

METHUEN'S GOOD WORK.

Details of His Successful Engagements at Zeerust and Neighbourhood.

A despatch from Mafeking, says:— On Saturday last, the day of Lord Methuen's arrival at Zeerust, a reconnaissance was made by a force composed of four companies of the Northumberland, supported by Yeomanry, Australians, Bushmen, and artillery. The column moved out three miles to the north of Zeerust, where the enemy were found in force on the side of Botha's farm. Gen. Douglas had already started shelling the enemy from a small kopje.

Lord Methuen at once delivered an attack with artillery and rifle fire, which was sustained for about four hours. He eventually succeeded in dislodging the enemy from their position. Our casualties were four killed and ten wounded.

Capt. Gordon Wood, of the Shropshire Yeomanry, was being carried off the field when he was shot dead on the stretcher. The bearers escaped untouched.

The enemy had cunningly concealed wire entanglements among the growing crops in front of their position. Here several of our men came to grief, but owing to the bad shooting of the enemy they did not suffer so heavily as otherwise might have been the case.

On the day before entering Zeerust, Lord Methuen's column was severely shelled by Boers along the road. One of the shells struck a tree, and then

exploded, causing several casualties.

The enemy took shelter in farm-houses, which were afterwards found crowded with women and children. Thirty Boers took refuge in one farm, but owing to the presence of women and children our guns were not permitted to fire on them. Sniping was located from a building in which none but women and children were found, but it could not be ascertained whether women or men were the snipers.

With the object of removing an impression prevalent among the Boers that burghers will suffer death or banishment on surrender, the following instructions have been received from Lord Roberts and circulated in Western Transvaal by Lord Methuen:—

Burghers surrendering voluntarily who have never taken the oath of neutrality, will not be sent out of South Africa. No promise regarding future treatment can be given to burghers who have been taken prisoners on the battlefield.

Burghers surrendering voluntarily, and who have either never taken the oath or have taken the oath, and have been forced to break it, will be permitted to return to their farms at the conclusion of hostilities.

The stock belonging to those who surrender voluntarily will, if taken during the campaign, after the date of this notice, be paid for either in cash or by cheque.

CANADIANS SAVED THE DAY.

Boers Were Prevented Seizing Komati by the Mounted Rifles.

A despatch from London, says:— The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg, Nov. 8:—

"Smith-Dorrien reports that the two days' fighting mentioned was very hard. His force consisted of 250 mounted troops from the Fifth Lancers, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and Mounted Rifles, two Royal Canadian artillery guns, four guns of the Eighty-Fourth Battery, and 900 infantry of the Suffolks and Shropshires.

"The Boers were met soon after starting from Belfast, and hung on the front flanks, and rear until the Komati river was reached, where they stood at a very strong position. From this they were forced to retire by a wide turning movement by the Suffolks and the Canadian mounted troops around their flanks. All the first day Boer signal fires were lighted in all directions, and before morning they were strongly reinforced.

"Our casualties the first day were six killed and twenty wounded chiefly of the Shropshires who fought splendidly.

"The next day the Boers tried to seize the strong position on the bank

of the Komati from which they were beaten out November 6th but were prevented by Colonel Evans, the Canadian mounted troops and two of the Eighty-Fourth guns galloping two miles and seizing it in the nick of time. The rear on the return march was defended by Colonel Lessard, with the Canadian Dragoons, and two Royal Canadian guns under Lieut. Morrison.

"Smith-Dorrien says no praise can be too high for the devoted gallantry these troop show in keeping off the enemy from the infantry convoys.

"In the afternoon an event unprecedented in this war occurred, when some 200 mounted Boers suddenly charged the rear guard to within 70 yards, when they were stopped by the Canadian Dragoons. During the fight sixteen of the Canadians fell into the hands of the enemy, who treated them kindly, and released them after removing their own dead and wounded, during which operation the Canadians were compelled to lie on their faces in order that they might not see how heavily the Boers had suffered.

"Our casualties were two killed and twelve wounded."

GEN. FRENCH'S CONVOY

Seven Hundred Waggons Brought Through in Safety.

A despatch from Pretoria says:— One of General French's scouts, who was captured near Heidelberg, and who was at first treated badly by the Boers, who threatened to shoot him, was afterwards released and taken with dispatch to Gen. French's headquarters. He states that Gens. Hans Botha is in command of the Boers, and has with him the Bethel, Carolina, Ermelo, and Middleburg commandoes. The scout says he recognized a number of British prisoners in the laager. They were captured during Gen. French's first advance. They will be released and furnished with passes as soon as the official who issues passes arrives from Middleburg.

The scout also states that the Boers are short of supplies, and are living on mealies and meal, and are using burnt mealies to make coffee. The supply of meal, however, is abundant.

The Boers were very much disappointed because they were unable to capture any of General French's convoy, which was the object of their continued attacks. The convoy consisted of seven hundred waggons. The Boers admitted that they had lost heavily, especially the morning after Gen. French left Bethel. On that occasion the Boers, who thought all the British had gone, approached close to a farm near which the carabineers were posted, and lost fifty in killed and

wounded out of a force of two hundred.

The Boers expressed the bitterest feelings about the burning of farms by only farms burned were those whose the owners had done something deserving punishment.

BURGHERS BEING MISLED.

Kruger's Trip to Europe to Secure Intervention.

A despatch from London, says:— Lord Roberts cables the War Office that ex-President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, is making speeches to the burghers and doing his utmost to encourage them. He is misleading them by stating that Gen De Wet has seized the bridge over the Orange river at Norval's pont, that 5,000 Dutchmen have been sent back to Cape Colony to renew the fighting there, and that ex-President Kruger, of the Transvaal, has gone to Europe to secure intervention, failing which the Transvaal will be sold to the highest bidder.

DE WET WOUNDED.

Shot in Leg in Fight With General Knox.

Pretoria, undated, by rail to Charleston—Charleston, Natal, says:— Gen. De Wet has been wounded in the leg in a fight with the troops of Gen. Knox at Rensburg drift. According to native reports, the Boer commander narrowly escaped capture.

Toronto Markets.

THE STREET MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Business was quiet on the street to-day, not much grain in, and prices are unchanged. The weather is unfavorable, and the roads are bad. Red and white wheat is quoted at 68 to 68 1-2c; goose at 66 to 67c; barley, at 40c; and oats at 28 to 30c. Hay is scarce; straw steady and unchanged.

Wheat, white, stgt.	\$ 0 68	\$ 0 68 1-2
Wheat, red.....	0 68 1-2	0 69
Wheat, goose.....	0 66	0 67
Wheat, spring.....	0 68 1-2	0 69
Peas.....	0 00	0 00
Barley.....	0 40 1-2	0 45
Rye.....	0 52	0 53
Oats.....	0 28	0 30
Hay.....	13 00	15 00
Straw.....	11 00	12 00
Dressed hogs.....	6 50	7 00
Butter, lb. rolls ...	0 18	0 21
Eggs, new laid.....	0 19	0 22
Chickens, per pair...	0 30	0 55
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 08	0 10
Geese, per lb.....	0 06	0 08
Ducks, per pair.....	0 40	0 70
Ducks, live, per pair	0 25	0 50
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 30	0 40
Apples, fall, per bbl...	0 75	1 00
Apples, choice.....	1 00	1 50
Beef, hind quarters...	7 00	8 50
Beef, fore quarters ...	4 00	6 00
Beef, carcasses.....	5 50	7 50
Calves, each.....	5 00	8 00
Mutton.....	5 00	6 00
Lambs, spring per lb	0 06	0 08

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Creamery is selling well at from 22 to 25c for rolls, and at 24 to 25c for prints; choice dairy tub sells at from 19 to 20c; large rolls are worth from 17 1-2 to 18 1-2c per pound; and pound rolls, 19 to 20c. Supplies are ample, and the general demand fair.

Eggs—Prices for fresh are from 18 to 23c; picked are worth from 15 1-2 to 16c; and culls from 8 to 10c.

Cheese—Rather a light trade at from 11 to 12c per pound.

WOOLS, HIDES, ETC.

Current quotations are as follows:—Hides, No. 1 green, 7 1-2 to 8c; No. 1 green steres, 8 to 8 1-2c; No. 2 green, 6 1-2 to 7c; No. 3 green, 5 1-2 to 6 3-4c; cured, 8 1-4 to 9 1-4c. Calfskins—No. 1, 8c; No. 2 7c. Lambskins—80c. Tallow—Rendered, 5 to 5 3-4c. Wool—Fleece, 16 to 17c; unwashed, fleece, 9 1-2 to 10c; pulled, super, 18 to 19c; and pulled, extra, 20 to 22c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Light dressed hogs are worth from \$6.25 to \$7 per cwt.; heavy \$5.25 to \$5.50; long clear bacon, sells at 9 to 12c per pound; smoked, 13 to 15c; smoked ham, 13 to 15c; lard, pails, 10 1-2c; and tubs, 9 1-2 to 10c.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—At the western cattle yards yesterday the receipts were only 32 loads of live stock, including 300 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 500 hogs and a few calves and milk cows.

There is nothing doing in shipping cattle.

Butcher trade is easy. Good stuff sells readily enough at steady and unchanged prices. Outside the demand for good to choice cattle there appears to be little wanted.

Feeders, stockers, and bulls were all in extremely easy demand at quotably unchanged prices.

Good milk cows and choice veal calves are wanted.

"Small stuff" is firmer, while not quotably higher.

Lambs are worth from 3 1-2 to 4c per pound, and for choice a little more was to-day paid.

There is also a steady enquiry for choice sheep at from 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c per pound.

No change has occurred in hogs. The best price for prime hogs is 4 3-4c per lb, and light and heavy, 4 1-4c per pound.

Hogs to fetch the top prices must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Business in wheat is better to-day. Spring is quoted about steady at 65c and 66c east; goose, at 63c west; Manitoba firmer, and scarce at 91 1-2 to 92c for No. 1 hard, Toronto and west; and 95c for No. 1 hard, and 91c for No. 2, g.l.t. White wheat is quoted at 63 1-2c; and red at 61c, middle freights.

Flour—Very dull; cars of 90 per cent, patents are reported at \$2.65 to \$2.70, west; Manitoba flour is unchanged at \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.30 in bags.

Corn—Prices are weak but unchanged at 40c for Canadian yellow, and 35c for new, west.

Oats—Sell at 25c for No. 1 white, east; No. 2 white, at 23c, middle freights; and 23 1-2c, north and west.

Barley—Little doing, and prices are unchanged. No. 1 is worth 43c, east; No. 2 is quoted at 39 to 40c, middle freights; and extra No. 3 is quoted at 37c, west.

Peas—Steady and unchanged; are quoted at 57 to 57 1-2c east, and 58 to 59c west.

AN AWFUL SHIPWRECK.

The City of Monticello Founders in the Bay of Fundy.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—During one of the worst storms of the season the Yarmouth Steamship Company's sidewheel steamer City of Monticello foundered four miles off Chegoggin Point on Saturday morning and sank among the breakers. The passengers and crew numbered 37, and all except four are dead.

The City of Monticello made weekly trips between Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., calling at Yarmouth and other ports. The steamer was lost about ten miles from Yarmouth on her way there from St. John. She left the latter port at 11 o'clock on Friday morning. The storm which started that night was still blowing a hurricane on Saturday. The steamer made her way across the Bay of Fundy in the face of the fierce south-easter, and was four miles off Chegoggin Point, one of the capes in the vicinity of Yarmouth. It was found that water was pouring into the hold. It did not take many minutes to show that there was no hope of the steamer reaching port. She was beyond control, and drifting on the rocks.

Captain Harding had two boats, and it was decided to launch them, in the forlorn hope of getting through the surf to the shore. One of the passengers was Capt. Norman Smith, of the Battle line steamer Pharsalia, now lying at St. John. The two boats were launched, and one of them was placed in charge of Capt. Smith. In it with him were six others. There was room for more, but the terror-

stricken passengers and crew momentarily hesitated to leave the ship. That moment was fatal, for the boat put off and left those on board to their fate. The second boat was launched at the same time, but no one knows who got into her, or what became of her. The survivors have no hope that she lived in the angry sea.

Capt. Smith's boat had got only a few yards from the City of Monticello when a big wave struck the steamer, sending her completely over on the rocks, and washing everyone who clung to her rigging into the sea. Those below decks were caught in the torrents of water rushing up from great holes in the ship's bottom and pouring down her hatches and companion ways. The other boat was not seen after the steamer went over.

That in charge of Capt. Smith lived for only a few minutes, but it carried them along on the crest of a great wave till it broke on the rocky beach, and all hands were thrown into the surf. Three of them were carried up to the shore, where they were able to hold on, and were safe, but Elsie McDonald and Second Officer Murphy and two women passengers were drawn back by the undertow. The next wave threw the McDonald girl high and dry on the shore, but Murphy was hurled against a boulder and instantly killed. The others were not seen again. Those who were saved sustained only slight injuries.

DE WET'S FORCES ROUTED.

Eight Cannon and All the Ammunition and Waggon Captured.

A despatch from London, says:— The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, "Col. Legallais surprised the Boers on the night of November 5 three miles south of Bothaville, and was heavily engaged for five hours. The enemy's strength was 1,000.

"General Charles Knox followed with DeLisle's mounted infantry, and completely defeated the enemy. We captured one 12-pounder, taken at Colenso; four Krupp guns, one pom-pom, and one Maxim, with all the ammunition and waggons.

"We took 100 prisoners. Twenty-five dead and 30 wounded Boers were found on the field.

"Steyn and De Wet were with the force, and left in great haste. We pursued the enemy for some miles to the south-east, when they broke up into small parties.

"Our casualties were Col. Legal-

lais, Capt. Englebath, Lieut. Williams, and eight men killed, and seven officers and twenty-six men wounded.

"I deeply regret the loss of these three officers, as all were most promising. The loss of Legallais is a very serious one, as he was a most gallant and capable cavalry leader.

"The fighting was mostly at close quarters, 'U' Battery, of the Royal Horse Artillery, being in action at a distance of 400 yards.

"Among the wounded prisoners is De Villatos, who was Steyn's secretary. Among the dead on the field was a Boer doctor with a Red Cross on his arm and a rifle in his hand, wearing a half-emptied bandolier."

Lord Roberts adds that the Boers fired into the Modder river camp on Wednesday. He also described minor fights in the south-eastern part of the Orange River Colony, and also at Harrismith, Zeerust, and Deemanutha.

MET A HERO'S DEATH.

Captain Chalmers of the Canadian Mounted Infantry.

A despatch from London, says:— Lord Roberts, in a despatch dated Johannesburg, Nov. 5, reports to the War Office as follows:—

"Smith-Dorrien states that Major Saunders and Captain Chalmers, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, behaved with great gallantry in the action of November 2. Saunders rode out under a heavy fire to bring an unhorsed non-commissioned officer.

"Saunders was wounded and his horse was killed, and Chalmers went to his assistance. Saunders implored him to leave, but was refused, and the gallant Chalmers was, I grieve to say, killed."

CAPT. CHALMERS' RECORD.

Capt. Chalmers was a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and a veteran of the North-West rebellion. When the Montreal Garrison Artillery left for the North-West in April, 1885, Capt. Chalmers was attached to the corps as a lieutenant to No. 4 Battery, of which Lieut.-Col. Cole, then Capt. Cole, was in command. Throughout the whole of the campaign he and Col. Cole shared the same tent. On his return he received an appointment as officer in the North-West Mounted Police, with which organization he was connected for eight years, when he retired, and was appointed Government surveyor for the Territories. He was busy building a road from Edmonton to the

Peace river when the Canadian Mounted Rifles were raised. He volunteered, and was appointed an officer. He was a native of Amherstburg, Ont., and was unmarried.

DARING POLICE EXPLOIT.

Raided and Captured a Town Held by the Enemy.

A despatch from Aliwal North, says:—Lieutenant Aldridge, accompanied by Viney and ten police, left Rouxville recently for Zastron. They went round by Mayfield's farms, approaching Zastron from the Basutoland side, and galloping over the hill right into the town, which they immediately held up.

Ten Boers, including the landdrost, were captured, and 17 horses were seized. Two British prisoners were released from gaol. The party returned to Rouxville the same evening with their spoil.

GEN. BULLER ARRIVES

Greeted by Lord Wolsely and an Immense Assemblage.

A despatch from Southampton says:— Sir Redvers Buller, on the Dunvegan Castle, from Cape Town, reported at Southampton Friday evening at 8.30. He was greeted by Lord Wolsely and his staff, as well as an immense assembly of townspeople. At 9 o'clock he sat down to the Mayornity banquet, the first of a series of banquets to be given in his honour.

The longer a man stands still the more he doesn't want to move.