placed upon a table several yards away from the desk at which he worked, so that he had to walk several paces for each dip of his pen.

South Carolina has an income tax on incomes over \$2500 and 17 counties in the State don't collect a cent and only two counties got as much as \$1,000 from this source.

AN EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.

Damaged a Pair of Eyes That Were Large and Bright. Through the brotherhood of affliction that comes from wearing glasses in one of their various forms a popular official of the Rapid Transit company told in conversation the other day of a curious reason why he wore prescription helps to eyesight. "It was because I was struck by lightning," he said. "It was when I was in my teens. I sat between an open window and an open door and there was a flash. The last I can remember is a sense of having an envelope of light around me. I was picked up insensible and those who first saw me say that smoke issued from my mouth and nose. All thought I was dead, but I slowly recovered and soon seemed to be as well as before the heavenly visitation."

"The serious effects of the shock, however, developed in my eyes. Their largeness and brilliancy had been often commended on by my friends, but these more or less desirable features had been destroyed by the electric fluid. The pupils and the irises contracted and I found a great difficulty in my vision. An expert oculist examined the eyes and gave some scientific name to the difficulty. That's another story. I only know that I can see and am glad to be alive."

"One effect remains, however, that is rather curious. Most people who have been struck by lightning are fearful of being struck again. Not so with me. I'm not nervous even in the height of an electrical storm, but I confess I'm not anxious to sit in a room at such a time where there are two openings into the disturbance. That would be inviting destruction."—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Study in Hose. The girl behind the counter said to the young man who appeared as though he knew just what he wanted to buy. "What can I do for you?" "I was going to buy a nice pair of stockings for a woman. This is the right department?" "Yes. What material and what size?" "I thought I might leave that to you, as we are sort of related in our calling."

"What do you mean?" "Well, I'm a fireman—the man with the hose, don't you see? As the head of this department you're the woman with the hose. I haven't the slightest idea of what I want or what it should be or what it should cost."

"For your wife?" "No, I hoe my own row." "So do I," she laughed, "and as a hoiser."

"They're for my sister. And that's all I know about the whole thing. She's smaller than I am, but larger than you."

"I take eight." "Then I should think she'd take sixteen."

He laughed to hear her laugh, and a whole row of customers waited. "It's the best hose attachment you ever made," he thought to himself, and so it proved, for the cards are out and they are furnishing a regular bridge of a flat in the north end.—Detroit Free Press.

Atlantic Coast Line.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AF GUSTA RAILROAD. Condensed Schedule. Dated November 19, 1893. TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: No. 55, No. 35, a. m., p. m., Leave Wilmington, Arrive Sumter, Arrive Florence.

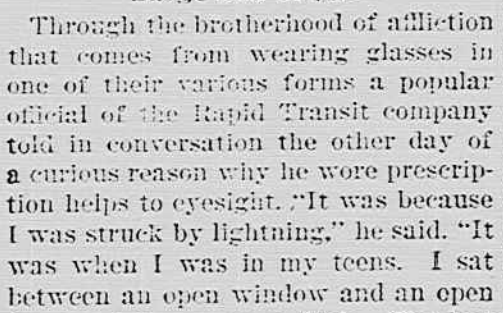
No. 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Charleston 7 a. m., leaves 8 34 a. m., leaving 9 09 a. m. TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Table with columns: No. 54, No. 53, a. m., p. m., Leave Columbia, Arrive Sumter, Leave Sumter, Arrive Florence.

\*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 5 41 p. m., leaves 6 17 p. m., Charleston 8 00 p. m., Trains on Conway Branch leave Chadbourn 5 35 p. m., arrive Conway 7 40 p. m., returning leave Conway 8 30 a. m., arrive Chadbourn 11 20 a. m., leave Chadbourn 11 50 a. m., arrive Hub 12 25 p. m., returning leave Hub 3 00 p. m., arrive Chadbourn 3 35 a. m., Daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. E. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent.

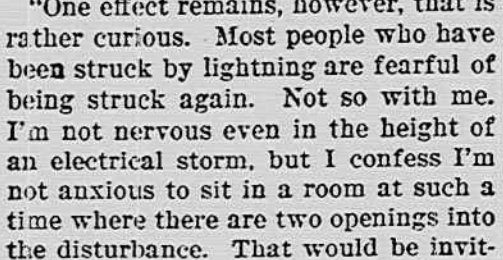
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ATLANTIC COAST LINE

North-Eastern R. R. of S. C. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: Dated, No., No., No., No., Nov. 19, '99, a m, p m, a m, 51\*

Le Florence 3 25 7 45 9 40 Le Kingstree 8 55 8 55 At Leesee 4 23 9 13 p m 11 03 At Lanes 4 23 9 13 6 20 11 03 At Charleston 6 03 10 50 8 00 12 45

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Table with columns: No., No., No., No., 78\*, 32\*, 52\*, 50\*

\*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. No. 52 runs through to Columbia via Central R. R. of S. C. Trains Nos. 78 and 32 run via Wilson and Fayetteville—Short Line—and make close connection for all points North. Trains on C. & D. R. R. leave Florence daily except Sunday 9 10 a. m., arrive Burlington 10 15 a. m., Hartsville 9 10 a. m., Citrus 11 30 a. m., Washington 2 25 p. m., leave Florence daily except Sunday 7 15 p. m., arrive Burlington 8 20 p. m., Hartsville 9 17 p. m., Citrus 8 45 p. m., leave Florence Sunday only 6 45 a. m., arrive Hartsville 7 50 a. m.

Leave Florence daily except Sunday 6 09 a. m., Hartsville 7 05 a. m., arrive Darlington 8 00 a. m., leave Darlington 8 50 a. m., arrive Florence 9 35 a. m., leave Florence 9 35 a. m., leave Washington 11 00 p. m., arrive Florence Sunday only 6 45 a. m., arrive Hartsville 7 50 a. m.

J. R. KENLY, J. O. DIVINA, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Sup't T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. E. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent.