

Pursued for Five Miles

Complete Rout of the Boers at Belmont.

Enemy's Loss Estimated at 500 Killed and 150 Wounded.

Gen. Methuen's Address to His Men After the Battle.

The Sortie at Willow Grange Was a Surprise for the Boers.

New South Wales Volunteers Under Fire.

Unconfirmed Report of the Sardinian's Arrival at Cape Town—Interview With Churchill, the Captured Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Nov. 25.—Throng of people were waiting at the war office last evening until a late hour for the lists of the killed, wounded or missing in the battle of Belmont, but nothing was published in addition to Gen. Methuen's first dispatch. Gen. Buller's destination is kept a strict secret at Cape Town, some reports saying that he has gone north, and other reports that he has gone to Durban, as already tabled.

A PESSIMISTIC GROWL.

Gen. Methuen's message leaves a great deal to be explained. According to all previous facts obtainable as to the relative strength of the forces, the Boers must have been in a decided minority, yet the total British loss, 220 killed, wounded and missing, proves the effectiveness of their resistance, and amply justifies Gen. Methuen's tribute to the courage and skill with which the burghers fought. The fact that no guns and only 40 prisoners were captured by the victors, and that the Boers carried off their dead and wounded shows they retired in an orderly manner without precipitation or confusion, and that probably the Boer casualties were not numerous, owing to the strength of their position. The destruction of the Boer ammunition captured is taken as evidence that Gen. Methuen occupied the captured position at Belmont, and destroyed the Boer supplies in order not to hamper the immediate advance of his flying column, which is marching in the lightest order. The road is now presumably open to the Boer position on the Modder River, where the guards, who apparently bore the brunt of yesterday's fighting, will in all probability have another chance to get at close quarters with the bayonet.

A NEW CENTER OF INTEREST.

The sharp blow that Gen. Methuen's column has dealt the Boers at Belmont temporarily shifts the center of war interest from Natal. At the moment of cabling no details have been received supplementing the official account of the action. The British loss in killed men of the charge, the Boers exceeded that of any previous single engagement, except that outside of Ladysmith, which involved the Nicholson's Nek disaster. It is unknown whether the British remained in possession of the captured position. The destruction of the ammunition suggests that they did not, and the missing men is possibly a further indication of inability to hold the position. At the same time there is no reason for withholding the praise due for a daring and successful assault of a strong position that was skillfully and bravely defended.

THE PREVIOUS FIGHT.

The previous fighting near Belmont occurred on Nov. 10, when Col. Gough engaged 700 of the enemy nine miles west of the town. The action lasted three hours. The British losses being Col. Keith-Falconer and Lieut. C. C. Wood, a Canadian, killed, and four wounded.

SOUTH OF THE FREE STATE.

Regarding the position south of the Orange Free State, the news is so un-

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The 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) Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a specific for woman's ills, and the world's greatest restorative. 50 cents a box, at all dealers."

Coughs, colds, bronchitis and croup are positively cured by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

precise and the British divisions so dislocated that it is impossible to understand just what is happening. The main expectation here is that Gen. Gatacre, operating from Queenstown, and Gen. French from De Aar, by way of Naauw Port, will shortly try to crush the Free State forces at Coleburg.

Belmont Battle.

BOER PRISONERS.

London, Nov. 25.—The war office yesterday issued the following advices: Cape Town, Nov. 24 (afternoon).—Gen. Methuen further reports that the Boers are doing well. There are over 50 prisoners, including a German commandant and six field cornets. Nineteen of these prisoners are wounded. We are unable to estimate the Boer losses. The prisoners say that Thursday's attack was a surprise, and that it is the only action they have had. A large amount of correspondence has been secured. The Boers are doing well. Col. Pole-Carew replaces Featherstonhaugh in command of the Ninth Brigade.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN WERE ENGAGED.

A special dispatch received here from Belmont says that Gen. Methuen's force numbered 7,000 men, and that the Boers had 5,000 men. The latter held an exceedingly strong position on a series of hills extending a dozen miles. They were strongly entrenched and their cannon were posted strongly and were excellently served. The battle began at 7 o'clock, and raged for several hours. The Boers held their positions with great stubbornness and splendid courage. The British riflemen forced the attack under a raking fire, and carried position after position with superb dash, driving out the Boers with great slaughter. The engagement was really a series of battles, during which the Boers were constantly carrying off their dead and wounded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The entire western division moved on the Orange River on Tuesday, and bivouacked at Wittepoort. Two companies of mounted infantry and a detachment of lancers were sent to hold Thomas' farm. Their pickets prevented the Boers from advancing. The Boers fired cannon and the British artillery commenced the Boers evacuated their front position, and the Scots Guards rushed the hill with the bayonet.

AMID LUSTY CHEERS.

The Ninth Brigade then moved forward in extended order, and the Boers started a terrible cross-fire from the surrounding hills. The Boers fired cannon and the British artillery commenced the Boers evacuated their front position, and the Scots Guards rushed the hill with the bayonet.

NEVER WAVERED.

and when a tremendous cheer notified them of the charge, the Boers fled and succeeded in gaining a range of hills in the rear, in spite of the lancers' flanking movement. The infantry again gallantly faced the fire, and the naval brigade came into action for the first time at a range of 1,800 yards. The infantry was well supported by the artillery, and the Boers, unable to stand the death-dealing volleys, retired and were again forced to abandon some minor positions. The British guards stood up and was immediately shot down. The Boers twice repeated the same tactics.

Another Account.

COMPLETE VICTORY.

London, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch 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, the correspondent of the London Morning Post, was wounded. The Boer prisoners are ignorant, dirty and wretched. They say that half of their commando, tired of the war, will refuse to fight. The Boers were obliged to climb 500 feet, straight into a terrible stream of missiles. The 9th Lancers pursued the enemy with great vigor, 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."

PURSUIT OF THE FLYING BOERS.

The correspondent of the Times, at Belmont, says: "After the battle the Boers were pursued for five miles, but were unable to overtake the retreating Boers, who got away with their transport. The Boer rout was complete, and their losses are believed to be equal ours. They used some dum-dum bullets. Everything was in their favor. It is rumored that there have been

some threats to assassinate recalcitrant burghers, who are tired of war, are deserting."

METHUEN ADDRESSES HIS MEN.

Lord Methuen, addressing his troops, said: "Comrades, I congratulate you on the complete success achieved by you this morning. The ground over which we had to fight presents exceptional difficulties, and we had as an enemy one who is a past master in the tactics of mounted infantry. With troops such as the Boers, 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 honor of their country and of those who are suffering as we are thinking of our victory."

THE CENSOR'S WORK.

London, Saturday, Nov. 25.—5 p.m.—Thus far the special dispatches describing the battle of Belmont, bear a stereotyped character, proving that the hand of the censor has been at work upon them. They are too incoherent to enable the reader to form an accurate idea of the event, or to place a proper estimate upon the value of the victory. All the accounts agree respecting the splendid fighting qualities displayed on both sides, and nothing could have exceeded the steady courage and skill of the British infantry in the face of terrific fire, while the Boer guns were splendidly served, the gunners standing to them with their dogged determination, exposing themselves until the very last moment, and only becoming wild and inaccurate in their aim during the final deadly charge of the British infantry.

BRITISH LACK CAVALRY.

All admit, however, that the victory could not be properly followed up and utilized, owing to the want of sufficient cavalry. The pursuit of the defeated enemy by the 5th Lancers was evidently not very effective, and, curiously enough, while all the correspondents report the capture of Boer guns, Lord Methuen's own report omits any mention of such an achievement. On the whole, it almost seems safe to assume that the Boer guns were not captured.

The striking proof afforded by the excellent material Gen. Methuen has in his brigade is, however, a matter of great satisfaction to London. There is an unconfirmed rumor that the correspondence seized in the Boer camp contains evidence of treacherable communications between the Boer and the Dutch colonists. One statement says: "The remnants of the Boer army sought to escape toward the Orange Free State territory."

THE WILLOW GRANGE SORTIE.

London, Saturday, Nov. 25.—Gen. Methuen's dispatch of Wednesday effectually disposes of all rumors of any sortie from Ladysmith, and of the defeat of the British people in the sortie. The situation remains unchanged. The Boers, from Estcourt to Willow Grange, have effected little.

THE NATAL ADVERTISER CONFIRMS.

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 the Boer position, bayoneted eighty. At daybreak the Boers opened with quick-firers. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers, and the Boer position therefore became untenable, and was evacuated. The artillery was brought into action and the Boers fled back. Their object having been attained, the British returned to Estcourt."

A DISPATCH TO THE TIMES FROM MOOI RIVER.

gives the British casualties in the Willow Grange affair as three killed and forty-four wounded. It also mentions that the Boers carried off their dead and wounded. The Boers carried off their dead and wounded.

FIRST TO TASTE BLOOD.

London, Nov. 24.—The New South Wales Government being the first to rally in the British cause in South Africa, it is not surprising that the first to taste blood, today, Cape Town, announces that a troop of New South Wales Lancers, included in Gen. French's reconnoitering force yesterday, was fired upon by the Boers near Arundel.

ENGLISHMEN HELD AS HOSTAGES.

London, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Naauw Port says: An open, unsigned letter, smuggled through from Coleburg, says: "Commandant Macrae, Count Montagu, prominent Englishmen, and threatens to shoot them if any harm is done to Van Rensburg, ringleader of the Boer rebels, who was captured by the British and is to be tried for treason."

SITUATION AT LADYSMITH UNCHANGED.

Durban, Nov. 24.—An official message from Gen. White at Ladysmith, says: "The situation is unchanged. Troops are calm and cheerful."

AT MAKEKING.

London, Nov. 25.—The position of Makekang is beginning to be regarded with anxiety in view of the possibility of Lord Methuen being unable to relieve the town for some time to come.

INTERVIEW WITH CHURCHILL.

Pretoria, Nov. 25.—Through the courtesy of the Transvaal authorities, the correspondent of the Associated Press here, in the company of Mr. Goebel, under secretary of foreign affairs, and Mr. De la Rivecourt, secretary of the department, was enabled to visit Mr. Churchill yesterday at the model school, where he is confined with the captured officers. Beyond a slight bullet wound in the right hand, he seemed well and looked hearty, although naturally chafing under enforced idleness. In the course of the interview he said: "The Boers have treated us with much kindness. This was the case from the first. They praised our defense of the train, and expressed surprise that the locomotive was saved from becoming a hopeless wreck, as they expected, under their artillery fire. We were then marched through a pouring rain to Coleburg, proceeding the next morning to the Boer camp near Ladysmith, and then going by rail to Modder Spruit, finally arriving here on Nov. 18. On the journey great numbers of burghers crowded to see us, but there was only one who was hostile, and he was offering us cigarettes or showing such marks of attention." Mr. Churchill said the confinement in the model school was close and severe, but under all the conditions he had no grounds to complain. When asked regarding his general impression, he said he had had many discussions with the Boers as to the rights of war, and had been much surprised by the number who could speak English. He had found that most of them had arisen as the result of misrepresentation. So far as he could learn, however, the spirit of the burghers in the field, despite their privations, was most determined, and they were most determined to fight. He said Mr. Churchill, "that the struggle will be bloody and protracted."

IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE GOVERNMENT

INTO EVERY KNAPSACK



Goes Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Skilled surgeons, with their trained nurses and ambulance corps, look well to the sufferings of soldiers wounded in battle, the Red Cross Society has provided comforts for the hospital, but there are other sufferings, which, though not so fatal, are none the less torturing. Long walks make sore feet, heavy clothing and accoutrement causes chafing and skin irritations, sleeping on the ground and exposure to all sorts of weather brings on torturing itching piles. Against these miseries the soldiers have been well armed, as each one carries with him a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the gift of the proprietors of the Dr. Chase Remedies.

SOLDIERS IN CAMP.

When in Camp at Niagara, London, Kingston, and other places, soldiers have so frequently expressed their appreciation of Dr. Chase's Ointment that it will undoubtedly prove of very great value to our boys in South Africa. Sergeant Wm. Johnston, 10th Royal Grenadiers, writes as follows:—"It is impossible for me to speak too highly of Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles and any itching or irritation of the skin. It is simply invaluable. Many of our men used it while in camp in the hot summer months, and received excellent results." Dr. Chase's Ointment is prescribed by physicians as the only positive cure for piles. It has entirely superseded surgical operations, which were cruel, expensive and painful. It stands without a rival as the world's greatest cure for itching skin irritations and skin eruptions, 60 cents a box, at all dealers or by mail, on receipt of price, by Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

will shortly release Winston Churchill as a non-combatant.

KIPLING TALKS.

London, Nov. 25.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling, addressing a branch of the Navy League, at Rottingdean, near Brighton, said the object of the league was to create a certain public opinion which should announce its willingness to pay taxes in order that the British navy might be efficient and strong, and might not fail the British people in the hour of need. "We did not realize what our navy meant," said the speaker, "until we saw it taking away a small police detachment of 60,000, with mules, horses and hundreds of tons of stores, and at some people who have interfered with our ideas of right and wrong at a distance of 6,000 miles."

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Mr. Macrae, the United States consul at Pretoria, has been instructed by cable to impress upon President Kruger that the view of this government that the usages of all civilized nations sanctioned the ministrations of a neutral representative in the interest of the citizens and captives of one of the parties to a war, and he must further insist upon performing the sacred duties imposed by all considerations of humanity. This is practically an announcement of the insistence of the United States Government upon the execution of the trust it assumed to look after the interests of British citizens in the South African Republic.

FRANCE FAVORS MEDIATION.

Paris, Nov. 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies, during the discussion of the foreign estimates, Count Montagu, Conservative, asked for explanations as to the incident of a British cruiser stopping and boarding a French steamer, the Cordoba, in Delagoa Bay. M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, reported that it was not an isolated case. Belligerents during a war, he explained, had the right to ascertain the nationality of the vessels, and he added that the British cruisers only did this they had acted within their rights.

Referring to the Transvaal, the foreign minister said the reports that mediated arbitration, but did not deem it opportune to take the initiative, as the powers had not signed The Hague protocol.

BOER SYMPATHIZERS IN DETROIT.

An enthusiastic meeting of Boer sympathizers was held in Detroit on Thursday night and a Holland Transvaal relief society organized with a good following.

BUGLE NOTES.

Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Von Andre, on behalf of the Maine committee, on Friday visited the hospital ship Princess of Wales, with a view of gaining personal knowledge of its equipment. The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Thursday, says: "Nothing is known here concerning the reports that mediated arbitration, but did not deem it opportune to take the initiative, as the powers had not signed The Hague protocol."

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MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARTMAN, 90 Dundas street.

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DR. CLAUDE BROWN, DENTIST—Honors Toronto University, Graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 180 Dundas street. Phone 1381.

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DR. A. J. WYCKOFF, DENTIST—CORNER Elizabeth and Dundas streets, over Adkins' Jewellery store.

DR. JOHN HUTCHINSON, 214 DUNDAS street, over Edly's. Phone 1372.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND, DENTIST—Post graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago, Edge Block, Richmond street. Phone 901; residence 287 Queen's avenue. Phone 420.

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GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS etc., London, Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, Q.C., Fred. E. Harper.

STUART, STUART & ROSS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., Offices, London, Strathroy and Glenora. Alex. Stuart, Duncan Stuart, Duncan C. Ross, LL.B. London offices, corner Dundas and Richmond, Glenora, Main street.

JARVIS & VINING—BARRISTERS, ETC., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

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