

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY

Lord Methuen's Column Defeats 3,000 Boers at Belmont.

Imperial Losses Were Very Heavy and It Was Another Costly Victory--The Guards Carried the Last Ridge at the Point of the Bayonet.

A despatch from London says:--The War Office has issued the following despatch from Gen. Lord Methuen, which was received through Gen. Sir Frederick Forestier Walker at Cape Town:--

Belmont, Nov. 23.--"I attacked the enemy at daylight this morning in a strong position on three ridges, which were carried in succession, the last attack being prepared by sharpshooters. The infantry behaved splendidly, and received support from the naval brigade and artillery. The enemy fought with courage and skill. Had I attacked later I should have had far heavier losses. Our victory was complete. I have 40 prisoners. I am burying a good number of Boers, but the greater part of the killed and wounded were taken away by their comrades. I have a large number of horses and cows. I destroyed a large amount of ammunition.

"The British loss was 3 officers and 55 men killed, 22 officers and 128 men wounded, and 18 men missing."

"Brig-Gen. Fetherstonhaugh was severely wounded in the shoulder, and Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, of the Grenadier Guards, is reported wounded.

"Our other casualties are:

"Grenadier Guards, Third Battalion Killed, Lieut. Fryer; wounded, Lieut. Blundell, dangerously. Second Battalion--Wounded, Lieut. Leslie, Lieut. Vaughan, Lieut. Gordon-Rebow, and Lieut. Russell; reported wounded, Lieut. Lyon and Lieut. Cameron. Rank and file, killed, 26, wounded 36, missing 13.

"Coldstream Guards--First Battalion, wounded, Lieut. Grant, Second Battalion, wounded, Lieut. the Hon. C. Willoughby, and Lieut. Burton, the latter severely. Rank and file, killed, 8; wounded, 23; missing, 5.

"Scots Guards--First Battalion, wounded, Major Hon. North Dalrymple-Hamilton, severely; Lieut. Bulkeley and Lieut. Alexander. Rank and file, killed, 9; wounded, 34.

"Northumberland Fusiliers--First Battalion, killed, Capt. Edgar and Lieut. Brine; wounded, Major Rashwood, and Lieut. Festing, dangerously; Capt. Sapte and Lieut. Fishbourne, severely. Rank and file, killed, 12; wounded, 32.

"Northamptonshire Regiment--Second Battalion, wounded, Capt. Freeland and Lieut. Barton, severely.

"South Yorkshire Regiment--Second Battalion, rank and file, wounded, 3."

BOERS' POSITION STRONG.

A despatch from London, says:--Before anxiety as to the situation in Natal had been relieved there comes news of a great battle at Belmont. This has happened sooner than we expected. Only the official account is yet to hand, but so far as can be gathered the fighting appears to have been almost a repetition of the battle of Elandslaagte. A despatch of the previous day estimated that the Boers in that vicinity numbered 2,000, and that they had five guns, and judging from the absence of any statement to the contrary in the official despatch it is believed that the British were slightly superior in numbers to the enemy.

The Boers had chosen a position with their customary skill and were strongly entrenched. The British were obliged to carry three ridges in succession. Apparently the Guards bore the brunt in carrying the last ridge by a bayonet charge after its defenders had been shaken with shrapnel.

While Gen. Methuen can be congratulated upon a brilliant victory, it is again with a cost of a heavy loss of officers and men.

On November 9 the enemy advanced their lines 300 yards. Col. Baden-Powell notified the town to prepare for a further fortnight's siege, but there is little ground for believing that it will be relieved in a fortnight. At least a month must elapse before it is reinforced.

Since the siege began a month ago thirty lives have been lost. The enemy are getting out of hand. They refuse to obey Gen. Cronje's orders for a night attack. Every attack has been repulsed with heavier loss to the enemy than to the British. The Boers have received additional guns and ammunition and the bombardment is increasing in vigor.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The London Times publishes the following despatch from its correspondent at Belmont:

"The engagement was a complete rout, and the Guards' attack one of the finest achievements in the annals of their brigade. The defenders' fire was reserved until the Guards were within 250 yards. The Guards did not fire in reply, but used the bayonet only.

"The Boers used some dum-dum bullets. Lieut. Willoughby was 'repeatedly' shot by a party which had raised a white flag. Lieut. Blundell was shot by a wounded Boer he was tending.

"Major Milton, of the Yorkshire Infantry, displayed special gallantry. At the close of the action when his men fell into the ambush and they were escaping, he gave his horse to a 'rooper' whose mount had been shot, and walked away himself under heavy fire.

"Gen. Methuen, after the battle, addressed the troops, saying:--

"Comrades, I congratulate you on the complete success achieved by you this morning. The ground over which we had to fight presented exceptional difficulties, and we had an enemy one who is a past master in the tactics of mounted infantry. With troops such as you, a commander can have no fear of the result. There is a sad side to all this, and you and I are thinking as much of those who have died for the honour of their country and of those who are suffering as we are thinking of our victory.

"I estimate the Boer losses as equal to those of the British. I hear a rumour that the Boers are threatening to assassinate recalcitrants who, tiring of the war, are deserting."

500 BOERS WERE KILLED.

The London Daily Chronicle's correspondent with the forces at Belmont says that the moral effect of Gen. Methuen's victory has been immense, inasmuch as the enemy had boasted that they could hold their position against all the soldiers England could send against them. The correspondent adds:--

"I conversed with several prisoners. All admit that their loss was considerable. They pay warm tributes to our troops, who climbed the steep slopes in face of a murderous fire as nonchalantly as if they were on parade, notwithstanding the fact that their comrades were dropping in every direction.

"The Boer fire, though terrific and sustained, became wildly inaccurate. Our shell fire completely demoralized the enemy. The Ninth Lancers, pursuing the retreating enemy, cut them up severely, and turned the retreat into a rout."

A FEARFUL FIGHT.

The London Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from Belmont describing the battle:--

"The Boers held a position which British troops would hold against almost any force. The British victory is complete.

"My estimate of the Boer losses is 500 killed and 150 wounded. Mr. Knight, correspondent of the London Morning Post, was wounded. The Boer prisoners are ignorant, dirty, and wretched. They say that half their commando, tired of the war, will refuse further service.

"The whole brunt of the fearful fight was borne by the infantry, who were obliged to climb 500 feet, straight into a terrific stream of missiles. The Ninth Lancers pursued the enemy with great vigour, but the Boers, well mounted, and familiar with the hills, melted before them.

"Possibly, however, the victory would have been even more decisive had we possessed more cavalry."

BOERS WERE PLUCKY.

The London Daily News' correspondent at Orange river says that the Boers at Belmont fought with the stubborn pluck they have shown elsewhere. Their guns were splendidly served, their gunners standing by them with dogged determination, exposing themselves until the last moment.

When they were driven from the first ridge by the Guards' bayonets, they withdrew to the second, which they contested with as much steady courage as if they had never been moved.

They made a most determined stand on the third ridge. They clung to their ground with admirable pluck, pouring a terrible fire into the British.

80 BOERS BAYONETTED.

The Natal Advertiser confirms the report of fighting near Willow Grange. It says:--

"Five thousand British left Estcourt Wednesday afternoon for a reconnaissance. They surprised the Boers at 3 o'clock Thursday morning and occupied the Boer position, bayonetting 80 of the enemy. At daybreak the Boers opened with quick-fires. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers, and the British position, therefore, became untenable, and was evacuated brought into action, and the Boers fell back. Their object having been attained, the British returned to Estcourt."

THE FIVE BATTLES.

The following table shows the British dead, wounded and missing in each of the five battles since the war opened:--

	Killed.
Glencoe.	48
Elandslaagte.	51
Rietfontein.	12
Farquhar's Farm.	60
Belmont.	58

	Wounded.
Glencoe.	219
Elandslaagte.	213
Rietfontein.	104
Farquhar's Farm.	23
Belmont.	17

	Missing.
Glencoe.	8
Elandslaagte.	8
Rietfontein.	8
Farquhar's Farm.	8
Belmont.	8

CASUALTIES TO DATE.

The total British casualties so far as at present known amount to 2,588. The killed number 320, the wounded 999, and the missing 1,269.

FROM MAFeking.

A despatch from Mafeking, says:--The investment of the town is very close. The garrison is constantly harassed by the besiegers' fire. The water supply was failing, and dysentery was occurring as long ago as November 8.

The Boers direct the fire of their big guns at the hospital and women's laager at the monastery. One shell struck an inmate of the women's laager on Nov. 4.

The enemy unsuccessfully tried to blow up the town with dynamite. The explosive went off prematurely, killing many Boers. A reconnaissance by Major Godling on Nov. 7 led to a hot and prolonged fusillade. One Englishman was wounded, but the British lost heavily in horses and cattle.

Again on November 8 the enemy shelled the hospital, killing a patient. Col. Baden-Powell sent a message for the fifth time, demanding immunity for the Red Cross, and threatening reprisals. General Cronje deferred his answer.

Gen. Cronje answered Col. Baden-Powell's remonstrance against firing on the Red Cross, saying he fired on the convent because it was occupied by the British. He made no reply regarding his firing on the hospital and the women's laager. His explanation was a lie. There is no military occupation of the convent, as he was told before hostilities.

On Nov. 10 heavy shelling was again resumed, the fire being mainly directed at the women's laager and hospital.

The town is provisioned for several months. There is nothing to fear if the water lasts.

On Nov. 12 seven Cape police arrived with despatches from the north a fortnight old. They had been pursued by the Boers for ten days.

On Nov. 13 enemy again shelled the hospital.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

Toronto, Nov. 28.--We had only 35 or 36 carloads of stuff at the Western cattle yards this morning, including 1,300 hogs, 600 cattle, 750 sheep and lambs, and a couple of dozen calves and milkers.

Three carloads of turkeys came in; the demand is heavy.

The market shows little change since the beginning of the week. Prices today were a shade firmer for good cattle, especially good butcher cattle, but the trade continues in a most unsatisfactory condition.

Export cattle is quoted at from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt., with an eighth more for selections.

Butcher cattle showed no real change. Good stuff is wanted, but medium and inferior cattle is weak. Loads of the best cattle sell at from 31-2 to 40, and 1-4 to 1-2c, extra is paid for picked lots.

Stockers continue weak at from 21-2 to 3c, per lb.

Bulls and feeders are unchanged.

Milkers sold slowly to-day at from \$25 to \$45, but \$50 will be paid for choice cattle.

Sheep and lambs are easy, but nominally prices are unchanged.

There is an active enquiry for some choice veal calves.

No change occurred in hogs. Choice hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., are selling at \$4 per cwt.; and thin and fat hogs at \$3.75 per cwt. stores are not wanted.

Following is the range of current quotations--

	Cattle.
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.00 \$4.50
Butcher, choice do.	3.75 4.25
Butcher, med. to good.	3.00 3.50
Butcher, inferior.	2.50 2.75
Stockers, per cwt.	2.25 3.12 1-2

	Sheep and Lambs.
Ewes, per cwt.	3.25 3.50
Lambs, per cwt.	3.25 3.65
Bucks, per cwt.	2.25 2.75

	Milkers and Calves.
Cows, each.	25.00 50.00
Calves, each.	2.00 8.00

Hogs.

Choice hogs, per cwt.	3.80 4.00
Light hogs, per cwt.	0.00 3.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	0.00 3.75

Toronto, Nov. 28.--Wheat--Outside wheat markets were about the same today, and there was practically no change in conditions here. Millers continue to be the only buyers. Red and white Ontario sold to millers at 64 1-2 to 66c, according to nearness to the mill. Goose wheat unchanged at 70c, middle freights, and 69c, north and west. There is a continued good demand for it. Manitobas quiet, No. 1 hard, g.t.t., 77c; and Toronto and west, at 70c.

Flour--Dull. Straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, in demand by exporters at \$2.60, with \$2.70 asked. Same in wood, for local, account \$3. Millfeed--Steady. Stocks light. Bran is quoted at \$12 to \$12.50, and shorts at \$14 to \$14.50 west.

Corn--Unchanged. No. 2 American yellow, quoted unchanged at 42c, Toronto and mixed at 41 1-2c. Canadian track here, 40c asked.

Car lots sold at 56c, and 58c east. Car lots of No. 2, offered at 40c.

A SECOND BATTLE WON.

Fierce Encounter With Boers Ten Miles Near Kimberley.

A despatch from London says:--The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, dated Cape Town, Nov. 26, 12.20 p.m.:--

"Gen. Lord Methuen reports that he moved yesterday, Nov. 25, at 3.30 a.m., with the Ninth Brigade, the mounted corps, and the Naval Brigade, the Guards following with the baggage. A force of 2,500 Boers, with six guns, including two machine guns, opposed him near Graspan. The action commenced at 6 a.m. The batteries fired shrapnel very accurately until the heights seemed clear. Then the Naval Brigade and infantry assaulted the position. The fighting was desperate until 10 a.m., when the heights were carried, the Boers retreating on a line where the 9th Lancers had been placed to intercept them. The result is unknown at the time of telegraphing. The artillery took immediate advantage of the enemy's retirement. Early in the action 500 Boers made an attack on the rear guard brigade, naval. The latter met this, and also protected the flanks. The Naval Brigade acted with the greatest gallantry, and has suffered heavily. No particulars are yet known. The enemy showed the greatest stubbornness. They must have suffered heavily. Twenty have been buried. Thirty-one killed and forty wounded are known of. More than fifty horses were found dead in one place. One battery fired 500 rounds.

"The force must halt one day at Graspan to rest and replenish their ammunition. The force worked splendidly, and are prepared to overcome any difficulty. The Naval Brigade, Royal Marines, 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, and 1st North Lancashire Regiment especially distinguished themselves.

"Regarding Thursday's fight 81 Boers killed are accounted for, 64 wagons were burned, a large quantity of powder, 5,000 rounds of ammunition, and 750 shells were blown up. Albrecht commanded the Boer artillery, and Gen. Delarraye was in chief command."

SUSPENSE IN ENGLAND.

London, Monday, Nov. 27, 5 a.m.--No further news respecting Lord Methuen's advance has been received, and the absence of official details regarding his losses creates the greatest suspense, especially since the publication of heavy sacrifices endured by the Naval Brigade.

No alarm, however, is felt as to his position, despite the evidence that the Boers intend to contest every foot of the way.

It was known that, in the absence of sufficient cavalry, he would be compelled to advance slowly, and he has a preference for night or early dawn attacks, which events seem to have justified, the Boers being decidedly

Rye--Quiet. at 51c west, and 52c east.

Oats--Demand keeps up well. White oats, 26 1-4c, north and west; 26 3-4c, middle freights; and 27 to 27 1-2c, east.

Buckwheat--Dull. Car lots, east, 49 1-2c, and west, at 48 1-2c.

Oatmeal--Rolled oats, in bags, track Toronto, \$3.35, and in wood, \$3.45 per bbl.

Minneapolis, Nov. 28.--Flour--Quiet; unchanged. Bran--In bulk, \$11 to \$11.50. Wheat--No. 1 Northern, November, 64 5-8c; December, 62 3-4 to 62 7-8c; May 67 1-8 to 67 3-4c. On track, No. 1 hard, 66 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 64 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 62 1-8c.

Buffalo, Nov. 28.--Spring wheat--Strongly held; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, 75 1-2c; new 73c; No. 1 hard, c.i.f., 72 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, c.i.f., 69 1-2c. Winter wheat--Easier; No. 1 white, 71c bid; No. 2 red, 72c. Corn--Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 23 3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 38 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 37 1-2c; No. 3 corn 27c. Oats--Quiet; barley steady. No. 2 white 29c; No. 3 white, 28 1-2c; No. 4 white, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 27c; No. 3 mixed, 26 1-2c. Rye--Dull; No. 1, on track, offered at 61c; No. 2 do., 60 1-2c. Flour--Steady.

Chicago, Nov. 28.--Flaxseed--Closed. North-West and South-West, cash, \$1.34; December, \$1.33 1-2c; May, \$1.32 1-4c; Duluth, to arrive, \$1.20; cash, \$1.32; November, \$1.32; December, \$1.29; May, \$1.32 1-2c.

KHALIFA DEAD AT LAST.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON BY ANGLO-EGYPTIAN FORCE.

Oman Digna Fled Early in the Fight and Escaped--Mahdi's Son Killed.

A despatch from Cairo says:--Lord Cromer, the British Minister here, has received the following despatch from General Kitchener:--

"Wingate's force came up with the Khalifa's force seven miles southeast of Godid, and attacked it. After a sharp fight we took his position.

"Khalifa, who was surrounded by a bodyguard of Emirs, was killed and all the principal Emirs were killed or wounded except Osman Digna, who escaped."

General Kitchener in a later despatch said:--"Wingate's Arab scouts located the Khalifa's position at Omdabrikas. Our force marched from Gedil in the moonlight and frequently had to cut its way through the bush. It arrived before dawn on rising ground overlooking the camp, which was hidden in the trees. We heard their drums and horns before dawn, and at 5.15 the Dervishes attacked. Our guns opened fire and soon the action became general. Half an hour later the whole line advanced and swept through the Dervish position for over two miles, till the camp was reached. The mounted troops pursued and captured most of the fugitives."

"The Khalifa with most of his men, and the Emir's bodyguard made a gallant stand. Among the Emirs killed were the Khalifa's two brothers and the Mahdi's son. Osman Digna left immediately after the firing began, and is probably concealed somewhere in the vicinity. I hope eventually to get him. We took the entire Dervish camp. All the Dervishes not killed surrendered. I cannot speak too highly of the excellent behavior of the troops and their endurance during the long, tedious marches preceding the final action. From 4 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 21 till 5 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 24 they marched sixty miles and fought two decisive actions."

"The Sudan may now be declared open."

\$3,100 FOR HIS INJURIES.

Parry Sound Railway Sued--Heavily in Damages by Ottawa Jury.

A despatch from Ottawa says:--In the case at the assizes of Richer against the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway Company the jury awarded the plaintiff \$3,100, finding that the flagman had been negligent, that the proper warnings had not been given from the engine, and that the train was running at too high rate of speed at the time the accident occurred.

Mr. Richer was driving across the company's tracks when struck by a train. His two companions were killed and he was badly injured.

averse to darkness for their operations. The fact that in the Graspan action one British battery fired 500 rounds proves the desperate nature of the fight, and there is little doubt that the casualties were heavy.

It is now known that no guns were captured in the Belmont engagement.

TO RELIEVE LADYSMITH.

The London Daily Mail has a despatch from its correspondent at Estcourt, dated Sunday. It says:--

"The Mooi river column is moving in. The Estcourt column will go north."

This indicates that the Boer investment of the Mooi river camp, containing part of the British relieving force, has been lifted, and that the garrison of Estcourt, under General Hildyard, is also free and about to proceed north towards Colenso, en route to the relief of Ladysmith. News of severe fighting may shortly be expected.

BOERS HURRYING TO COLENZO.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Estcourt, telegraphing under date of Sunday, says:--

"The Boers under Gen. Joubert are hastening to Colenso and Ladysmith in considerable numbers. They are sick from want of food and exposure. Many are disposed to surrender. Fifty indeed, came in to-day. The Mooi river column effected a junction at Frere this morning with Gen. Hildyard, who, with his troops, advanced to Frere, where he is bivouacking."

"A despatch of Gen. Joubert's which has been captured states that a commando of 400 men under Bwimen left Ladysmith Friday with a gun and a Maxim quick-firer for Wesen and Greytown, where it is asked orders be sent as to whether Gen. Joubert approves of the commando attacking the caribners who have forts south of the Tugela."

"The message continues:--

"Piet Retief's force attacked the Caribners yesterday from the north. They experienced difficulty because the river was full. They must drive away the caribners because they are always a source of danger, rendering it necessary that a strong force should be kept back."

GOING AROUND ESTCOURT.

A despatch to the Daily News from Pietermaritzburg, dated Saturday, says:--

"A considerable number of Boers were seen from the Mooi river Friday evening proceeding north-east. They are believed to have been young Joubert's force going to Greytown. It is possible they were going round Estcourt on account of the arrival of our re-enforcements there."

"There is fear of the Umvoti volunteers at Tugela Drift being cut off."

"A native from Mooi river says he met retreating Boers, who stated that they had beaten the English, who were returning to Estcourt. The native is positive that General Joubert was in command. He knows the general, having seen him in Johannesburg. General Joubert always travels in a trap, the tracks of which the native recognized."

Railway communication between Estcourt and Mooi river has been restored by Lord Dundonald's force."

AT DAWN OF DAY.

General Kitchener in a later despatch said:--"Wingate's Arab scouts located the Khalifa's position at Omdabrikas. Our force marched from Gedil in the moonlight and frequently had to cut its way through the bush. It arrived before dawn on rising ground overlooking the camp, which was hidden in the trees. We heard their drums and horns before dawn, and at 5.15 the Dervishes attacked. Our guns opened fire and soon the action became general. Half an hour later the whole line advanced and swept through the Dervish position for over two miles, till the camp was reached. The mounted troops pursued and captured most of the fugitives."

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