



EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Indiana Democrats indorsed Bryan. Robert's army is resting at Pretoria.

End of the Chicago labor troubles seems to be in sight.

Wolverton's plurality for supreme judge of Oregon is more than 10,000.

Affairs in China are gradually working up a crisis of the first magnitude.

The legislature of Oregon will be Republican on joint ballot by a majority of 24.

Chicago people contributed \$5,000 toward the relief of the Indian famine sufferers.

A Christian journal in Japan has been suspended for showing disrespect to the imperial house.

Alexander M. Dockery, of Gallatin county, Missouri, has been nominated by the Democrats for governor.

Fire at Susanville, Cal., destroyed three blocks of stores, containing forty buildings, entailing a large loss.

London papers think that the British squadron is recognized as inferior to the Russian as well as the Japanese.

Chinese soldiers attacked the Boxers near Peking, and in the engagement which followed many were killed on both sides.

A dispatch from Cucuta, department of Santander, Venezuela, says that after 13 days of fighting, the Colombian revolutionists have routed the government forces near Bucaramanga, capturing a number of prisoners, including General Penasola.

Secretary Long has issued an order for an experiment of the utmost importance. The purpose is to see how much time would be occupied in putting into condition for active naval service a part of the United States fleet to meet an emergency.

Judge Morrow, of the United States circuit court at San Francisco, on complaint made by Jew Ho, has granted an order temporarily restraining the board of health and chief of police from prohibiting the surgeons employed by the Chinese to care for their dead, entering the quarantine line.

Steps have been taken to organize a national Negro party in Philadelphia. Prominent negroes—bishops, ministers, editors and lawyers—at a meeting decided to place a presidential ticket in the field with negro candidates.

The plan is to organize the party in every state of the Union, and nominate candidates for state and congressional offices.

Colombian rebels threaten Panama. Maryland Democrats have declared for Bryan.

Otis has landed in San Francisco and is on his way to Washington.

Rather than suppress the Boxers, China means to fight all Europe.

The Republicans were generally successful in the election in Oregon.

George Murphy, a Brooklyn bridge builder, was drowned near Eugene, Or.

The wife of ex-secretary of state John Sherman, died at Mansfield, Ohio.

Cuban frauds are now known to involve an amount something like \$600,000.

Boxers are said to be approaching Tien Tsin, intending to attack the city.

The house has agreed to the \$5,000,000 appropriation to the St. Louis exposition.

A medical diploma "factory" was raided in Chicago and its officers are in jail.

Lord Roberts has entered Pretoria. His first order after reaching the city was for the release of prisoners.

Malcolm A. Moody was re-elected to congress from the Second district of Oregon, Tongue from First district.

The attorney for the Chinese Six Companies in San Francisco, filed with the clerk of the United States circuit court an application for an injunction compelling the board of health of this city to abandon the quarantine which it has imposed upon the Chinatown district.

Special dispatches received from Algiers portray a serious situation. Thousands of Moors are massing at Fugig and in the neighborhood, preparing for a determined attack upon the advance posts of the French.

The French columns have joined hands at Zoubia, but the men suffer terribly from heat and thirst, and hundreds of camels died. The French are preparing entrenchments and are confident of their ability to repel an attack and even to take the offensive against Fugig if necessary.

The discharge of the president of the Amalgamated Association of Tin Workers precipitated a strike at the Great Western Tinplate Works, Joliet, Illinois, throwing out 300 men. The wage question is not involved.

Seven hundred injunctions were filed upon strikers and labor leaders in the George's Creek, Maryland, coal mining region, restraining them from interfering with miners who desired to resume work.

LATER NEWS.

Chinese government is dealing on arms to the Boxers.

Four persons were killed in a trolley-car accident at Providence, R. I.

The Republican convention hall at Philadelphia will seat 16,000 people.

Boers have torn up 24 miles of railroad between Pretoria and Kroonstad.

Tacoma will have a captured Spanish cannon for use in its Fourth of July celebration.

Boers captured a British battalion of 500 men at Rooodeval, severing Roberts' line of communication.

Philippine rebels aim to follow the tactics of the Cuban rebels during the war of the latter against Spain.

The steamer City of Seattle, which arrived at Seattle from Alaska, brought 220 Klondikers and \$500,000 in gold.

Senator Clark was given a great ovation at Butte, Mont. He made a speech denouncing his enemies as perjurers.

Documents seized in the Philippines indicate that in a rebel plot for an uprising in Manila, women were to take important part.

Chinese minister in London says it is absurd that the powers should believe the empress dowager is aiding the Boxers' movement.

May shipments of coal from Seattle to San Francisco by water amounted to 20,000 tons, or half of the total amount of coal received at that port during May.

As a result of a week's scouting in the Philippines, more than 200 insurgents were killed and 160 captured, while 140 rifles, with ammunition and stores were seized.

Two five-story brick buildings, owned by Geo. E. Ketcham, on West avenue, New York, containing 125,000 bushels of grain, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$140,000.

In the preliminary examination of L. L. Cook, charged with the murder of James Collins at Arlington, Or., a physician testified that Collins could easily have been saved.

It is estimated that during the past month various railroad corporations have placed orders for 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of Washington fir, mainly in bridge timbers, dock stuffs and ties.

The clean-up of gold in the Klondike this season will be \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, according to the estimates of well-known miners arriving from the Klondike.

The Spring work is well along in the district, the only drawback being the scarcity of water. This fact, it is said, will result in delaying the clean-up until late in the summer.

Russia and Japan may come to war as a result of the Boxers movement.

General Pio del Pilar, the Filipino leader, was captured by Americans six miles east of Manila.

Two men were instantly killed and eight seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler at a brick works at Annis-ton, Ala.

The Boxer movement is spreading throughout China. Russia gives notice that if the powers do not act she will go it alone.

An explosion, caused by mining fuses at the customs department, at Oporto, Portugal, killed two persons and injured 13.

Harry Dekker, a well known promoter of Western railroad properties, shot and killed himself in his apartments at New York City.

One man was killed and four hurt by the falling of a freight elevator in the Nichols & Shepherd Implement building at Kansas City.

A fire in the oil refining and salt-petre district of Hamburg, Germany, destroyed property to the value of 4,000,000 marks, including many dwellings.

A tannery owned by Fayette, Shaw & Co., at Miller, Wis., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000. Nine hundred men were thrown out of employment.

The investigation of the affairs of Adolph A. Kuhn, junior member of the firm of Kuhn Bros., brokers, of Chicago, shows he has left a shortage of \$1,000,000.

The president has approved the findings and sentence in the case of Captain Denging, of Buffalo, assistant commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., tried at San Francisco on a charge of forgery and embezzling public funds.

Alexander Stevenson, a line repairer of the Utah Electric Light & Power Company, of Salt Lake, was instantly killed by electricity on Third South and Main streets. He went up a pole to do some work, and took hold of a live wire. His body hung suspended in the network of wires in the presence of hundreds of people.

In Japan a new law just put into operation forbids smoking by persons under 20 years old, and also forbids the selling of tobacco or other smoking material to youths of this age. Fines are provided for the smoker and for whoever sells to him the stuff. The law provides also for fining the parents of such youthful smokers, because they did not teach their offspring better habits.

An American water hyacinth which is not infrequently an obstruction to navigation in southern rivers has been successfully killed on the Melpomene canal, New Orleans, by a chemical spray.

A license to sell intoxicants was given to a man in Benton, Ky., with the proviso that no one should be allowed to "treat" in his barroom, and that every patron must pay for his own liquor.

CAPTURE OF PILAR

Real Filipino Leader Taken by Americans.

HE WAS CAUGHT NEAR MANILA

Brave Stand of 31 Americans Against 600 Insurgents at Catubig.

Manila, June 11.—General Pio del Pilar, the Filipino leader, has been captured near Manila.

Brave Stand at Catubig.

Washington, June 11.—Perhaps the most thrilling and picturesque incident of the entire Philippine war occurred at Catubig, on the island of Samar, where, April 15 last, a party of 31 enlisted men of company K, Forty-third volunteers, held at bay a force of some 600 insurgents during four days of fierce fighting, reinforcements arriving just in the nick of time. The war department has received reports from Captain H. M. Day, of the Forty-third volunteer infantry, and First Lieutenant J. T. Sweeney, of that regiment, who commanded the rescue party, giving all the details of the attack, siege and the relief.

According to the reports the attack on the garrison at Catubig began without warning, Sunday morning, April 15. From the hills on all sides, from a deserted church directly adjoining came a rifle and cannon fire of terrible intensity. Tuesday morning, handfuls of burning hemp were thrown into the barracks from the insurgents in the church and soon the soldiers' refuge was on fire. All efforts to subdue the fire failed, and, finally, the little band, made a dash for the river bank. Some were killed before the bank was reached, others fell dead in a boat in which it was intended to make the opposite shore, and when a trench was finally dug with bayonets, only 16 of the 31 were left to man it. Here, for two more days, Corporal Carson, handling his men with the judgment of a veteran, held out under a terrible fire until the arrival of Lieutenant Sweeney's command, which had been ordered to supplement the garrison at Catubig, and which was on its way up the river on the steamer Lao Aug. Not until within a quarter of a mile of Catubig, says Lieutenant Sweeney, in his report, did they hear the noise of the engagement. Then he realized that he and his men were sorely needed and he ordered the captain of the steamer to run his boat at top speed. The Lao Aug steamed up to Catubig under a rain of Mauser bullets from both shores. The small boats were lowered, a landing effected, and the rescuers fought their way through the open to their comrades in the trenches, buried the dead within reach, brought back to the boat the besieged party, numbering now only 13 men, and then steamed down the river.

The Ashantee War.

London, June 11.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Accra, dated June 8, a native rumor is in circulation that Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodson, governor of Gold Coast colony, made a sortie from Kumassie, where he had been besieged by the Ashantees, but was forced to retire and ultimately to surrender. Mail advices from Accra, dated May 17, say: Fifty thousand Ashantees are in arms and the insurrection is spreading. It is impossible for white men to go into the interior successfully during the rainy season.

Negotiations Are Off.

St. Louis, June 7.—Negotiations between the strikers and the St. Louis Transit Company, looking to a settlement of the strike, are off for the present, and probably will not be resumed until the strikers agree not to demand the discharge of the men now in the employ of the company in order that they may retain the positions they gave up when the strike was declared.

Explosion in a Mine.

Gloicester, O., June 11.—Two hundred miners were imprisoned at 7 A. M. today by an explosion of gas in mine No. 2. It was thought at first that the loss of life would be very large, but the work of the rescuers was carried on so energetically and successfully that all were rescued and saved by tonight except three, who were killed.

American Stock for Japan.

San Francisco, June 8.—Japan is seeking American and European cattle to introduce among native heads and improve the general stock on the islands. Four Japanese government officials, specially commissioned to select and purchase fine stock, have arrived here. They will inspect the herds of this state before going East and to Europe. They propose to get the best grades of breeding stock known.

Mississippi River Boat Sunk.

New Orleans, June 11.—The river boat T. P. Leathers sank yesterday at Boger's Landing, 25 miles above New Orleans. The loss is \$37,000. There were 70 persons aboard, all of whom reached the shore safely in lifeboats.

Admits Killing Horton.

Skagway, June 11.—The trial of the 12 Indians charged with murdering Bert Horton and his young wife, from Eugene, Or., on Lynn canal, 35 miles from Skagway, last October, was begun in the highest court of Alaska in this city yesterday. Judge Melville Browne, recently from Wyoming, on the bench. Only one of the Indians has pleaded. He is Jim Hansey, who first confessed that he killed Horton. In pleading he said: "I killed the man; I did not murder the woman."

OOM PAUL TALKS.

Correspondent Found Him in a Car at Machadodorp.

London, June 11.—The executive offices of the Transvaal government are in a railway car, which is shunted on a switch at Machadodorp. President Kruger caused the interior of the coach to be reconstructed some time ago, with a view to contingencies that have now arrived. A correspondent of the Daily Express, who went from Lourenco Marques to see President Kruger, was received yesterday. The president sat smoking a long pipe. He looked worried, but his bearing itself was quiet and determined. He did not make the least objection to being interviewed. The correspondent was equipped for the interview by cables from London.

"Yes," said President Kruger, "it is quite true that the British have occupied Pretoria. This, however, does not end the war. The burghers are fully determined to fight to the last. They will never surrender so long as 500 armed men remain in the country. I feel encouraged by the fine work Steyn and Dewet are doing in the Free State."

The correspondent suggested that the war was over, inasmuch as the capital had been taken.

"The capital," exclaimed President Kruger, with energy, "what is a capital? It does not consist of any particular collection of bricks and mortar. The capital of the republic, the seat of the government, is here in this car. There is no magic about any special site. Our country is invaded, it is true, but it is not conquered. The government is still effective."

Referring to the reason why he left Pretoria, President Kruger said:

"I was not foolish enough to be taken prisoner. I provided this means of locomotion precisely for the same reason as our burghers supply themselves with horses when they take the field. It is necessary that I should be able to move quickly from place to place. That is all. Bye and bye this car will take me back to Pretoria. For the present, it enables me to keep away from Pretoria, where I could be of no service and where I should only play into the hands of the enemy."

RUSSIA WANTS MORE MONEY

In Need of More Cash to Complete the Trans-Caucasian Line.

New York, June 11.—The advice from London that M. Rothstein, a well-known financier of St. Petersburg, would soon arrive in this country, with a view to looking over the situation here as an agent of his government and determining whether or not a large Russian loan could be floated in the United States, are said by leading foreign bankers in this city to be accurate. Whether or not M. Rothstein shall ultimately be successful in his mission, however, it is not believed by prominent local financiers that he will be able to place a loan of any magnitude in the United States for the next few months, until the presidential campaign shall be ended.

It may be remembered that in February of this year, the Russian imperial government negotiated a loan of \$15,000,000 with a syndicate of New York banks, trust companies an insurance companies. In exchange for their money the syndicate receive four per cent bonds, guaranteed principal and interest by the Russian government and secured by a first mortgage on the Wladikawkos railway system. The loan now sought is also for railway construction, according to a Wall street man interested in the February operation, who said:

"M. Rothstein, president of the Russian Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg, and one of the government's trusted agents is, I have been informed, coming here to get money for the Russian trans-Caucasian railway. This is one of the longest roads in the world and is not completed by any means. Money is needed. M. Rothstein is coming from London here, and is going to Washington to see the Russian minister, through whom all negotiations are to be made."

The London report also said that a large Russo-American bank might be established here as an outcome of M. Rothstein's visit, but this is regarded by high authorities here as exceedingly unlikely.

Plague in Brazil.

New York, June 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says: It is announced that during the last 24 hours there have been eight new cases of plague. An official bulletin says that since the plague appeared there have been 88 cases in which 26 have proved fatal.

The South Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Schley, has been ordered to sail for Montevideo.

Fire in Baker City.

Baker City, Or., June 11.—At 10 o'clock this morning Carter & Miller's slaughter house was burned to the ground. The buildings are a complete loss; value, \$600. Large stocks of hides were on hand and are partly damaged. No insurance. One of the employees was burning off, and a strong wind which sprung up is supposed to have carried sparks into the dry buildings. The entire loss is about \$1,000.

Labor is paid three cents for producing 144 boxes of matches. Labor buys these matches back and pays \$1.44.

Volcano Comes to Life.

San Francisco, June 11.—Captain O. J. Storr, of the transport Leelanaw, reports that a volcano in the South seas, which has been quiet for many years, has again resumed action. The volcano is located on the Dedicas rocks, Babuyan islands, near where the cruiser Charleston was lost. The Leelanaw passed within three miles of the rocks, and clouds of steam were observed coming from the crater. The waters about the islands were also troubled.

A BLOODY SUNDAY

Half a Dozen St. Louis Strikers Shot Down.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS DID SHOOTING

Several Outbreaks in Various Parts of the City—Militia Is Being Prepared for Action.

St. Louis, June 12.—The day just ended has been one of the most eventful and bloody since the great strike on the St. Louis Transit began more than a month ago. There were numerous encounters between strikers and other individuals and the constituted authorities, resulting in four deaths and the wounding of five or more persons, mostly strikers. The dead are: C. Edward Thomas, striking conductor on the Choteau avenue line; shot in breast by deputy sheriff; died on the way to hospital. George Rine, striking motorman on Delmar avenue line; shot in abdomen by deputy sheriff; died at city hospital. Fred Boehm, aged citizen, shot and instantly killed while standing in his front yard by deputy sheriff. Ed Burkhardt, striking conductor on Delmar avenue line; shot in head; may die.

The day was quiet until this afternoon, when the police were taken off a number of street car lines for the purpose of giving them a rest and to test the ability of the Transit Company to operate without friction.

The most serious trouble broke out between 6 and 7 o'clock in front of the six-story building on Washington avenue between Broadway and Sixth streets, occupied by the sheriff's posse comitatus as a barracks and head quarters. Several hundred strikers had gone to East St. Louis earlier in the day to attend a picnic given for their benefit, and toward evening began returning home. The trouble was precipitated when 150 strikers in uniform and headed by a drum corps, came west on Washington avenue. In their caps, some of them had carved bearing these words: "Union or nothing; liberty or death."

Just as they were passing the barracks, a car of the Park avenue division was going west. A number of the men broke from the line and rushed for the car which was without the usual police guard. A brick was thrown through the car window and a shot was fired by somebody not known.

At the first intimation of trouble the sheriff's posse swarmed from the building and surrounded the crowd of strikers, calling on them to disperse. Other shots were fired. Then several deputies turned loose their repeating shot-guns, loaded with buckshot. As far as can be learned only four men in the strikers' ranks were hit. Not a deputy was wounded.

Under the command of Colonel Cavender, the deputies arrested 20 of the strikers and took them into the barracks, where they were searched. Three revolvers and a number of pocket knives were secured, and the prisoners were taken to the four courts, where they were locked up pending an investigation. The remainder of the strikers fled, followed by a squad of mounted police that had been summoned. They dispersed without further trouble.

CHINA GETS WORSE.

Civil Foreigners in Peking Are Under Arms to Fight.

Tien Tsin, June 12.—The special train that went to examine the line and reconnoiter returned last night. The railway was found clear two miles beyond Yang Tshu. The engineers, with the guards, walked a mile and a half further. They found the ties and two bridges burned, and the railway torn up.

The first repair train, with Admiral Seymour and his staff, 650 British, Captain McCalla's 100 Americans, 40 Italians and 25 Austrians, left this morning at 9:30. A Hotchkiss and other guns were mounted in the center of the train. A second train left at 11 o'clock, with 600 British, Japanese, Russian and French troops. Repairing matter and new rails were taken along.

There are 31 foreign war vessels at Taku. A message from Peking to the admirals asserts that the situation is hourly growing more dangerous for foreigners. All those at Peking have taken refuge in Legation street. The civil males are under arms to fight with the regulars, if necessary. The approaches to Legation street are surrounded by howling mobs of undisciplined soldiery, with cannon and bayonets. The international guard were holding off the mob, which screamed insults and threats.

To Prospect Siberian Coast.

San Francisco, June 12.—The Russian syndicate headed by Count Charles Bogdanovitch, that is to prospect the Siberian coast for gold, sailed for the frozen north on the chartered steamer Samoa today. There are about 40 in the party, all told, among them being 27 miners, headed by H. Roberts, of Comstock fame. Paul de Lamschka, also accompanies Count Bogdanovitch. He was formerly a Russian mail agent, and knows every bay and inlet on the Siberian coast. The vessel cleared for Alexander bay, and will be gone about six months.

Railway Nearly Destroyed.

London, June 12.—General Forester Walker wires to the war office as follows: "Information received from natives early yesterday reports the enemy in three columns near Homing Spruit. The railway has been almost completely destroyed between America and Rooodeval."

PLANS FOR CARNAGE

Dislosed by Sundry Filipino Documents Captured.

Manila, June 13.—The great store of insurgent documents discovered by General Funston, together with the interesting papers which Captain Smith found in the possession of General Panton Garcia, throw interesting side lights upon the Filipino government. Most important of the lot is Aginaldo's plan for the uprising of Manila, which was drawn by him at Malolos, in his own handwriting in Tagalog language, and bears the date January 9, 1899. Pinned to the document was a translation into Spanish done in the hand of Buenacaminio. Aginaldo's order was addressed to his "valiant sandathans" or bolo men. When the word of the uprising was given they were to slay all American soldiers in Manila. The inhabitants were to repair to the house-tops, whence they were to hurl down upon the insurgents heavy furniture and any iron implements they might have, heated red hot. They were also to have ready in their houses hot water, which was to be thrown upon passing soldiers, or squirted at them from bamboo syringes. The women and children were exhorted to help in preparing the water and boiling oil, which they were to pass out to the men for use. Afterward the bolo men were to run through the streets slashing Americans wherever they met them. They were instructed not to stop to pick up the guns of the soldiers they killed, those could be collected afterward. The bolo men were warned to restrain themselves from the temptation to looting, because, as Aginaldo explained, he was particular desirous to make good in the eyes of foreign nations his assertions that the Filipinos were disciplined and civilized people. Particular injunctions were given for protecting the banks, even the Spanish bank.

MAY GET A NEW TRIAL.

Man and Woman Now Serving Life Sentences for Murder.

Topeka, Kan., June 13.—The supreme court has reopened the celebrated murder cases of George Dobbs and Mrs. Amelia New, now serving life sentence in the Lansing penitentiary for the murder, near Eureka, in 1897, of Joseph New, the woman's husband. The court has granted a writ of coram nobis, which is, in effect, an order to the district court to hear the application for a new trial, which the lower court had refused.

Dobbs and Mrs. New were convicted two years ago. The theory was that they were in love, and conspired to get rid of New, so they might marry. After they had been in the penitentiary for some time, Alvin Ballard, sent up for horse stealing, asserted that he could prove that Dobbs and Mrs. New were innocent. Ballard said Frank Allgood, now in the penitentiary for forgery, William Turner and he were the real murderers. Ballard told the story in detail, saying he belonged to a robber band organized by Allgood, and told the officers where they could find many stolen horses and vehicles. Ballard was taken from the penitentiary to verify his assertions, and aided the officers in recovering much stolen property.

On the strength of this evidence, application for a hearing in the cases of Dobbs and Mrs. New was made before the district court of Greenwood county, where they were convicted, but the motion was refused. Now that the supreme court has overruled the lower courts' decision, the motion for a new trial will be heard at once.

STRIKERS' PLANS.

St. Louis Car Men Will Spend \$100,000 to Equip an Elaborate 'Bus System.

St. Louis, June 13.—The Central Trades and Labor Union proposes to establish a bus line in St. Louis, to compete with and run parallel to the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company, on which there is a strike, to be operated by union men. At a meeting at Wallalla hall last night, the first step was taken toward this end by the adoption of a resolution to raise at least \$100,000 to purchase and equip the necessary bus system.

From the resolution adopted and the declarations of the speakers, henceforth the policy will be to win the strike, if possible, on the basis of a general boycott, which in all of its ramifications is to reach to almost every industry in the city. The fare on a bus for a distance equal to that traversed by the street-car line will be five cents.

Monday opened quiet, after a reign of terror. With one exception, all the street-car lines are in operation.

A revise list of casualties makes the list of dead three, fatally wounded one and 10 wounded.

W. D. Mahon, president of the National Association of Amalgamated Street Railway Employees, has telegraphed President Gompers that street-car men returning from a picnic Sunday evening, peacefully and unarmed, were fired upon by the sheriff's posse and shot down like dogs.

London, June 12.—The Daily Express has the following dispatch, dated Saturday from Prashu: "The British relief force is now half way to Kumassie. The road is partly under water. Many of the carriers have deserted, and before advancing further the relief column must await carriers from Sierra Leone with stores."

Plague in Australia.

Adelaide, South Australia, June 13.—A total of 23 deaths from the bubonic plague is officially reported from Rockhampton, Queensland. Two fresh cases are reported here, one of which has proved fatal.

British Occupied Koonatport.

Lourenco Marques, June 12.—It is reported that the British have occupied Koonatport, after fighting. President Kruger is said to have a large quantity of personal valuables with him.

CAPTURED BY BOERS

Another British Battalion in Dutch Hands.

ROBERTS' COMMUNICATION CUT

Disaster to the Derbyshire Regiment in the Engagement at Rooodeval.

London, June 13.—Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Forester-Walker, in command of the lines of communication in South Africa, reports that in the disaster to the British troops on June 7, at Rooodeval, where the Boers cut Roberts' line of communication, the Fourth battalion of the rank and file of the Derbyshire regiment were all killed, wounded or made prisoners, except six enlisted men. Two officers and 15 men were killed and five officers and 72 men wounded, many of them severely. The Boers returned the wounded to the British. Officers killed were: Lieutenant-Colonel Baird-Douglas and Lieutenant Hawley. The wounded included Colonel Wilkinson and Lieutenant Blanchard, of the Canadian infantry. Forester-Walker's dispatch in full is as follows:

"Cape Town, June 13.—The following telegram has been received from Colonel Knox: 'Kroonstad—The following casualties are reported from Rooodeval, under date of Rhenoster river, June 8, received here by flag of truce on June 10: The Fourth battalion of the Derbyshire regiment, the Sherwood Foresters: Killed, Lieutenant Baird-Douglas and Lieutenant Hawley; and 15 of the rank and file; wounded, Colonel Wilkinson, Captain Bailey, Lieutenants Hall, Lawder and Blanchard, and 50 of the rank and file; the Shropshire Light infantry, one; Cape Pioneer Railroad regiment, seven; Ammunition Park, Royal marines and Imperial Telegraphs, one each; Post-office corps, one.'

"Stoncham reports that many were severely wounded and the remaining fourth of the Derbyshire and details are prisoners, except six of the rank and file, who are in his camp. All the wounded are in his camp, lately occupied by the Fourth Derbyshires. Inquiries are being made as to the names."