The Boers Lost Fully 300 Men

In the First Battle With the British at Glencoe.

Results of the British Bayonet Charge at Revington.

The Enemy Swept From the Hill Like Leaves Before a Wind.

Boer Official Reports of Recent Engagements Show That They Suffered Heavy Loss.

London, Oct. 28.—The war situation this morning presents no new features, It is presumed in Natal that the Boers are reconstructing their plans, and that the English are resting. But telegrams from Ladysmith at express rates still occupy 48 hours in transmission to London, and therefore it is not impossible that something is happening.

The special dispatches assert that Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, is aware that Pretoria has given Gen. Cronje orders to stay his hand, as already there is quite enough to employ the Boers in Natal.

The government has chartered the City of Rome as a hospital ship.

According to the latest account of the first battle at Glencoe, the Boer army amounted to about 7,000 men, and at noon, another army, almost as large, under Commandant General Joubert, advanced within 600 yards of Glencoe Camp and then retired. The Boer losses were very heavy — quite 300.

A BRITISH "CHARGE."

A special dispatch from Cape Town gives details of the defeat of 700 Boers by the British at Riverton, north of Kimberley, on Wednesday, in which the enemy was completely routed, with heavy loss, the British loss being 3 men killed and 20 men, including 2 officers, wounded. This is probably the same fight, though a different date is given, as referred to in the Cape Town dispatch previously cabled to the Associated Press, in which it was said that official reports from Kimberley Tuesday announced that Col. Scott Turner, with 270 men, had an encounter with the Boers, during which a detachment of 50 men of the Lancashire Regiment distinguished itself, and the armored trains did good service. The Boers were unable to withstand the splendid charge of the Lancashires, who cleared the hill occupied by the enemy

AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

The Boer losses are described as very heavy. Col. Scott Turner's force consisted of the local volunteers, who, with the Lancashires, completed the rout of the burghers after Murray's artillery had driven them out of their entrenchments. Botha commanded the Bisho force. The fight lasted four hours. Before the sortie, Kimberley was apparently in high spirits, as a dispatch from there, dated Oct. 23, says everyone was cheerful there at that time, and that a wedding was celebrated there that day. The dispatch adds: "Great enthusiasm has been aroused here by the news of the British successes in Natal. Several farmers in the neighborhood of Kimberley have been noticed in the ranks of the Boers. A letter from Father Rorke said 600 Boers, with 100 wagons, were langered at Taungs. All the whites have left except the women, who sought refuge in the convent. The Boer commandant has promised to protect them.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN BOERS KILLED.

The magistrate at Vryburg is responsible for a report made to Premier Schriener, at Cape Town, that 515 Boers were killed at Mafeking.

The news from the northern border indicates that the Boers are actively trying to prevent Col. Plummer from relieving Mafeking, hence the absence of news since Pretoria announced the bombardment of the place is creating considerable alarm.

THE RETREAT FROM DUNDEE.

A delayed Cape Town dispatch says: The story of the retreat from Glencoe and Dundee shows the British were forced to move their camp in order to get out of the range of the excellent Boer practice. Just as they had decided to evacuate the second camp a shell killed two soldiers. When Gen. Yule heard of the battle of Elandslaagte, he sent a squad of hussars, under Col. Knox, and a battery of artillery, to intercept the Boers at Biggarsberg. The artillery succeeded in shelling the Boers as they were retreating over the Umpati Mountain, killing and wounding many; but the artillerymen were forced to retire by the rifle fire of the enemy. It appears that the Boers shelled the camp all day long Sunday, and the British were kept busy skirmishing and removing their transport wagons out of range. During the retreat there were many anxious moments Monday night, when the British marched through Van Londer's Pass, six miles long, across to Biggersberg. The troops got through the dangerous defile, which 50 men could have easily held, at o'clock Tuesday morning.

ON THE RHODESIAN BORDER.

Belated dispatches from Tuli fort partially elucidate the situation on the Rhodesian border. It appears that Col. Plummer ascertained that all the Zouthpansberg Boers, numbering 700 men, mustered under Piet Joubert at the Brack River, and proceeded to Limpopo River, where they arrived Oct. 16, accompanied by a number of armed Shangaan and Zouthpansberg Kaffirs, whom they had compelled to take up arms. The British thereupon captured three Kaffir chiefs, who are now held as hostages for the good behavior of their tribes. On Oct. 19, reconnoitering patrols proceeding along the north bank of the river in an easterly direction, suddenly encountered a party of Boers in some dense brush on the Rhodesian side of the Limpopo. The patrol retired, and the Boers fired, wounding a trooper. Subsequently Capt. Glynne, with a patrol, left Tuli with the object of locating the Boer force. On Oct. 21 a strong Boer patrol was engaged at Rhodes' Drift in a thick bush. A sharp skirmish was the result. Two of the British were killed and two were wounded. The Boers had seven men killed and many wounded. The Boers retired to a strong position at Pont's Drift. Major Pilsen, with an ambulance, proceeded to fetch the dead and wounded, and while placing the bodies on a cart the Boers reopened fire, killing two horses. But in spite of the sharp shooting the British succeeded in carrying away their comrades.

The latest dispatch from Tuli, dated Oct. 24, says: A Boer patrol crossed the river on mules, above Rhodes' Drift, twice recently, harrying native women and children. They shot cattle and looted.

DARING BOERS.

An interesting incident in connection with the Elandslaagte fight is reported at Durban. When the fire of the British guns became too hot, eight Boers ran forward out of cover, and standing together coolly opened fire at the Imperial Light Horse, with the evident purpose of drawing the latter's fire while their comrades retired. Seven out of the brave eight were killed.

A Colesburg, Cape Colony, dispatch says: A detachment of 24 Free State burghers crossed and recrossed the Orange River at Allman's Drift yesterday for the purpose of studying the ford, which has caused the circulation of rumors of an intended invasion of the colony from that point.

AT DURBAN.

Many spies have been arrested at Durban, and some of them will be shot.

It is reported that one of the Indian transports is being fitted out to convey the Boer prisoners elsewhere.

A Durban dispatch says: After searching the Transvaal National Bank yesterday the blue jackets and marines withdrew and the bank was reopened.

BOER OFFICIAL REPORT.

Two telegrams dated Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 23, have been received at Cape Town, and, in view of the fact that Pretoria news is now coming from Lorenzo Marquez, the authorities are inclined to believe they are copies of official bulletines from Pretoria. The first evidently refers to the Glencoe battle, and says: "Gen. Erasmus as expected was compelled to retire, his men and horses being exhausted. Gen. Erasmus seems to have been decoyed into the wrong direction by the enemy, and the British succeeded in capturing the Utrecht and Vryheld forces. The number of killed is unknown, but the burgners suffered heavily." The second telegram bears evidence of being a report of the same engagement by Commandant Trichaardt. It says: "The Ermelo burghers in charge of the artillery, apparently fled from Dundee. They were reinforced by 60 (?) Pretoria burghers, under Gen. Erasmus. The English opened a sharp fire, and De Jaeger, with a Krupp, yielded. Our wounded were numerous, including Commandant Crobler. We also lost 243 prisoners."

AT DUNDEE.

Commandant Zuderberg is in charge of the Boers at Dundee. The stores were looted by individuals who were unarmed. The hospital has been removed from the old camp to houses surrounding the railway station. The principal medical officer states that everything was going well, and that everyone was cheerful and confident.

It is alleged that a number of sporting rifles and express bullets were found in the Boer camp at Elandslaagte, which has aroused indignation.

Gen. Yule's command is recovering from the fatigue of the march from Glencoe. The morale of the troops is splendid.

The rifle association at Pietermaritzburg has been ordered out for the defense of the city.

A dispatch from Utrecht, Transvaal Republic, says: "The fighting at Glencoe lasted nine hours. The burghers state that they never witnessed such a fight. General Lucas Meyers' force of 6,000 men, with 86 guns, was several times repulsed.

BOERS' MISTAKE.

The Daily Telegraph prints the following from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday: Gen Symons ordered his column to march back to Ladysmith, and under his instructions himself and all the prisoners were placed in a hospital at Dundee. It is supposed that the Boers, puzzled by the retirement, imagined that a trick was being performed, and therefore remained at Dundee watching their guns instead of pursuing the British. Our cavalry patrols have been fired on Sunday noon, and chased by the enemy near the scene of the Rietfontein engagement. The Boers show signs of becoming aggressive. We learned first of the capture of the Hussars in response to a military wire sent to Commandant General Joubert.

THREATENING THE NATIVES.

A telegram from Buluwayo, Rhodesia, dated Monday, says: "A Boer force is threatening Chiefs Khama and Linchwe, who are loyal to Great Britain. Khama and Linchwe's country lies at the extreme northwest of the Transvaal, and includes Bechuanaland. It seems a gross mistake for the Boers to provoke war among the natives. The probable explanation is that the Boer force intends to destroy the railway at Buluwayo, which runs through Khama's country, and thus prevent any attempt of Col. Plummer's Rhodesian force to go to the relief of Mafeking. Already there have been stories of a Rhodesian train engaging the Boers some distance north of Mafeking.

AT KIMBERLEY.

According to late advices from Kimberley, the Boers removed their killed and wounded in carts. No reliable estimate of their losses has been made. Mr. Rhodes rode out and watched the fight. The townspeople, including the women, mounted the trenches, watching eagerly for the return of the troops. Mr. Rhodes is cheerful and gives dinner parties daily, at which luxuries are abundant.

Great indignation has been caused at Cape Town by the announcement that Hoffman, a member of the Cape House of Assembly, with a party of assistants, is going to the Transvaal to do ambulance work. It is suspected that he will give information to the enemy.

A special dispatch from Cape Town says Gen. Joubert, the Boer commander, has sent a message of sympathy to Lady Symons, widow of Gen. Symons.

NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS.

Great preparations are being made to welcome the New South Wales Lancers at Cape Town.

The Cape Town correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says he learns that Col. Schiel, the wounded and captured German officer, is the same individual who was Cetewayo's military adviser in the Zulu war, and who, after the battle of Ulundi, offered £1,000 reward for the capture of the wounded chief.

BRITISH PROCLAMATION.

A Cape Town dispatch says: Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, and Sir William Schreiner have issued a proclamation, declaring null and void the proclamation of the Orange Free State, stating that a portion of Cape Colony is now Free State territory. Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation warns all British subjects of the colony of the duty and obligations to the Queen.

THE BOERS' STRENGTH.

The war office is still in the dark regarding the true size of either Joubert's or the Free State legions, as the estimates range all the way from 16,000 to 30,000. Taking the mean estimate as true, the Boers have at least twice as many men as the British, and an equal number of guns.

READY FOR THE FRAY.

The proposed attack on the combined forces of Sir George S. White and Gen. Yule by the Orange Free Staters, who are supposed to be coming through Tintwa Pass, is still to be realized so far as any reports reaching London are concerned. The British continue to stand in readiness for battle, but apparently the enemy is still out of sight. All reports from the front predict an early sanguinary fight. The fact that the Free Staters did not make their expected appearance through the Tintwa Pass leads to the belief that the Boers have been made aware of the British concentration, and have turned their course so as to join Joubert's Boer force without interruption. In case the two united forces collide, it is quite likely that the most important engagement of the war will be fought.

GIVEN UP TO DIE BY TWO DOCTORS.

But Third Doctor Prescribed Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Saved the Young Lady's Life.

Dr. J. W. Bates, of Corfu, N. Y., states: "A most remarkable case has come under my hands of late, and has fully convinced me of the wonderful power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food over diseases of the nerves.

"A young lady who was treated for over two years for epilepsy by two doctors was given up to die. She came to me, and on careful examination, I found that her sickness was not epilepsy, but nervous trouble, due to menstrual derangements, and prescribed four of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Pills a day, after meals and at bed time. It is three months since she began this treatment, and she has not had a single bad spell. Her health has rapidly improved, she has gained about fifteen pounds in weight, and I do not hesitate to state that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has saved her life and made her well. (Signed)

"J. W. BATES, M.D."

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WESTERN ONTARIO

Mr. Bert Nelles, of Guelph, who had his leg broken in 1882, had to have it amputated at the general hospital there the other day.

Mr. Robert Wilson, who has gone from Tilsonburg to form one of the Canadian contingent for South Africa, is a young man who is held in the very highest esteem by all who know him.

John Kaufmann's sawmill and cheese box factory at Cassel were destroyed by fire Wednesday night with all the contents. The total loss is estimated at $6,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

All Ingersoll turned out Wednesday afternoon to see the train bearing B company, Transvaal contingent, pass through, and heartily cheered the boys, who were also presented with baskets of grapes.

Mr. A. M. Brown, of the Brantford branch of the Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to the head office in Toronto. Mr. Dewar, of the Paris branch, will take Mr. Brown's place at Brantford.

It is stated that one of the large Toronto bicycle factories is shortly to be moved to Ingersoll, and the manufacturing end of the same placed under the management of Mr. J. Anderson Coulter.

Mr. Wallis and Misses Bishop and McColl, of the Rodney public school staff, have been re-engaged for 1900. The trustees would have been glad to re-engage the whole staff, but Miss Graham declined.

Jerome Cook, 19 years of age, living at Amherstburg, while out hunting on Monday, stumbled over his gun, the trigger caught in his trousers, and his right leg was filled with shot. It may have to be amputated.

Miss L. Ross, teacher in the central school, Windsor, was charged with striking a boy named Meacham on his legs with a strap. A school board committee has decided, after an investigation, that the boy deserved the punishment.

Jacob Mitchell, the implement dealer, of South Woodslee, who was arrested last week on the charge of keeping money belonging to the firm of Noxon Bros., Ingersoll, has succeeded in settling the matter, and the prosecution against him has been dropped.

Mrs. Mary Ann Else, wife of Mr. Alfred Else, section and yard foreman, G. T. R., St. Thomas, died on Monday evening. Deceased had been ill about four hours, having been up town during the day. Deceased was 57 years of age. Death was caused by paralysis.

The death of Mrs. John D. King took place on Wednesday morning at the family residence, St. Thomas. The deceased had been ill for a long time past. She was in the 77th year of her age, and had resided in that city nineteen years, formerly residing in Windsor and Sarnia.

The members of the Twenty-sixth Battalion who have gone to the Transvaal—Messrs. Farley, Green, Westaway, Stanbury and Sullivan—have had their lives insured. The policies are $1,000, twenty-years pay, and they were secured through the efforts of leading citizens.

Mrs. Pauline Ryan, wife of Mr. Jos. Ryan, G. T. R. conductor, died on Thursday in St. Thomas from the effects of lung trouble, aged 32. She leaves, besides her husband, one son. Mr. W. Walrath, of Toronto, is a brother of deceased. She was a daughter of the late Mr. W. Walrath, of Waterford.

A few days ago Peter Sharp was committed to jail at St. Thomas for 40 days for neglecting to pay a debt when ordered to by the court. On Thursday morning his four children walked into the mayor's store and said they had no one to provide the necessaries of life for them. The Children's Aid Society was notified.

The death occurred on Wednesday morning at the residence of her brother, Mr. Graham Symington, St. Thomas, of Miss Helen Symington. Deceased was in her 36th year, and had been ill for some time. She leaves one brother, George, and two sisters, Mrs. Blinn, London, and Mrs. T. McCombe, Toronto.

Charles H. Marshall, wanted in Clayton, Ill., on a charge of horse-stealing, was locked up at Windsor on Tuesday evening. There are said to be at least a dozen charges against Marshall, for whose arrest a reward of $200 was offered. He came to Windsor Tuesday morning. Sheriff Roth, of Adams county, Ill., is expected to take Marshall back, but the latter says he will fight extradition.

A prominent West Zorra man drove into Woodstock on Wednesday morning in quest of his romantic daughter. On Tuesday night she disappeared from her home, a son of a neighboring farmer disappeared at the same time, and it is presumed that they left together. The girl is only 16 years of age, and her youthful lover is not much older. No trace of them could be found.

Ingersoll Chronicle: An outsider reading the London and Woodstock papers would be led to believe that Ingersoll was behind in contributing recruits from the Twenty-second Battalion to the South African contingent. As a matter of fact, A. Edwards and A. Marshall, both of whom are credited to Woodstock, belong to No. 4 company and are from Ingersoll. The county town is not slow in taking honors to herself whether deserving of them or not.

Albert Houston, who resides at the Home of Industry, Chatham, met with a shooting accident the other day that may result in the loss of his hand. He took his gun and was going out shooting quail. In climbing a fence the charge exploded and Mr. Houston's hand got the contents of the gun. A hole was shot in his palm, into which the powder was also blown. The doctor says it is hard to tell yet whether the wound will be fatal to the hand or not. Houston had both legs taken off by a Grand Trunk train some years ago. He proves himself a very efficient assistant at the House of Industry, where, with his wooden legs, he gets around and does more work than many men could do with their natural limbs intact.

CENTURY FUND

Hon. George W. Ross Speaks on the Question.

Reasons for Generosity—Canadian Prosperity—The Claims of the Fund.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Hon. Geo. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, was one of the speakers at Cook's Church, Toronto, last night, at a largely attended meeting in aid of the Presbyterian century fund.

Rev. Dr. Worden, in calling on Hon. Geo. W. Ross, said: "We Presbyterians ought to have a good deal of confidence in the government of this province, as not only does a venerable Presbyterian occupy the chair of the Lieutenant-Governor, but a Presbyterian elder is now our premier. (Laughter and applause.) I have much pleasure in welcoming you, Mr. Ross, to your ain folk tonight and introducing you to the audience."

Mr. Ross said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, being a parliamentarian, I suppose I might consider that we are tonight in committee of ways and means, known in parliamentary language as committee of the whole house, with the finance minister of the Presbyterian Church in the chair. The question before us is "Shall we raise $1,000,000 for the advancement of the Presbyterian Church in Canada?" Now, that is a very big question, but I hope we are a pretty big church and that we are big-hearted enough to respond to the call of the chair. The chairman has indicated to you the motive why this vote should be passed. Of course, you all agree, I suppose, that the government will not be voted out. I think the vote should pass, and I think he has given us a splendid reason why it should pass. He has given us a motive that ought to fill our hearts with enthusiasm and gratitude, namely, that so successful has been the Presbyterian Church and so thankful has it felt that we ought to be impelled by a sense of gratitude to present the offering of $1,000,000 on the altar of our church for the goodness of Almighty God to the church during the century. It would be a magnificent rounding off of this wonderful century. It would look well, would it not—one million for the Presbyterian Church as a tribute, as an expression of our gratitude for all the way the Master has led us and all he has enabled us to achieve and all the good that followed the work of our ministers and our people since this century began? I am sure we all feel that such a motive as that is worthy, such an object is a worthy one.

Now, the chairman might have taken other ground, and said that as Presbyterians or as members of another church it would be becoming to the people of Canada as Canadians at the close of this great century to make generous acknowledgments of thanks for the wonderful prosperity of the nation. One hundred years ago, and the population of all Canada was only 230,000, just a few more than the population of the city of Toronto, and, behold, what a mighty nation we have become! Somewhere between five and six million! I am glad the Methodists are having a century fund and the Baptists, and possibly other churches that have escaped my notice. I think if ever there was a favored people we Canadians have been favored by a kind Providence in enabling us to wrest from the forest and the red man this good land, and make what was a wilderness bloom and blossom as the rose; railways stretching over the prairies and piercing the mountains; the commerce of a great nation traversing our seas; cities everywhere; homes, the abode of peace and prosperity; glad hearts thronging our streets; our granaries overflowing with grain, and our people enjoying the blessings of peace and contentment, secure under their own fig tree, none daring to make them afraid. Where is the man that would not be thankful? Nothing would be wothier of a Christian people, nothing would be worthier of a free people than to present—not of our penury, for there are no very poor in Canada, but of our abundance—the paltry sum of one million dollars. (Applause.)

Mr. Ros then reviewed the objects for which the money was asked. First came the $400,000 to pay the debts of churches. He asked why a clear deed of all the churches should not be presented to the twentieth century. These debts were a burden, and if paid the churches could devote their revenue to the service of spreading Christian doctrine.

Then Dr. Worden wanted $600,000 for the other services of the church. He wanted a liberal contribution for home missions, means for the work of our own church in our own land. While paying a high tribute to the work of foreign missionaries, who, he said, had been a greater power in the British empire than the ironclad and the embattled battalions, he enlarged upon the work of the missionaries in the Northwest, particularly in the mining camps, where our very best young men were going. They were cut off from home influences, and that was a serious matter in many cases, and if the church neglected these influences, to which these men were practically entitled, it would be a great offense. Mr. Ross urged with special force the claims of the part of the fund to be devoted to the maintainance of colleges, enlarging upon the importance of broad culture among clergymen.

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Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY J. G. Shuff, Chemist, office and residence, corner Dundas and William streets. No witnesses required.

R. V. S. SAUNDERS—MARRIAGE licenses issued; private office, 660 Dundas street, East London. No witnesses.

JOHN M. SHAW ISSUES MARRIAGE licenses at London South Postoffice, corner Craig and Wortley road. Residence, 62 Craig.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OFFICE Adkins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Johnston's Shoe Store, 106 Dundas street. No witnesses required. Residence 394 Dundas.

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