

## INSURGENTS SURRENDERING

### Lord Kitchener Has Reached Prieska Where Many Rebels Have Laid Down Their Arms.

## INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT KRUGER

### He Says the Boers Will Conquer or Die--Will Accept Nothing but Absolute Independence--Burghers Destroy Bridges and Retire Northward.

(Associated Press.)  
London, March 20.—2:30 p.m.—For all the news that reached here yesterday and to-day Great Britain might almost as well be at peace.

It is reasonable to believe that the relief of Mafeking may be heard of at any hour.

Kitchener at Prieska.  
Gen. Kitchener has entered Prieska, Cape Colony, without opposition, the insurgents laying down their arms. This confirms the previous reports of their willingness to submit.

Inactive.  
Generals Roberts and Buller are still inactive, pending developments at the theatre of war.

The Fate of Johannesburg.  
Considerable interest is attached to the fate of Johannesburg. Commenting on the reported consultation between Secretary Hay and the German ambassador at Washington, regarding the urging of both belligerents to leave Johannesburg alone, the Pall Mall Gazette writes: "This time Dr. Leyds has, as we may without impudently assume, put about the tale to the effect that the German ambassador at Washington and the American consul at Pretoria are concocting a little scheme of German intervention. That is really a glorious yarn and one which shows to what desperate straits the enemies of this country are reduced. Just imagine a government which has formally declined all outside intervention, permitting Germany to dictate the course of Lord Roberts's march to Pretoria. The German foreign office knows better than to invite the snub but would infallibly receive if it ventured to offer so preposterous a proposal in Downing street."

## KRUGER'S REPLY TO ROBERTS

London, March 20.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 19th:  
"I have received the following reply to my telegram of March 18th to the President of the Free State and South African Republic:  
"Your Excellency's telegram reached me yesterday. I assure you nothing would give me more than that my burghers should make themselves guilty of a deed such as that laid to their charge by you. I am, however, glad to say you must have been mistaken. I have made personal inquiries of Gen. Delarey, who was in command of our burghers at the place mentioned by you. He denies entirely that our burghers acted as stated by you, but he says that on Saturday, the date being illegible, the British troops, when they were about fifty yards from our position, put up their hands as well as a white flag, whilst at the same time your cannon bombarded the said troops with the result that Commandant Deber was badly wounded. Yesterday morning the head commandant wrote his answer to the British as follows: "The soldiers hoisted the white flag, but were then fired at by the British cannons and compelled to charge."

## RETREATING NORTHWARD

Bloemfontein, March 19.—The Boers blew up the railroad bridge over the Modder River, 14 miles north, last night. The law courts were re-opened to-day. Capetown, March 20.—The Boers have blown up the bridges north of Bloemfontein, including those at Winburg and Kromstadt, and are now returning to the north.

## "LIBERTY OR DEATH."

New York, March 20.—An interview had by the correspondent of the Herald with President Kruger on Feb. 10th at Pretoria is printed to-day in the Herald. At the time the president was described as showing but little evidence in his countenance of the tremendous strain he was undergoing. The complexion of South African affairs, however, has changed considerably since then. He was dressed in a rusty frock coat, the front of which was sprinkled with tobacco. He smoked a pipe during the interview.  
"The war was forced upon us by Cecil Rhodes and the mining millionaires

240 acres of land each, provided they will occupy the land for ten years.

## Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Montreal, March 20.—It is estimated that \$12,000 will be raised by the employees of the Canadian Pacific railway toward the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The appeals for contributions are meeting with hearty response from all over the system. The action of the Canadian Pacific employees has stimulated the Grand Trunk employees to similar action.

## Pomeranian at Capetown.

Toronto, March 20.—The Globe's correspondent in London cabled yesterday the summary of a letter received from Mr. John A. Ewan, the Globe's correspondent with the Canadian contingent, dated Capetown, February 27th. Mr. Ewan says:  
"The Pomeranian, with the Canadian cowboys, arrived here yesterday. Nine horses died on the voyage, but the men are all well, in splendid spirits, and delighted at the prospect of active service."

"At the sports held here to-day the Canadians entered a team in the tug-of-war contest, being the only non-naval team in the event. They surprised all by reaching the semi-final, having had to contest against strong teams. They were beaten in the final by a small margin. Their victories over the sailors in the qualifying tugs were vigorously applauded by the great multitude present. Williams, a Canadian, won the half-mile race. These contests indicated the fine physique of the Canadians, especially in view of the fact that they had only just landed after a long voyage."

"Since Paardeberg praise of Canadians is on every tongue."

## TO MEET GEN. BOTHA.

The Next News of Fighting Will Probably Come From Natal.

London, March 20.—No news was received at the war office up to 4 a.m. this morning confirming the report of the relief of Mafeking, but Mr. Geo. Wyndham, parliamentary under secretary for war, replying to a private inquiry in the lobby of the House of Commons, about midnight, smilingly said: "I think it is all right."

## Moving to Kromstadt.

The Free Staters seemingly have not quite collapsed. They are in considerable force around Smithfield, although much dispirited. A British spy from Rouville reports that Commandant Oliver and a commando are going to Kromstadt. The agents he left behind are using desperate means to raise the crisis, commanding the Boers under penalty of death. Kromstadt, where the Boers are concentrated, is surrounded by country of hills and jungles.

## Gatacre at Springfontein.

General Gatacre is resting at Springfontein preliminary to joining Lord Roberts.

## To Engage Botha.

General Buller's hill work before Ladysmith has given him an experience which is about to be used in forcing the Big game range. It is believed that 25,000 of his 40,000 men are about to engage Botha's force and the next news of fighting will probably be from Natal.

The leaders of the Afrikaner Bond are circulating a petition in Cape Colony asking the Imperial government not to take away the independence of the Boers.

## FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Thirty-two thousand additional troops for South Africa are now at sea.

## Kruger Admission.

A Bloemfontein dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says: "In a speech which he made here a few days before the British entered the town, President Kruger admitted that he believed it would be impossible to keep in the field for another month."

## Milner Goes North.

A Capetown dispatch, dated Monday, says that Sir Alfred Milner and his private secretary left Capetown that evening by a special train. The dispatch does not indicate Sir Alfred's destination, and there is a possibility that he is going north on a peace mission.

## Portuguese Troops.

The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing, says: "Last night the Portuguese authorities hurriedly dispatched by special train a force of infantry to reinforce the garrison on the Transvaal border."

## Johannesburg.

Commenting editorially upon the report that Germany will ask the belligerents to guarantee the safety of Johannesburg, the Times says: "We decline to believe that any responsible German statesman would make such a proposal. Certainly the government will not make agreements at foreign instigation."

## The Seizure of Mashona.

London, March 19.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question on the subject of the seizure of the British steamer Mashona, laden with American flour for the Transvaal, by the British gunboat Partridge, Mr. Broderick confirmed the announcement that the prize court had released the Mashona, and added: "Her Majesty's government does not admit liability in respect of claims of the nature indicated. Claims with respect to the non-delivery of cargo appear to be a matter for settlement between the claimants and the ship undertaking to deliver the goods. British subjects owning goods on a British ship have no right to trade with the enemy, and they are not in the same position as foreign powers."

## Sir George White.

Capetown, March 18.—Gen. Sir Geo. White, defender of Ladysmith, has arrived here, but is too ill to permit of a public reception being given in his honor.

## The Geneva Convention.

In view of the intelligence that a con-

siderable number of our wounded were left in the hospital at Dundee, and of the anxiety which has been expressed in some quarters on the subject, we (says The Hospital) publish the exact wording of the articles of the convention which apply to the case in question:

## (Translation.)

Article I.—Ambulances and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neutral, and, as such, shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein.

Article II.—Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutrality whilst so employed, and so long as there remain any wounded to bring in or to succor.

Article III.—The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties in the hospital or ambulance which they serve, or may withdraw in order to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Under such circumstances, when those persons shall cease from their functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy.

Article IV.—As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals cannot, in withdrawing, carry away any articles but such as are their private property.

Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

In Article VI, there is a provision that "those who are recognized, after their wounds are healed, as incapable of serving shall be sent back to their country."

Other wounded, on the contrary, may be sent back on condition of not bearing arms again.

In regard to various questions which have been asked in the Imperial parliament, it is to be noted that it is definitely laid down in Article VI, that "wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of, to whatever nation they belong."

A very important question has been raised in regard to the status, under the convention, of members of the purely combatant branches of the services when engaged in ambulance work. It has, for example, been stated that the Army Service Corps, having become a combatant force, is no longer eligible for work under the Red Cross, and an argument, founded on the same idea, was raised against the army medical officers being granted the purely military titles which they now enjoy.

But reference to the wording of the convention will show that any fear in regard to this matter is without foundation. As a fact, the Geneva Convention, provided its members shall have been authoritatively told off for the transport of or attendance on the sick and wounded in war, and that they wear the Red Cross badge.

It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that, however fully the obligations of the Geneva Convention are recognized by the nations which have given in their adhesion to it, the provisions which it makes for the protection of the sick and wounded will always be very strictly limited to their intended objects.

It is essential, therefore, that its use shall be restricted to those for whom it was intended by the convention.

## THE BOER CASUALTIES.

It is Now Admitted That Losses Have Exceeded Seven Thousand.

London, March 21.—The colonial office has telegraphed to Capetown the text of the proclamation concerning destruction of property. This will not be published in London until after its promulgation in South Africa, but it is known that it will convey an intimation that any wanton destruction of British property during the war will be regarded as warranting a claim for compensation and as justifying a levy upon private property, should the resources of the Transvaal Republic prove inadequate.

## RETREATING EASTWARD.

London, March 21.—The only news from South Africa showing activity on either side comes from Warrentown, north of Kimberley, where desultory fighting occurred all day on Sunday, resulting in the retreat of the Boers towards Christiansburg under a shell fire.

The progress of this column towards Mafeking has either almost entirely ceased or is forbidden to be mentioned in dispatches.

Nothing new comes from Col. Plumer, and Mafeking apparently still awaits relief.

## Boer Account.

The Pretoria account of the skirmish at Fourteen Streams on March 16 says a Boer column was preparing to destroy a railroad bridge, and the engagement lasted half an hour, with the result that one burgher was slightly wounded.

The same dispatch announces the arrival at the Transvaal capital of General Schabergers from Natal.

## Transvaalers Retreat.

The second edition of the Times to-day publishes a dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Monday, March 19th, which says: "The blowing up of the bridges by the Boers is an evident sign that the Transvaalers intend to abandon the defence of the Free State."

A corps of Boers from the farms surrounding Bloemfontein, under an Imperial officer, has been detailed for police work and to prevent the further looting of abandoned farms by the Kafirs.

## Steyn's Warning.

It is said that when President Kruger left Bloemfontein after his recent visit there, President Steyn's parting remark was: "Mind the British do not catch you, or you will get better quarters at St. Helena than I."

## Rudyard Kipling has gone to Bloemfontein.

Boers Near Allwal North.  
The Boers at Allwal North are reported to be still holding a position in the big hills on the Free State side.

## A Misunderstanding.

From a Pretoria dispatch it appears that some misunderstanding regarding Lord Salisbury's reply to America's offer of mediation exists there. It had been quoted to the effect that Lord Salisbury said he could accept the intervention of no other power, which leads to the belief

that the American representations would be listened to in the final settlement.

## Private Cole.

Private Cole, the Canadian whom the Queen visited at Netley hospital, returned to South Africa to-day fully recovered from his wounds.

## SWITZERLAND'S REPLY.

Berne, Switzerland, March 21.—The federal council has answered the Boer appeal for mediation as follows:  
"The Swiss federal council would have been pleased to co-operate in friendly mediation in order to end further bloodshed, but as the presidents of both South African Republics have directly approached the British government in order to conclude peace on a basis indicated and the British government has shown itself against the proposal, and as furthermore the British government has declared to the cabinet at Washington that it did not propose to accept the intervention of any power, the Swiss federal council, to its regret, must also renounce the idea of taking any steps on the lines of the request made by the presidents of the South African Republics. There remains for the federal council, under the circumstances, nothing but to express its sincere wish that the belligerents will have succeeded at no too distant date in finding a basis for an understanding honorable to both parties."

## Caldwell Improving.

Kingston, March 21.—Lieut. Caldwell, of Lanark, who was wounded in battle with the other members of the first Canadian contingent, is reported as recovering at Winburg hospital.

## The Patriotic Fund.

Ottawa, March 21.—In a circular letter to-day Col. Irwin, honorary secretary of the Canadian patriotic fund, shows that seventy applications for relief have been received, sixty-nine of which have been favorably considered. The relief cases on the list the Canadian patriotic fund is now paying an amount of about \$785 monthly. Only three applications in the cases of the death of soldiers have been received.

## NOTES FROM VANCOUVER.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, March 21.—Tom Jones was arrested this morning charged with supplying liquor to Indians in whose drunken orgie on Monday night one of their number was killed.

At a meeting of Westminster Conservatives last night, R. L. Reid, barrister, received the nomination for the next provincial election. E. G. Amundson declined nomination on personal grounds.

At the Liberal executive meeting last night it was decided to strongly recommend to the convention the appointment of a provincial Liberal organizer. Transportation arrangements were made for the convention to be held on April 5th.

## Messrs. F. J. Fulton, Kamloops, and Taylor, Trout Lake, aspiring provincial candidates, arrived from the interior to-day.

## THE "HERO OF PLEVNA."

Dispatch From Constantinople Announces the Death of Ghazi Osman Pasha.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 21.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Herald says that Ghazi Osman Pasha is dead. When the Sultan learned of the death of the famous general, he exclaimed: "Allah is unmerciful. He has deprived me of my honest, true friend and most valiant supporter."

Up to the appearance of Edhela Pasha, with whom rests the laurels of the Greco-Turkish war of 1897, Ghazi Osman Pasha was regarded as the only Turkish general. He was the most reserve force of the Sultan. Abdul Hamid, from time to time, paid him marks of regard. The "Hero of Plevna," who inflicted on the Russian invaders the greatest check they suffered in the campaign, was made chief of the Imperial Guard and marshal of the palace. In 1878 he was minister of war, and introduced many reforms in the Turkish army.

## U. S. WARSHIP FOR CHINA.

Will Take Part in the Proposed Naval Demonstration.

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, March 21.—An official agency gave out to-day a Washington dispatch setting forth that the American warship sent to Taku was intended to participate in an evasive joint naval demonstration, should China persist in her refusal to suppress the sects hostile to Christians.

## THE CONSPIRACY CASES.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, March 21.—J. J. Herbert, taller of the defendant Ville Mark Baker, who was placed in the witness box yesterday afternoon to give evidence against Baxter and Lemieux in the conspiracy case before the court of the Queen's Bench, continued this morning.

## LA GRIPPE VICTIMS

Will in Thousands of Cases Have to Fight Catarrh Unless Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is Used to Prevent the Spreading of the Seed.

The wife of a prominent physician of Toronto was a victim of Catarrh in its worst form. She tried almost every treatment known in the world of medicine without receiving any lasting benefit. Hearing of the almost miraculous cures made by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, she procured it, persevered in its use for eight months, and was fully restored, and all symptoms of the dread disease eradicated from her system. She says: "After years of suffering I rejoice to be freed." Name given in application. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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