

# FIGHT FIERCE BATTLE

## BRITISH LOSS SAID TO BE VERY HEAVY.

### Boers Resist the Advance to the Relief of Kimberly--Story of the Fight.

London.—(Special).—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Forester-Walker at Cape Town: "General Getace reports having yesterday (Wednesday) encamped a battalion of infantry near Putter's kraal and that reinforcements of mounted troops, with a battalion of infantry, arrived at the same camp today. "The Dutch rising continues in Broken Mill districts. The police at Loftens report that armed Dutch have left Cradock, Cape Colony, to join the rebels at Broken Mill, taking with them armed natives. "General French conducted a reconnaissance toward Arundel, which he found is held in strength. He withdrew with three wounded men. "The Boers are reported moving from Natal to the vicinity of Bloemfontein. Telegraphic communication with Belmont has been reopened and a heavy engagement is reported. "The postmaster at Hopetown reports that the Kuruman people have defeated the northern rebels. "The secretary of war has received the following dispatch through General Forester-Walker from Methuen, dated Belmont, November 23: "Attacked at daybreak this morning. He was in a strong position. Three ridges were carried in succession, the last attack being prepared by shrapnel. Infantry behaved splendidly and received support from the navy brigade. The enemy fought with courage and skill. Had I attacked later I should have had far heavier loss. "Our victory was complete. Have taken forty prisoners. Am burying a good number of the Boers, but the greater part of the enemy's killed and wounded were removed by their comrades. Have captured a large number of horses and cows and destroyed a large quantity of ammunition. "Brigadier General Fetersenburgh is severely wounded in the shoulder and Lieutenant Colonel McCabe of the Grenadier Guards is reported wounded. Our other casualties are the following: "Grenadier Guards, Third battalion—Killed, Lieutenant Fryer, wounded, Lieutenant Blundell, dangerous. Second battalion—Wounded, Lieutenant Leslie, Lieutenant Vaughan and Lieutenant Guerdon-Rebow and Lieutenant Russell. Reported wounded—Lieutenant Lyon and Cameron. Grenadier Guards, rank and file—Killed, 26; wounded, 36; missing, 13. "Cold Stream Guards, First battalion—Wounded, Lieutenant Grant. Second battalion—Wounded, Lieutenant Blon, C. Willoughby and Lieutenant Burton, the latter severely. Cold Stream Guards, rank and file—Killed, 8; wounded, 23; missing, 5. "Scots Guards, First battalion—Wounded, Major the Hon. Sir John Hamilton, severely. Lieutenants Bulkeley and Alexander. Scots Guards, rank and file—Wounded, 34. "Northumberland Fusiliers, First battalion—Killed, Captain Egar and Lieutenant Brune, wounded. Second battalion—Wounded, Lieutenant Goring, severely. Captain Sapte and Lieutenant Fishburne, severely. Northumberland Fusiliers, rank and file—Killed, 13; wounded, 23. "Northamptonshire regiment, Second battalion—Wounded, Captain Friesland and Lieutenant Barton, severely. "South Yorkshire regiment, Second battalion, rank and file—Wounded, 3."

## STILL ANOTHER BATTLE.

Orange River, Nov. 23.—An engagement was started on the other side of Witteputs, just above the Orange river, this morning and the British artillery succeeded in forcing the enemy to retreat. The following is the official communication issued to the press respecting it: "Artillery firing commenced at 4.45 a. m. in the hills bearing east northeast from Orange river at an estimated distance of twelve miles. It ceased at 7 o'clock the enemy retiring. The artillery is firing again. "The foregoing is apparently the beginning of a full description."

## BULLER STARTS FOR NATAL.

Cape Town.—(Special).—General Buller has started for Natal. He is expected to return here shortly. "The steamer Walwera, with the New Zealand contingent of troops on board, has arrived here."

## SHELLING BRITISH CAMP.

Mool River, Natal, Nov. 23.—The Boers began to shell the camp at 5 a. m. The British artillery is in position on high ground to the east, west and north of the station. The artillery duel was continued until 8, when it ceased for an hour. The Boers recommenced at 9 and dropped three shells into the camp. They are still firing at intervals, with no damage, although their aim is good. "A patrol of Thornycroft's Horse has returned from the direction of Rosetta and reports all quiet there."

## "PARTIAL FORWARD MOVEMENT."

Queenstown.—(Special).—For strategic reasons and to reassure the British population General Getace has decided on a partial forward movement after the reinforcements arrive. Several further arrests have been made at Naauwpoort and in that neighborhood of influential Dutch suspected of disloyalty.

## STILL TELLING OF TERMS.

London.—(Special).—The Daily Chronicle says: "We learn that the cabinet has decided that the basis of settlement in South Africa will be a united South Africa, modeled on the Canadian basis. The details have not been settled, but it is practically settled no terms of peace will be accepted short of British occupation of Pretoria and Bloemfontein."

## WHITE'S SORTIE A SUCCESS.

Pretoria, Nov. 23.—The Natal Times says this evening: "During the night Sunday (Friday) last, General White captured several Boer positions with guns and much material."

## ORDERS TO SCHLEY.

New York.—(Special).—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "That it has never been the intention of the War Department to permit Rear Admiral Schley to proceed to South African ports is shown by the official instructions given him by the department on Monday last. "This is a copy of the navy department's order: "Nov. 20.—Sir: When the United States steamship Chicago is in all respects ready for sea, proceed with that vessel by the shortest practicable route to the waters of your command, touching en route for coal at Port Castries, St. Lucia or at Rio Janeiro, and at each other ports as may be necessary. The department desires you to be at Buenos Ayres with the least practicable delay, in order that you may inspect the vessels of your command. "It is also ordered that special attention should be given to the repairs under way on the Wilmington. Submit to the department without delay a schedule of the ports you will visit en route and the possible date of your arrivals and departures. Besides the Chicago, the Wilmington and Montgomery are attached to your command. The Wilmington is now at Buenos Ayres and the Montgomery is now at Montevideo. You will await further orders before any vessel of your command visits any African ports. Very respectfully, "J. D. LONG, Secretary. To the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Force, South Atlantic Station."

## ROBERTS THINKS HE WILL WIN.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from Utah, reached Washington tonight. He expects to take his seat in the house and says he does not believe the house will be influenced by the protests against his doing so, for the reason that the question of his eligibility is a matter clearly outside the sphere of the church, because the whole agitation against him is based upon misrepresentation of facts and absolute falsehoods. He also claims that the house is without authority to declare his seat vacant. Mr. Roberts denounces as false the charges that he now advocates polygamy—that is the present contracting of polygamous marriages, notwithstanding the constitutional prohibition by Utah of such marriages.

## THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the national executive committee of the Republican Party, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on Monday, November 23, was a session of great interest. The committee was organized without having made any program toward a reunion with the partition faction, other than the resolutions adopted Wednesday, agreeing to a reunion if the proper basis could be secured.

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Mrs. Hitchcock, despite the dignity of her 60 years, is very gentle and unobtrusive. She was greatly embarrassed by this incident. "Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, wife of the postmaster general, and Mrs. Gage, wife of the secretary of the treasury, particularly desire the determination of this question of etiquette. John Addison Porter, secretary to the president, may have to issue an ultimatum on this point from the White house. Consequently, Mr. Porter is truly unhappy. "The women of the diplomatic circle, maids and matrons, are warring too. There is much dissatisfaction in the line of Miss Casca, niece and adopted daughter of the Russian minister, are given the privileges which would be accorded to his wife, and that to Miss Andrade, daughter of the Venezuelan minister, similar distinction is extended. The wives of the ambassadors and ministers desire that these young women "take step" below them. "Mr. Porter, in his unhappy position, will have precedents to guide him. 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President McKinley, during the two years and five months of his term, has pardoned 349 criminals and commuted the sentences of 129 others. This record is about equal to the total number of pardons and commutations granted by President Cleveland during his entire term of four years. "The figures do not include the notorious use of executive clemency extended to Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary of subsistence, United States army, indicted by a grand jury and sentenced to dismissal from the army, which was commuted to six years' suspension on full pay by the president. General Eagan's offense was in violation of the military laws and not the civil. In all other cases in which officers of the army figured the president declined to interfere. In the navy the president extended clemency to Engineer Anecito G. Menocal, convicted by court martial of inefficiency and negligence and sentenced to three years' suspension on furlough pay. His sentence was commuted by the president on August 26, 1898. "Immediately after his inauguration on March 4, 1897, President McKinley began the exercise of his prerogative and has continued to do so with more frequency than any other chief executive. On January 9, 1898, the president pardoned Captain John D. Hart of Pennsylvania, who had been convicted of violating the neutrality law by filibustering, as it was shown he had furnished arms to the Cubans before war with Spain was declared. Captain Hart's petition for executive clemency was signed by seventy-six United States senators and men prominent in official and private life throughout the United States. This was the only petition ever received at the department of justice having so many prominent signers. "BANKING OFFENSES EASY. "The figures show that President McKinley has favored particularly violators of the national banking laws, men convicted of making false entries in the books of and false reports regarding the condition of national banks, embezzling postmasters, money order clerks and other offenders against the postal laws, counterfeiters, illicit distillers and other criminals against the internal revenue laws. Of the total number of pardons granted one hundred and six were to deserters from the army or navy of the United States, who, until a pardon was granted, were prevented from holding any office of trust under the government. "The following recapitulation shows the crime of which the offender was convicted and the number of pardons and commutations of sentence granted by President McKinley: RECAPITULATION OF PARDONS. Bank-wreckers, embezzling cashiers, making false entries and reports of conditions of national banks—Pardons, 14; commutations, 4. Dishonest postmasters, embezzling money orders, postal funds, using mails to defraud and other offenses against the postal service—Pardons, 61; commutations, 2. Desertions from the army and navy of the United States—Pardons, 22; commutations, 12. Counterfeiting, lightening of gold and raising and altering obligations of the United States—Pardons, 23; commutations, 14. Violating internal revenue laws, selling liquor without license, failure to stamp cigars and similar crimes—Pardons, 12; commutations, 7. Conspiracy—Pardons, 5; commutations, 2. Horse theft and cattle stealing—Pardons, 21; commutations, 15. Introducing liquor in Indian country—Pardons, 3; commutations, 3. Manslaughter—Pardons, 3; commutations, 2. Murder—Pardons, 2; commutations, 8. Assault with intent to kill—Pardons, 5; commutations, 3. Carrying concealed weapons—Pardons, 2; commutations, 1. Violating pension laws—Pardons, 4; commutations, 1. Unlawful cohabitation—Pardons, 3; commutations, 0. Obtaining money under false pretenses—Pardons, 1; commutations, 4. Cutting timber on public domain—Pardons, 2; commutations, 4. Perjury—Pardons, 5; commutations, 1. Larceny, grand and petit—Pardons, 10; commutations, 1. Impersonating a United States officer—Pardons, 3; commutations, 0. Robbery—Pardons, 1; commutations, 1. Assaults—Pardons, 2; commutations, 0. Buying cattle from Indians—Pardons, 0; commutations, 1. Rape—Pardons, 0; commutations, 1. Keeping disorderly house—Pardons, 1; commutations, 0. Failing to perform service as a mail contractor—Pardons, 0; commutations, 1. Slander—Pardons, 0; commutations, 1. Kidnapping—Pardons, 0; commutations, 1. Obstructing a settler on public land—Pardons, 1; commutations, 0. Making false demands for annuity—Pardons, 0; commutations, 1. Housebreaking—Pardons, 1; commutations, 0. Malignant mischief—Pardons, 0; commutations, 1. Violating neutrality laws—Pardons, 1; commutations, 0. Resisting officers of the United States—Pardons, 13; commutations, 0. Total pardons granted, 349. "The following list, showing names, states, crimes and sentences of criminals and date of pardon or commutation, was compiled from the official records of the department of justice at Washington: BANK WRECKERS, EMBEZZLERS, VIOLATORS OF NATIONAL BANKING LAWS, ETC. John M. Wall, Ohio—Aiding and abetting in making false entries in report of national bank to comptroller of currency; sentence of five years commuted May 1, 1897, to two years. Frederick E. Edgar, New York—Embezzling funds national bank; sentence of five years; pardoned after serving two years, June 1, 1897. Charles R. Fleischman, Illinois—Embezzling funds national bank; sentenced to five years; pardoned June 8, 1897, after serving one year. Harry H. Kennedy, Pennsylvania—Misappropriation of funds of national bank; two indictments; sentenced to ten years; pardoned May 27, 1897. Almon H. Crawford, Missouri—Embezzlement and making false entries in books and reports of national bank; sentence of five years; pardoned May 8, 1897, after serving two and one-half years. Andrew Chapman, New York—Altering and passing obligations of the United States, eighteen months and \$25 fine; pardoned July 26, 1899, after serving six months. John Jamison, Ohio—Possessing counterfeit coin and molds; ten years and \$25 fine; pardoned after serving five years. Jefferson May, Illinois—Making and passing counterfeit coin; one year and one day; pardoned September 19, 1898, to restore citizenship. MURDER. Allen Emberson, Texas—Murder; commuted to ten years' imprisonment. Frank Collins, Arkansas—Murder; commuted to ten years' imprisonment. John B. Jacobs, Arkansas—Murder; hanging; commuted twenty years' imprisonment. William K. Reid, District of Columbia—Murder; hanging; commuted July 2, 1899, to life imprisonment. William G. Shorter, Arkansas—Murder; life imprisonment; commuted January 2, 1898, to ten years. Dennis Davis, Arkansas—Murder; hanging; commuted May 24, 1897, to imprisonment for life. C. L. Addington, Texas—Hanging; commuted July 24, 1897, to imprisonment for life. Harry Hammond, Utah—Fifteen years; pardoned July 24, 1897. Clyde Maddox, Kansas—Imprisonment for life; pardoned July 14, 1898. MANSLAUGHTER. Ellsworth Wells, Oklahoma—Ten years, \$5; pardoned October 17, 1898. Lon Gardner, Texas—Five years; pardoned October 17, 1898. William C. Williams, Wyoming—Four years, \$50; commuted April 24, 1899, to three years. Frank Odell—Four years, \$500; commuted April 24, 1899, to three years. Albert J. Eichelberger, District of Columbia—Seven years; pardoned May 2, 1899. UNLAWFUL COHABITATION. William Hicks, Indian Territory—Two years; pardoned September 13, 1898. Lillie Hicks, Indian Territory—Two years; pardoned September 13, 1898. Henry Tuckett, Utah—Six months and \$200 fine; pardoned May 21, 1897. WHO SHALL BE FIRST. Cabinet Ministers' Wives Face a Puzzling Question. Washington, D. C.—(Special).—"Make way for the ladies! Of course. But which ladies shall make way for the other ladies? "That is the question that agitates society here and the importance of the question is emphasized by the struggle for precedence between the unmarried women, the younger set and the married women. "At the reception which President McKinley gave for the Presbyterian synod, Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of the secretary of the interior, alone of the city, Mrs. Hitchcock promptly arrived at the White house, and took her place next to Mrs. McKinley, in the line of women who told the ministers how very glad they were to see them. "Half an hour after the reception began Miss Margaret Long, daughter of the secretary of the navy, arrived, a charming woman, and proud, who insisted that Mrs. Hitchcock must yield the place of honor, because she said official etiquette ordered that she be first. Mrs. Hitchcock, despite the dignity of her 60 years, is very gentle and unobtrusive. She was greatly embarrassed by this incident. "Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, wife of the postmaster general, and Mrs. Gage, wife of the secretary of the treasury, particularly desire the determination of this question of etiquette. John Addison Porter, secretary to the president, may have to issue an ultimatum on this point from the White house. Consequently, Mr. Porter is truly unhappy. "The women of the diplomatic circle, maids and matrons, are warring too. There is much dissatisfaction in the line of Miss Casca, niece and adopted daughter of the Russian minister, are given the privileges which would be accorded to his wife, and that to Miss Andrade, daughter of the Venezuelan minister, similar distinction is extended. The wives of the ambassadors and ministers desire that these young women "take step" below them. "Mr. Porter, in his unhappy position, will have precedents to guide him. By the social law, which has hitherto been accepted, it is ordained that on occasions of public receptions the wife of the vice president stands next to the wife of the president, and next in order the wife of each cabinet officer, according to the order of their creation of the department in the cabinet. "Custom has ordered that, when a cabinet officer is a widower, the lady who presides over his home can occupy the same position as would be given his wife. Thus to Miss Morton, sister of the former secretary of the navy, and to Miss Herbert, daughter of Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the navy, were given permanent places in the executive receiving line. "Miss Morton's place was at the end of the line, as her brother's department is the youngest in the cabinet. Miss Herbert was entitled to stand next to the wife of the secretary of war. With true tact, however, Miss Herbert refused to take precedence of the matrons of the cabinet circle, and yielded gracefully to even to Miss Morton, who was her senior in years and experience. This has been regarded by some as a precedent which should control. "But women in general do not follow precedents. They make them. EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL. Kansas City, Mo.—(Special).—The supreme council of the American Equal Wage union, recently incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with headquarters in Kansas City, has issued an address to the wage workers of the United States. The union was founded on the belief that to eradicate the practice of paying lower wages to women for the same work performed by men means a revolution in the social conditions of the country. Its main object is to secure justice to women who work for wages, to protect children from unnecessary industrial servitude, and to discourage strikes and accomplish its work by means of education, agitation and moral suasion. "On an industrial nation like this, where a vast majority of the people are wage workers, the value of a day's work bears an intimate relation to the prosperity of the country, and, for that reason, becomes a matter of supreme concern to all. "When wages are up, times are prosperous. It is a common mistake to regard increasing dividends as a sign of it. It is in fact a reliable indicator of good times. The prosperity that it breeds the cottage and the tenement and drives the homeless among the poor is the only genuine prosperity."

## THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the national executive committee of the Republican Party, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on Monday, November 23, was a session of great interest. The committee was organized without having made any program toward a reunion with the partition faction, other than the resolutions adopted Wednesday, agreeing to a reunion if the proper basis could be secured.

## STILL ANOTHER BATTLE.

Orange River, Nov. 23.—An engagement was started on the other side of Witteputs, just above the Orange river, this morning and the British artillery succeeded in forcing the enemy to retreat. The following is the official communication issued to the press respecting it: "Artillery firing commenced at 4.45 a. m. in the hills bearing east northeast from Orange river at an estimated distance of twelve miles. It ceased at 7 o'clock the enemy retiring. The artillery is firing again. "The foregoing is apparently the beginning of a full description."

## BULLER STARTS FOR NATAL.