

TWO BRITISH VICTORIES

Fierce and Prolonged Struggles at Glencoe Camp and Ladysmith

Boers Admit That in a Battle North of Mafeking Their Casualties Were 70 Killed and Wounded—British Camp Sacked After Severe Fighting—Boers Blown Up by Sunken Mines

A despatch from London, Saturday, says:—The first serious action between the British and the Boers was fought in the immediate neighbourhood of the British camp at Glencoe on Friday, and resulted in a victory for the British.

The British commander is now dying from a wound received in the engagement.

The battle is declared in his successor's despatch to the War Office to have been an "important success," and the London papers describe the victory as brilliant.

The hill where the Boer artillery was posted, and which was gallantly stormed by the Irish Fusiliers and the English Royal Rifles in face of a heavy rifle-fire by the Boers, is variously described as Glencoe hill, Dundee hill, and Telana hill. It is about two and a half miles east of the Glencoe hill.

The Standard's correspondent at the Glencoe camp says that the attacking force was led by Commandant-General Joubert. Nobody but General Symons and his staff were aware that the Boers intended to attack, though they were known to be advancing southward.

Unusual precautions were taken overnight to guard against surprise. The correspondent adds that the Boer artillerymen judged the range badly, and that the quality of their ammunition was very poor. Scarcely six shells burst within the British lines.

The absence of details regarding the British losses in the engagement at Glencoe camp causes the deepest anxiety, and the War Office is again besieged by relatives and friends of those making up the force that took part in the fight.

General Symons at 7.30 ordered a general advance of the infantry brigade, which he accompanied. The men had been exercised for weeks past in taking advantage of cover, and they carried out the tactics thoroughly.

A terrific fire from three British batteries at a range of 2,500 yards covered the advance. Several of the Boer guns were silenced before the Fusiliers began to climb the hill, and by the time the infantry were within a thousand yards of the crest the Boer artillery was completely silenced by the excellent British practice.

The Boers meanwhile kept up a heavy rifle fire, which thinned the British ranks considerably. The correspondent continues:—

"By nine o'clock the Irish Fusiliers and Royal Rifles had swarmed over the hill, and the Boers were on the run. Meantime the Light Infantry, the colonial and Imperial mounted infantry, and the Leicestershire regiment, had been moved north and east. This practically cut off the Boers' main line of retreat.

"The enemy were caught between two fires, and lost heavily. At noon the fighting was still going on, but the defeat of the enemy was already complete and crushing. It looks as though few would escape.

SHOT IN THE THIGH.
Gen. Symons was shot in the thigh during the action. It was at first thought that the wound, while severe, was not serious, but later it was found to be mortal.

ATTACK ON MAFEKING.
The Mafeking correspondent of the London Daily Mail, writing on Saturday, says:—"I am handing this to my orderly with instructions to take it to Kuisman, 200 miles away, where he will hand it to native runners, who will be instructed to reach Mopetown, to the south-west of Kimberley, avoiding that place as much as possible, owing to Boer investment.

"The Boers began the investment of Mafeking in earnest at six o'clock Saturday morning. For some days they have been skirting the town in small bodies but have begun to mass in force on the Transvaal side.

"Col. Baden-Powell ordered an armoured train and a part of the Bechuanaland Protectorate regiment to go out against them and see if they could break up the strongest force.

"They went out a distance of four miles, and directly they came in range opened fire with Maxims, scattering the Boers. The enemy at once rode off in haste further into the veldt, and away from the railway, but the troops pursued and overtook them.

"The enemy were in a sheltered position, while our men were in the open, and therefore much exposed. Volley firing was started at 900 yards, and soon became hot on both sides. A number of our men were wounded, while many riderless Boer horses rushed across the plain.

two guns, and Lord C. Bentinck, with a couple of guns. The artillery soon got the range, and the Boers were splendidly shelled. They were astonished by the accuracy of our fire.

"A second armoured train was despatched from Mafeking, together with chartered police, and a fierce general fight followed. Ultimately the Boers, demoralized by the splendid work of our men, began gradually to withdraw, and by 11 o'clock they were completely driven off. They undoubtedly suffered heavy loss. The British returned to Mafeking exalted over their victory. Our loss was 2 killed and 14 wounded."

HEAVY LOSS IN OFFICERS.

The War Office has issued a list of casualties in the battle between Glencoe and Dundee received in a despatch from the general commanding in Natal, Sir George Stewart White.

Among the officers are:—Divisional staff—Gen. Symons, mortally wounded in the stomach; Col. C. E. Beckett, Assistant Adjutant General, seriously wounded in the right shoulder; Major Frederick Hammersley, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, seriously wounded in the leg.

Brigade staff—Col. John Scheston, deputy staff officer and brigade major, killed.

First Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers—Second Lieut. A. H. M. Hill, killed. Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. G. A. Weldon, killed; Lieut. C. G. J. Genge, wounded, since dead.

King's Royal Rifles—Lieut. Col. R. H. Gunning, killed; Capt. H. K. Pechell, killed; Lieut. J. Taylor, killed; Lieut. R. C. Barnett, killed; Lieut. N. J. Hambro, killed. Eighteen other officers were wounded.

THE BRITISH LOSS.

The War Office announces that in the fighting between Glencoe and Dundee, in Natal, 31 non-commissioned officers and men were killed and 151 wounded.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

A despatch from London, says:—The War Office on Sunday afternoon published the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, from the general in command in Natal, Sir George Stewart White, regarding the engagement on Saturday at Elandslaagte, between Glencoe and Ladysmith, when the British, under Gen. French, routed the Transvaal forces, under Gen. Jan H. M. Kock, second in command in the Transvaal army, who was himself wounded and captured, and has since died:—

"White, commander in Natal, to the Secretary of State for War. Filed Ladysmith, 10 October 22, 10.30 a.m. "In the action at Elandslaagte yesterday the troops engaged were the following:—

"Cavalry—Fifth Lancers, a squadron of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, the Imperial Light Horse and two squadrons of Natal carbineers.

"Artillery—Twenty-first Field Battery, Forty-second Field Battery, and the Natal Field Battery.

"Infantry—The Devonshire Regiment, half a battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, and the Manchester Regiment.

"The whole force was under Gen. French, with Col. Hamilton commanding the infantry.

"I was present in person from 3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m., but did not assume direct control of the fight, which was left in the hands of Gen. French. Although desultory fighting took place early in the day, while reinforcements, sent out later on ascertaining the enemy's strength, were arriving from Ladysmith, the real action did not begin until 3.30 p.m. At that hour the Boers held a position of very exceptional strength, consisting of a rocky hill about a mile and a half south-east of Elandslaagte station.

"At 3.30 p.m., our guns took a position on a ridge 4,100 yards from the Boers, whose guns at once opened fire. This fire was generally well directed, but somewhat high. Contrary to previous experiences, their shells burst well.

"The Imperial Light Horse moved towards the left of the enemy's position, and two squadrons of the Fifth Lancers toward his right. During the artillery duel, mounted Boers pushed out from their left and engaged the Imperial Light Horse. In a few minutes the enemy's guns ceased firing, and our artillery was turned on the mounted Boers, who had engaged the Imperial Light Horse, and who at once fell back.

"After the artillery preparations our infantry advanced to the attack, supported by our guns in the second position. The Devonshires held the enemy in front while the Manchester Regiment and the Gordon Highlanders turned his left flank.

"The Boer guns, although often temporarily silenced, invariably opened fire again on the slightest opportunity, and were served with great courage.

"After severe fighting, our infantry carried the position. This was accomplished at 6.30 p.m., the enemy standing his ground to the last with courage and tenacity. The Fifth Lancers and a squadron of the Fifth Dra-

goon Guards charged thrice through the retreating Boers in the dark, doing considerable execution.

"We captured the Boer camp with tents, waggons, horses and also two guns. The Boer losses were very considerable, including a number of wounded and unwounded prisoners. Among the former are Gen. Jan Kock and Piet Joubert, nephew of Commandant-General Joubert. One goods train with supplies for the regiment was recovered.

"Our loss I regret to say, was heavy. It is roughly computed at 150 killed and wounded. The collection of the wounded over a large area in the dark, and the arrangements for sending them in, have thus far occupied our time and attention. A full list will go to you later.

"Our wounded and those of the enemy are now arriving by train. Beside Boers, we have many Hollanders, Germans, and other prisoners of mixed nationalities.

"The behaviour of our troops and of the colonial troops was admirable."

THE QUEEN'S HEART BLEEDS.

A despatch from London, says:—The Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has received the following message from the Queen:—"My heart bleeds for these dreadful losses again to-day. It is a great success, but I fear very dearly bought. Would you convey my warmest and heartfelt sympathy with the near relatives of the fallen and wounded, and my admiration of the conduct of those they have lost.

(Signed) "V.R.I."

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

A despatch from Wellington, N. Z., says:—The New Zealand contingent, numbering 218 men, with 230 horses, sailed for South Africa on Saturday amid scenes of unbounded enthusiasm. An enormous crowd said good-bye to the troops, including members of the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives, mayors, and judges.

The Governor of New Zealand, the Earl of Ranfurly; the Premier, the Right Hon. R. P. Seddon, and the leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives addressed the troops on the quay.

SURRENDER OF VRYBURG.

The London, Daily Mail's Kuruman correspondent says:

"Vryburg surrendered on Sunday without resistance, at the request of the townspeople, on the approach of a strong Boer force with artillery.

"Major Scott, the officer in charge of the Cape police at Vryburg, shot himself through the chest at being compelled to evacuate the town."

A despatch from London says:—Many reports of fighting at Mafeking and in that neighbourhood came from Dundee, and these are repeated from Cape Town in various guises, one statement, alleging that 1,500 Boers have been killed. All these must be read in the light of the official statement that nothing of importance has occurred. Thursday's report that the Boers had cut off Mafeking's water supply also needs confirmation.

Vryburg, which has been reported to have been quietly abandoned, is now stated to have been betrayed by the Dutch inhabitants to the Boer forces.

A despatch to the Daily News from Cape Town, states that the defenders of Mafeking, after repulsing an attack, pursued the enemy. The British then feigned a retreat, whereupon the enemy rallied and pursued them. The Boers were thus led over mines charged with lyddite, which were exploded killing and wounding 1,500 of the enemy.

Another Cape Town despatch to the News says that an eccentric person in Pretoria known as Baron de Guinsberg, who was suspected of being a British spy, was court-martialed and shot. It is stated that he possessed plans of the forts at Pretoria.

The Boers have blown up the bridges at Fourteen streams, and the Modder river, the former north and the latter south of Kimberley.

The Hon. J. W. E. Douglas Scott-Montagu, M.P., who is well acquainted with Mafeking, ridicules the report that the Boers have cut off the water supply of that place. He says that besides the supply from the Molopo river, there are several excellent wells in the town.

BOER TACTICS FAIL.

Bennett Burleigh, the London Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Ladysmith, says no newspaper representatives are allowed to proceed from there, either to Bester's station or Acton Homes, and adds that General Joubert's forces are moving against Glencoe and Bester's station, on the Harrismith-Linch line.

According to the same authority, some volunteers who had just come into Ladysmith from Bester's station and Acton Homes before the despatch was sent reported that 300 Boers had tried ineffectually to cut off small parties of British troops, but the Natal men were too wary to be caught, and retired firing. The enemy, as usual, hid themselves behind hills and rocks, and in gullies, but were unable to advance. They used cannon against the British riflemen, who, nevertheless, maintained a stout resistance. The firing was very heavy.

The country about Acton Homes being more open, the British mounted volunteers there are retiring upon Dew Drop. Two thousand Boers were engaged at Acton Homes and rather fewer at Bester's station. It is reported that the enemy there is hemmed in, and suffering severely.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Durban reports that the Natal Boers are designing to cut the railway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg. This has necessitated the patrolling of the line.

The havoc the Boers are making with the railway and telegraph lines will seriously impede the movement of General Redvers Buller's army corps. There are conflicting reports as to whether the Boers have or have not occupied Helpmakaar. According to the best accounts, the rumour that they have done so is untrue, but if the Boers have succeeded in this manoeuvre they are completely around the

right of General Sir George Stewart White's position and will be able either to attack him at an advantage or to move down into Natal behind him. The Daily News points this out, and seems to think that if the Boers loop their way through Zulu territory or Basutoland, the natives ought to be permitted to exact respect for their own territory.

300 WOUNDED BOERS.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—A refugee who has reached Grahamstown from the Rand states that a train arrived at Johannesburg on Monday from Klerksdorp with 300 wounded burghers. Every available conveyance, the refugee says, was called into requisition to take the wounded men to the hospital.

The Daily Mail suggests that these wounded were from Mafeking. Klerksdorp is about 100 miles from Mafeking.

Vryburg surrendered Sunday. Thursday night's despatches from Kuruman, 90 miles west by south of Vryburg, state that the police having withdrawn from Vryburg, the town surrendered to the Boers, the inhabitants fleeing in all directions, mostly toward Kuruman. When the police withdrew, the Cape Boers notified the fact to the enemy, thus inviting them to take possession. There was a fearful panic. The British are wildly indignant at this scuttling.

RIISING AGAINST THE BOERS.

A despatch from London, says:—The War Office has handed out a despatch from General White, in command in Natal, as follows:—"The Basutos are said to manifest an attitude hostile to the Boers, and they may neutralize a certain number of the Boers forces.

According to a special despatch from Durban, Natal, the Zulus are arming with assegais. Chief Dinizulu says he is unable to restrain them. It is expected that they will be joined by the Swazis.

A despatch from Ladysmith, Natal, dated Tuesday, says a native tribe in Zululand, whose cattle had been raided by Boers, applied to Gen. Sir George Stewart White, the British commander in Natal, for permission to make armed resistance. General White refused their request, as he is opposed to the use of coloured auxiliaries in the coming struggle.

The rising of the warlike native tribes adds a new and serious element in the military situation, for the British will have to keep them quiet. The paramount chief of the Basutos, Lerotothi, has thus far behaved well, but the other chiefs may follow the example of Meheko, who is reported to have risen against the Orange Free State.

BRITISH CAMP SACKED.

A despatch from Lorenzo Marques, says:—The Volkssten, the Boer official organ at Pretoria, gives the following account of the occupation of the British camp at Ramathlabama, just north of Mafeking:—

"The British camp at Ramathlabama has been captured and sacked by General Cronje, after severe fighting. Many burghers were killed or wounded. The British loss is not known."

The Volkssten adds that "success has thus far everywhere attended the burghers," although it admits that, in the various skirmishes near Mafeking and at other points, the Boer casualties number some 60 or 70 killed and wounded.

A representative of the transvaal Government has arrived here, and is buying up all the provisions obtainable. One hundred and thirty persons just released from the Barberton gaol, Transvaal, have been put over the Portuguese border.

MAXIMS STOPPED BOER RUSHES.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, says:—The skirmishing at Acton Homes and Bester's on Tuesday was brisk. The Natal mounted volunteers, who bore the brunt of the work on the British side, were once in considerable peril and lost all their kit. One officer is missing. When the men returned to camp they declared that the shooting of the Boers was wretched.

The British Maxim guns stopped the Boer rushes and killed sixteen of the enemy. Some Basutos are fighting with the Boers.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

A special despatch from Pretoria dated Saturday, by way of Delagoa Bay, says:—

"A cyclist despatch was received here from Ottoshoep, near Malmalm, at six o'clock Saturday evening, asserting that heavy fighting had been in progress all day long north of Mafeking. The British troops on board an armoured train acted as a covering force to military engineers engaged in repairing the track. A Maxim on the train kept up a continuous fire.

"Conspicuous bravery was displayed on both sides, but it soon became apparent that the rifles of the burghers were ineffective against an armoured train.

"The latter, however, was once forced to retreat before a particularly strong assault, but it soon returned, accompanied by a British mounted contingent, and the fighting was renewed fiercely. Fighting still continues, the Boers holding their positions well. A dozen Boers were killed or wounded, but the British casualties cannot be ascertained.

"Heavy firing can be heard south of Mafeking, where General Cronje's commando is operating."

A corps of experienced Continental engineers, former officers, has left Pretoria for the south-western borders, accompanied by a commando of picked Boer shots. It is probably intended for large dynamiting operations.

A Kimberley despatch says:—"A report was brought here by despatch riders by way of Vryburg that Colonel Baden-Powell made a sortie in force at Mafeking and attacked and defeated the Boers. The Boers suffered heavily, and 18 English soldiers were killed."

BOERS THRICE REPULSED.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—"A special despatch from Mafeking says that all was intact there up to Saturday night. At that time the

Boer artillery was being brought up, but it had not been placed in position.

According to these advices, the British have blown up the Hopetown railway bridge over the Orange river, with a view of checking the Boer advance southward.

From Colesburg come persistent repetitions of the report that the Boers have attacked Mafeking, being thrice repulsed with heavy losses. From other towns on the border similar reports are received.

SKIRMISH NEAR KIMBERLEY.

A despatch from London, says:—An armoured train, while reconnoitering near Spytfontein, twenty miles south of Kimberley, engaged the Boers, several of the enemy being killed.

The skirmish was quite lively. The armoured train, with a detachment of the Lancashires, approached unmolested until within range, when the Boers opened fire. The Maxims were instantly set to work, and did great execution among the burghers. The latter also used artillery, but ineffectively. The armoured train returned to Kimberley unharmed.

The crew of the armoured train say the Boers fired thirteen shells, but their aim was wretched, and not a single shot struck the train, which then made bold to approach nearer and open fire with the Maxims. The burghers replied with heavy rifles, again shooting wildly. Only three or four bullets struck the train.

FIVE BOERS KILLED.

Subsequently the crew learned that five Boers and two Boer horses were killed, while several Boers and horses were wounded. Not a member of the British force was so much as touched.

BRITAIN TO SEND 70,000 TROOPS.

A despatch from London says:—When the army corps reaches South Africa the British troops there will number over 70,000 men. Many weeks will elapse, however, before this large force is at the front, as not only the troops but vast quantities of stores must be conveyed across the sea and then over a hundred miles into a country which will be, generally speaking, destitute of the necessaries of life.

It is estimated that 35,000 Boers are now in the field, but little reliance can be placed on these figures, as there are said to be 24,000 now within the borders of Natal. The Boers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State probably number 50,000.

Beginning next Friday, six transports will leave Southampton daily. This means the despatch of over 50,000 troops in six days. It would be beyond the power of any other European country, for the troops will carry with them everything necessary for a lengthy campaign.

The war is expected to last until April, and it is expected that it will cost 200,000,000. The Government will ask Parliament to vote immediately a credit for \$50,000,000 or \$75,000,000.

BOERS AFTER CECIL RHODES.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Cape Town Sunday evening says that the Boers have cut the railway at Belmont, 56 miles south of Kimberley, and also at a point 12 miles to the southward of Kimberley. The strong defending force at Modder bridge, which is 24 miles south of Kimberley, and between the places where the line is cut, is likely to be attacked.

The Boers have seized the railway station at Spytfontein, which is near Kimberley, and fortified it with earthworks. The object of their energetic operation is believed to be the capture of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

OMINOUS SIGNS AT CAPE TOWN.

Ominous signs are already seen here, the Dutch population of Cape Colony are likely to develop a strong anti-British feeling at the first report of a British reverse. When the report reached here that the Ninth Lancers had been driven back by gales they said: "Already God fights on the Boer side." The Free State Boers now see a chance to satisfy their ranking longing to retake Kimberley, their Alsace-Lorraine.

MAFEKING COMPLETELY ISOLATED.

Mafeking is now completely isolated. The Boers are raiding Zulu cattle.

A large number of newspaper correspondents in Cape Town are unable to get into the interior. It is reported that Gen. Joubert positively refuses to allow any war correspondents of English newspapers to follow the Boer army, claiming that they cannot but injure the cause of the Transvaal by giving information to the British.

FAREWELL TO GUARDS.

Duke and Duchess of Connaught Bid Them Good Speed.

A despatch from London, says:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess and their daughters, inspected the Scots Guards on Friday morning at Chelsea barracks, after which he addressed the men on behalf of her Majesty, congratulating them upon their splendid appearance, and wishing them a short campaign and a safe return to England. Col. Arthur Paget replied, and called for cheers for her Majesty and for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. These were given with great gusto, the men elevating their helmets on the points of their bayonets.

SAW NOT PROPERLY GUARDED.

Lumber Merchant at Guelph Has to Pay \$300 to an Injured Workman.

A despatch from Guelph says:—At the assizes on Thursday, Thomas Sale, 21 years of age, sued Robert Stewart, lumber merchant, for the loss of three fingers and thumb of the right hand, and a portion of the little finger by a rip saw. The contention was that the saw was not properly guarded in accordance with the Workman's Compensation Act. A verdict of \$500 was awarded the plaintiff.