

Naval Guns Landed

At Capetown From the Battleship Monarch—Will Be Sent Up Country.

The Burghers in Cape Colony Are Carrying Off Everything Eatable.

London, Jan. 4.—The advices received from Capetown this morning are more hopeful, owing to the active recruiting of local forces and a better feeling prevails in London, based upon the prospects of Lord Roberts taking the reins of war.

From Sydney, N. S. W., it is reported that there is quite a rush of men there anxious to join the new contingents, five thousand having volunteered.

The reports of Lord Kitchener's conference with burghers; also tends to remove anxiety.

According to the Daily Express, Lord Kitchener has warned the mine owners that they must not count on military protection.

The censorship has just permitted news of the following peace tentatives to emanate from Pretoria:

About the middle of December a number of prominent burghers who had submitted and were living in the Pretoria district, formed a peace commission. Mr. van Rensburg, the former member of the first volksraad of the Transvaal, was elected president of the commission, which included other prominent former members of the volksraad. The commission resolved to:

Attempt Negotiations, and accordingly, in response to a suggestion, Lord Kitchener attended a meeting of the commission on December 21st, and addressed the meeting.

He said he was glad to meet the commission, desirous of bringing the war to a speedy conclusion, and assured them that they could rely on his assistance in every way calculated to further that object. He proceeded to point out the folly of continuance of guerrilla warfare, since the British government would never permit the re-establishment of the Boer government. Mr. Chamberlain's statement in parliament, Lord Kitchener contended, showed that there was no wish to oppress the burghers. On the contrary, the British proposals fore-shadow an enlightened government, in which the burghers would have a prominent share, ensuring the rights of property and the ancient laws and customs of the burghers. Lord Kitchener urged that it was useless to continue the present inhuman struggle, pointing out that the powers had refused Mr. Kruger's requests for intervention. The burghers, he said,

Had Fought a Good Fight, and they had been overcome, and there was no dishonor in recognizing that fact. He reminded them that there were hosts of Boer prisoners waiting to be restored to their families.

Referring to his proclamations to the country, Lord Kitchener said that ultimately, these had not been allowed to reach the burghers, and he trusted that the commission would make known the facts to the Boers in the field, as he desired to give them every chance to surrender, and he wished to finish the war by the most humane means possible. He promised to give the commission notice, if compelled to abandon conciliatory for harsher measures.

Going on to explain his recent proclamations, confirming the statement that those who had broken oaths of neutrality would be treated in the same way as the others, he told the commission that all would be accommodated with their families in protected laagers along the line of railway. He asserted that it was imperative to:

Clear the Country of inhabitants and of food, because so long as food remained, the commandoes would be able to continue in the field. He could not be responsible for stock, unless it was brought in, adding that he hoped at the end of the war to be able to divide the remaining stock among the various sufferers.

No one, he promised, would be sent out of the country, but all who had fought fairly, including the leaders, would receive the consideration due their rank. He advised the formation of local sub-committees to send out to the Boer commandoes, explaining that they could communicate through the central committee and the military government, and could also come to see him personally, if necessary. Lord Kitchener bade them tell their friends what they had heard him say, and assured them they could place the most absolute reliance on his giving effect to it.

The commission, which included Gen. Cronje's brother, cordially thanked Lord Kitchener and promised to print the speech in Dutch and to circulate it everywhere.

Since the meeting orders have been issued against burning farm houses, unless it should be proved that the actual inhabitants had committed misdeeds.

The first districts cleared under Lord Kitchener's plan were Jagersfontein and Fauresmith, whose inhabitants were laagered at Fauresmith.

Situation in Cape Colony. Capetown, Jan. 3.—The military authorities are preparing for all contingencies. It has been decided to transfer the Boer prisoners from the camps to transports.

Farmers coming into Carnarvon describe the Boers trellising in parallel columns, with numerous flanking parties sweeping the country of horses, plundering loyalists and carrying off everything eatable. It appears that they are accompanied by strings of pack horses, lightly loaded.

Colesburg telegraphs that Kritzinger's commando is crossing the Middleberg district, but is getting few, if any, recruits.

Here in Capetown such business men as are unable to leave are organizing a town guard, composed of the leading citizens. The commercial companies have asked the mayor to call a mass meeting to urge the government to suppress dis-

loyal newspapers and to proclaim martial law.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, replying to Sir John Gordon Sprigg's thanks to the Canadians' contingent, cables the Cape Colony Premier as follows: "Canada will be repaid for the little she has done if her example helps to bring peace, harmony and confidence among all Her Majesty's subjects in South Africa."

The British battleship Monarch to-day landed men and guns to relieve the troops for service northward. It is believed the guns will be sent up the country.

Five hundred citizens enlisted to-day, the enrolment being very active. It is hoped the first batch of mounted men will leave within three days for Worcester. They are to hold the passes of the mountains and to protect the railway tunnel. The organization is rough and ready and not troubled with much drill or special uniform. Horses are scarce.

Six thousand five hundred South African irregulars have been recruited during the last eight weeks.

The Boers in the Transvaal have been exceedingly active for the last day or so, daily attacking trains, convoys and isolated posts. In some instances they have been repulsed, and the railways are now working more regularly.

A commando is supposed to be in the mountains dividing Middleberg and Graaf Reinet, but cannot be exactly located.

The invaders in the west, who were expected at Fraserburg to-day, have altered their course, and are moving in the direction of Williston, to the north-west. The British have occupied Fraserburg.

The Boers in Bechuanaland have again been joined by the inhabitants, who once before rebelled.

Commandos are reported at Bilkfontein Boetsap and Danielskuil. Their objective is believed to be Griquatown, which is occupied by the British.

Luncheon at the Palace. London, Jan. 3.—At the luncheon given at Buckingham Palace this afternoon all the royal ladies were in half-mourning, and most of the guests in neutral or sombre tints. The Princess of Wales wore black, with a cream vest. Princess Louise had a costume of black velvet with touches of mauve; and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain was in black.

The tables were beautiful with gold plate and flower decorations. In the centre of each was a big globe. At the high table in the centre, Lord Roberts, looking fatigued but triumphant, sat between the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria of Wales. The Prince of Wales sat between Lady Roberts and the Duchess of Argyll. At the same table sat the Duchess of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Salisbury and Lord Selborne. The second table, headed by the Duke of York, included Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain.

There were only two toasts—one to the Queen and the other to Lord Roberts. The Prince of Wales, proposing the health of the Field Marshal, said: "It is my pleasure, on behalf of the Princess and of all the members of the royal family, in the Queen's name, to

Welcome Lord Roberts home from the distant country where he has commanded our gallant army in very difficult and trying circumstances.

"I am glad to think that we have nearly approaching conclusion. We congratulate Lord Roberts upon the great success he has achieved, and upon seeing him safe back. In the name of all present, I wish to express our delight in finding Lord Roberts accompanied by his wife and two daughters, especially the one whose health recently caused so much anxiety."

After felicitating Lord Roberts upon the reception tendered him by the citizens and the soldiers, the Prince went on to say: "It was such a reception as will be extended to all Englishmen who do their duty. His Lordship and I know each other so long that it fills my heart with joy to see the gallant soldier home again. No one could offer him heartier welcome than those who have assembled here. I propose his good health."

The speech of the Prince was frequently interrupted by cries of "Hear, hear," and the whole company

Rose to Honor the Toast. Lord Roberts, replying, said:

"Your Royal Highness and My Lords and Ladies and Gentlemen, an deeply sensible of the honor Your Royal Highness and the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught paid me in commending to see me at Paddington Station, and I appreciate very highly the kind and flattering words in which Your Royal Highness has proposed my health. My heart is full of joy at the unexpected and magnificent honor with which Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to reward my endeavors in South Africa, and at the splendid welcome which the public and England have given me."

Mr. William St. John Broderick, secretary state for war, gave a dinner this evening in honor of Lord Roberts, at which the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Walsley, Mr. Chamberlain and other notables were present.

Took Over Office. London, Jan. 3.—Lord Roberts went to-day from Buckingham Palace to the war office, where he formally took over the work of commander-in-chief of the forces. He will begin attending the war office at regular hours to-morrow.

To Assist Baden-Powell. Vancouver, Jan. 3.—Among the guests at the Balmington is Captain F. M. Rhodes, a cousin of the celebrated Cecil Rhodes. Captain Rhodes was in active service at the siege of Tien Tsin and in other parts of China. His return this morning that it was his wish to organize a corps of mounted police in British Columbia to assist Gen. Baden-Powell in South Africa, and he has communicated his wish by cable to the war office, and had followed his cable by letter.

On Captain Rhodes being asked if he anticipated a favorable reply, he said he believed that the need of men at the time his cablegram was received would influence the reply. He was very sorry, however, that the matter had leaked out, as he did not want to be bothered by receiving large numbers of men at the hotel, as he now would certainly have to

do, without having any definite information to give them.

The idea had occurred to him that as there were a great many smart, intelligent young men in the province anxious to see active service, that if he could get permission to organize a corps of 500 mounted men, the task of securing the requisite number who could sit on a horse and handle a rifle would not be a hard one.

LYNCHED BY A MOB. Negro Protests His Innocence to the Last.

(Associated Press.) Rome, Ga., Jan. 4.—George Reed, a negro, charged with an attempted assault on Mrs. K. Locky, a white city girl, Tuesday night, was hanged yesterday to a tree and his body riddled with bullets by a mob of citizens. Reed protested his innocence and Mrs. Locky refused to identify him, but the mob, fearing the prisoner's life was not satisfied until the negro had been taken outside the city and lynched.

Determined Suicide

Proprietor of the Klondike Hotel, Vancouver, Shoots Himself Three Times.

Stood Before Mirror in Bedroom When He Fired the First Shot.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Jan. 4.—John Scituo, proprietor of the Klondike hotel, committed suicide at noon to-day by shooting himself three times in the head. Scituo was an old timer, and was owner of both the City and Klondike hotels. He was in financial difficulties, and recently had come down stairs at 10 o'clock, took \$10 out of the cash register and purchased a revolver with it up town. Then he returned to his room and standing before the mirror shot himself in the forehead. The blood spurted all over the glass and wall. Then the man evidently sat back on his bed and fired two more shots into his face. He was dead a moment later. Formerly Scituo was a large property owner and has a fine place on Mount Pleasant. Lately, however, he has had a great deal of difficulty.

J. Matthews has preferred charges against the management of the Alexander's Orphanage for careless treatment of children and an official investigation has been ordered.

Arthur Biggs, a fireman of the steamer Amur, was killed last night just before the vessel left Ladysmith for Vancouver against the timbers below. He was killed by the fall, his body being recovered later with grappling irons.

Recruits For Baden-Powell

Major Bennett, of Sixth Rifles, is Willing to Raise One Hundred Men.

Militia Department Favors Examination of Volunteers Taking Place in Canada.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Jan. 4.—Lieut.-Col. Benson, acting D. O. C. in British Columbia, telegraphs from Victoria as follows:

"Victoria, B. C., Jan. 4, 1901.—Major Bennett, of the 6th Rifles, applies for a commission in Baden-Powell's police, a child to raise 100 men. I strongly recommend him. (Signed) Lieut.-Colonel Benson."

It is understood the militia department is now in communication with the Royal ambassador, Paris, who exacts appears to be some difficulty about arrangements for examining the men as to their fitness. At present it is suggested that this should be done at Capetown, that would not be satisfactory to Canadians, as if any were rejected they would have the long sea voyage for nothing and would have no pay. The idea of the department is that this should be done in Canada. There are other points that are being cleared up.

"UNLIMITED HOLIDAY." Russian Minister to France Will Shortly Leave Paris.

(Associated Press.) Paris, Jan. 4.—Le Siecle asserts that the Russian ambassador, Prince Gurskoff, will shortly leave Paris for an unlimited holiday. A mysteriously worded note leaves it to be understood that the ambassador has been lacking in some way in his duties, and that he is at present perfect liberty to exercise his critical faculties on the subject of France, says Le Siecle, "but the government he represents has the exclusive right to know the result of his observations."

SAILED FOR ZION CITY. (Associated Press.) London, Jan. 4.—The Allan line steamer Tunisian, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for Halifax and Portland, Maine, has on board fifty face-makers bound for Zion City.

COL. KITSON'S SUCCESSOR. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Jan. 4.—It has been as good as settled that Col. Otter is to be commandant of Kingston military college, instead of Col. Kitson. Col. Otter is the choice of the Canadian government.

State-Owned Telegraph

Text of Sir Sandford Fleming's Letter to Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General.

Proposal to Connect All Parts of the British Empire By Cable.

The following is the text of a letter which Sir Sandford Fleming has forwarded to Hon. William Mulock, postmaster-general:

Ottawa, Jan. 1st, 1901. Sir,—On the opening of the new year, I beg leave to submit the following remarks on a subject connected with your department. I believe the views expressed will meet with your sympathy and the sympathy of the government, as the subject is of great interest not only to the people of Canada, but to all other British people.

The change of the century is a peculiarly striking epoch to Her Majesty's subjects throughout the world, when regarded as coincident with a turning point in the history of the Empire. To-day another British nation enters on its constitutional career, to dominate in another quarter of the globe, and it seems to me that this is an opportune moment to consider a subject which affects Canada in common with Australia.

A few weeks ago the Home government, with the governments of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand, completed a long-delayed arrangement, by jointly contracting for the establishment of

The Pacific Cable. This act of co-operation involved the adoption of an entirely new principle in connection with ocean cables, that is to say, joint state ownership. This principle was first mooted in a report on the progress of the Canadian Pacific railway laid before parliament in 1880. It was proposed by the Canadian delegates to the colonial conference of 1887, again at the conference of 1894, and ever since these conferences, in season and out of season, it has been strenuously advocated. It was recommended by the imperial cable committee in their report of 1897. At length the principle has been adopted, and its adoption is in my judgment of far-reaching importance. If closely followed up, I am satisfied that it will know fact, that transmissions by the electric wire are instantaneous, points to a system of state-owned cables and telegraphs as the ideal means of communication for an Empire, under such conditions as ours, and it is, in my opinion, indispensable, that long distance messages can be sent at no more actual outlay than short distance messages, we have happily a means at our command, which, if we have the wisdom and foresight to apply it, will greatly tend to unify and consolidate the widely scattered portions of the Empire.

In the determination to establish a trans-Pacific cable from Canada to Australia, the first essential step is now taken. It should be followed by state-owned cables from Australia across the Indian ocean to India and to Africa, thence through the Atlantic, to the West Indies and to England, as set forth in my letter to Mr. Chamberlain of October 28th, 1898, and in other documents made public. With our whole

Telegraphic System Nationalized, as suggested, I do not hesitate to say that messages will be transmitted to and from the most distant British possessions at one-eighth or one-tenth the rates now levied by the companies.

A single word in conclusion. Of late we have witnessed great events occurring in rapid succession, and the evolution of the Empire making steady progress. To-day we stand at the opening of a new chapter in our history. If it has been decreed by a wise Providence that there shall be a galaxy of nations under one sovereign, so aptly indicated by the prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we have indeed a high purpose before us, and we must be true to our duty and our destiny. The subjects of the Queen must see to it that the rivets of a gigantic monopoly are loosened. There must be no isolation or partial isolation of any of our sister states. British subjects in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in India, in Africa, as well as in the Mother Country, must unite in securing

Complete Emancipation from the grasp of the great "cable combine." Thirty years ago it became expedient for parliament to expropriate the then existing lines and nationalize the telegraphic service of the United Kingdom. Experience has proved the wisdom of that policy and furnished irrefragable reasons for its general application.

At the threshold of the twentieth century, high imperial interests demand the cheapest possible telegraph transmission, and the greatest possible freedom of intercourse between all the subjects of Her Majesty wherever they may be domiciled around the globe. I respectfully submit therefore, that action cannot be taken a day too soon to nationalize our telegraphic system by land and sea throughout the whole Empire.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

CROW'S NEST COALFIELDS. Report Current That They Have Been Acquired by J. J. Hill.

Winnipeg, Jan. 3.—A St. Paul dispatch says: "Negotiations were completed to-day whereby J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Co., comes into possession of the Crow's Nest Pass coalfields of British Columbia. The price is said to be five million dollars. The coalfields will supply the middle west when they are fully developed, and the Great Northern will be extended about 35 miles to reach them."

WILLIAM McCLENDON, of Toronto, had a conference with President Hill to-day.



LITERALLY SO. "Why do you call him a dead game sport?" "Because he invariably purchases his game of the butcher after each of his hunting trips."

Storm in California

Seventy-two Inches of Snow Has Fallen at Eureka Since Yesterday.

Railway Traffic Interrupted and Excursionists Are Unable to Leave San Francisco.

(Associated Press.) Eureka, Cal., Jan. 4.—Snow to the depth of 72 inches has fallen since Thursday evening, and the storm has not ceased. Buildings have collapsed under the tremendous weight. South-bound trains, engines and snow plows are snowed in at different points in the country on the line of railroad.

The Fort Jones and Etna stage has been out since yesterday morning trying to cover a distance of 18 miles. It is feared that the passengers and drivers are helpless in Prescott valley mountains.

Two hundred and twenty-five excursionists from this county and 35 from Southern Oregon and other points are in San Francisco unable to return on account of the blockade.

Gale on Coast. San Francisco, Jan. 4.—From reports received here the gale which struck this city last night seems to be raging not only on the southern coast but all along the lines from Santa Cruz to Cape Fear.

The waves are rolling mountains high at Fort Ross. Old-timers report by telephone that it is the worst storm ever known in that locality.

The bay on the Oakland side was so rough that the ferry steamer Newark was withdrawn from service, and the freight boat Mount Eden turned back to port. Craft on the water front had numerous narrow escapes.

At the Cliff house the wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and the waves broke over the roadway. A number of windows in the Cliff house were broken, and the entire structure seemed threatened with collapse. Trees and advertising fences were torn down by the wind and several pedestrians were injured. One young woman was rendered unconscious by being blown against trees and telephone poles.

Train Hurlled From Rails. Reno, Nev., Jan. 4.—Much damage was done here and in this vicinity by last night's terrific wind storm. A south-bound passenger train on the Nevada, California & Oregon railway was struck by the gale and was hurled from the rails. Four passengers and three trainmen were hurt.

R. W. Perry's lively steamer, a three-story brick building, and one of the largest in town, was demolished. Mr. and Mrs. Perry and their three children were buried in the debris, but almost miraculously escaped serious injury.

CREW SAVED. Men From Wrecked Steamer Iryden Suffered Severely.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 2.—The British steamer Iryden, Capt. Milneburn, from Hantsburg, December 13th, for Wilmington, N. C., went ashore during a snow storm last night at La Manche and is likely to become a total loss. The crew were saved, but they met with frightful experience in the open boats. No details of the disaster have yet been learned.

TEN GERMANS KILLED. Cartridge Exploded During the Firing of a Salute.

Tien Tsin, Jan. 2.—Ten Germans were killed and nine wounded at Lei Ward yesterday, through the firing of a salute with a defective cartridge.

NO SETTLEMENT. (Associated Press.) London, Jan. 4.—The stories in the Paris newspapers to the effect that the Newfoundland dispute had been settled by the exchange of Gambia for French interests in Newfoundland are quite unfounded. Beyond conversations expressive of a mutual desire for a settlement, nothing has occurred, and no details whatever have been discussed.

LOADING AT NANAIMO. (Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Jan. 4.—Steamer Tullis, Dunsmuir's Ladyship-San Francisco line is here loading coal for California. A large number of the recently imported Scotch coal miners, lately working at Preston mines, quit yesterday and went in a body to Seattle to seek employment.

\$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. 21.

MANY C BURN

Rochester the Sc Morning, V

BETWEEN 20

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(Associated Press.) Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The great lantern works fire, which many persons met in an awful catastrophe visited the fire at the Rochester Office, a three story structure of Hubbel park and streets, early this morning.

to 195 inmates, between 20 were lost and many more of and women taken from the die from the terrible burns received.

It was but a few minutes o'clock this morning when the hospital, Miss Cline, and she immediately notified an and the latter reported the the matron, Miss Dienhart, was speedily located in the, and word was sent to police, ters. All the fire apparatus to the burning building, but first engine arrived the ne blocks around had arrived a their best to rescue the. Shortly after the fire was la boiler room, a terrific explosion near the west end of wing, completely blowing lower part, thereby cutting of the children in the east

Service Suspe

Heavy Snowfall at Has Tied Up All Street Cars.

New Steamers to Run British Columbian and Skagway

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Jan. 8.—The of snow this morning was there are drifts five feet business streets. All other service were abandoned sidewalks, leaving a desolatory upon citizens.

Cables have been received Macgowan, local agent, has railway, who is now country, that two first-class have been purchased for a Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway this season. A arrangement is under negotiation with the Canadian Development also understood that the corporation Company is arranging a special rate schedule to wholesale trade of the Y.

Inquiry made at the Y. White Pass & Yukon rail information that if steamers referred to have based for that company, Macgowan is his Vancouver, the other hand the vessels required for Vancouver were granted the same privilege as have been given natives.

POPOFF'S TELEGRAM. London, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, Prof. Popoff, whose system of telegraphy has been satisfied by the Russian minister accepted an invitation from English capitalists to exploit all his patent, or, in other words, to capitalize a large scale.

TAKEN TO ASY. New York, Jan. 8.—A 1000 miles, during which attempts to escape captives, Arthur Humbert, wealthy New York firm sought from Seattle, W. gains and confined in a plum as a lunatic.