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NO. 12.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE BRITISH.

Boers Driven from Elandsplaagte by General French.

Gallant Fighting on Both Sides of the Line.

60 New Brunswickers to Join the Canadian Contingent.

They Will Stand Shoulder to Shoulder With Their Brother Britons in Defence of British Freedom and British Honor.

GLENCOE CAMP, Oct. 20.—Afternoon.—The battle today has been a brilliant success. The Boers got a reverse which may possibly for a time at any rate, check all aggressive action.

and artillery. The direction taken was to the eastward. At the latest reports the cavalry had not returned.

Some say that four and some say five guns have been captured. The Boer artillery firing was weak. A lot of plumed shells were used.



GENERAL P. A. CRONJE.

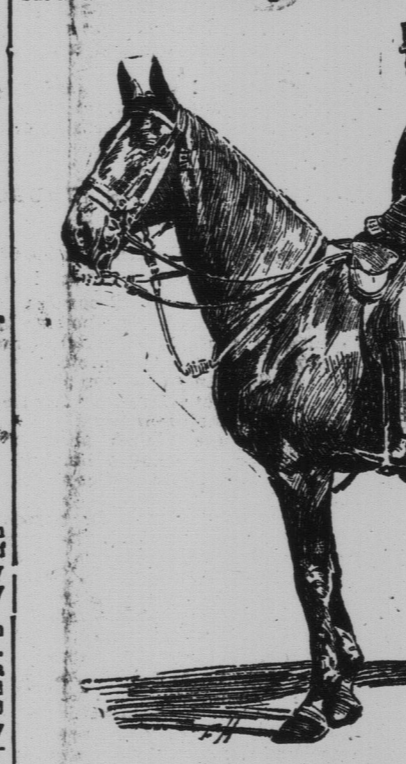
When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food.

When thirsty? Water.

Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course.

Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

against them and see if they could break up the strongest force. They went but a distance of four miles and directly they came in range opened fire with their Maxims, scattering the Boers.



GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER, G. C. B., V. C.

Who will assume command of the British troops in South Africa.



MAJ.-GEN. FRENCH.

Who commanded the troops which won the fight at Elandsplaagte Saturday.

squadron has been ordered to proceed to Gibraltar next Tuesday.

FRIDAY'S FIGHT.

Boers Badly Beaten at Dundee-Fuller Accounts of the Battle.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A correspondent in Glencoe camp sends the following despatch under date of October 20th, morning.

"Daybreak disclosed the Dutch all around Dundee. As soon as they were in position on the hill behind Feter Smith's house, where they posted a cannon, rifle fire became general; and to make us up they put several shots and shells slap into the camp, causing a speedy evacuation of the tents and a forming up of all the ranks outside the camp.

Our guns were soon in action and replied with telling effect. Though the whizzing of the enemy's shots as they passed over our heads was uncomfortable, their effect was not disastrous.

"So effective was our artillery fire that in 10 minutes the guns of the Boers were all but silenced. I could see from my position how telling it was. I could see members of the staff going about their duties as coolly as if the whole thing was a sham fight.

covered, trotted into town and posted themselves. They soon compelled the enemy to retire, but yet they appeared like so many bees in groups on every place of vantage on the ridge which skirts the town, while others were driven toward the coal fields.

"Our guns continued to play on Smith's Hill, were beautiful practice was made. As the shells burst the Dutchman could be seen scampering for cover. While the Dublin Fusiliers, was brought in wounded in the right shoulder.

"The firing now ceased off on our side and only a solitary shot was returned now and then. General Symons, taking advantage of the lull, rode forward with his staff in front of the guns, taking cover at the rear of the plantation near the base of the hill. All this time our infantry, in extended formation, had gradually pressed forward, watching the Boers from the rear of the artillery and manning on the extreme left of the hill.

"Three shells in quick succession cut some to pieces and drove others away. The Boer fire was becoming hot but the first battalion of the King's Royal Rifles and the Irish Fusiliers, led respectively by Col. O'Connell and Col. Carlson, continued to mount the hill. Gradually they extended along the ridge and, at 10 o'clock, after four and a half hours of artillery firing to screen them, they managed to reach a wall running parallel with the ridge, about 600 yards from the summit.

"This position was gained under cover of some magnificent shooting by our artillerymen, who placed shells at points where the Boers were massed with amazing accuracy compelling them to retire. But not for long. On again the determined enemy would come, only to be beaten back by the King's Royal Rifles and the 69th batteries under Major Dawkins and Major King.

"At 11.45 a. m. the firing had almost ceased, and our infantry were over the wall in a twinkling and rushed toward the plateau at the base of the top or secondary ridge. The defence made by the Boers was most determined, the enemy again and again pouring a long fusillade fire into the British ranks which was hotly returned in well directed volleys by the slowly advancing Dublin Fusiliers and King's Royal Rifles.

"A large body of Boers, driven from Smith's Hill, took refuge in a cattle kraal intending a cross fire. The 13th battery opened fire, however, and poured in such a hail of bullets as caused them to speedily to shift the position.

"Thus far the enemy have displayed undoubted courage, perhaps unparalleled by the best European troops. They had stood up to our artillery fire with the greatest determination and then on the ridge, standing clear out on the sky-line they still appeared unbeaten and defiant. The battle had now raged six and one half hours, when the 69th Battery was ordered to limber up and advance. The battery galloped into a new position in splendid form, and was in action at the front in a moment.

"The only known casualties on our side are the wounding of a trumpeter and a drummer of the 69th battery."

The second fight.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A correspondent in Glencoe camp, telegraphing on Oct. 20 and describing the fighting that followed the first engagement in the Boer attack upon the British position that day says:

"It was after the battle was renewed, following the lull that ensued upon the sharp cannonading of the British silenced the guns of the Boers on Smith's Hill that our casualties began. The Indian hospital corps of coolies under Major Honegan of the 18th Hussars, ran out, keeping in the rear of the advancing infantry and artillery that had galloped from the second position through the town amid the cheers of the citizens.

"At this point the Boers became erratic. Our artillery was firing on the hill where the Boers were stationed in great numbers; but the return fire did little damage. The enemy kept up an incessant shooting, but our stragglers began to tell their tale, with the result that the Boer fire visibly slackened. From a ceaseless rattle the rifle fire dwindled to straggling shots.

"A corporal of the Dublin Fusiliers was carried past me to the rear on a stretcher. Major Davidson, of the Irish Fusiliers, was shot through both legs, and Col. Sergeant Anderson, of the 13th Hussars, was at once ordered up and after two rounds from each battery perfect silence reigned over the enemy's front, broken only by the whirring of the Maxims, served by the Dublin Fusiliers, who had secured an excellent position on a hill to the right. During a momentary cessation the Boers had taken up a position to the right of the road leading to Malma colliery, but the 13th Hussars soon opened fire on them and compelled them to retire.

"Meanwhile the two infantry battalions continued to climb the hill, and at 1.30 p. m. after eight hours of desperate fighting (Continued on page 8).

Ladies' Jackets.

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