BOERS SHELL BRITISH

Gen. Buller's Forces Hold a Strong Position.

A despatch from London, says:—Advices from Badfontein of yesterday's date say that General Buller engaged the Boers in the mountains overlooking Lydenburg on Sept. 2. General Botha commanded the enemy, which held the pass throughout the day. The Boer artillery fire was severe. Upward of two thousand men comprised the Boer force. The British cavalry, with a horse battery, approached to within two miles of the enemy's position. The Boers then fired three "Long Toms," which were located one on either side of the pass and one at a distance to the right. They also had another gun of high velocity mounted.

The British forces occupied a position in a basin on the right of the pass, and were unable to retreat at nightfall.

The Boer guns were accurately trained, and were fired continuously all day, while the British, being unable to use their position for gun fire effectively, advanced their infantry.

Between the lines, and hidden in creeks and overgrown scrub, were numerous Boer sharpshooters. General Buller occupied an exposed position on a ridge at the front. The behaviour of his troops under heavy shell fire was excellent. His casualties are not stated.

A BRILLIANT CHARGE.

How Buller's Men Took the Boer Position.

A despatch from Belfast says:—There has been desperate fighting on the left of the Boer position, about six miles west of Machadodorp.

General Sir Redvers Buller made the attack, and throughout the engagement he had something like forty guns in action.

The Boers were not in the least dismayed at the formidable character of the onslaught, but fought with the utmost bravery.

I have had opportunities of seeing them make several firm stands, and I am convinced that their tenacity in this encounter was not equalled even in Natal before the relief of Ladysmith.

Our lyddite shells burst beautifully and must have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Yellow patches on the dark background across which the Boers retired were clearly indicated.

The fire of the naval guns was terrific.

But the features of the battle was the magnificent work of the Rifle Brigade, assisted by the Inniskillings and the Devons.

It fell to them to take the Boer position, an ideal one, marked by huge boulders and numerous trees, which provided admirable shelter.

Our guns pounded away at this kopje for two hours and a half, but the Boers in charge of a pom-pom never flinched.

Finally the order was given for the infantry to fix bayonets and charge.

It was a magnificent rush that they made. The Boers contested every inch of the ground, but the infantry pressed on, and took the position.

The Boer loss from the charge was severe. I counted ten dead bodies in one heap, and the kopje was strewn with thirty-five wounded, whom the Boers in their flight had left behind.

The Boer killed included the commandant of the Johannesburg police, who offered strenuous opposition to the advance.

We took thirty prisoners and a pom-pom.

Our loss in killed was put at eleven.

It is a substantial victory, cheaply won.

ROBERTS' PROCLAMATION.

His Warning to Inhabitants of the Orange River Colony.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Orange River Colony, in which he says that in consequence of annexation, they are now subjects of the Queen, with the exception of those who were attached to commandoes prior to the issuance of the annexation proclamation, and who have since been continuously in arms and attached to commandoes. These, when captured, will be treated as prisoners of war. Those who have taken the oath of submission, and who have broken it, will be punished with death, imprisonment, or fine. Buildings harbouring the enemy are liable to be razed. A farm or farms in the vicinity of which the railway is damaged will be liable to be fined half a crown per morgen. The inhabitants are warned to acquaint the British forces of the presence of the enemy, otherwise they will be regarded as abetting them, and will be treated as rebels.

1,000 PEOPLE WERE KILLED

Galveston, Texas Visited by a Hurricane.

"A despatch from Austin, Texas says:—Information has just been received that about 3,000 lives have been lost at Galveston, with enormous destruction of property.

A despatch from Houston, Texas, says:—The West India storm which reached the Gulf coast yesterday morning wrought awful havoc in Texas. Reports are conflicting, but it is known that an appalling disaster has befallen the city of Galveston where it is reported a thousand or more lives have been blotted out, and a tremendous property damage has been incurred. Meagre reports from Sabin Pass and Port Arthur also indicates a heavy loss of life, but these reports cannot be confirmed at this hour.

The first news to reach this city from the stricken city of Galveston was received to-night. James C. Timmins, who lives in Houston, and who is the general superintendent of thr National Compress Company, arrived in the city at 8 o'clock to-night from Galveston. He was one of the first to reach here with tidings of the great disaster which has befallen that city, and the magnitude of that disaster remains to be told because of his endeavours to reach home. A'ter remaining through the hurricane of Saturday, he departed from Galveston on a schooner, and came across the bay to Morgan's Point, where he caught a train for Houston. The hurricane, Mr. Timmins said, was the worst ever known.

1,000 PEOPLE PERISHED.

The estimates made by citizens of Galveston was that 4,000 houses, most of them residences have been destroyed, and that at least 1,000 people have been drowned, killed, or missing. Some business houses were also destroyed, but most of them stood though badly damaged.

The city, Mr. Timmins avers, is a complete wreck, so far as he could see from the water front and from the Tremont hotel. Water was blown over the island by the hurricane, the wind blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour straight from the Gulf and forcing the sea water before it in big waves. The gale was a steady one, the heart of it striking the city about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and continuing without intermission until midnight last night, when it abated somewhat, although it continued to blow all night.

ENORMOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

A despatch from Dallas, Texas, says;—The following telegram has been received from Houston.

"Relief train just returned. They could not get closer than six miles of Virginia Point, where the prairie was covered with lumber, debris, pianos, trunks, and dead bodies, Two hundred corpses were counted from the train. A large steamer is stranded two miles this side of Virginia Point, as though thrown up by a tidal wave. Nothing can be seen of Galveston. Two men were picked up who floated across to the mainland, who say they estimate the loss of life up to the time they left at 2,000."

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

THE STREET MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—One hundred bushels of white wheat were sold on the street to-day for 69c per bushel; one hundred of red at 68 to 69c, one hundred and fifty bushels of barley at 43 1-2 to 44 1-2c per bushel. Two hundred bushels of new oats sold at 29 to 30c, and one load of rye, at 53 1-2c per bushel Hay brought $12.50 to $13.50 per ton, and one load of straw sold for $11.

Wheat, white, straight,	$0.00	$0.69
Wheat, red	0.68	0.69
Wheat, goose	0.66	0.66 1-2
Wheat, spring	0.00	0.73
Oats, old	0.32	0.33
Oats, new	0.29	0.30
Peas	0.00	0.59 1-2
Barley	0.43 1-2	0.44 1-2
Rye	0.51	0.53 1-2
Hay, old, per ton	13.00	13.50
Hay, new, per ton	11.00	12.50
Straw, per ton	0.00	11.00
Dressed hogs	7.50	7.75
Butter, in lb. rolls	0.20	0.21
Eggs, new laid	0.13	0.14
Chickens, per pair	0.50	0.80
Turkeys, per lb	0.11	0.11
Ducks, each	0.30	0.40
Potatoes, per bush	0.25	0.30
Beef, hindquarters	7000	9.00
Beef, forequarters	4.00	5.50
Beef, carcase	5.50	7.50
Mutton	5.00	7.00
Lamb, spring, per lb	0.12	0.12 1-2

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter.—Market is firm, and good, active demand. Dairy stock is still scarce in the choice lines. Creamery unchanged. Dealers were selling to retailers to-day as follows:—Dairy, tubs, 17 to 19 1-2c for choice; 14 to 16c for second quality; small dairy, lb. prints, 19 to 20c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 21 to 22c; lbs. 22 to 24c.

Cheese—Dealers here quoting new at 11 to 11 1-2c.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—A total of 45 loads of live stock was received at the western cattle yards, this morning, including 800 cattle, 700 hogs, 750 lambs and sheep, and a few calves and milch cows.

There was little business doing, and quotations all round were practically unchanged.

There was no demand at all for shipping cattle to-day.

In butcher cattle we had scarcely any trade; a few lots of choice stuff changed hands at from 3 3-4 to 4 1-4c per pound, but for anything else a demand scarcely existed, and prices were merely nominal.

Much of the cattle was unsold, and it is to be hoped the run will be light to-morrow, Friday.

"Small stuff" is easier, but not quotably changed.

In other lines we had no change.

The cattle coming in this morning was usually of a most inferior kind.

Hogs are steady and unchanged.

For prime hogs scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 6c; thick fat and light hogs, 5 1-4c per lb; and corn fed hogs, 5 3-8c per lb.

Folk wing is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	$4 25	$5 00
Butcher, choice do.	4 00	4 25
Butcher, medi., to good.	3 25	3 50
Butcher, inferior.	2 75	3 15
Stockers, per cwt.	2 75	3 00
Export bulls, per cwt.	3.00	4.00
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt.	3 25	3 75
Spring lambs, each.	3 00	4 00
Bucks, per cwt.	2 50	3 00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	25 00	50 00
Calves, each.	2 00	10 00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	5 75	6 00
Light hogs, per cwt.	5 00	5 25
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5 00	5 25
Sows.	3 00	3 25
Stags.	2 00	2 25

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

A firm market, with local dealers talking higher prices. Lard short and strong. Smoked meats in light supply. Dressed hogs steady. At farmers' waggons choice will bring $7.50 to $7,75. according to quality, for butchers' use.

Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 7 to 7 1-2c; long clear bacon, car lots, 8 1-2c; ton lots, 8 3-4c; case lots, 9c; short cut pork, $18.50 to $19; heavy mess, $16.50 to $17.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1-2 to 13c; picnic hams, 10c; roll bacon, 10 1-2 to 11c; smoked backs, 13c. All meats out of pickle 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Tierces, 9c; tubs, 9 1-4c; pails, 9 1-2c.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—Hot weather is causing a heavier lass than ever in the eggs arriving. There are very few real fancy eggs coming in. Prices hold about steady, at 12 to 13c for choice. No. 2 hot weather eggs sell at 7 to 10c. Real fancy selected eggs will bring 14c. Dealers here are buying choice eggs at 11c, delivered.

BULLER DEFEATS BOERS

Commandos Divided and Followed by British.

A despatch from London says:—Telegraphing to the War Office under date of Belfast, Sept. 7, Lord Roberts says:—

"Gens. Dundonald and Brocklehurst occupied Lydenburg yesterday. The forces of Gens. Buller and Hamilton were then within five miles of the place. Their casualties were four wounded.

Gen. Hart has been engaging the enemy at Krugersdorp for the last few days, with a view to driving them from the railway.

"The Boers left four dead on the field, one of whom is thought to be Gen. Theron, No one has yet recognized the body as his, but the pockets of the deceased contained letters to Theron from Gen. De Wet, conveying official information of Britsh movements.

"Gen. Buller reports from Lydenburg that the Boer force has been divided, some of the troops having started for the north, and the others toward Spitzkop. Most of their guns, stores, and ammunition have been sent to Krugerspost.

"Major White commanded at Ladybrand with a company of the Worcestershires and the Wiltshire Yeomanry, whose officers behaved most gallantly. The credit for their relief is due to Gen. Bruce Hamilton, who marched eighty miles in four and a half days."

A despatch from Rietfontein, of Sept. 7, says that the British have captured Lydenburg.

The Boers were completely outmanoeuvred. They bolted through the village in the direction of Pilgrim's Rest.

Gen. Hamilton outflanked them on the right, causing them to evacuate their strong positions. They abandoned some of their artillery and shelled Buller's force to cover their retreat.

Their projectiles fell short, and the British sustained no casualties.

Gen. Botha was chagrined over relinquishing the strongest position the Boers have held since they kept the British at bay at the Tugela river

It is reported that ex-Presidents Kruger and Steyn have fled and that Gen. Hamilton is in pursuit.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Belfast, Sept. 6, describes the operations preliminary to the capture of Lydenburg. Gen. Ian Hamilton was clearing the way for Buller's column, which was driving the enemy before it. Gen. Buller had sustained a loss of two wounded. Lord Roberts hoped that Gen. Hamilton had sustained no losses.

Beans—Choice hand-picked beans are worth from $1.70 to $1.75.

Potatoes—The deliveries are free, and a lot of the stock coming in is off in quality. Dealers are buying here at about 20 to 25c per bag, and sell out of store at about 30 to 35c per bag

Honey—Unchanged. Dealers are paying 6 to 7c outside. Dealers quote from 8 to 9c per lb for 5, 10 or 60-lb tins. Comb honey sells here at $1.50 to $1.75 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—No. 1 timothy will bring $8.75 to $9, outside.

Baled straw—Car lots are quoted at $5 to $5.50 on track.

Hops—Unchanged. Sell at about 13 to 14c for Canada, '99's.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 11.—At the meeting of the Cheese Board to-day there were 369 coloured and 3,051 white cheese boarded, and 434 sold at 11c.

Montreal. Sept. 11.—There were about 400 heads of butchers' cattle, 60 calves, and 500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day. There were very few cattle offered to-day that could be called prime, and these sold at from 4 1-2 to 4 5-8c per lb.; pretty good beasts sold from 3 11-2 to 4 1-4c; and the common stock at from 2 1-2 to 3 1-4c per lb. Trade was fairly brisk, and prices were about the same as on Monday's market, but decidedly better than on last week's markets. Calves sold from $3 to $10 each or from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c per lb. Shippers paid from 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c per lb for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2c per lb for the others. Lambs were dearer to-day, and sold at from 3 3-4 to nearly 4 1-2c per lb. Fat hogs sold at from $5 to $5.90 per 100 lbs, weighed off the cars.

BREADSTUFFS, ETC;

Wheat—Western markets were all weak to-day, and local prices lopped off in sympathy; white, old, north and west, 65c, and new, 64 1-2c; spring wheat, east, 65 1-2c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, g.i.t., 88 1-2c; Toronto and west, 35 1-2c; same, upper lake ports, 83 1-2.

Milfeed—Scarse. Ton lots at the mill door sell as follows:—Bran, $12 to $12.50; and shorts, $14 to $14.50, west.

Corn—About steady, No. 1 American, yellow, 48c, on track here; and mixed, 47c.

Peas—In good demand, at firm prices. New peas, car lots, west immediate shipment, 59c; and east at 60c.

Barley—Prices are firmer, No. 3 is quoted at 38c, and No. 2 at 40c; feed barley, outside, 35c.

Rye—Quiet. New rye, 48c west; and 49c east.

Oats—New white oats, west, sell at 25c, and east at 26c.

Flour—Steady. Holders ask $2.80 for 90 per cent. patents, in buyers' bags, middle freights; and exporters bid $2.70; special brands sell locally from 10 to 20c above these figures.

Minneapolis, Sept. 11.—Wheat closed,—September, 72 3-4c; December, 73 3-8 to 74c; on track, No. 1 hard, 75 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 72 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 72 1-4c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Milwaukee, Sept. 11.—Wheat—Lower. No. 1 Northern, 75 1-8c; No. 3 Northern, 73 1-2 to 74c. Rye—Lower; No. 1 53c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 51c; sample, 41 to 50c.

Duluth, Sept. 11.—Wheat closed;—No. 1 hard, cash, 77 1-2c; September, 77 1-2c; December, 77 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75 1-2c; September, 75 1-2c; December, 75 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 68 1-2c. Corn—39 1-4c. Oats—22 to 22 1-4c.

Buffalo, Sept. 11.—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, carloads, 84 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, carloads, 81 1-2c. Winter wheat—Red offered at 75 1-2c; No. 1 white, 74 1-2c; mixed, 74c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 3 yellow, 44 3-4c; No. 2 corn, 44 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 44 1-4c. Oats—No. 2 white, 25 3-4c; No. 3 white, 24 to 24 1-2c; No. 4 white, 23 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 23 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 23c. Barley—Western malting, 47 to 49c asked. Rye—No 1, on track, 55 1-2c. Flour—Quiet, steady.

Toledo, Sept. 11.—Wheat—Spot and September, 75 1-2c; October, 76 1-2c; December, 78 5-8c. Corn—No. 2, cash and September, 41 1-2c; December, 34 1-4c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 22c; September, 22c; December, 23 3-4c. Rye—No. 2, cash, 51 1-2c. Clover seed and oil—Unchanged.

BOER AUDACITY IN NATAL

Dynamite Carried Off Near New Castle.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, says:—The Boer raiders in northern Natal are becoming increasingly daring and are causing unrest.

Yesterday a party of the enemy visited a colliery near Ingagane and carried off a hundred pounds of dynamite, for what purpose may easily be conjectured.

The general of communications has issued a warning to the collieries only to store sufficient explosives for their immediate requirements.

Ingagane is seven miles south of Newcastle.

VAN ZYL'S CHEEK.

His Insolent Protest Against the Burning of Farms.

A despatch from Krugersdorp, says: Commandant Van Zyl sent messages with a white flag to protest against the burning of farms and the bringing of women and children to this place as against the customs of civilized warfare. As Van Zyl is one of the men who took the oath of neutrality, and all the farms which have been burned are those of men who, after taking the oath, rejoined their commandoes, no answer was returned to the insolent message. The two men who brought the flag were informed that Gen. Barton declined to consider communications of this sort from an outlaw and a man who had broken his oath.