

BRITISH FORCES LOSE HEAVILY.

White's "Brush" With the Boers Resulted in Heavy Loss.

THE BRITISH TROOPS WIN BATTLES

But the Boers Seem to Get the Advantage in the Campaign.

General Yule's Strategic Retreat From Dundee—Left His Sick and Wounded Behind—Boers' Plan of Campaign Excites Praise of Military Experts—Kimberley and Mafeking Are Still Holding Out—A Big Battle Expected at Any Moment.

London cable says: There is very little news from the front this morning other than the definite announcement that Gen. White has joined the forces of Gen. Buller at Ladysmith. The War Office bulletin giving the losses in the fight seven miles from Ladysmith on Tuesday came as a surprise. Gen. White, in his despatch, said he had confined himself to hitting the enemy hard enough to keep him from attacking Yule's force, and it was gathered from that that the engagement was merely an artillery duel. But as the British losses were 13 killed and 32 wounded, it is evident the action was not while it lasted. Gen. Yule's movement to join Gen. White is greatly approved in military circles, and the knowledge that the forces are united has relieved almost all the anxiety. It is felt that the British command is now quite strong enough to resist the attack of the Boers under Gen. Joubert until reinforcements arrive, notwithstanding that the enemy greatly outnumber the Ladysmith forces.

REINFORCEMENTS MOVING UP.
Gen. Sir Redvers Buller is expected to arrive at the front next week, and the indications are that some troops

and military stores at Glencoe. The Boers, without winning a single battle or skirmish, can claim the credit of having forced Yule to retreat, and there is logic enough in the situation to justify a feeling of elation. The British troops, on the contrary, can justly complain that their brilliant victories have been clouded and impaired by the original strategic blunder of separating the garri- sons for the sake of protecting the Dundee coalfields.

THE ENEMY'S STRATEGY.
The general feeling of army officers is that the Boer attack has failed and that British valor and skill have triumphed. The Boer strategy is considered excellent. "It is good enough," a prominent official of the Foreign Office remarked to me today, with a significant look, "to have come from Berlin. But in the execution Joubert and his staff are no match for British generals." An officer on the headquarters staff compared them, in conversation to a railway company with an admirably clear and workmanlike time table, but inability to see their trains come up to time. This is no reflection on the fighting quality of the men, whose behavior in the field is warmly admired wherever Englishmen discuss the war.

SOME COMPENSATION.
Some compensation for the retreat can be found for the English side in the fact that Commandant General Joubert will remain in the field and continue to conduct the warfare on modern methods, instead of reverting to guerrilla tactics, as might have been done if a second assault upon Glencoe had been repulsed with heavy losses. He will be no match for Gen. Buller when the army corps is ready for an active campaign in December, for his force will be hampered and embarrassed by the necessity of protecting guns which are not well served, and fighting from a base with lines of communication to keep open. The military critics agree in saying that the war may be indefinitely prolonged by guerrilla tactics, but that it may also prove a short campaign if the Boers stick to their artillery and try to fight in a regular manner by modern methods.

BOERS HAVE 100,000 MEN.

Transvaal European Agent's Estimate of the Forces Available.
London cable says: According to a Brussels despatch, Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal in Europe, has issued a statement that the Boers have nearly 100,000 men in the field, made up as follows:
Boer regulars 35,000
Artillery 1,250
Police 3,750
Orange Free State troops (including Outlanders) 35,000
Natal Boers 3,000
De-Hannaland and Rhodesian Boers 8,000
Foreign legion 600
Americans 4,000
Germans 2,000
Dutch and Belgians 2,000
Irish 1,000
Scandinavians 600
French Swiss 200
Dr. Leyds has made the following statements concerning the enrollment of young volunteers who offer to aid the Boers:
"We have made no official move which international law forbids. We have accepted, however, with gratitude the generous offers made, and have delivered proper passports to enable the volunteers to reach the Transvaal. I have been in Germany, Austria and Holland in the interests of the Transvaal, and will shortly go to France."
"We are not seeking intervention of the powers, as they can aid in other ways than by giving arms and troops. The nations of Europe must naturally play a role in the present war. The Boers, for example, need funds to take care of their wounded. England has made war for venal motives, the Boers are fighting for liberty or death. It is a war for our lives, and not for business reasons. Europe must help us from a purely humanitarian point of view. France, Germany, and Russia have commenced subscriptions which I am personally collecting."
"Despite the censor we know that at Glencoe 25 English officers were killed, besides 60 men. When public opinion in England is better prepared it will be found that the Boers are in better shape for resistance than is estimated."

THE FINAL BUSH.
Times' Correspondent's Vivid Description of the Battle.
"Many times we failed, and in places were driven back, yet, righting themselves and steadily pushing forward, the troop on the summit pushed on. The first slope was already a shamble. Men had fallen fast, but weight of numbers carried our men forward."
"I had ceased to be a general's battle, everything depended on the company, and even the section commanders, and gallantly the officers and non-commissioned officers did their work. If the men wandered and

stuck under cover, the officers sacrificed themselves to furnish an example. The enemy stood to their positions with a grim persistency which was magnificent, and their stand at the last kopje above their camp and laager was one of the finest pieces of fighting recorded in modern wars. In spite of the united attack of the storming regiments, training their guns at point blank range, and discharging their magazine rifles, they checked the advance for half an hour."
"It was now six o'clock. There was only half an hour's more light, and the shattered battalions were ly-



MAJOR-GEN. SIR W. P. SYMONS. He was seriously and perhaps mortally wounded at the battle of Dundee, and was promptly promoted for distinguished service.

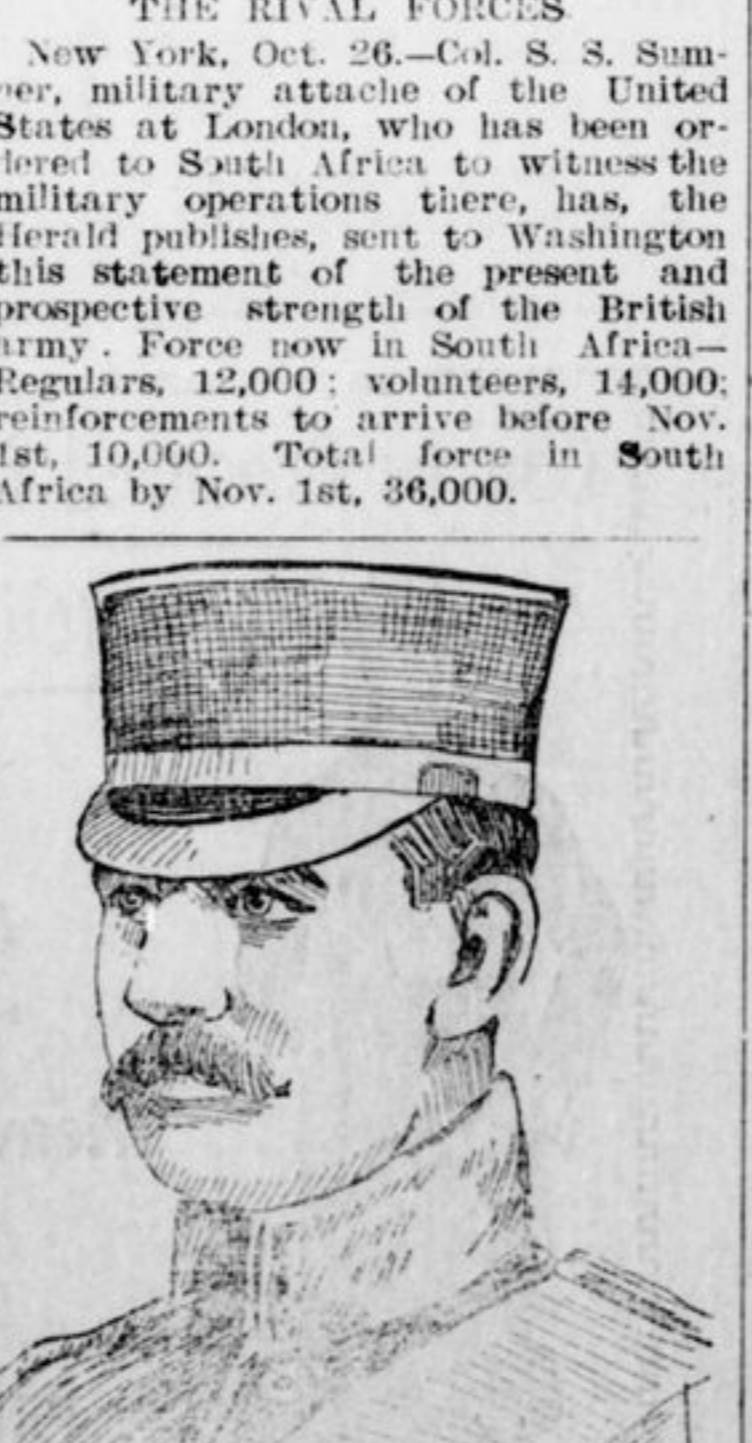
ing round the kopje, where the Dutch were making their final stand. Our bugles rang out, and a white handkerchief fluttered at the end of a rifle. The enemy had surrendered, but the main remnant were pouring over the hills, where our cavalry pounced on them."
Referring to the slaughter, the correspondent says:
"Glencoe was as sanguinary an engagement as this in every respect, but though the price was high, the defeat was absolutely crushing."

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

No Interference Probable—Strength of British Forces.
New York report says: A despatch from Washington to the Herald says: Interference by continental Europe in the war between Great Britain and the South African Republic is not expected by Administration officials here. Mention may be offered, but present indications show that there will be no coalition to complicate its acceptance, and there is certainly no anticipation on the part of the administration that the U. S. will be invited to join other powers in tendering its good offices to bring about a settlement of the war.
Up to this time, it is stated authoritatively, the U. S. has not been approached by any power of Europe to use its influence to put an end to hostilities, and it is stated significantly that the nations of the continent are unlikely to make such a suggestion in view of the understanding that the President does not intend to take any steps in the matter until informed by both Great Britain and the South African Republic that they will be willing for him to mediate.

THE RIVAL FORCES.

New York, Oct. 26.—Col. S. S. Sumner, military attaché of the United States at London, who has been ordered to South Africa to witness the military operations there, has, the Herald publishes, sent to Washington this statement of the present and prospective strength of the British army. Force now in South Africa—Regulars, 12,000; volunteers, 14,000; reinforcements to arrive before Nov. 1st, 10,000. Total force in South Africa by Nov. 1st, 36,000.



SALISBURY'S SON AT MAFEKING. Major Lord Edward Cecil, son of the British Premier, is one of Baden-Powell's staff at Mafeking.

Reinforcements contemplated: One complete army corps, divided thus: Cavalry, 5,584; Infantry, 29,253; corps troops, including artillery, engineers, etc., 5,122; troops on line of

communication, 9,297; troops to be left at base, 2,832; total, 52,338. Contingents from Queensland and New Zealand, 250. Grand total, 52,588.

Col. Sumner also sends an estimate of the Boer forces, said to be the official figures of Commandant-Gen. Joubert. These total 50,861 men.

THE BRITISH LOSS.
Protecting Yule's Column Cost a Number of Lives.
Total British killed, 13—Colonel, 1; Majors, 1; Lieutenants, 2; non-com., officers and men, 9.
Total British Wounded, 93—Lieutenants, 3; non-com. officers and men, 90.
Names of officers killed:
Col. Willford, First Gloucester Field Artillery.
Lieut. Douglas, Second Battery Field Artillery.
Lieut. Holford, Nineteenth Hussars.
Officers wounded:
First Gloucester—Lieut. Hickie.
Second—Lieut. Douglas.
Fifty-Third Battery Field Artillery—Lieut. Perrea, Lieut. Hobart.
Total dead and wounded by regiments:

First Gloucester	7	53
Border Md. Rifles	2	10
Natal Volunteers	1	10
Natal Md. Rifles	1	2
Fifth Lancashire	4	4
53rd Battery Ar.	1	7
First Devonshire	1	5

The British loss in the three battles, therefore, totals: Killed, 96; wounded, 428. In addition there are a number of officers and men missing.

THE OFFICIAL STORY.

An official British account of the fighting at Britfontein, given at Cape Town, says: "The enemy posted a battery two miles south of Mafeking, and opened with infantry fire at long range on the British advance guard, consisting of the 19th Hussars. This was followed by artillery fire directed with considerable



THE BRITISH BRIGADE COMMANDERS IN NATAL.
1. MAJOR-GEN. SIR H. E. COLVILLE (First Brigade, First Division, Promoted in the Egyptian Campaign, 1882).
2. MAJOR-GEN. H. T. HILDYARD (Second Brigade, First Division).
3. MAJOR-GEN. WAUCHOPE, C. B. (Commanded the Highland Brigade at Omdurman).
4. MAJOR-GEN. THE HONORABLE N. B. CRONJE (First Brigade, Second Division, This Officer Figured Prominently at Omdurman).
5. MAJOR-GEN. FITZROY HART (Fifth Brigade, Third Division, Has Been in the Midst of Most of the British Fighting in the Last Thirty Years).

accuracy against the British guns. An action lasting six hours ensued at Britfontein farm. The enemy were driven from the hills commanding the roads. Sir George White's object being accomplished, the column returned to Ladysmith. The enemy is believed to have suffered severely. Several Boers own officially that they lost over 100 killed at Elands Laagte. Three hundred prisoners, wounded and unaccounted for, are in the hands of the British, including several of high position. The Transvaal force defeated at Elands Laagte was the Johannesburg Corps."

ADVANCE ON KIMBERLEY.

Cronje Said to Have Left Mafeking for the South.
"Commandant Cronje, who has been twice repulsed at Mafeking, is said to be advancing on Kimberley, and to be imprisoning men and seizing stores and munitions in British territory. He left a small force investing Mafeking. The Free State Boers are moving westward in order to join him for an attack on Kimberley."
"The despatch riders who are coming down to the Orange River from Kimberley are performing daring feats. They ride through the Boer lines under cover of the darkness, and get to the Orange River without taking any rest, save for a change of horses. The distance is 60 miles. One rider who got to Kimberley last Friday was chased 17 miles by Boers, narrowly escaping with his life. The same man returned safely with despatches to Orange River today. When he had reached a point 30 miles from Kimberley his horse fell and kicked two of his fingers against a rock, but despite this painful wound the gallant fellow made a good journey here."
"He reports that the Boers are three miles from Kimberley, but are afraid to attack the place, and are waiting for the arrival of Commander Cronje there. No Boers are to be seen south of Belmont, which is twenty miles north of the Orange River. The defeats in Natal are taking all

the fight out of them, and they will not attack the British troops, though they may defend a few chosen positions. Indeed, it is believed here that the heaviest fighting of the war is over, except for a battle near Pretoria."

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FIGHT NEAR KIMBERLEY.

Commandant Botha and Many Boers Killed.
A Cape Town report says: Official reports from Kimberley, dated Tuesday, state that Col. Scott Turner, with 270 men, proceeded northward to MacFarlane's farm, where they unattended their horses. At 9 o'clock a party of Boers was seen

ing. At longer ranges, however, it is apt to spread, making a terrible wound.
ARISTOCRATIC OFFICERS.
British Nobility Well Represented in the Guards.
The 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, which left Gibraltar for the Cape yesterday, has among its officers some very well-known men. Major William Lambton is the fifth brother of Lord Durham, and has already seen distinguished service. He was present at the battle of Khartoum, and was mentioned in despatches; but he is still a comparatively young man, not more than

36 years of age; while his brother officer, Mr. Leslie Hamilton, who is the second son of Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, is about 26 years old, and one of his sisters recently married a very rich man, Captain Heywood-Lonsdale. Lord Hamilton and Lord Hunsbury are both in this regiment, as well as Mr. Charles Douglas-Pennant, who is the second son of Lord Penrhyn by his first marriage.
Mr. Guy Hunsbury is a nephew of Lord Howse and a son of Colonel Lewis Hunsbury, who was himself in the Coldstream Guards and former M. P. for Thirsk, while his wife is a sister of Lord Grey.
Lord Hunsbury has two brothers in the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, who have also gone to the Cape from Gibraltar; and another officer in the same corps is Mr. Alexander Victor Russell, who is in the Bedfordshire Regiment. Not only the Queen but the late Emperor and Empress of Germany were sponsors for the twins at their birth.
Lord Edward Cecil, who is now at Mafeking, is the fourth son of Lord Salisbury, and married a very pretty daughter of Admiral Maxse. He holds the rank of Brevet-Major in the battalion named. Lord Cecil served in the Dongala expedition of 1896, receiving mention in despatches, the medal and two clasps and the Khedive's star. He also saw active service in the Nile expedition last year, and was in the thickest of the fighting at the battle of Atbara and Omdurman, and receiving two additional clasps, besides special mention in the despatches.

Lady Sarah Wilson, who is also at Mafeking with her husband, is naturally well known as the daughter of the late Duchess of Marlborough and aunt of the present Duke.
Among the other defenders of Mafeking is Mr. Frank Milligan, the well-known Yorkshire county cricketer. How he happens to be "in that gallery" at present is a fact that after he had done his duty in Lord Hawke's team as a cricketer, he remained at the Cape, and, anticipating trouble, obtained a commission in the Bechuanaland frontier force, now under Colonel Baden-Powell. Mr. Milligan is the son of Colonel Milligan, of Caidwell Hall, Burton-on-Trent.

War Notes.

The Association of French Dames has decided to send a field hospital to the Transvaal.
The Boers have declared Griqualand West Free State territory, and are commencing British subjects for military service.
The Minister of Militia states that the Sardinian, with the Transvaal volunteers on board, will probably sail from Quebec on Monday at midnight.
Col. Hughes received an ovation at Lindsay on the occasion of his departure for the Transvaal, and was presented with a purse of gold by the town and county, and other gifts from the battalion officers.
Hon. Col. McMillan, Treasurer of the Red Cross Association for Manitoba, has received a contribution of \$100 from the Manitoba Government to the fund for supplying nurses in the Transvaal.
The Colonial Office has received a cablegram stating that President Steyn of the Orange Free State, has issued a proclamation annexing that part of Cape Colony which is north of the Vaal River.
A private telegram from Delagoa Bay says a man who has just arrived there from Johannesburg asserts that the Transvaal Government has appropriated \$500,000 in private houses in Johannesburg for wounded troops from the front. Boer organs, according to this information, are doing everything to minimize the Boer losses, and all sorts of misstatements and misrepresentations are employed.
Dr. Jameson, who became famous through the raid which he headed into the Transvaal, and his companion, Col. Grey, have arrived at Lourenço Marques, Delagoa Bay, from England.
It is rumored at Plymouth that the Admiralty is about to mobilize a reserve fleet in home ports, and that this and other naval undertakings are due to the intention of Russia to seize a port in the Persian Gulf.
Replying to a question in the House of Commons as to what arrangements had been made to employ civilian doctors to assist in the care of the wounded in South Africa, Mr. Wyndham said he was glad to take the opportunity of announcing that Sir William MacCormack, the distinguished President of the Royal College of Surgeons, had intimated his readiness to accompany General Sir Redvers Buller's force, and his great skill and ability at the disposal of the army medical authorities.
Mr. Wyndham added: "We have not hesitated to accept this patriotic offer."

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MISS LIZZIE RUSSELL. Who Goes With the Canadian Transvaal Contingent as Trained Nurse.

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ARMS OF THE BOERS.

Why so Many of the Wounded Die.
The forces of the South African Republic are armed with the sporting model of the Mannlicher rifle, which is the most deadly weapon of its weight and calibre in the world. The Mannlicher rifle weighs about eight pounds, and its barrel is 30 inches in length. Its calibre is .30. It has a killing range of 4,000 yards. At that distance a bullet will go through two inches of solid ash. The bullets used by the Boers are full-nosed, that is, entirely covered with a thin coating of copper or nickel. If this coating strikes at a range of 1,000 yards or under it will pierce a bone without splinter-

FOR

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