

BLOOD BATTLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Expected Great Engagement at Modder River Occurs,

Gen. Methuen Adding Another Victory to His Recent Achievements.

General Methuen Telegraphs the Queen That It Was the Bloodiest Battle of the Century—The British Shell the Enemy Out of the Trenches and Then Charge, With Terrible Results.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The expected great battle at Modder River has been fought, and General Methuen has added another victory to his achievements of the past week.

There appears to be no doubt that General Methuen has gained a real advantage, though the details must be awaited before the full effect of his ten hours' desperate fighting can be gauged.

The success of the British clears another stage of the road to Kimberley, the siege of which General Cronje must have partially raised in order to give battle to General Methuen.

There is little reason to doubt, however, that the Boers will again rally, as heretofore, after a seemingly crushing defeat, unless they have lost their guns, of which there is no mention in the official dispatch.

The Boers are understood to have a strong laager at Spytfontein, fourteen miles north of the Modder River, so another engagement possibly awaits the British before they can commence the last stage of the eleven miles from Spytfontein to Kimberley, though it is pointed out that General Cronje will thereby run a great risk of being caught between General Methuen and Colonel Kekewich, the British commander at Kimberley.

A general dispatch from Orange River says that General Methuen's troops are advancing under the greatest difficulties, fighting an omnipresent, but almost invisible foe.

A special dispatch from Windsor says that General Methuen's dispatch to the Queen after the battle of Modder River says:

"The battle was the bloodiest of the century. The British shell the enemy out of the trenches, and then charge. The result was terrible."

A revised list of the British casualties at Belmont shows: Officers killed 4, wounded 22, non-commissioned officers and privates killed 46, wounded 225, of which number the Guards had 35 killed and 39 wounded.

A revised list of the casualties sustained by General Hildyard's forces at the battle of Beacon Hill shows: Killed 13, wounded 64, missing 1, prisoners 8.

GENERAL METHUEN'S REPORT. LONDON, Nov. 29.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"Cape Town, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—General Methuen reports: 'Modder River, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Reconnitered at 5 a. m. enemy's position on river Modder, and found them strongly entrenched and concealed. No means of outflanking the river being full. Action commenced with artillery, mounted infantry and cavalry at 5.30. Guard on right and Ninth Brigade on left, attacked position in widely extended formation at 6.30, and, supported by the artillery, found itself in front of the whole Boer force, 5,000 strong, with two large guns, four Krupp, etc.

"The naval brigade rendered great assistance from the railway. 'After dark, hand fighting, which lasted ten hours, our men, without water or food, and in the burning sun, made the enemy quit his position. 'General Pole-Carew was successful in getting a small party across the river, gallantly assisted by 300 sappers.

"I speak in terms of high praise of the conduct of all who were engaged in one of the most trying fights in the annals of the British army. If I can mention one man particularly, it is the two batteries of artillery."

GREAT ANXIETY AT LONDON. LONDON, Nov. 30.—1.20 a. m.—Twenty hours' reflection upon Lord Methuen's brief dispatch has only served to increase public anxiety and suspense. All kinds of speculation is indulged in. In the absence of any indication as to whether the Boers occupied the north or south bank of Modder River, the best opinion inclines to the latter theory, and it is pointed out that the British must have been utterly exhausted if they could not follow up the retiring Boers and crush them as the army crowded over the bridge, their compulsory line of retreat.

The "Morning Post's" military correspondent, who has usually shown great ability, suggests that the Boers are still on the south side of the river, and that the bridge is in their hands. He points out "the great danger to the small British force which crossed on pontoons."

The importance attached to this pontooning operation is proved by the fact that General Pole-Carew, one of the only two British Generals, was selected to superintend it.

No word has since arrived either from Lord Methuen or from Natal. Speculation, therefore, is useless. It is believed that Lord Methuen will be instantly reinforced from Cape Town by two battalions of infantry, a detachment of cavalry and a battery of artillery.

Colonel Albrecht, who is directing the work of the Boers in opposing Lord Methuen, was originally an officer in the Austrian army. He entered the Free State army, and soon brought its artillery to a high state of efficiency. He is known as an able artist and strategist.

Some surprise is expressed at the fact that Lord Methuen's troops should fight without food or water. It seems, however, that he is not using tinned rations. He seizes and pays for fresh food. Usually he begins a march about 3 o'clock in the morning, after a breakfast of cocoa. Then he does his fighting or marching, and afterward pitches his camp near the best water, dining when his transport arrives. His afternoons are given over to resting. Only bare necessities are allowed.

As one correspondent describes it, the British are "fighting an omnipresent but almost invisible foe."

Unstinted admiration is everywhere expressed for the splendid work of Lord Methuen's columns. With a force of 10,000 men, he had marched fifty-three miles and fought three battles within seven days.

While no credence is given to the rumors that Ladysmith has fallen, the scare serves to impress the public with the danger of what is still within the grasp of possibility. Such a misfortune would probably produce a formidable revolt among the Cape Dutch.

The "Daily News" says: "Whatever comes, we must brace our nerves to meet it. Certainly to-day it looks as if we have a struggle before we see our way to clear victory."

The "Times" comments on the fact that thus far the Boers have been able to compel attacks by inadequate forces upon their well chosen positions, while keeping the initiative in their own hands. "Ample numbers are our greatest need, and the decision to send out the Sixth Division has certainly not been taken too soon. Now that disloyalty in Cape Colony has to be faced, even greater effort will have to be made to account the somewhat bitter lessons of the last six weeks, and to employ a large factor of safety."

PRETORIA, Monday, Nov. 27.—General Dutoit reports that the British early made a sortie from Kimberley, and fired on the Saturday morning and infantry in the darkness. The British sortie was where the Bloemfontein Boer force was stationed.

"On our (the Boer) side there were 300 men. General Dutoit, who was nine miles off, sent to the assistance of the Bloemfontein contingent with 100 men. Nine Boers were killed, seventeen wounded, and there were some missing. The British left on the field a private and a Sergeant."

"It is reported that the British attempted to leave Kimberley on the east side, to assist the troops from Belmont. The attendant Lubbe was slightly wounded."

"The British have repaired the damage to the railroad. 'The Free Staters engaged with the Boers were overwhelmed by numbers, and, after a brave stand until the afternoon, they were compelled to take up another position on the other side of the railroad."

"Delarey says it is impossible to give the number of killed and wounded Boers, but the loss is not great."

"The Boers had four guns to the British twenty-four. The General says the Free Staters were full of courage. 'The latter part of the foregoing dispatch from 'the Free Staters engaged' evidently refers to either the battle of Belmont or the battle of Enslin or Gras Pan."

MORE SOLDIERS DEPART FOR SOUTH AFRICA. LONDON, Nov. 29.—Enthusiasm marked the departure to-day of the first detachments of the composite battalion of the Household Cavalry, going to South Africa. Surging masses thronged Windsor, cheering and singing and similar scenes were witnessed in London in spite of the dense fog.

Lord Wolsey made the House Guards (the Blues) farewell at Knight's Bridge Barracks. He made a speech reminding the men of the grand military deeds of the Blues, saying he was assured they would do their utmost to add to the glory of a regiment of which they were so justly proud and wishing them speedy good luck and a safe return.

Struggling crowds lined the route to the station, incessantly singing and cheering until the cavalrymen were entrained for Southampton, where they embarked on board the transport Malmesbury.

There was an interesting ceremony in the presence of the Grenadier Guard at Windsor to-day, when the Queen's Guards, who recently returned from Omdurman, and conversed with the wives and families of the soldiers who have gone to South Africa from the Windsor district. The weather was beautiful. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Christian.

After an inspection of the troops her majesty briefly addressed Colonel Hatton, congratulating him on the splendid conduct of the Guards in South Africa, and expressing deep regret at the losses sustained. Queen Victoria's words were all the more earnest, inasmuch as just before her arrival at the barracks she received news of General Methuen's great victory in what another telegram received at the barracks termed the bloodiest battle of the century.

Colonel Hatton thanked the Queen for her kind words, and the guards cheered repeatedly.

The wives and families of the soldiers were then grouped in front of the royal carriage, and her majesty sympathetically addressed them, saying how much she felt for them, and hoping they would have good accounts of their husbands and fathers.

The spectacle was unique. Anxious wives with crowing babies in arms or in baby carriages passed in front of the Queen, who leaned forward, dropping words of sympathy and hope with true womanly tenderness.

There has not been any news of any kind from Natal up to this morning, since General Buller's message of yesterday. The independent communications stopped abruptly with the announcement that General Hildyard had been ordered to advance on Colenso. Therefore there is considerable solicitude.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Believed Garrison at Bayombong, in Nueva Viseaya Province,

Has Surrendered to Lawton, Who Several Days Ago Started for That Point.

Colonel Bell's Victory in the Mountains West of Mangalaren Complete—Surprised and Routed the Enemy, Capturing Their Artillery, Clothing and Supplies, Many Small Arms and a Large Amount of Ammunition.

MANILA, Nov. 30 (3:25 a. m.).—It is supposed that the insurgent garrison at Bayombong, province of Nueva Viseaya, numbering from 300 to 400 men, has surrendered to General Lawton, who started for that point with the Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Captain Nichols, who commands a detachment of the Twenty-third Infantry, Island of Mindanao, has established a provisional government there. The insurgents have surrendered to him four cannon and 200 rifles.

Officers from the steamer Manauense, which arrived here Tuesday from San Francisco, after a terrible voyage, bringing three companies of the Thirty-first Infantry, say that was chartered for the Philippine service, and not as an ocean transport, and that sending a battalion across the ocean on board of her was an experiment. The Captain declines to discuss the steamer's experience. He says he is only the navigating officer, and has no jurisdiction over the engineering department.

The battleship Oregon landed men at Vigan, hoping to find Lieutenant Gilmore's party, as it is known that he and his men were there recently. The landing party found that the Americans had been removed to the mountains two days before. The navy has requested the army to go in pursuit.

COLONEL BELL'S GREAT VICTORY. MANILA, Nov. 29 (10:30 a. m.).—By courier from the mountains of Dayamang, province of Pangasinan—the fight in which Colonel Bell defeated and scattered the rebel brigades of General Alejandro and San Miguel took place on the summit of the mountains west of Mangalaren, forming the divide between the Dagupan Valley and the ocean. Colonel J. Franklin's regiment, the Thirty-sixth Infantry, and Fowler's company of the Thirty-third, left Mangalaren Monday morning and marched twenty-four hours, with four hours' rest, over bare and waterless ridges along narrow trails and through canyons. At daylight November 28th, the troops emerged from the timbered canyon upon the divide, running into the rebels' advance guard, who retreated to the main body before shooting.

Colonel Bell, who was in advance with the scouts and skirmishers, had the rebels in front before the main body of his troops arrived, fleeing down the mountains to the swamps between Mangalaren and Agutias, leaving ten dead and many wounded, and abandoning two Nordenfeldts and one two-inch Krupp, one Maxim and one Hotchkiss. They were thoroughly dispersed. Colonel Bell captured all their artillery, supplies and clothing, many Mausers and Remingtons, some American Winchester and a thousand rounds of ammunition. The rifles, etc., were abandoned on the rebels' retreat, and were scattered along their trail for two miles. The enemy escaped empty handed, with the exception of a few rifles. The women and children in shacks in the camp had no time to escape.

Colonel Ruscar, chief of the arsenal, and a few other prisoners were taken. The rebels had artillery trained to command the regular trail from Mangalaren, but Colonel Bell approached from the opposite direction.

The rebels are estimated to have numbered 2,000 men, with some English, Japanese and four Spanish officers. AGUINALDO WANTS TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

MANILA, Nov. 29 (10:20 a. m.).—A dispatch from the Associated Press and the Associated Press, province of Union, dated Sunday, November 28th, says:

The Oregon, Samar and Callao, with 100 marines and bluejackets from the Oregon, captured the port of Vigan, province of South Ilocos, north of here, to-day. The Samar and Callao rode close to shore, a few shots were fired, and then the Samar, Callao and Oregon engaged in a sharp bombardment of Vigan. The firing from the shore ceased almost immediately and the sailors and marines were landed.

It is reported that 1,700 insurgents under Generals Tino and Pilar are massed at Tagudin, ten miles north, and it has been concluded to wait at Nampacapan for the rest of the reinforcements. The American military force was still at Nampacapan Sunday, but a move north was expected to take place Monday. Two companies of the Thirty-third Volunteers are on their way north to reinforce the troops at Nampacapan.

Later dispatches from Nampacapan say that when the bluejackets landed at Vigan they found that the insurgents had fled. The navy will hold the town until relieved by the troops, which are on their way north.

General Young, with three troops of the Third Cavalry and a small detachment of Macabebes, commanded by Lieutenants Hall, Quinlan and Blount, arrived at Nampacapan from San Fernando de Union Thursday, November 23d. They received news of Aguinaldo from which it appears that he passed north through Nampacapan Tuesday, November 21st, while General Young was waiting at San Fernando, twenty miles south. The rebel chief is now believed to be hiding in Abra province. When Aguinaldo passed through Nampacapan all his talk was in favor of continuing the war.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE INSURGENTS COMPLETE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—General Otis' advice to the War Department to-day show that the troops are pushing rapidly ahead, and indicate that the demoralization of the insurgents is complete. Two dispatches were received to-day. The first related to the operations in the northwest part of Luzon, and is as follows:

"The following is from the commander of the northwest Luzon coast: 'Young left San Fernando on the 23d inst., where Marsh's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry arrived on the 26th, on which day Young was at Nampacapan, where he was supplied by the navy gunboat Samar. He marched out the next day. The battleship Oregon landed 200 men at Vigan on the 24th inst. No opposition. The sailors were welcomed by the inhabitants. He left the Spanish and American prisoners are still in the vicinity of Bangue, guarded by a small insurgent force.

"Reports from the northeast indicate that 500 insurgent troops at Bayombong, Nueva Viseaya Province, surrendered yesterday to Lawton's force. He advanced by both the San Nicholas and Caranglan trails."

The second dispatch states: "General MacArthur reports from Bayombong that Bell, with the Thirty-sixth and a company of the Thirty-third Infantry, struck the enemy's command, commanded by Generals San Miguel and Alejandro in the mountains west of Mangalaren, and by a series of combats through the mountains has so scattered their forces that concentration is impossible.

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RAIL ACCIDENT IN NEW JERSEY.

The Buffalo Express, While Standing Outside a Paterson Station,

Ran Into by a Swiftly Moving Accommodation Train for Jersey City.

At Least Six Persons Killed and Twenty Injured Are in the Hospital, Several of Whom May Die—The Two Rear Cars of the Express Broken to Pieces and the Engine of the Accommodation Train Completely Wrecked.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The east-bound Buffalo express of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, while standing outside the station at Paterson, N. J., at 7:45 o'clock to-night, was run into by a swiftly moving accommodation train bound from Philadelphia, N. J., to Jersey City. At least six people were killed, and there are now twenty injured in the hospital at Paterson, several of whom may die.

The dead, so far as known, are: Mrs. Mary Roe, wife of David Roe of Ithaca, N. Y., and two daughters; Walter Wellbrook, Cornell College, Ithaca, N. Y.; Miller Craig, New York City; unknown woman.

The Buffalo express was waiting for a moving of a local train that had been delayed at the station, and the Philadelphia accommodation was following the express, but a short distance behind. The two rear cars of the express were broken to pieces, most of the passengers in them being either killed or injured.

The engine of the Philadelphia train was completely wrecked, the engineer and fireman escaping by jumping. The engine plunged into the rear car of the express, a Pullman day coach, and plowed through the heavy timber almost its entire length. This car was lifted from the track and pushed into the next to the last car, also a Pullman carrying off its ends and almost completely telescoping it. The engine of the Philadelphia train was torn to pieces. The wreckage caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

Within a few moments police reserves, firemen and crowds of people came to the rescue of those in the terrible tangle of wood and iron. The firemen, police and train hands and several score of citizens turned in to rip the fearful pile to pieces.

Before the wreckage was attacked there was the body of a man hanging high in the air, and the rear window on one side, and a woman hanging from a window on the other side. Both were in rear seats in the rear car, and when the engine hit the car and through it their mangled bodies were crushed through the windows and into the street. The bodies were several score of citizens turned in to rip the fearful pile to pieces.

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