

## Treacherous Transvaalers

British Officer Shot by a Wounded Boer Whom He Was Tending.

General Methuen's Warning-Protest Against Violation of White Flag.

Coolness of Infantry at Belmont—Burghers in Force Near Highlands Station.

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 25.—The news of the death of the Khalfah and the final defeat of the Derivishes has been received with great joy as a welcome set-off to the serious situation in South Africa.

Dutch Farmers Rise.

The gravest news from Capetown to-day comes from the eastern part of the colony, where it is now evident that a number of Dutch farmers have risen and joined the invading Free State forces in the Herschel and Barkley East districts.

Marching on Dordrecht.

A dispatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, Gen. Gatacre's headquarters, announces that "four hundred colonial rebels, including an ex-magistrate of Barkley East, have joined the enemy at the latter place, and that the whole force is reported to be marching on Dordrecht, whence it can operate and possibly intercept Gen. Gatacre's advance to re-occupy Stormberg junction, a strategic point, from which Gen. Gatacre can get into direct touch, through the railroad, with Gen. French at Naauwpoort, and thus reach the British base at De Aar."

Another dispatch says that refugees carrying from Queenstown assert that Lady Grey has been occupied by the colonial farmers, and that it is feared there that there is a general movement in favour of the Boers.

Boer Treachery.

Three dispatches from Belmont confirm the treacherous use by the Boers of the white flag.

The troops engaged are bitterly complaining again, and it is feared the result will be a refusal to give the Boers a quarter.

An incident similar to the one which occurred at the battle of Glencoe, when an officer was shot by a wounded Boer, is reported by the London Times correspondent at Belmont, who says that Lt. Blundel of the Grenadier Guards was shot by a wounded Boer whom he was tending.

Official Confirmation.

Such statements appear incredible, but are now confirmed officially by the protest of Gen. Methuen, who has sent a message to the Boer commander, saying: "I must ask you to warn your wounded not to shoot our officers. I must warn you not to use dum-dum bullets, or use the flag of truce so treacherously. Such action is cowardly in the extreme, and I cannot countenance it."

A Magnificent Charge.

All accounts confirm the splendid charging of the British infantry, the Scots Guards entering the fight with drums beating and fifes playing. The second ridge was the strongest position, the Boers there were sheltered behind ramparts and boulders. Nevertheless the Guards advanced steadily, many of them coolly smoking.

Correspondent Wounded.

E. F. Knight, a well-known correspondent, who went to Havana during the Spanish-American war, was wounded in the arm by a dum-dum bullet.

Cheerful Though Injured.

The hospital train arrived at Orange River in the nick of time from Capetown, and was sent to Belmont. The train was constructed on the corridor system, with the beds ranged in tiers on the side. On the return from the Orange River with the wounded, it was found a number were able to walk, but there were many stretcher cases. The troops in camp lined the route from the station to the hospital. The wounded were cheerful as they limped along, supported by medical orderlies, and exchanged chaff with the soldiers in the crowd.

"Godly loot," asked a soldier. "Yes," was the grim reply from a maimed man, "in my blooming leg."

Methuen's Plans Discussed.

Several military experts questioned the

wisdom of General Methuen's attack on the Boers near Belmont until he was reinforced by more cavalry, as the lack of the latter arm enabled the Boers to make a fairly orderly retreat, and it is said they will soon be heard of again.

There is much discussion now as to whether General Methuen intends to march direct to Kimberley, or double round and cut off the Free Staters, who have invaded Colesburg and Burgersdorp districts, and by driving them to Generals Gatacre and French, inflict a crushing defeat on them.

The general opinion is he will proceed north and attack the Boers at Modder River, thus relieving Kimberley.

Anxiety Regarding Making.

There is much anxiety now as to the fate of Making, in view of the latest somewhat despondent advices.

It was rumored on Glasgow stock exchange to-day that Making had surrendered, but the war office declared that they have nothing confirmatory or otherwise.

Garrisons Hard Pressed.

In the meantime news from Natal is not encouraging, and Estcourt and Mooi River camps are both so hard pressed that it seems almost impossible to regard the garrisons as forming part of the relief force for Ladysmith.

Boer Disputes.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Thursday, gives advice from the south of Ladysmith to the effect that Gen. Joubert the same morning shelled Estcourt camp without response. The inhabitants of the town were reported to be leaving.

A dispatch from Pretoria also indicates that news of the battle of Belmont had reached Pretoria, as it says: "Heavy fighting was reported from the south of Kimberley to-day between Free Staters and the supposed British relief force from the Orange River."

The foregoing dispatch does not refer to the British attack on the Boer position at Willow Grange outside Estcourt the previous day, which was reported by English newspaper correspondents. The attack is said to have been a surprise, and although the British retired on Estcourt, they did not do so until they had bayoneted eighty Boers, and captured their equipment and a number of horses.

A big gun posted in position, the capture of which appears to have been the British objective, had been removed.

The story is thus circumstantial, though no official confirmation is yet forthcoming.

Closing on Mooi River Camp.

An official statement was issued at Durban yesterday that there were no Boers south of Mooi River. The Boers, however, as shown by recent dispatches, are rapidly closing round Mooi River camp.

An armored train and mounted patrols which reconnoitered the country on Wednesday, reported seeing but few of the enemy. Yet, the following day the Boers were found in strong force in two directions near-by. This shows the extreme mobility of the Boer forces.

Burghers Starving.

Two Boers have surrendered to the British at Nottingham Road station, south of Mooi River, and there are reports that the Boer forces are starving, which would explain their raiding of farms.

A number of loyal Natal farmers have taken the field in response to the mobilization of rifle associations, and are now doing splendid scouting work. Two of these volunteer patrols checked the Boers near Rooi River.

The government has realized the value of their services and yesterday authority was given for raising corps of mounted farmers to check the Boer raiding.

Won't Stand Any Nonsense.

The reported determination of the United States to compel President Kruger to allow Consul-General MacCrum to exercise his rights as British agent at Pretoria has created an excellent impression here, and has called out various expressions of satisfaction and gratitude.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The United States government is not going to stand any nonsense from President Kruger. It was a British representative who kept an eye on Hobson's captivity at Santiago, and it was a British representative who did similar services for captured Americans everywhere in Cuba and the Philippines. More power to MacCrum's elbow."

Boer Force Near Highlands.

Mooi River, Natal, Nov. 24.—A reconnaissance in force in the direction of Highlands station has disclosed a big force of Boers with guns.

The Boers shelled and the British guns replied.

The scouts also reported another strong Boer force to the northwest of the camp.

The British guns have returned to the camp and the infantry has fallen back. The mounted infantry is still out.

## Fighting Near Belmont

Boers Who Blocked the Advance of Methuen's Column Defeated.

After a Desperate Fight the British Troops Took the Heights.

Naval Officers Killed—Ladysmith Relief Force Marching on Colenso.

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 26.—The following dispatch from General Forester Walker, dated Capetown, Nov. 26, 12.20 p.m., was posted at the War Office this afternoon.

"Dord Methuen reports that he moved yesterday (Saturday) at 3.30 a.m. with the ninth brigade, the mounted corps, the naval brigade and two batteries, the Guards following with the baggage."

"Near Graspan, about ten miles north of Belmont on the railway line to Kimberley, the Boers, with six guns and two machine guns, opposed him."

"The action began at 6 a.m. Our batteries fired shrapnel very accurately till the heights were carried."

"The Boers retreated on the line, where the Ninth Lancers were placed to intercept them."

"The fighting was desperate until 10 a.m., when the heights were carried. The result was not known at the time of telegraphing. The artillery took immediate advantage of the enemy's retirement."

"Early in the action 500 Boers attacked our right flank. The 68th Brigade met them and so protected our flank."

"The naval brigade acted with the greatest gallantry and suffered heavily, but no particulars are yet known."

"Our force must halt one day at Graspan to rest and replenish ammunition."

"The force worked splendidly and is prepared to overcome any difficulty."

"The Light Infantry and the 1st Battalion of the North Lancashire Regiment equally distinguished themselves."

Naval Officers Killed.

London, Nov. 27.—The admiralty is in receipt of the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Harris, dated Capetown, Nov. 26:

"I deeply regret to report the following casualties in the action at Graspan yesterday:

"Killed—Commander Etheletson of the Powerful, Major Piant of the Doris, Captain Guy Senior of the Royal Marines of the Monarch."

"Wounded—Flag Captain Proffers of the Doris, severely; Lieut. Jones of the Doris. Other casualties are not yet known."

"Commander Delorsay, Captain Morgan and Lieut. Wilson, all of the Monarch, have proceeded to join the naval brigade with Lord Methuen."

Eighty Boers Killed.

Capetown, Nov. 26.—Reports received here of the brilliant success of Lord Methuen at Graspan says that the Boers had 80 killed and many wounded, and the British took numerous prisoners."

THURSDAY'S FIGHT.

Burghers Reported to Have Thrown Down Their Arms When Touched by Bayonets.

New York, Nov. 26.—The World's correspondent in South Africa sends the following:

"Belmont Battle-ground, Cape Colony.

"I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness with all its symptoms and complications," writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, 1861 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

"I was constantly going to see a physician or purchasing medicine. In the spring of 1897 my husband induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking one bottle and following your advice I was so encouraged that I took five more bottles, and then stopped for several weeks as I felt so much better, but still I was not completely cured. I commenced taking it again and felt that I was improving faster than at first. I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face; have also gained about ten pounds in weight and one thousand pounds of comfort. For I am a new woman once more and your advice and your 'Favorite Prescription' is the cause of it. I coupled with the 'Pleasant Pellets' which are not to be dispensed with. I took eight bottles of the 'Prescription' the last time, making fourteen in all, and will not take any more unless you so advise, for I do not see as I need it."

makes weakwomen STRONG, sickwomen WELL.

Nov. 24.—General Lord Methuen has won a splendid victory. The storming of the Boer positions on the hills by the British troops in the face of a withering fire was superb.

"The Guards brigade, the Grenadier Guards in particular, swept up a steep hill in grand form. The Northern-lander suffered severely, for the Boer marksmanship was accurate and deadly, but their behavior was magnificent."

"The engagement began at daybreak yesterday, the division attacking a very strong Boer position east of Belmont. Fighting began at 4.15 a.m., and lasted until 8.30 a.m., four hours' fighting."

"At the end of that period the burghers had been entirely routed, retreating towards the north in great confusion. They threw down their arms and ran wild with a bayonet charge."

"The British losses, including the killed, wounded and missing, foot up 226. Fifty Boers were taken prisoners."

"None of their guns were captured. The only one Nordenfolt in action."

"It is reported that there was a treacherous use of the white flag by the Boers, one of them holding up the flag in his left hand while with the other he shot and killed Lieut. Brine."

Burghers' Losses.

London, Nov. 25.—General Lord Methuen's dispatch received by the War Office from Capetown says:

"Regarding Thursday's fight, 81 Boers killed are accounted for. Sixty-four wagons were burned. A large quantity of powder, 500 rounds of ammunition and 75 shells were blown up. Commandant Albrecht (chief of the Orange Free State artillery) commanded the Boer army. General Dewey was in command."

"A special Capetown dispatch says: 'Lord Methuen is in telegraphic communication with Kimberley.' 'Didn't Wait for the Charge.'"

One of the Boer prisoners wounded in the Orange River engagement, on being asked what he thought of the British bayonet charge, answered: "Almighty do you think I waited for that?"

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

Estcourt Column on the Way to Colenso. Joubert is Retiring Towards the Beleguerd Garrison.

Durban, Nov. 26.—Telegraphic communication with Estcourt has been restored.

London, Nov. 27.—Special dispatches from Pietermaritzburg announce the arrival of General Buller there. He met with a splendid reception.

Railway communication between Estcourt and Mooi River has been restored by Lord Dundonald's force, and the Mooi River column entered Estcourt yesterday (Sunday), the Estcourt column immediately starting the advance toward Colenso.

An Estcourt special dated Sunday morning says:

"The Mooi River column has joined Hildyard's forces and is bivouacking this morning at Freer, about midway between Estcourt and Colenso."

Durban, Nov. 26.—(Noon)—Advices from Mooi River announce a reconnaissance in force, with the troops still out.

Joubert Retiring on Ladysmith, ant-General Joubert is retiring from Estcourt, Nov. 26.—(Noon)—Commandant Mooi River on Ladysmith.

A Kaffir's Report.

Durban, Nov. 26.—Advices from Mooi River say that a Kaffir brought in yesterday, who was impressed at Johannesburg, reported to General Buller that Gen. Gatacre will soon drive the Orange Free Staters across the Orange river toward Bloemfontein, and that Gen. Buller will within a few days with an invincible force to the speedy relief of Estcourt and Ladysmith."

According to his story the British smashed one or two of the enemy's big guns at Ladysmith.

There was a heavy thunder storm at Mooi River last night. All is quiet there, and two guns for the naval brigade have arrived.

A MIDNIGHT MARCH.

London Times Correspondent Tells of the Fight at Willow Grange.

Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 24, 10 p.m.—Mr. Amery, a correspondent of the London Times, arrived at Mooi River from Estcourt last night. He was guided by a farmer, and had an exciting ride, during which he passed unnoticed within 300 yards of two Boer camps.

He reports that on Wednesday night the West Yorks, the East Surreys and the Durban Volunteers marched in the direction of the Boer lines at Willow Grange, and later the borders of them. The troops were out all night, and at dawn advanced almost within charging distance.

The Boers discovered them and rushed up two hills some distance. They received volleys, but succeeded in withdrawing their long range Krupp.

The Boer position was held by the British had to retire, as the Krupp shells did no damage. The British guns were outraged by one or two thousand yards. In the early morning the Mounted Infantry and the Imperial Horse joined in the action, which lasted till noon.

and opened fire, the Boers retreating without replying.

British Lost Eight Killed.

London, Nov. 27.—A special from Estcourt dated Thursday, November 22nd, and describing the engagement at Willow Grange, says the British losses are estimated at eight killed and four wounded.

MORE TROOPS REQUIRED.

A British General Says the Force in South Africa Must Be Largely Increased.

London, Nov. 26.—A British general and staff officer in friendly criticism has been telling the British authorities in the Times how grave is the necessity for sending large reinforcements to South Africa.

He affirms from positive knowledge that the Boers are able to put 60,000 men in the field. Against this force the English have 50,000 men. From this, he points out, must be deducted those needed to keep open the requisite base lines, as well as the forces necessary for checking risings in Cape Colony and for garrison duty in the chief centers."

He adds: "I hold the opinion, which is freely shared by brother staff officers, that not less than 40,000 to 50,000 men will be absorbed by such necessities, leaving 35,000 to 40,000 for active military operations."

"I do not consider that our German fleet is unjustified, viz.: How can England be expected to crush a force of at least 50,000 Boers with an army of 40,000 available for offence, when we consider that these 50,000 Boers are accustomed and know every yard of the country and its approach for traps for the bravest European troops?"

"Finally, Pretoria has been fortified in such an able manner that an almost insignificant defence force will be able to hold the place, while the main army can be devoted to other duty."

"Taking all the foregoing into account, the conclusion has to be arrived at that if England means to come out victorious, she will have to represent in South Africa, by an immensely increased number of troops, at any rate by one quite beyond the proportions of anything as yet conceived by the public."

ATTACK ON KURMAN.

After Six Days Fighting the Boers Were Beaten Off.

London, Nov. 27.—Five hundred Boers attacked Kurman in Bechuanaaland on November 12th.

The fighting lasted for six days, and nights continuously, but the Boers were finally beaten off with a loss of 30 in killed and 28 wounded.

The British lost one killed and one wounded.

The Boers suddenly disappeared for some reason unknown to the British.

A CORRESPONDENT'S VIEWS.

Northern Natal is Where the British Will Have to Do Hard Fighting.

New York, Nov. 26.—The Sun's London correspondent reviews the war situation as follows:

"It will not be exaggerating to say that it is the confident public belief that the tide has now turned in South Africa, that Gen. Methuen will march almost unopposed to Kimberley, that Gen. Gatacre will soon drive the Orange Free Staters across the Orange river toward Bloemfontein, and that Gen. Buller will within a few days with an invincible force to the speedy relief of Estcourt and Ladysmith."

"Opposed to this optimistic is the more sanguine military view of the situation, namely, that Gen. Methuen must fight a far heavier battle at Modder river than he fought at Belmont, and even assuredly that Gen. Gatacre, after being heavily reinforced, must successfully prosecute a difficult campaign against Stormberg and other Boer strongholds before he can force the enemy back, and he must employ a large portion of his force to subdue the rebellious Cape Colonists."

"But Gen. Methuen and Gatacre's tasks are easy compared with the ordeal before the British army in Natal."

"In the light of all the hard facts, it is generally admitted by all whose opinion is valuable that Great Britain must prepare herself for some trying hours, and sad sacrifices before the final triumph of her arms."

"An experienced war correspondent, in a dispatch mailed to escape the censor, predicts that by the beginning of December 30,000 British Detachments will have joined the invading Boers."

"The correspondent says that all the staff officers with whom he has discussed the situation agree in fixing the middle of March for the end of the campaign."

"It is said that on Thursday the cabinet considered the intimation called in by the American Consul MacCrum, that a mission has left Pretoria for Capetown to propose an armistice, preliminary to negotiations for peace."

"The mission is absolutely hopeless. The Boers will not surrender when they have had the best of the fighting. On the other hand, England will not negotiate so long as a single Boer invader is on British soil."

"The suggestion for an armistice is, in any case, inopportune now from a political point of view. A vast majority of Englishmen have gone into this war with a determination to make it a fight to a finish."

THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

British Reinforcements Are Now Moving Up the Line—No Anxiety at the War Office.

that reinforcements were steadily moving up the railway.

"There are no signs of alarm at the war office over the situation in Lower Natal, and the officials evidently believe that the raiders will not go further south, and that Cier's column will be in motion early in the week."

"Various explanations are offered for Gen. Joubert's mysterious manoeuvres. One is that he has sent several commands southward with orders to remain in touch with one another and to harass the advance of the British columns. Another theory is that he hoped to draw out Gen. White from his entrenched position by reports that the invading force had been weakened, and lure the garrison into a series of ambushes."

"Military men at the clubs last night were confident that Gen. Joubert's plan, whatever its motive, had been abandoned, and that Gen. Cleary would have little difficulty in massing his column at Estcourt in the course of a few days, and advancing toward Colenso."

"One explanation offered for the lack of cavalry was that Gen. Buller expected Gen. White to send out his mounted force as soon as Cier's column should reach Colenso. But this was hardly intelligible. The truth seems to be that only a small force of cavalry has arrived at Capetown, and that even Lord Methuen's division is inadequately served in this respect."

"Commander Grobler at Colosberg is reported to have acted upon Secretary Beitz's hint and arrested eight British subjects as hostages for the safety of a colonial Dutchman who is now a prisoner, suspected of treasonable office."

"Englishmen had not expected their army to be outclassed by the Boers in field artillery, and they have read with amazement and anger the reports that the Boers have captured the British guns in Lower Natal, and that Gen. Buller and Kimberley and Ladysmith until the naval guns were run inland, under fire from a safe distance."

Notes.

A rumor is current in London that President Kruger is suffering with Bright's disease.

The Boers have occupied Stormberg, Cape Colony.

The Australian contingent has arrived at Capetown.

More troops will probably be sent to Africa, bringing the army there up to 130,000. This means an expenditure of from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

It is asserted that last Wednesday 70 Barkley East farmers seized the local magazine with 300 Martins and 4,000 rounds of ammunition. During the evening 130 Free State burghers arrived and immediately joined them.

The Deutsche Zeitung, Berlin, publishes a letter purporting to come from Gen. Joubert, dated Ladysmith, October 27th, in which the writer says: "A war of defence, of which we need not think for greater advantage than the highest of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The British will have to contest every step under inconceivable difficulties and must be prepared at every moment to fight on two or three fronts."

Recruiting in the States.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25.—Recruiting for the Boer army, it is said, is being conducted here under the direction of an organization known as the Irish National Society. It is alleged that last Thursday night 45 men left this city en route for the Transvaal to join the Boer forces. Recruits in much larger numbers are said to have been shipped at various intervals since the beginning of the war. It is also asserted recruiting and that Chicago has contributed a force of 1,000 men.

THE LATE LADY SALISBURY.

The Marchioness of Salisbury, whose death took place on November 20th, was a daughter of the late Hon. Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Baron of the Court of Exchequer. Lady Salisbury's mother was the daughter of the Rev. Edward Marsden of Broadbourn, Devon.

Baron Alderson died in 1857, but it was not, however, before the romance of his daughter's life had begun. Lord Robert Cecil, second son of the then Marchioness of Salisbury, when he declared to his father, the attachment for Baron Alderson's daughter, met with a distinct discouragement. For a year, at the request of his father, he refrained from visiting Miss Alderson, but at the expiration of that period he found that his attachment had in no wise abated. The son married, and for eight years supported himself and his wife mainly by journalistic work. He was at that time a member of parliament for Stamford, a town which he continued to represent until his removal to the House of Lords. Lady Cecil was a great help to her husband, and acted as his amanuensis.

As Viscount Cranborne, Lord Salisbury was created Secretary of State for India, and his wife found her position changed to the more responsible one of a cabinet minister's wife. A year later she found herself Lady Salisbury and mistress of Hatfield. As such the world has since seen her, the wife of a distinguished peer. She viewed each step of her husband's career with tender regard.

Lady Salisbury was the mother of five sons and two daughters. That she has wielded great political influence cannot be doubted, when one considers how implicit was the faith of the British Premier in her wisdom and ability. But although a commanding figure in private life, she never assumed any public position, nor did she ever speak on any political platform.

ESCAPE OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, Nov. 27.—Three hundred Spanish prisoners who escaped from their captors before the American advance, after being in the hands of the Filipinos for more than a year, have arrived at Manila during the past week. The Francisco Reis brought 100 from General Wheaton. A delegation of these former prisoners visited Major-General Otis in order to thank him for the hospitality of the Americans. He is making arrangements to send them to Spain on board Spanish transports.

London, Nov. 27.—The British have proved outloo eastern and African republics were against the au

Wandsworth County Council previous Council was converted 232, though and tary office.

To General longs the first present war, battle after v of instead of the fact th forced to fight near the scene the Boers were mont, but quick ed courage me the British na The excellen played by the were no doubt training of O former officer