

FIRST DESCRIPTION OF MODDER RIVER FIGHT.

The Journal's Special Correspondent with Lord Methuen's Army Cables an Account of the Bloody Battle of November 28.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.) By ALFRED KINNEAR, the Journal's Special Correspondent with Lord Methuen's Column.

MODDER RIVER, NOV. 29.—General Lord Methuen marched northward from the last battlefield at Belmont with the knowledge that another and more severe battle would have to be fought. He had ascertained that the Boers, in strong force on both sides of the Modder River, would dispute our passage to the last extremity.

We rested well on Monday night, a few miles from the river, but the entire force was on the march again before dawn yesterday, one brigade far on the right, another well on the left. Soon after 5 o'clock we came in touch with the enemy.

Our artillery opened fire. After an hour and a half of shelling, the Ninth Lancers and mounted infantry went forward and found Boers in a farm, hotel grounds and pleasure gardens, but apparently not in force. All the buildings were surrounded by low walls, behind which hundreds of Boer marksmen could be concealed.

General Pole-Carew's brigade on the left were sent forward to make a feint attack, in the hope that they would draw the enemy away, while the Guards' Brigade forced a passage of the river.

All this time a terrific artillery and rifle fire was in progress.

In the Face of a Murderous Fire.

About 9 o'clock the Lancers became engaged with the enemy. As they retired the Guards were pushed forward to the buildings mentioned.

Little sign of life could be seen until the Guards got within 150 yards of the low walls, then a murderous, appalling fire opened upon our men. The walls of the farm outbuildings vomited continuous torrents of lead.

It was almost an ambush. The Grenadiers, the leading regiment, appeared almost to be cleared off the ground by the storm of bullets. The Guards fell back and took what they could. All the time the Boers played upon them with several Hotchkiss guns, which, however, were fortunately fired too high to do much execution. The fire from one of the Boer machine guns split and disabled a Maxim belonging to the Scots Guards.

British troops seldom faced such a rifle fusillade. They never once saw the enemy, and were unable to raise head or foot from the ground without being riddled. The infantry utterly failed to advance a yard in the face of such a fire.

By this time artillery had been brought to bear against the farm buildings; scores of shells went through them and the walls were soon riddled. Once the farm house was on fire, but through all the storm of shot and shell the Boers held their position with a grim tenacity which was little less than marvellous.

Ground Strewn With the Dead.

By a series of short rushes our men sought to get to closer quarters with the enemy. Undismayed by the torrent of shot and shell, the British strove to press forward, pouring volley after volley into the enemy's works. The ground was strewn with our dead. The British officers set an example to the men, sacrificing themselves unhesitatingly. Thus fell Colonel Stopford, of the Coldstreams.

At length the Scots Guards reached the bed of a dried-up water course and dashed into it while the enemy's bullets swept over their heads. Up the slope of the opposite bank they climbed till they stood on level ground exposed to the enemy's fire from across the river. The cover afforded by the watercourse was gone; they were assailed by a murderous fire. It simply rained bullets. No one could live under this fire and they lost heavily.

Meanwhile the Grenadiers, Coldstreams, Northumberland and Highlanders were pushed forward on both sides of the railway. The railway line is higher than the surrounding plain. Every one who tried to advance along it was hit. The whole line was now about 600 yards from the south bank of the river. Taking advantage of the little cover procurable the infantry lay for hours returning the Boer fire. Still not one of the enemy could be seen. It was at best haphazard shooting.

Several rushes were made for the river at various points. A company of the Argyle Highlanders succeeded in getting across, but lost heavily and had to fall back to the south bank. We found five of their dead in the Boer entrenchments to-day.

No Quarter to the Boers.

The Northumberland and Guards also attempted the desperate task. The former surprised a number of the enemy who were all bayoneted. While the Argyles were pushing across the river they were fired on from a house, and several fell, on which a dozen Highlanders stormed the house. Though the enemy hoisted a white flag, no quarter was given. They were all shot.

Colonel Codrington, of the Coldstreams, with twenty of his men, and Colonel Sellheim, of the Queensland Volunteers, swam the river, but had to swim back through the strong current. Two of the men were swept away, and Codrington was rescued with difficulty.

Artillery Drove Them Out.

But the artillery finally did what the famous Guards could not do after a whole day of fighting. Our guns poured hundreds of shells on the Boers until night closed the carnage.

Late in the afternoon part of Pole-Carew's brigade managed to get across the river, far down to the left, and maintained their foothold. We lay on our arms that night, fully expecting another day's terrific struggle, but during the night the Boers quietly withdrew across the river into their entrenchments on the north side, carrying most of their dead and wounded. Thus we gained the field, but at enormous cost, nearly 500 of ours being dead and wounded; the list you already have.

LONDON PLEASSED WITH HAY'S APPOINTMENT.

It is Called a Small but Important Sign of the Good Feeling Between the Two Nations.

London, Dec. 4.—The afternoon newspapers welcome the appointment of Adelbert F. Hay as United States Consul at Pretoria. The St. James' Gazette says:

"It is by numerous small indications rather than by striking outbursts that the real depth of international sentiment can be gauged, as between the two great countries, who prefer making their sympathy plain to one another to parading it before the world. The appointment of Mr. Hay is one of those small but significantly important signs by which the impartial observer can test the sincerity of good feeling between ourselves and the United States. The Westminster Gazette says: 'If Mr. Chamberlain is speaking to-day he will undoubtedly turn to Mr. Hay's appointment as a convincing proof that an alliance exists. We do not make such a sweeping deduction. It suffices to say it is pleasant to think that our interests are represented by one whose representations can hardly fail to be received with consideration by the Transvaal.'"

able for Adelbert Hay to start for his post at Pretoria until next week. The State Department to-day gave out the formal announcement of the appointment of Mr. Hay.

This announcement dispels any doubt that may have existed at first as to Mr. Hay's status. He is beyond doubt a full fledged consul.

HAZING TO BE MADE A CRIME IN VIRGINIA.

Legislature is Also Expected to Pass a "Jim Crow" Law Which Railroaders Heavily Favor.

Richmond, Dec. 4.—M. S. Newberne, a member of the House, will present a bill in the Virginia Legislature designed to prevent hazing in colleges. Hazing will be made a criminal offence, punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment or both. A bill, modelled after the Kentucky law, will also be presented, requiring railroad companies to provide separate cars for whites and blacks. The railroad companies heavily favor the bill.

46,051 Employment "Want" ads. printed in the Journal during November.

Want Work? Need Help?

600 REBELS FLEE AT THE APPROACH OF YOUNG.

General Tino Evacuates Tagudin and the Inhabitants March Out with a Band to Welcome the Americans.

The Position Was Impregnable, but There Is No Fight and the People Are Glad to Be Rid of the Insurgents.

Aguinaldo Has Gone East Again and General Young Intends to Chase Him Into the Mountain Fastnesses.

Manila, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Santa Cruz, province of South Ilocos, forwarded by courier to San Fabian, says that General Young, with three troops of the Third Cavalry and Major Peyton C. March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, arrived at Santa Cruz to-day. The Americans left Nampayan, province of Union, this morning, expecting to have a hard fight at Tagudin, in South Ilocos province, but they found on arriving there that 600 rebels, under General Tino, had evacuated thirty-six hours before, deserting an almost impregnable position.

The insurgents had been entrenched at Tagudin on the north side of the river, where a hundred mounted troops could have slaughtered a whole brigade crossing the river with the men up to their armpits in water. The residents of Tagudin received the Americans outside the town with a brass band. They had been robbed of almost everything by the insurgents. A similar reception awaited General Young at Santa Cruz. Prominent citizens, headed by a band, escorted the American officers to houses, where rest and refreshment were offered.

General Young's command was almost without food. The men had been living on the country, which affords but little, and the horses are completely worn out, most of them without shoes. The inhabitants of Santa Cruz and of other towns through which the Americans passed say that Aguinaldo and his entire army have gone into the mountains eastward, since the Oregon, Samar and Callao attacked Vigan and landed a force there. In several towns General Young saw letters written by Lieutenants Gilmore, showing that he had been kindly treated by the citizens and had been entertained by them when he passed through last May. Reports indicate that all the American prisoners, some twenty-five or thirty, were at that time in Benguet province, but it is supposed now that they have been removed into Lepanto province.

General Young's desire is to pursue the rebels into the mountains. There is no communication between his small command and the other American columns, except indirectly, perhaps, by sighting and signalling United States standards bound to or from Manila.

Captain Burnham, with thirty-five men of Company G, Thirty-second Infantry, while escorting the Signal Corps laying the wire route to Florida Blanca, charged and routed seventy insurgents, killing a captain and several privates. The Americans volved that the captain the sword and reward were taken from the body of the rebel. The rebels were taken in command of the rebel, Urdueta, who that vessel was captured in the Orani River.

A dispatch from Dagupan, containing advice later than those from Santa Cruz, also in Benguet Mountain Pass and to capture him there. Both entrances to Benguet are fortified. Two troops of the Third Cavalry will reinforce General Young in the pass.

CONSUL WILLIAMS TALKS OF AGUINALDO.

Oscar F. Williams, United States Consul at Manila before the war with the Philippines, and for a time military consul under General Otis, returned to this city yesterday, the sole passenger of the British tea steamship Ping Suey, from Singapore. Consul Williams had much to do with Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, when he first assumed office in January, 1898.

"I do not think Aguinaldo will try to continue the war when he finds out how useless it is," said Mr. Williams. "If I am any judge of the man's character, he will try to capitulate on the best terms he can get. Aguinaldo never said to me that he had any illusions from the beginning. He has said to me that he believed the people would acquiesce in the peace made by an American administration in the Philippines, but he said: 'Can I make my people believe it?' That was the trouble. Aguinaldo was committed to leadership and he had to obey the people's wishes."

"There is no doubt that Aguinaldo's army would have defeated the Spanish army if the American army had not stepped in. The Filipinos were rapidly thinning the Spanish ranks, and just before Dewey's victory they had captured 8,000 Spanish rifles. From the outside Aguinaldo obtained very few arms. The American consuls from Hong Kong all along the coast to Singapore were too alert for that. It is easy for the Filipinos to elude our troops, as they have no commissary department and have only to pick up their guns and fly. Aguinaldo failed to get 5,700 rifles he bought in Hong Kong."

"The Philippines are of incalculable value, and the people should support the Administration in Washington in their rejection of the peace. Aguinaldo would have held all the islands. Revolutions would have broken out in the several islands, and Luzon is the only one he could have hoped to hold. 'If any man returning from the Philippines says any of our soldiers has shot at women or abused them or has tried to loot churches he lies,' said Mr. Wildman emphatically. 'The \$400,000 Aguinaldo received from Spain at the end of the first rebellion has been handed back to the Filipino cause. He executed the power of attorney for the paying over of this money. Aguinaldo is a poor man. I believe we should keep the Philippines at all hazards, but I also think every consideration possible should be shown to these people.'"

LAUNCH OF NEW 'WASP' OF THE SEA' TO-DAY.



New Destroyer and Its Sponsor.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Bailey Will Be Christened.

The torpedo boat destroyer Bailey is ready to be launched. The ceremony will take place at noon to-day at the yards of Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights, N. Y.

Miss Florence Beekman Bailey, granddaughter of Rear Admiral Theodoros Bailey, for whom the boat was named, will christen this latest addition to the navy.

The Bailey is the first destroyer ever built in New York, and is distinctly an American boat. Here is a little vessel not longer than the Fifth Avenue side of the Waldorf-Astoria, drawing only six feet of water, that has the power of an ocean liner and the speed of an express train. She was built to go thirty-one knots an hour. This means thirty-five statute miles, or further than from the Grand Central Station to Tarrytown. Ocean steamers travel twenty-one knots an hour. The Bailey is expected to revolve 400 times. Usually the large vessels carry a pressure of 100 pounds of steam. The Bailey will carry a pressure of 250 pounds.

On deck four 6-pounder rapid-fire guns will be mounted, two on the main deck, one on each side amidships, and two on platforms supported by the conning towers. The Bailey's hull is of 3-inch steel plates. Her bunkers are designed to enable her to steam 3,000 knots at economical speed.

THREE GREATEST ON EARTH AMONG PAPERS.

The London Globe Says They Are the London Daily Mail, the Paris Petit Journal and the New York Journal.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.) London, Dec. 4.—The Globe says: "We beg to congratulate our enterprising contemporary, the Daily Mail, on having reached a circulation of over a million. It is certainly greater than any morning paper has ever attained in England before, and it may very well be that it is really the largest circulation in the world."

"Its only serious competitors for that honor are the New York Journal and the Paris Petit Journal. Even among the weeklies the 'People and Lloyds' are the only papers whose circulation at all approaches these immense figures."

COMMERCIAL TREATY TO CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

They Will Study It Before the French Senate Takes Action Upon the Measure.

Paris, Dec. 4.—In the Senate to-day H. Fresneau protested against the signing of the Franco-American Convention of July 24, without the knowledge of the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture associations, until the interested parties had made their observations on the subject. M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, replied that the text of the convention would be communicated to the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR ONLY PARTIALLY CLEARED.

Commended for Resisting a Promoter, but Censured for Associating with Him.

London, Dec. 4.—At the conclusion to-day of the investigation into the concern with which Lord Mayor Newton was said to have been mixed up, Justice Wright said he had no judgment to give. It was due to Lord Mayor Newton, he declared, to say that he had resisted the attempt of Promoter Mendel to appropriate £28,000 for his own purposes. Such associations, however, Justice Wright considered, constituted nothing short of a scandal, and the law should protect the public from promoters.

600-POUND BABY TO LEAVE US.

Iris, the baby hippopotamus of the Park Zoo, is to be shipped to Germany in exchange for an assortment of wild animals. The transfer of the baby from her tank to the cage was effected yesterday. The cage was placed near the tank and she was persuaded to enter it by the sight of red apples in the hay on the floor. Iris is two years old, weighs 600 pounds and is the daughter of Murphy and Calpha.

INDEX TO "WANT" ADVTs. IN TO-DAY'S JOURNAL.

Table listing various 'WANT' advertisements such as Agents Wanted, Amusements, Auctions, Billiards, Boarding, Business Opportunities, etc.

J. J. VAN ALLEN EAGER TO BEAR RED CROSS

Wanted to Furnish an Ambulance and Go to South Africa in It.

London, Dec. 4.—J. J. Van Allen, the American millionaire, has had an unsuccessful experience, it seems, in attempting to render aid to the British wounded in South Africa. He first offered the War Office an ambulance fully equipped, to the extent of £10,000, to be officered and manned by the English army, on condition that he be allowed to accompany it to the front. The War Office replied, asking in what capacity he could go and this produced an offer from Mr. Van Allen to go in any capacity, however modest. The War Office was compelled to decline.

Mr. Van Allen then offered the ambulance to the Marine Hospital Ship Committee. The latter, finding the ambulance adapted to land uses only, consulted with the War Office and eventually informed Mr. Van Allen that the committee would be glad to take him to South Africa as a guest, but that, on arriving at Cape Town, it would be necessary to turn him and the ambulance over to the army, in which case he would become a hospital patient, possibly having to remain in Cape Town.

Mr. Van Allen refused to become a mere hospital patient, and withdrew his offer. His main object, it is believed, was to get to the front, and it is thought that he had no special desire to do hospital work except on that condition. An unconfirmed report is in circulation that he may make a similar offer to the Boers.

German Currency Bill Debated. Berlin, Dec. 4.—The Reichstag to-day discussed the Government Currency bill, providing for an increase of silver coins until the amount reaches the proportion of fourteen marks per head of the population. Dr. von Tschammer and Seeliger, the Treasury, said the increase was imperative. Herr Weizsacker, Conservative, remarked that the Boers held the keys of their gold deposits, and might cut off much of Germany's small gold supply. Herr Koch, Director of the Mint, pointed out that all the great States had now adopted the gold standard, which settled the question of bimetalism. The bill was referred to a special committee.

Caricatures of Victoria Seized in Paris.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The police, in addition to another seizure of copies of La Caricature, containing matter and illustrations insulting to Queen Victoria, have seized copies of a ribald song entitled "The Disemboweling of the English," containing a drawing ridiculing Her Majesty.

Business Notices.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Positively cures coughs, colds, whooping cough, croup, and all other respiratory ailments. Always reliable. It is splendid for children. Tastes good. BOTTLES ARE SMALL, 25c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Special Notices.

E. & W. "SYOSSET" E. & W. A Wide Seamed Collar.

EASTHAMPTON'S NEW WOMEN BALANCE UP THEIR BOOKS.

Ladies' Improvement Society Has Spent \$2,111 for Street Sprinkling, Lighting and Crosswalks.

Easthampton, Dec. 4.—At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Village Improvement Society Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Henry D. Hediges these officers were elected: President, Mrs. Mary Hediges; vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles Parsons and Mrs. S. M. Mulford; treasurer, Mrs. Henry D. Hediges; secretary, Mrs. B. H. Vanecko; auditor, Mrs. B. M. Osborne. The same road committee remain in office. The year's expenditures were \$2,111, including \$1,151 for street sprinkling, \$271 for crosswalks and \$450 for street lighting.

FOR CONSTIPATION

THE SURE CURE

KUTNOW'S POWDER

"I have tried Kutnow's Powder, since which time I would not be without it for all the gold in the Klondike. It is as far superior to the dozen odd remedies I have tried for constipation as the delicate cantaloupe is to the sad pumpkin. It not only does what is claimed for it, but more."

Paul Bever, Citizens' Savings Bank of the City of New York, Nos. 56-58 Bowery.

Write for Free Sample, mentioning Journal to Kutnow Bros., Ltd., 853 B'way, City. For Sale at all Druggists.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST



CUPID BOUQUET LITTLE CIGARS

For Short-Smokes. Clever men are never "caught short" on Cupid Bouquets.

Every smoker is not a broker, but all the smokers and all the brokers who have tried Cupid Bouquets keep a box in their pocket for odd moments.

10 IN A TIN BOX 10c. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

D.H. McALPIN & CO. NEW YORK

West 14th St. ESTD 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

"NOW I AM IN A HOLIDAY HUMOR." —As You Like It.

Our show rooms are in a holiday humor now. Scores of new and tasteful suggestions for every gift lover.

LADIES' GOLDEN OAK DESKS (Carved Front, French Legs) \$4.25. (Value \$5.25)

Any chosen bit of daintiness a comfort, from our stock of carpets, rugs, furniture or br-a-brac, will prove a bit of lasting good-will to recipient. "Long Credit" allows the payments to wait till the New Year's comes in.

CASH OR CREDIT COWPERTHWAIT & CO. 104, 106 and 108 West 14th St. NEAR 67th AV. Brooklyn Stores, Flatbush Av. near Fulton

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

W. R. HEARST. Published Every Day in the Year. Daily Edition (in Greater New York and Jersey City)..... One Cent Daily Edition (outside of Greater New York and Jersey City and on trains)..... Two Cents Evening Edition..... Five Cents Sunday Edition..... Five Cents

TERMS—POSTAGE INCLUDED. For the United States (outside of New York City), Canada and Mexico. Daily and Sunday..... \$3.50 One year..... \$6.00 Six months..... 4.25 Six months..... 3.00 One month..... 75c One month..... 50c Sunday Evening.....

One year..... \$2.50 One year..... \$3.50 Six months..... 1.25 One month..... 30c The New York Journal in London, England, can be purchased at any of the following places: The Daily Mail, American and Colonial Exchange, Carlton St., Regent St., S. W. Messrs. Smith, American and Colonial Exchange, 25 Newmarket St., Strand, W. C. Scott's Exchange, Trafalgar Building, Trafalgar St., and 3 Northumberland Ave., S. W. Robert A. Thompson & Co., Limited, 8 Farringdon Road, London, E. C. Donald Downie, 1 Rue Scribe, Anglo-American Exchange, Paris, France. Madison Hotel, Kiosque 10 Boulevard des Capucines, La Face to Grand Cafe, Paris, France.

ARROW BRAND HO-QUIN

2 FOR 25c

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. MANUFACTURERS

THE DEAF URED FREE Next Friday, 2 and 3 P. M., at OAR-NEGIE LYCEUM, 5th St. and 7th Av.

CHRISTMAS EDITION OF THE N.Y. JOURNAL. 32 PAGES OF SUPERB COLOR & HALF-TONES. DEC. 10.