

BRITISH VICTORY NEAR KIMBERLEY

Though Outnumbered Our Soldiers Routed the Boers From a Strong Position.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED BURGHERS KILLED AT MAFEKING

The British Casualties Were Three Killed and Twenty-One Wounded—Nearly a Thousand Prisoners Are Now at Pietermaritzburg—Queen's Speech.

(Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 27.—Doing the momentary lull in the fighting in Natal, comes news from the western border, which temporarily shifts the centre of interest to the beleaguered British force at Kimberley.

The sharp struggle there Tuesday appears to have been the result of a sortie with a view to breaking the cordon surrounding the place.

The British, apparently 500 strong, met 700 Boers, and according to official and other accounts, routed them, after severe fighting, in which armored trains appear to have done valuable service.

The Boers were entrenched seven miles northward, and the British brilliantly carried the enemy's position without serious loss.

It is said the Boers twice unfairly used a white flag.

Botha, who was among the killed, was a member of the Volksraad and a famous Dutch fighter. He distinguished himself as a marksman at Bronkhorst Spruit when the Ninety-Fourth British Regiment was mowed down. He afterwards defended a farm house against the British. When he surrendered the farm house, Botha had five wounds and was bathed in blood.

The Battle of Glencoe.
A dispatch from Utrecht, Transvaal, says:

"The fighting at Glencoe lasted nine hours. The burghers state that they never witnessed such a fight. Gen. Lucas Meyer's force of six thousand men with eighty-six guns was several times repulsed."

Skirmishes in Rhodesia.
Related dispatches from Tuli partially elucidate the situation on the Rhodesian border. It appears that Col. Plummer ascertained that all the Zouthansberg Boers, numbering seven hundred men, had mustered under Piet Joubert at the Brack river, and proceeded to Limpopo river, where they arrived on Oct. 15th, accompanied by a number of armed Shangan and Zouthansberg Kafirs, whom they compelled to take up arms. The British thereupon captured three Kafir chiefs, who are now held as hostages for the good behavior of their tribes.

On October 19th, reconnoitering patrols proceeding along the north bank of the river in a westerly direction, suddenly encountered a part of Boers in some brush on the Rhodesia side of the Limpopo. The patrol retired and the Boers fired, wounding a trooper.

Subsequently Capt. Glynn, with a patrol, left Tuli with the object of locating the Boer force.

On October 21st a strong Boer patrol was encountered at Rhodes's Drift in a thick bush. A sharp skirmish was the result. Two of the British were killed, and two wounded. The Boers had seven men killed and many wounded. The Boers retired to a strong position at Pont's Drift.

Firing on the Ambulance.
Major Pilsen, with an ambulance, proceeded to fetch the dead and wounded, and while placing the bodies on a cart the Boers opened fire, killing two horses, but in spite of the sharpshooting the British succeeded in carrying away their comrades.

on the right flank and was quickly scattered. Colonel Scott-Turner opened fire on them, several of the enemy being seen to fall. The enemy moved to a sand hill and opened fire on the British, which was returned. Turner attempted to prevent the Boers advancing against Col. Murray, but was met with a heavy fire from a dam wall, 600 feet to the left.

At 11 o'clock Colonel Murray ordered 150 men of the Lancashire Regiment to proceed north.

An armored train was already supporting Turner. At midday Murray started also with two field guns and two maxims and seventy mounted men.

One of the British guns opened suddenly upon the Boers, who were in an unfavorable position. The Boer artillery fire was brisk.

Another armored train was held in readiness.

At 2 o'clock the second train was sent forward with additional ammunition. The Lancashires behaved splendidly, and Colonel Scott-Turner highly commended them.

Commandant Botha and many Boers were killed.

The British loss was three killed and 21 wounded.

The engagement was a brilliant success for the British.

Big Battle Imminent.
New York, Oct. 27.—A special copyright cable to the Journal and Advertiser says:

"A decisive battle, which will decide the fate of Natal, is about to be fought, and may even now be in progress."

Gen. Sir George Stewart White, commander of the British forces at Ladysmith, has been reinforced by General Yule with 4,000 men from Glencoe, and by several thousand men who came up from Pietermaritzburg and from Cape. His army numbers about 15,000.

"He is ready to give battle, and knows he cannot afford to delay."

To put off the fight will endanger the safety of his army. It would give the Free State burghers and the Transvaal Boers an opportunity to combine forces.

"It is understood General White will move out and attack the Free Staters at Bester's station as soon as the men of the Yule's command have rested, after the forced march from Dundee through the heavy rain."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH
Read To-Day at the Closing Session of the Imperial Parliament.

London, Oct. 27.—The third reading of

the appropriation bill in the House of Commons to-day gave an opportunity for further attacks on the government's war policy.

The session was suspended until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the House re-assembled. The Queen's speech was read and parliament proceeded with the usual formalities.

The Queen's speech was as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen:

"I am happy to be able to release you of the exceptional duties which were imposed upon you by exigencies of the public service. I can congratulate you on the brilliant qualities which have been displayed by the brave regiments upon whom the task of repelling the invasion of my South African colonies has been laid. In doing so I cannot but express my profound sorrow that so many gallant officers and soldiers should have fallen in the performance of their duty."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I acknowledge with gratitude the liberal provisions you have made to defray the expenses of military operations in South Africa."

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I trust Divine blessing may rest upon your efforts, and that of my faithful army to restore peace and good government to that portion of my empire and to vindicate the honor of this country."

The House of Commons passed the appropriation bill prior to the suspension of business there, after which the measure was taken to the House of Lords and passed through all the stages.

London, Oct. 27.—The colonial office has made public the following telegram from Governor Hutchinson, dated Pietermaritzburg, Oct. 26: "The following telegram has been received from Capetown from Dr. Grey, a resident of Dundee, formerly in the telegraph service: 'I left Dundee this morning. Gen. Symons died on Monday at 5 p.m., and was buried the following morning, close to the English church. The service was read by Rev. W. Daily. There was a firing party, and a few medical officers and a civilian attended the funeral. There were no Boers.'

"Col. Eckert, Major Boutbee, Hamman and Nugent, and also Crum, Johnstone and Ryan are improving."

"The Boers occupied Dundee on Monday afternoon. Commandant Zuberberg is in charge. The stores were looted by individuals who were unarmed."

"The hospital was removed yesterday from the old camp to houses surrounding the railway station."

"The principal medical officer asked me to inform you that everything is going well, and everyone is cheerful and confident."

Paris, Oct. 27.—An authoritative statement was issued this afternoon formally denying the rumor of intended Franco-Russian intervention in the Transvaal war, and declaring that France has no ground and no desire for any such intervention at present, and that Russia is likely placed in the same position. It is added that Germany is the only power directly concerned in the matter.

Message of Sympathy From Joubert.
London, Oct. 27.—A special dispatch from Capetown says General Joubert

the Boer commander, has sent a message of sympathy to Lady Symons, widow of General Symons.

Boer Prisoners.
London, Oct. 27.—A special from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated October 24th, says:

"Nine hundred and eighty-eight Boer prisoners arrived here this morning. They include Captains Dorrill, Hamor, Figueira, Dorey, Van Zegger and Dottner."

Over Five Hundred Burghers Killed.
London, Oct. 27.—The magistrate at Vryburg is responsible for a report made to Premier Schreiner at Capetown, that 515 Boers were killed at Mafeking.

To Welcome the Boys.
(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Arrangements are being made to-day to give a welcome to the British Columbia section of the Canadian contingent when it arrives here tomorrow afternoon. The band of the 43rd Battalion with a large number of military bands and others, will be in attendance at the depot.

Col. Hughes Determined to Go.
Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Major Biggar, Belleville, appointed by minister of the Canadian contingent, has declined as he cannot go away. There will be no paymaster. Col. Hughes is going to get facilities from Dr. Borden to go to the front. Gen. Hutton will not relax his determination to prevent Hughes going in a military capacity, therefore he goes without an official status as far as the contingent is concerned. Col. Hughes is here and will go.

London, Oct. 28.—So far no further news has been received this morning from the seat of war. It is presumed in Natal that the Boers are reconstructing their plans and that the English are retreating. But the telegrams from Ladysmith at express rate still occupy 48 hours in transmission to London, and therefore it is not impossible that something is happening there.

A dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, is published in the Daily Telegraph, which says: "General Symons ordered his column to march back to Ladysmith, and under instructions himself and all the wounded were placed in the hospital at Dundee. It is supposed that the Boers, puzzled by the retirement, imagined that a trick was being prepared, and therefore remained at Dundee watching their guns instead of pursuing the British."

Another telegram to the same paper, dated a day later, is as follows: "Our cavalry patrols have been fired upon this forenoon, and chased by the enemy near the scene of the Reitfontein engagement. The Boers show signs of becoming aggressive. We learned first of the capture of the Howlers in response to a military wire sent to Commandant-General Joubert."

Latest accounts of the first battle at Glencoe say the Boer army amounted to 7,000 men, and about noon another army almost as large, under Commandant-General Joubert, advanced within 6,000 yards of Glencoe Camp and then retired. The Boer losses were very heavy, quite 300.

The City of Rome has been chartered by the government as a hospital ship, and has accepted the offer of the American women in England to equip the steamer Maine, which has been lent without charge to the British government by the Atlantic Transportation

Company, as a hospital ship for use in South African waters.

Enough Work at Present.
Special dispatches assert that Colonel Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, is aware that Pretoria has given General Cronje orders to stay his hand as already there is quite enough to employ the Boers in Natal.

The Retreat From Glencoe and Dundee.
Capetown, Oct. 26.—(Delayed in transmission).—Particulars of the retreat from Glencoe and Dundee shows that the British force moved camp twice in order to get out of the range of the excellent Boer practice. Just as they had decided to evacuate the camp a shell killed two soldiers.

When Gen. Yule heard of the battle of Indlaagte 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 Umpani mountain, killing and wounding many, but the artillerymen were forced to retire by the rifle fire of the enemy.

The Boers shelled the camp all day long on Sunday, and the British were kept busy skirmishing and removing their transport wagons out of range.

During the retreat there were many anxious moments. On Monday night the British marched through Vanlooer's pass, six miles long, across to Biggarsberg. The troops got through the dangerous defile, which fifty men could have easily held, at three o'clock Tuesday morning.

Boer Forces Captured.
Telegrams dated Lorenzo Marques, October 23rd, have been received here, and in view of the fact that all the Pretoria news is now coming via Lorenzo Marques, the authorities are inclined to believe that they are copies of official bulletins from Pretoria.

The first evidently refers to the Glencoe battle, and says: "General Erasmus, as expected, was compelled to retire, his men and horses being exhausted. General Erasmus appears to have been deceived into the wrong direction by the enemy, and the British succeeded in capturing the Utrecht and Vryheid forces. The number of killed is unknown, but the burghers suffered heavily."

The second telegram bears evidence of being a repetition of the same engagement by Commandant Triehardt. It says: "The Ermelo burghers in charge of the artillery, apparently fled from Dundee. They were reinforced by 600 Pretoria burghers under General Erasmus. The English opened fire, and Dejaeger with a Krupp yielded. Our wounded were numerous, including Commandant G. Crolier. We also lost 243 prisoners."

Milner's Warning.
Capetown, Oct. 27.—The governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, and W. P. Schreiner, the premier, have issued a proclamation declaring null and void the proclamation of the Orange Free State asserting that a portion of Cape Colony is now Free State territory. Sir Alfred's proclamation warns all British subjects of the colony of their duty and obligations to the Queen.

It is announced that Dr. 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.

Spies Arrested.
Durban, Natal, Oct. 24.—(Delayed).—Many spies have been arrested here, and some of them will be shot.

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

The Relief of Mafeking.
Capetown, Oct. 27.—A Bulawayo, Rhodesia, telegram, 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 injustice for the Boers to provoke war among the natives."

"The probable explanation is that the Boer force intends to destroy the railway to Bulawayo, which runs through Khama's country, and thus prevent any attempt of Colonel Plummer's Rhodesia force to go to the relief of Mafeking."

"Already there have been stories of a Rhodesian armed train engaging the Boers some distance north of Mafeking."

Rhodes at Kimberley.
Capetown, Oct. 27.—It is reported that Mr. Rhodes rode out of town and watched the fight between Col. Scott-Turner's force and the Boers. 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.

Rosebery on the War.
London, Oct. 27.—Speaking at a dinner to politicians on Wednesday, Lord Rosebery referred to the war and to the heavy loss of life, saying that they had to deplore the death of Gen. Symons, and before they sheathed the sword there would be many such losses. In the meanwhile, he added, the country ought to present a united front to the enemy. In his opinion the Transvaal was not a very complicated question, but merely the effort of a community to "put back the clock."

Referring to Majuba Hill, Lord Rosebery said Mr. Chamberlain's action was determined by the belief that the power of Great Britain was so great that she could not afford to do things other na-

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WRAPPER.

the winter, ninety miles above the names of which the captain recall, are around in the sand will be a total loss, as carried down stream at the of the ice next spring.

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is all right, in Capt. Tuckers. Workmen there are getting day up, and he had a letter who has a creek claim eight there shortly before he left that, although with two he was taking out \$100 and get no men to work for men in Dawson this winter \$1.25 to \$1.50 an hour.

Sybil's crew came down, expect the second engineer, sail in Dawson.

confirms the report of a company being formed in the Transvaal. All the men rolled, and consist principally Policemen, and ex-Texas does not think that the offer includes maintenance in the

ng, the expressman, had a from serious injury late afternoon, and to-day is sent a broken collar-bone and valuable horse. He went Yacht Club house to de-bbox and the horse come to rapidly for King to the. The consequence was the rig, horse, driver and somewhat steep declivity r. The horse was drown-

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