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OCCUPATION OF PRETORIA

Forces, Under Lord Roberts, Are Now in Possession of the Transvaal Capital.

THE BRITISH PRISONERS AT WATERVAL

Gen. French Has Been Sent to Relieve Them—How the Burghers Attempted to Check the Advance—Driven Back by Mounted Infantry.

(Associated Press.)
London, June 5.—Little or no official intelligence is obtainable regarding what is transpiring outside Pretoria. Lord Roberts is silent, but by piecing together items from various correspondents, it would seem that Lord Roberts' immense army is all employed north of Johannesburg, except one brigade, which is at Johannesburg, and that six columns are converging on Pretoria.

President Kruger commands the telegraph eastward from Pretoria, and telegraphic news from Pretoria to Lorenzo Marquez has ceased, but messengers of the newspaper correspondents continue to pass to and fro. The latest to arrive at Lorenzo Marquez bring events at the Boer capital down to a late hour on Friday night. At that time, according to these sources of information, the Boer leaders had quite recovered from their panic and had determined to defend the town. One message, which is dated June 1st, says: "Pretoria is full of

strange burghers. but most of the commanders are in laager outside. A great war council of generals has just concluded its deliberations. The decision as to the future military course has not been made known. Louis Botha and Delarey sat in the council."

Another dispatch brought to Lorenzo Marquez by messenger and dated at Easton, Friday, says: "The Boer war council assumes the powers of the government. Its members declare that the capital may still be successfully defended. One commander declared: 'With the help of God, the hour will come when Great Britain will acknowledge the independence of the two republics. A tremendous change will yet come over the situation.' Gen. Delarey said that Pretoria would be defended to the utmost, adding: 'There is every chance that we will yet beat the enemy out of the country.'

President Kruger is somewhere to the eastward, but is in constant direct communication with the leaders here. There is, however, a deep feeling of anger against him on account of what is now called his unnecessary fight, and because he and the officials took all the gold and left their subordinates unpaid. The latest phase of public opinion is a marvellous revival of courage."

From Lorenzo Marquez comes a dispatch dated June 4th, saying: "It is known that some great British movement is in progress outside of Pretoria. The mysterious movements of President Kruger's secretary and physician, particularly their visit to the Dutch warship Friesland, which is in the harbor here, have aroused suspicions that important persons are expected."

Boer operations to break Lord Roberts' communications have been completely baffled, and the Boers are dangerously being surrounded by the British forces at Ficksberg, Senekal, Helbron and Lindley. Gen. Rundle, instead of throwing himself against the Boers entrenched at Redulphberg, moved toward Ficksberg and

Established communication with Gen. Brabant. The Boers marched parallel with Rundle, intending to seize a strong position on the Ficksberg road, but Gen. Rundle got there first. The 1,500 Boers who were in this movement are now reported to be going elsewhere.

Beyond Lichtenburg the Boers are assembling to oppose Gen. Hunter.

CANADIANS WOUNDED.

During Fighting on May 26th—Strength of Battalion Less Than Five Hundred.

Ottawa, June 4.—A cable from Lieut. Colonel Otter, commanding the Second Battalion, R.C.R., dated Johannesburg, 4th June, reports the following men as having been wounded on the 26th May: No. 1040, Private J. E. Davis; Royal Canadian Dragoons, No. 7235, Private J. B. Robinson, 21st Essex Regiment; No. 7355, Private J. Jordan, 2nd Regiment, Q.O.R.; No. 7388, Private E. Hill, 9th Volunteers, Voltigeurs de Quebec; No. 7390, Private A. Haydon, 62nd, St. John Fusiliers; No. 7383, Private E. Richardson, No. 87 Military District (no corps).

Lieut. Colonel Otter also reports No. 7388, — Evans, as wounded, but Col. Almyer is unable to identify this man.

Lieut. Colonel Otter also states that the effective strength of the battalion at the front is only 450, all ranks.

Boer Envoys.
Cleveland, June 4.—The Boer envoys

arrived here last night from Buffalo. They were met at the train by a big reception committee and a delegation of citizens and escorted to their hotel. A procession, consisting of citizens on foot and in carriages and headed by a band, passed through the principal downtown streets. The envoys will address a mass meeting at the Grays Armory to-night.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Ottawa, June 4.—The militia department has received a cable from Lieut. Colonel Lessard, commanding the mounted rifles of the second Canadian contingent, suggesting, at the instance of Lord Roberts, that the Canadian mounted rifles be known as the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Horses for Africa.

Toronto, June 4.—A special train leaves here this evening with twenty cars of horses for the Imperial army in South Africa. They will be shipped from Montreal.

London, June 5.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon, almost eight months after the declaration of war, Lord Roberts entered Pretoria. The commander-in-chief fulfilled the promise he made to the Guards at Bloemfontein to lead them into the capital of the Transvaal, and England is celebrating the event with enthusiasm.

Throughout the length and breadth of the country, the news spread like wildfire. Based on recollection of European wars when the occupation of the enemy's capital signified the end of hostilities, Roberts's terse message universally means the practical

Finish of the War.

which has tried Great Britain's resources as they were never before.

In London the Mansion House and war office almost instantly became the centres for jubilant throngs. Flags again appeared as if by magic and traffic had to be diverted through other streets. Hatless and coatless men and boys ran through the city, all eyes to see for themselves the bulletin announcing the good news and started to join in the throngs of cheers and singing of "God Save the Queen." Hats from thousands of heads were waved in the sun while old men on the top of omnibuses and aldermen from the windows of the Mansion House

Encouraged the Crowds.

to still further efforts.

Lord Roberts's Six-Mile Spruit dispatch was hardly printed by the extras before the Union Jack over the war office was hoisted up the flag staff and the message was passed from mouth to mouth "Pretoria is occupied."

Everyone who had a chance to read Roberts's account of the resistance encountered, yesterday, were at that moment commenting on the probability of a fierce fight before the city should be occupied and were wondering at the Boers' capabilities to make such a stand when Pretoria was hemmed in on all sides. The presence of French north of

The Boer Capital.

came as a surprise and explained the commander-in-chief's residence and the position of the energetic cavalry leader. It was evident that Roberts himself delayed attacking until all his columns were ready to co-operate.

Judging from Lord Roberts's phraseology the occupation be not accompanied by loss of life. Presumably the Boer forces which so insistently opposed the British advance at Six Mile Spruit got away.

The latest press dispatches from a representative of the Associated Press at Pretoria, dated June 3rd, quote General Botha as saying: "So long as I can still count on our thousands of willing men we must

Not Dream of Retreat.
or throwing away our independence."

General Botha, it is added, annulled the regulations appointing a special committee to preserve order, substituting military control for the committee.

General Lucas Meyer, addressing the burghers on the Church square, urged them all to stand fast.

Thus, though their efforts were pitifully futile, it is evident that a few faithful Boer generals were working desperately to resist the force of Roberts's army.

The war office has information that one of the first things done by Lord Roberts after the occupation of Pretoria was to direct General French to relieve the British prisoners confined at Waterval.

OCCUPATION OF PRETORIA.

London, June 5.—It is officially announced that the British have occupied Pretoria.

London, June 5, 11 a.m.—It is officially announced that Lord Roberts occupied Six Mile Spruit on June 4th.

London, June 5, 12:47 p.m.—The war office has issued the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Pretoria, June 5, 11:40.—We are now in possession of Pretoria. The official entry will be made this afternoon at 2 o'clock."

London, June 5.—It was announced verbally at the war office this afternoon that Lord Roberts entered Pretoria at 2 o'clock, South African time.

CANADIANS WOUNDED.

Ottawa, June 5.—Lord Minto has received the following cables from Sir Alfred Milner:

"Capetown, June 2.—I regret to report that Private C. H. Boot, Royal Canadian Regiment, died of enteric fever at Naanpoort, on June 1. (Signed) Milner."

"Capetown, June 3.—I regret to report Private J. W. Gray, 2nd Canadian Mounted Infantry, severely wounded near Johannesburg, on May 28th; Corporal R. A. Stevens, dangerously wounded, and 85, Private L. Dore, slightly wounded, both of Canadian Mounted Infantry, at Koopoot on May 28th. (Signed) Milner."

"Capetown, June 3.—I regret to report Captain E. J. Harrison, Canadian Mounted Infantry, dangerously ill with enteric fever at Wynberg. (Signed) Milner."

still kept pressing our left rear, I sent word to Ian Hamilton, who was advancing three miles to our left, to incline towards us and fill up the gap between the two columns. This finally checked the enemy, who were driven back towards Pretoria.

"I hoped we would have been able to follow them up, but the days now are very short in this part of the world, and after two hours' marching and fighting we had to bivouac on the ground again during the day."

"The Guards brigade is quite near the southernmost fort by which Pretoria is defended, and less than four miles from the town."

"French, with the third and fourth cavalry brigades, and Hutton's New South Wales mounted rifles, is north of Pretoria. Broadwood's brigade is between French's and Hamilton's columns, and Gordon is watching the right flank of the main force, not far from the railway bridge at Irene station, which was destroyed by the enemy."

"Our casualties, I hope, are very few."

DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

New York, June 5.—A fac simile cablegram dated Lorenzo Marquez and signed by Kruger is printed in the World today. The cablegram extends thanks for the offer of homestead farms in the United States, but adds that the burghers have determined to fight for their liberty loving country to the bitter end.

Celebrations in the East.

Montreal, June 5.—As was to be expected, the official news of the occupation of Pretoria was received throughout Eastern Canada with wild enthusiasm.

cessions, for whose choruses and waving flags all traffic was stopped.

Every building possessing an illuminating device used it for all it was worth, until the metropolis was ablaze with light.

Throughout the country illuminations occurred on a large scale. Effigies of Kruger were burned, and innumerable telegrams of congratulation were sent to the field marshal who had made England so happy.

Queen Victoria, surrounded by the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Christian, Princess Victoria and many notables of her court, drank to the health of Lord Roberts and the army at Hamilton last evening. A great bonfire lighted at Her Majesty's command, blazed on Craigswan Mountain, illuminating the whole country for miles around. The nation joins in the toast, glorifying Lord Roberts and turbulently rejoicing in his victory.

The dispatches of Lord Roberts, telling of the incidents before the surrendering of the capital by three civilians, stand alone, as the correspondents with him have not yet had their turn with the wires.

Lord Roberts's postscript, announcing the loss of the Yeomanry battalion, came too late for the public to know it last evening. Newspaper commentators say the incident is deplorable, but as having no weight to speak of in the results. The battalion numbered between 400 and 500.

General Botha and most of his men got away from Pretoria. This is inferred from Lord Roberts's messages, but the presumption is that the Boer commander-general cannot escape the British positions without a fight.

Operations elsewhere seem to have dwindled to nothing.

General Baden-Powell joined General Hunter on Sunday at Lichtenburg. Sir

fore dark yesterday, the enemy were beaten back from nearly all the positions they had been holding, and Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry followed them to within 2,000 yards of Pretoria, through which they retreated hastily.

De Lisle then sent an officer with a flag of truce into the town, demanding its surrender in my name.

"Shortly before midnight I was awakened by two officials of the South African Republic—Sanberg, military secretary to Commandant Botha, and a general officer of the Boer army—who brought me a letter from Botha, proposing an armistice for the purpose of settling the terms of the surrender. I replied that I would gladly meet the commandant-general the next morning, but that I was not prepared to discuss any terms, as the surrender of the town must be unconditional. I asked a reply by daylight, as I had ordered the troops to march on the town as soon as it was light."

"In his reply Botha told me that he had decided not to defend Pretoria, and that he trusted that the women, children and property would be protected."

"At 1 a.m. to-day, while on the line of march, I was met by three of the principal officials with a flag of truce, stating their wish to surrender the town. It was arranged that Pretoria should be taken possession of by Her Majesty's troops at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Kruger are both in Pretoria."

London, June 5.—Lord Roberts has sent the following to the war office: "Some few of the British prisoners have been taken, but the majority are still in Waterval. Over 100 of the officers are in Pretoria. The few I have seen are looking well."

Entry into Johannesburg.
Johannesburg, June 5.—Fried Friday, June 1.—The entry of an armed force yesterday into this town afforded such a strange contrast to the previous incidents of the war as to make the occasion peculiarly memorable.

Soon after 10 o'clock Gen. Roberts and his staff left the camp, followed by the Guards and Stevenson's brigade and a few newspaper correspondents.

Preparations had been made on a large scale to welcome the field-marshal. The space around the court house was thronged, and the balconies were filled with ladies. In front of the court house the "Vierkleur" Free State flag still floated.

At about 2 o'clock cheers in the distance heralded the approach of Lord Roberts. The din increased and became deafening as the commander-in-chief led the column into the square in front of the court house. After his introduction to the chief officials, Lord Roberts disembarked, entered the court house and made a short speech, accepting the surrender of the place and requesting the officials to retain their offices for the present.

General Roberts afterwards left the building, re-entranced, and the "Vierkleur" was hoisted down, amidst hurrahs from the nondescript population.

After a brief interval the rattle of drums and piping of fifes heralded the approach of Gen. Pole-Carew and the Guards. The troops were drawn up around the flagstaff and the Union Jack was hoisted by Lady Roberts, the fife playing "God Save the Queen." The music ceased, a great roar of cheers broke out, followed by a chorus of "God Save the Queen."

During the singing of the National Anthem, a tall Free State artilleryman, who was listening to the ceremony, refused to lift his hat. Bystanders tried to force him to do so, when a British Guardsman carefully interposed, saying: "Leave him alone. He fought for his flag. You are too cowardly to fight for any flag."

A march past, subsequent to the march through town, closed the ceremony.

Lord Roberts's headquarters was at a small inn in an orange grove. There was a characteristic scene there at the close of his victorious day. One of the staff officers approached in order to discuss a matter of importance, and found the field-marshal with the inn-keeper's little daughter on his knee and trying to teach her to write. When they were interrupted, Lord Roberts looked up, smiling, and said: "Don't come now, can't you see I am busy?"

Rejoicing in the East.

Montreal, June 5.—The capture of Pretoria was celebrated this evening by a parade of the local militia brigade, the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association and other bodies. The streets were lined with spectators, while at all points along the line there were displays of fireworks. The city has been celebrating all day and will keep it up to-morrow, a civil holiday having been proclaimed by the mayor. The display of bonfire is more general than ever before in the city's history.

Toronto, June 5.—Toronto spent itself in last week's extraordinary outburst, and there was little outward manifestation when the announcement of the occupation of Pretoria was made. It was expected since Thursday last. Toronto and most places in Ontario really celebrated the event on Thursday. Disparities, however, show there was great rejoicing through the province and demonstrations in many places.

Bellefleur, June 5.—The news of the capture of Pretoria was received here very quietly. At night there was a general illumination. The citizens are holding off for a big demonstration when Belleville's contingent returns.

St. John, N.B., June 5.—St. John went wild with enthusiasm when the news of the occupation of Pretoria was received.

Hamilton, June 5.—When the official news of the surrender of Pretoria was received the mayor proclaimed a half-holiday.

MAYOR OF PORTLAND.

Portland, June 5.—Complete returns from the city of Portland show that Bowe, Republican, is elected mayor by 1,075 plurality.

FIGHTING NEAR THE TOWN.

London, June 5.—The war office has issued the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Six Mile Spruit, June 5, 8:30 p.m.—We started this morning at daybreak and marched about ten miles to Six Mile Spruit, both banks of which were occupied by the enemy."

"Henry's and Ross's mounted infantry with the West Somerset, Dorset, Bedford and Sussex companies of Yeomanry quickly dismounted from the south bank and pursued them nearly a mile, when they found themselves under a heavy fire from guns which the Boers had placed in a well constructed commanding position."

"Our heavy guns of the Naval and Royal Artillery, which had been placed in the front part of the column, were hurried to the assistance of the mounted infantry as fast as possible, but mules could travel over the great rolling hills surrounding Pretoria. The guns were supported by Stevenson's brigade of Pole-Carew's division, and after a few rounds drove the enemy from their positions."

"The Boers then attempted to turn our left flank, in which they were foiled by the mounted infantry and Yeomanry, supported by the Maxim brigade of Tucker's division. As, however, they

National colors are much in evidence everywhere.

Proposed Public Holiday.

Ottawa, June 5.—There is some talk of there being a proclamation issued declaring a public holiday over the Dominion on account of the official announcement of the capture of Pretoria.

How Envoys Received the News.

Chicago, Ills., June 5.—The Boer delegates arrived here this morning and were immediately taken in charge by a reception committee headed by Mayor Harrison and conducted to the Auditorium hotel.

The delegates received the news of the fall of Pretoria calmly. Mr. Planches remarked: "The news does not come as a surprise. Fighting will continue." Mr. Wessels said that the fall of the Transvaal capital meant there would no longer be organized resistance on a large scale to Lord Roberts, but from now on the burghers would pursue guerrilla tactics. A mass meeting will be held to-night, and the party will leave for St. Paul to-morrow.

London, June 5.—Last night England celebrated the fall of Pretoria very much as she did the relief of Mafeking. All during the evening processions marched along the Strand, Piccadilly and other leading thoroughfares. In fact, so great was the crush that the easiest method of locomotion was to join one of the pro-

Redvers Buller has not moved.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, writing from Johannesburg, says: "President Kruger took £27,000,000 to Middleburg."

Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Scull, an American, entered Johannesburg the night before Lord Roberts occupied the city and made a tour of it, unmolested by the armed burghers.

Yeomanry Captured.

London, June 5.—Lord Roberts sends the following dispatch: "Pretoria Station, June 5, 12:55 p.m.—I regret to report that the 18th Imperial Yeomanry had to surrender to a very superior force of the enemy on May 31st, near Lisleley."

"On receiving confirmation of the battalion being attacked, I order Methuen to proceed with all speed to its assistance."

"Methuen was then on the march from Helbron to Kroonstad, and half an hour after the receipt of my telegram, on June 1st, he started off. By 10 a.m. of the following day he had marched 44 miles in 25 hours, but he was too late to rescue Col. Spragg's Yeomanry."

"Methuen attacked the Boers, who were between 2,000 and 3,000 strong, and after a running fight of five hours, completely routed the enemy."

"It is a very regrettable circumstance, but I trust it will not be very long before the Yeomanry is released from captivity."

Unconditional Surrender.

Pretoria, June 5, 12:55 p.m.—Just be-



PRESIDENT KRUGER.