## Relief of Ladysmith

London Daily Mail's War Correspondent Describes the Historic Scene.

How the Relieving Force Was Received-Natal Men First in Town.

Ladysmith, Feb. 28.-Ladysmith was

relieved at last at 6 o'clock to-night. The first portion of General Buller's column which reached the town were received with an extraordinary display of enthusiasm. Never before in the history of Ladysmith, which has now become so famous, has such a scene of genuine at first speak a single sentence. gladness and pride been witnessed within its boundaries. It is doubtful if ever such a scene were witnessed anywhere in Natal.

The townspeople and the military as late as this morning did not expect to see the long-waited-for column before the

Last night it was reported that rations would be reduced, and the reduction took and cheers for the crew of the Powereffect to-day. This was regarded as an ful. augury of more delays, and it is not too | Sir despondency to set in among some; but our flag has been upheld." it is always the darkest hour that precedes the dawn.

by heliograph that General Buller had present then sang "God Save the achieved a decisive victory over the en- Queen." rison, and the Natal Carbineers and of "He's a jolly good fellow." Hussars stood to arms.

dred, mounted Boers by the thousand, do it again." were travelling west of the town from Colenso towards the Free State and and cheers, amid which Sir George and Transvaal railways. Our field guns at- his staff galloped off. tempted to reach them, but they were of

Insufficient Range.

Great activity among the Boers was now apparent on Umbulwana. The first to draw attention to this fawhich sent shells in rapid succession into the redoubt which shelters the Boer 90-pounder-our old acquaintance "Long

A rapid survey of Fort Alice with our glasses revealed the fact that over the earthworks a huge derrick had been erected, the object of which was plainthe enemy here were about to attempt to remove the gun.

Shell after shell tore through the air over the town from our naval batteries, and our big 4.7 naval gun on Caesar's Camp, whither it was recently removed. ioiged in the attack. The Boers were seen flying from the vicinity of their favorite redoubt along the summit of Umbulwana. Some careered down from the hill below the gun, but our shells followed them, bursting along the ridge and face of the hill wherever moving figures

Many magnificent shots were fired from the forts. Fort Alice threw shells which struck the earthworks right in the face, raising a great column of brown smoke and dust. When the smoke and dust had cleared away

The Derrick Had Disappeared.

Our guns now ceased for a little, and once more the derrick was hoisted but one shell from a 12-pounder long-range naval gun smashed the derrick and the

Then all was silent. Never a rifle-not even a "Silent Sue" or a "Weary Willy" and the ground to the rear of the Boer

lately that their deep voice was indeed ment now. Ours had come. Officers ing the government for food." ped forwards hither and thither, kilted Gordons stalked towards their camp, Indians in turbans and flowing white robes rode smilingly past on donkeys. natives everywhere. It was a scene typical of the Empire, for though the speech and clothes and color of the people were diverse, these people were

All Subjects of the Queen. at the north end of the town. It travelled towards the railway station and

What could it all mean? Then came the words flying from mouth to mouth, The column is just outside the town and is coming across the flats." There was a rush toward the Klip

river, which divides the flats from the There was no doubt-the news was true. The cheering travelled from north to south-one long, great, and continuous shout was raised, and we all knew the force was at the drift.

It was now 6 o'clock and twilight had began. At the drift there they were, a ng, dark, grey wall of men and horses. On one side and on the other there was a great concourse hurrahing and cheer-The foremost men were now across the drift and entering the town. "Well done!" as shouted spontaneously. "They are the Volunteers." Other horsemen cross the drift and gallop along towards the town through the cheering and hat-

waveng crowd. It was a grand reception. The Volunters smiled and returned our salutes. ere was no doubt about the reality of and Vanccaverwelcome. Men could be heard de ring their excessive admiration for Buller for the compliment, as oubtedly it was, which he paid us, ber, the engineer, was killed.

namely, that the first of his relief column to enter town should be Natal Men

The arrivals were about 300 strong, and consisted of the Natal Carbineers under Major Mackenzie, the Imperial Light Horse under Major Gough, and the Natal Police under Inspector Abra-

General Sir George White promptly went out to welcome the galiant band, and with his staff he met it at the principal street. It was difficult to say which showed the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, the men of Buller's column or the devoted chief of Ladysmith.

The new-comers were cheered all along the route with enthusiasm; women were seen crying with excitement and gladness; and, as General White turned back homeward, he received an ovation from the great gathering which now filled the

doubted enthusiasm manifested so vociferously towards himself, he could hardly

Three cheers were now called for White, three cheers for Lady White, cheers for General Hunter, cheers for the staff, cheers for

The Ladysmith Garrison.

George then continued: "This is

much to say that it caused a tone of indeed a happy moment. I thank God Great enthsiasm greeted this sentence, and cheers were raised for the Queen, Early in the afternoon came the news and then for the Prince of Wales. All

emy, who were in full retreat and pursued by his cavalry. Then signs of un- Sir Redvers Buller. This was greeted and eighteenth-i. e., that the power usual activity were seen within the gar- by prolonged cheering, and the singing which preponderates in Africa will be the

From Wagon Hill and other eminences again spoke, saying: "It has gone to the Boers were seen in full retreat; ox the bottom of my heart to have cut down wagons and mule wagons by the hun- your rations, but I promise I will not

This was responded to with laughter

When the first intimation was received that the relief force was approaching, the Border Mounted Rifles and Natal Carbineers went out to escert it in, but by the time it was seen it was so near that the escort had only reached the vorite Boer position was our naval guns, drift at the show yard when the arrivals were reining up at the other side of the

Soon after the arrival of the relief force a terrific thunderstorm raged over France, whose African Empire is conthe town and district. Rain poured in torrents for hours, and the night was of

gleams of lightning. Throughot the night our big' naval them removing their gun.

But every one was exuberantly happy R. W. REID.

No Fresh Cases of Dread Disease at Honolulu When the Warrimoo Sailed.

According to advices from Honolulu up to the time of the sailing of the ing in France was ready at that period Warrimoo, there has been no increase in to enable her to war against England. Boer hopes at the same time, for no fur- past eleven days. This encouraging in view of a war with Germany, and ther attempt was made to remove the situation has caused the board of health with that country alone. The French of American and European goods are al- ilization, which, moreover, was continuwhich continued shelling Umbulwana depart for the first time in many weeks. Every one in the town and camp was clean again. There have been no fresh did not, so to say, exist. everjoyed at the spirited and grand work outbreaks at either Kahului or Hilo. of our guns. They had spoken so seldom The expenses of fighting the plague has. Forts like Havre and Marseilles, hardly most welcome. All felt instinctively that The council of state will be asked to lay exposed to any fleet that should see it was the beginning of the end. The appropriate \$250,000 additional. Two fit to open fire on them. Corsica was at street was crowded, and every one was hundred and twenty-one native Hawaidelighted. Civilians, soldiers, natives, ians, men, women and children were Indians, all were there watching our crouched on the floor in the hall of the bombardment-not the Boer bombard- executive building yesterday importun-

Nahalea, a native with a bad reputation, is under arrest, and will probably be charge with murder. He beat his wife with a rope until she confessed to him that she had been intimate with a chambers of the Minister of Marine. the Japanese was at work with an axe. ceptional one for England. No serious He took the axe from the Japanese and plan of mobilization lay in the portfolios struck him on the side of the head with of the general staff of the army or of the it, and a second time breaking his jaw. marine with a view to combining for the Suddenly a mighty cheer was raised Then Nahalea knocked his wife down defence of the coasts. Since then the with the axe handle and chased away a situation has changed. France's eyes native who interfered, threatening to have been opened.

died Saturday, March 10th. and has been to most of the South Sea and undertaken. Islands. Her last port of call was Apia, which she left on February 8th. the yacht are Mrs. Fithian and G. A. Loughborough, of San Francisco.

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal. Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria

The gas and electrical works at Listowel knows with what fervor, with what fan-

### To Avenge Fashoda

Plans That Exist in France for the Invasion of England.

How the French Propose to Capture the City of Lordon.

In spite of the amenities exchanged be-At the postoffice Sir George White tween the two governments or their amstopped in response to the cheers and es- bassadors, the ordinary observer will persayed to address the assemblage. Strug- ceive the gravity of the situation actugling with the emotion aroused by the ally existing between France and Engbe the goodwill of the two countries, whatever may be the course of events, Finally, he said: "I want heartily to cannot be settled otherwise than by war, thank you for the very great assistance and to all appearances at a very early you have given me during this trying date.

these two questions will dominate the They are the Chinese and African questions. The first question has not yet reached maturity, and doubtless will not and D the four days which are going to for some years to come. But the other is follow

England's Lost Opportunity.

Africa, which up to a few years ago was a terra incognita, is called upon to play, during the century which has just begun, the part played by America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or that played by India in the seventeenth master of the colossal riches of this new Silence being obtained, Sir George country and will find in it for its commerce and its manufactures the necessary outlets for years and years to come. England, although having at first allowed herself to be distanced by the conquest of Algeria, was the first to have grasped the significance of the situation and the future that lay in Africa, and her object has been to become in Africa the lominant power.

She had two rivals, Germany and France. Germany counts for little. The territories which she occupies, although considerable, can only be enclaves, and her fleet, which so far sails only in the brain of its Emperor, is not yet ready to carry any great weight in the destinies of naval engagements. There remains

siderable. Hampered by internal dissensions, by inky blackness, relieved only by incessant the contradictory ideas of their successive statesmen, lacking continuity of purguns were shelling the Boers to prevent England's plan. But, having grasped it, they tried to combat it. Hence alliances Three guns were in operation, and an with Menelik, and the idea of cutting eerie effect was produced by their con- through from west to east the great track which the English wished to lay out from Cape to Cairo. Hence Fashoda From a purely speculative point of view, it may be said that England committed a considerable mistake in not declaring to France at the end of 1898 a war which sooner or later she will be under the imperious necessity of undertak-

ing or of having to face. It is no use to argue that she would have found in this war-above all a naval one-far larger difficulties than in the war which she is waging to-day. Noth-

the number of plague cases. A Hono- Hypnotized, as it has been said by a of March 15th, says: "But one case of the plague has developed during the the plague has developed during the vanche, had concentrated all her efforts to modify the rules, and now all classes general staff had but one plan of moblowed to be shipped to the outside isl- ally being changed, against Germany. Reports from both Mauri and Hawaii all its efforts were concentrated on this are to the effect that both islands are sole object. The defence of the coasts

When France Was Helpless. reached over half a million to this date. covered by a few ridiculous batteries, the mercy of a dash. Madagascar belonged to whomsoever should think fit to set foot on its soil. There remained the French fleet. Its ships manned by crews who, as sailors, are of the first order, but commanded by officers who from the rank of captain scarcely ever go to sea, and obtain their promotion in the ante-Japanese. Then Nahalea went to where The situation at that period was an ex-

kill him if he returned. The Japanese | Immediately after Fashoda the arming and creation of batteries on the coast; The yacht Rover, Captain R. B. Fith-ian, arrived at Honolulu on March 12th troops to carry out those works, and a from Samoa, continuing the cruise of sort of general plan of defence of the Pacific waters in which she has been en- coasts; the special and serious use of gaged since last September. The Rover naval and military troops for the defence started from Santa Barbara, California, of the coast-all that was decided upon

Following Napoleon's Plan,

But the general staffs of the war and of the marine, all of a sudden animated with an extraordinary zeal, have not contented themselves with this. Taking up once more Napoleon's idea at the camp of Boulogne, they have come to the conclusion that what the great Emporor had dreamt while possessing merely a fleet of sailing ships, that which, on a small shoulder and side. He says: "My right scale, the government of the First Rearm at times was entirely discless. I public had attempted in Ireland, was certried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a British Channel a mere pleasure trip, a

They have reckoned on the considerable difficulties which England is meeting with in the Transvaal, and everybody exploded on Wednesday night. Wm. Bil- atic passion, all France has taken the side of the Boers, and has speculated on

I the fact that, in a short time, with her considerable and still insufficient shipments of troops to South Africa, England will not only be completely denuded of regular troops, but that also her militia and volunteer forces will be completely isorganized by the drafts made upon them; that she will be totally denuded of field artillery, and so they have elaborated a plan for the invasion of Eng-

There are different ways of attempting, and that with real chances of success, an invasion of England. But it is evident that the actual military situation of Great Britain, almost entirely denuded of its infantry, creates an altogether special situation, and under these conditions it is a sudden attack with a relatively small number of troops, conse quently easily transported, which would be the most tempting solution.

Let us therefore examine to-day the hypothesis of what we shall call a sudden attack. The French squadron of the North has been quietly reinforced. The reserve ships which belong to the first and second arrondissements maritimes events of the afternoon, and by the un- land, a situation which, whatever may fitted out as secretly as possible, and

equipped to go to sea at once. Under some pretext, which it is easy to bring about under existing circumstances, but which would not appear at first sight such as to bring about any omplications, the relations between As the twentieth century opens two France and England become strained preponderent questions loom up, and This period of strain lasts very little. Suddenly the situation becomes aggrapolicies of Europe for many long years. vated; the French ambassador asks for his passports.

For clearness saks, let us call A, B, C

ripe, and its solution by the force of arms On day A the crisis bursts, the ambassador asks for his passports, and on the evening of the same day the order of mobilization is issued throughout France This order is urgent, and calls forth specially under arms the first, second third, and tenth army corps and the military garrison of Paris. At the same time all the warships supplied by the first and second arrondissements and the squadron of the North sail forth and form themselves into three groups:

One cruises about the Straits of Dover, the other from Cape La Hogue to the Isle of Wight, and the third sails towards the British coast to a point of debarkation previously determined upon.

All ships which are in the Channel ports, from the transatlantic liners in the port of Havre down to the smallest steamers carrying passengers and freight between France and England, all the steam tugs have been requisitioned immediately on the order of mobilization, i.e., on the evening of day A.

50,000 Men Ready.

All transport of passengers and freight is immediately and completely suspended on the Northern and Western French railway lines. All their rolling-stock is out interruption troops, horses, artillery -and this by the simple application of schedules already drawn up.

And without awaiting the arrival of ing of B, the troops will, although pre- the truth should be made known. A brought but a few necessary articles for cipitately mobilized, comprise a rough glance at South African history of the each, having left all behind in convents total of:

battalions of engineers, five regiments of dominant, yet patient under unredressed destroyed and chapel desecrated. cavalry, six regiments of artillery, four grievances; the other an oligarchy, fos- buildings in Newcastle are used for a battalions of marines, and two battalions tered by capitalists, foreign adventurers, magazine, so there is small hope of their of foot artillery-say 50,000 men at the harshly intolerant to British subjects, being left intact. We have indeed had

troops, whether they be on the spot or this war, which it contemplated, and at every source of income, and made us whether they have been brought thither last forced by invasion. Outside this homeless wanderers, dependent on the by railway, or, in some cases, by march- land the Boers are regarded as a peace- government for our daily bread yet ing during the night of A, have been, or loving, God-fearing people, hard workare, embarked at the ports of Dunkirk, ing, industrious, and careless of power, sorrow, privation and hardship, are the Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Fecamp, while they are in reality indolent, fan-Havre, Trouville, Cherbourg, and, ac- atical, and persistently intolerant of all far away, too, this war has caused woe, cording to circumstances, Granville and creeds outside their own, especially the and before its termination not a little, St. Malo. If the English fleet is at a considerable distance the troops from these two ports will sail round the Cape evidenced by the deadly preparations La Hogue, either on the ships of the large maritime companies or on sailing boats which shall be towed by tugs, making for the point of the English coast designated beforehand for the debarka-

The Part the Navy Will Play

The naval division commissioned to protect this operation will shape its alone herself, but the guilty, plotting, course to that point ahead of the transports and clear the beach with a sweeping fire, while on the two flanks of the late, temporized too long in vain hope column of transports, at a distance far enough for the operation to be in no way the best positions, which, united to will be ready to oppose themselves with all their strength to the interference of Hence the long struggle, the thousands the English warships, and their sole mis- of lives lost, the streamlets of blood that Halifax, March 15th: sion, in the event of their meeting the English ships, is to make the engage- the bereaved and broken hearts that ment last long enough to allow the de- here and across the oceans weep over barkation to be carried out without in- loved ones slain. But on the heads of

The first operation of this corps of de- this slaughter, this misery and untold barkation, once ashore, will be to push woe. The Empire but too evidently forward immediately on day B to the at- shrank from war. Her simple demand tack of one of the ports of the coast, was, "Equal rights to all 'whites' south which are generally badly defended on of the Zambesi," but rather than grant the land side, and will take possession of it as a point of d'appui.

On the following day the corps of debarkation will wait to know if the re- and the interest of humanity, forced this sult of the naval operations has allowed the second echelon, whose arrival would bring the total strength of the landing army up to about eighty thousand men, to cross the Channel. Then, preceded by its cavalry as scouts and as a covering force, it will immediately march on London, which is without defences and denuded of any garrison.

One of the first points on the coast to our sorrows as well as their own; and be immediately occupied is Dover. It widespread, manifold, and all-embracing would be very difficult for an English are these sorrows. Yet we hope that squadron under the fire of the French much good will come out of this great coast to manoeuvre in the Straits, and evil and that progress, moral and menthe reinforcements, even though in small tal, will enlighten and elevate the Boer numbers, would thereby be greatly facil- masses, the lower classes of which are, itated. Seventy-Two Hours Later.

To sum up, the French ambassador having asked for his passports on day er; but in the Transvaal the Catholic A at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on day religion is especially hated. Catholics B-that is, less than twenty-four hours afterwards-more than 50,000 French soldiers can put their feet on British soil, ference of the Imperial government and on day D-that is, seventy-two would be rendered liable to be sent out hours after the departure of the ambas- of the country at a day's notice and ed, and letters will reach their destinasador—the good citizens of London will without even the grace of a trial! Of tion. hear that in the suburbs of London one the injustice to Catholics we have had has seen shining the helmets of the cav- personal experience, alry of exploration which covers the march of the French columns.

\* To Our Patrons

LAST YEAR we had such a demand for our Seeds that we were SOLD OUT before the season was fairly over; therefore we start THIS YEAR with a FRESH, CLEAN and NEW CROR.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ld., Victoria, B, C, 

DAISY AIR RIFLE

in the possession of the Boers.

prioress, the Rev. Mother Rose

was superior of a convent in the

vaal, went to President Kruger.

when he learned the teacher

educated Hollander, was a Catho

begged of him to reconsider his

he flatly refused, saying "that su

hold it!" I may add Dr. Leyds

present at the interview. Contrast

erally entertained of the Boers and

tion is needed in testimony of the Bo

hatred of all things Catholic, it is for

coming, in their shameless desecration

our chapel in Newcastle, an act so

ribly profane that it stands a sham

Christianity and manhood. Yet l

hope for the sake of both that they

not know what they did. What our

ant to speculate.

would be under Boer rule it is not plea

No wonder we honor the brave m

from all parts of the Empire who brave-

pelling the vandal hordes of the invad

ly fight in our defence and fall in

government. And if further con

facts with the erroneous opinio

the law of his country and he

withdrawal of the school grant,

The Natural, Inevitable Outcome of Boer Despotism, Intolerance and Injustice.

Burghers Ambitious of Supreme Power in Africa-Britain's Cause Just.

Sister Mary Reginald Murphy, of Pietermaritzburg, Natal, writing to the New York Times, says:

At this time, when the eyes of all nations are turned on South Africa and the minds of all thinking men even outside

oligarchy she could have saved not

treacherous enemy from much misery

and bloodshed. But England was too

of a peaceful settlement, and so gave

their guerrilla-like warfare, gave them

incredible advantages over our soldiers.

crimson our sands, our hills and plains,

the Boers lie the terrible onus of all

this justice the Boer oligarchy, in its

insatiable thirst for conquest and des-

potic power, and regardless of bloodshed

war, which has shrouded in gloom the

close of the last century and the dawn

of the new. That there are hundreds of

Boers who desired not war and had no

part in the making of it is certainly the

case, and for this minority I have sym-

pathy true and tender as for our own

people, nor can my heart refuse sympa-

thy to any suffering one in the enemy'

ranks, even though they have caused

in their domestic life, more animals,

In the British colonies here perfect

freedom and equal rights are granted to

all creeds, who live in harmony togeth-

As you know, we are Dominican nuns,

er. And it is cheering to see the he the political arena are occupied with its ism with which our wounded soldier war, a letter from the fair "garden col- bear their sufferings and strive to laugh ony" of Natal may not be unwelcome to them away. And here conspic your readers. shines forth the joyous spirit of the sons Of the course of war I need not speak, of Erin. nor of the heroism and indomitable A visit to the camp hospital reveals even to a casual observer much that is courage of our soldiers who fight at a remendous disadvantage because of all true and tender in human nature-many of the finest qualities in the human but impregnable positions of the enemy. Of the the war itself it is inexplicable | breast, as well as much of the horror of war. But soon-very soon, I hopethat so may strange and unjust opinions should be entertained even by the this dread evil shall disappear from the enlightened and liberal-minded. It is land. Already thousands of brave men a patent fact to all close observers and are slaughtered and loving hearts broeasily ascertained by any one who im- ken and happy homes darkened. And partially investigate the matter, that who can number the thousands of homerequisitioned in order to forward with- this war is the natural, inevitable out- less refugees that at short notice had come of Boer despotism, intolerance and to fly from the Transvaal and the north injustice, and that England's cause is of Natal, leaving their all behind? just and her action a purely defensive this city alone there are eight thousand. one. Perhaps never before has England We, in this five-roomed cottage, numtheir reservists, a portion of which will had so much justice and clemency on ber fifty-nine twenty-nine Sisters and nevertheless arrive as early as the morn- her side, and in the cause of justice thirty children—and in our flight we

last decade of the century will reveal schools, and chapels, and now nothing Ninety-five battalions of infantry, six and Transvaal governments—the one was sacred and could not be utilized our share of the "fortunes of war," plainly ambitious of supreme power in At dawn on day B all the designated South Africa, and steadily preparing for which have robbed us of all, destroyed sorrow, privation and hardship, are the lot of all in this war-trodden land. And Catholic religion, which they abhor, and I fear, to Columbia's soil, as doubtess their desire to rule is but too clearly not a few of Canada's brave, generous sons will fall in the defence of right and empire. Their names will live on glory's they have long been secretly making to page, but, alas! such will be but a poor acquire by force of arms supreme dominion over the whole of South Africa. salve for the wounded hearts of bereav-Had England been suspicious and on the ed loved ones. alert she could have nipped those projects in the bud; had she even been prompt in taking up the gauntlet so au daciously flung down by the Transvaal

# STRATHGONA'S HORSE.

How the Victoria Boys Spent the Last Hours in Halifax Before Embarking.

Probably the last direct news which will reach here from the Victoria boys with Strathcona's Horse, prior to their departure for Africa, is contained in the following letter received this morning from the Times correspondent, and dated

The Strathcona Horse arrived in Halifax early this morning after a long tedious trip of two days from Montreal. A squadron (raised in Manitoba) was told off to stay in the armory, while "B" and "C" squadrons, raised respectively in the Northwest Territories British Columbia are stationed at the exhibition grounds. The horses have all been placed on the SS. Monterey, and we expect to embark on Saturday, and sail on Sunday morning.

On our way here from Montreal, at Moncton we were cordially received, and the first train (there were three running, about an hour apart) was given a greater reception than those following. The men were taken to the drill hall where sandwiches and beer were prepared for them, and Col. Steele was presented with colors by the people of Moncton,

The Victoria contingent, with the exception of Quartermaster-Sergeant Harding and Sergt. Charles Tennant, are in the (Seaforths) "C" 4ths, i.e., "C" equadron, 4 troop. Bert Vernon has been posted to the same troop: at Lieut. Pooley's request, and Trooper O'Brien (formerly of the Bank of Montreal, Victoria), is also in "C" squadron.

Halifax is by no means inviting at present. The streets are covered with two inches of wet snow, and in the march of two miles to the exhibition grounds to-day everyone's feet got soaked. All friends of the contingent wishare ranked as Jews, shut out from all ing to write to members of the regiment official positions, and but for the inter-should address (giving number of should address (giving number squardon and troop and regimental num-

Fire destroyed the plant of the Taber Felt Works at Fredonia, N. Y., entailing refugees from the evacuated border a loss of \$25,000. About fifty employees This is a broad sketch of one of the towns of Newcastle and Dundee, now will be thrown out of work.

VOL. 19.

The Boe

FARMIN

Many Free African

London, Marc of slight import only feature Africa.

Lord Roberts as follows: "Bloemfontein Captain Sloane-Lancers, was affair of outpos River, on Marc This bare sta from the comm

A dispatch fr Monday, March the second editi "A cavalry re yesterday towar teenth Lancers, the Boers from open, when the to outflank the engaged from t section of the casualties are

A dispatch fr dated March 26 land governme tives report tl the borders of to go to Kroons their farms. I season, and the their land and it up and fight.'

On

Boer reports velopments of there up to Ma A dispatch Glencoe, dated attack is expec Boer forces in and Meyer had wives. Pretori tween an advar and its main bo Lancer who re

shot. General Both Transvaal won Tugela trenche General Bull list of their v burieu sixty m this is impossib any such loss. A Ladysmit trols endeavor Thirteenth Hu Waschbank. eral Boers wer

The same d

document has

Boer losses at but this can so Many Advices from are general thr the rivers, w are transferre still more mil British advand Boer prisoner creasing. Thr 26th. The bo British with t coffins, the lea attending the alone claims the prisoners,

Simonstown f The I "A meeting Pearl, March several memb It passed res Cape governm fore the war. sentiment whi dependence of detrimental to the British E hief speaker within six yes granted, and cterized the the Jameson

General Wh address by the him of their