

Free Staters Scattering

But May Offer Some Resistance at Lindley, the New Seat of Government.

Canadians Engaged in the Fight at Zand River—List of Casualties.

London, May 13.—The occupation of Kroonstad practically places the whole Orange Free State in British possession.

It is evident from Lord Roberts's dispatch that the disintegration has commenced. The Free Staters are scattering to their homes, while the Transvaalers have gone northward, declining to fight longer in the Orange Free State.

The Boers Finally Retreating. Leaving a group of gunners dead on top of one of the heights.

The only point in the Free State where the Boers seem in any force, except at Lord Roberts's front, is at the southeast, where Generals Rundle, Campbell and Brabant are holding them in check west of Pekaarsburg and Ladybrand, and are gradually pushing them back, as well as effectually defeating all communications.

There is no further news regarding the advance of the relief column to Mafeking, but it is possible that Lord Roberts's successes will result in forcing the Boers to raise the siege.

Pretoria advises via Lorenzo Marquez state that the Boers supply of shot and powder is exhausted, and that all attempts to manufacture a fresh supply have been unsuccessful.

A Capetown dispatch, dated May 12th, says that Lord Strathcona's horse has gone to the front.

THE CANADIANS. One Killed and Three Wounded at the Zand River.

Montreal, May 12.—Richmond Smith telegraphs to the Star as follows: "Geneva Siding, Orange Free State, May 11.—In the engagement which took place yesterday, the Hamiltons were on the right flank with the Twenty-first and Nineteenth brigades. On the day previous he marched to Winberg, where the Highlanders remained till early yesterday, when they moved forward to force the passage of the Zand River. After a severe bombardment the infantry advanced on a line of kopjes and drove the enemy out. In the meantime a force of 400 Boers attacked the right flank, including the Canadians, and were driven off after sharp fighting. The Canadians behaved well. When the British reached Venterburg the place surrendered without opposition."

Ottawa, May 12.—The following casualties on Thursday to the Royal Canadian Regiment are reported: Killed—F. G. W. Lloyd, 70th Fusiliers.

Wounded—Pte. E. Armstrong, Royal Canadian Artillery, Quebec; Pte. G. W. Leonard, 22nd Oxford Rifles; Pte. A. R. McLean, 88th Dufferin Rifles.

BOERS LAST APPEAL. Seeking Assistance From the United States—The Peace Terms.

London, May 12.—The Boers seem to be on the eve of playing their last card, and according to many keen observers in England it is being played, not in South Africa, but in the United States, through the medium of the Boer delegates who sailed for New York from Rotterdam last week.

Lord Roberts's opinion does not contemplate for a moment that Mr. Fischer and his companions will achieve success, but it is only natural that serious thought is now chiefly devoted to prognosticating the date when the war in the Transvaal will be ended. Most estimates concur in agreeing that hostilities will be ceased by June, or until President Kruger learns that the last country appealed to, the United States.

Will Afford No Help, and that he has no alternative in the face of the overwhelming force now victoriously sweeping into his territory, but to sue for peace.

What Great Britain's answer to that request will be was unmistakably defined by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, at Birmingham last evening, when he declared that the Boer republics must become a Crown colony, whose initial stage of organization should be controlled by a military administration. By agreeing to these terms President Kruger must give up all for which he has been fighting; but, on the other hand, now that terms have been so emphatically enunciated, they must either be granted or England will stand defeated. The latter alternative does not enter England's category of possibilities; her people are firmly convinced that Lord Roberts will steadily advance, perhaps with delays and losses of three-devil units, and maybe without inflicting a crushing defeat, only he shall occupy the Transvaal. His former progress they believe.

Will Only Be Stopped when President Kruger, learning of the failure of Fischer's mission, asks for peace. That this will come sooner than previously expected is the trend of popular opinion to-day.

A long siege of Pretoria has become a remote contingency. Mr. Chamberlain in the course of his Birmingham speech made a curious insinuation. He had been struck, he said, by the flood of literature poured out, not

only in the United Kingdom, but in the United States. "All that printing," he said, "costs money; where does it come from? Are there any capitalists on the side of the Boers? Are there any secret hoards we have not yet explored? This spirit of counter-charge was evident in every sentence of one of the most vigorous speakers ever made by the colonial secretary.

CANADIANS ON MAJUBA DAY. Major-General Smith-Dorrien Tells of the Operations Before Cronje's Surrender.

Major-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, commanding the 19th Brigade, which includes the Canadian contingent, writes to the "Friend of Bloemfontein," under the heading, "Canadians on Majuba Day," says: "In justice to this gallant corps and to the company of Royal Engineers, who were with them, I trust you will publish this letter which recounts what actually happened from the moment the Royal Canadians advanced from the trench, 550 yards from the enemy, until they established themselves and made a new trench within 93 yards of the Boer trench."

"At 2.15 a.m. (on the 27th Feb.), the Royal Canadians, with 240 men in the front rank, the latter with rifles slung and entrenching tools, and about 30 officers and men, Royal Engineers, under St. Colonel Kincaid, formed the right of the rear rank of the Canadians, moved steadily from the trench, shoulder to shoulder in the dark night, feeling their way through the bushes and keeping touch by the right."

"At 2.50 a.m. they were met by a terrific fire from the enemy's trench, now only 60 yards in front of them. The line was forced to fall back, but only a very small distance, the right of it under Captain Stairs and Macdonell, Royal Canadian Engineers, some 20 yards, where they lay down in the open and returned a steady fire—mostly volleys—for the next 14 hours, the left had had to fall back rather further."

"Under cover of these two capitans, Lieutenant-Colonel Kincaid, and his R. E. officer and men and the Canadian working party in that of the line, constructed trenches in spite of the galling fire, and by daylight had completed a most admirable work which gave grand cover. Fire was then directed at the Boers, who well traversed with banks and sandbags that not a single casualty occurred after it was opened."

"As day dawned a ruined house was opened on the opposite bank of the river, from which this work could be snatched and a party from the reserve was sent up the left bank to occupy it."

"To cover the early morning attack as soon as the burst of fire opened at 2.50 a.m. the Shropshires, in order to hold the enemy in the main laager, engaged them with long range volleys, whilst the Gordons remained partly in the open and partly in the most advanced flank trench, which latter they lengthened and enlarged, ready to move forward in support."

"Shortly after daylight a white flag was flying in the Boer trench, which was 93 yards from our newly constructed trench, and soon the Boers came trooping into our line. They stated that they had no orders from General Cronje to surrender, but that they heard he intended to give in on the 28th February."

"The result, however, of this gallant operation was that General Cronje altered his date one day earlier."

London, May 12.—A dispatch received by the Associated Press, from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, timed 12.05 p.m., today brings the first intimation of success attained by Gen. Buller in Northern Natal. The sender of the dispatch evidently assumes that news of the affair has been received from the scene of hostilities. He merely says:

"Gen. Buller's official telegram notifying his success at the Biggarsberg, received here an hour ago, has given keen satisfaction. It is confidently anticipated that Dundee will be occupied by the British to-day. The residents of the northern country are delighted, as forcing the Biggarsberg means that they will speedily be enabled to return to their homes."

The Attack on Boers. At about the time this message was received, another dispatch to the Associated Press, dated Stonehill Farm, 8.20 this morning. It says: "After four days' march eastward at the foot of the

Kroonstad, May 12.—The arrival of Lord Roberts was hailed with enthusiasm by the inhabitants. Three hundred Free Staters were anxious to surrender.

The bridge to the south had not been destroyed, but the large bridge near the town had been demolished. The Irish brigade, with the Federals, yesterday burned the goods shed. According to a report many of them were killed. The Boers are now trekking to the Vaal River, where they are entrenching. Gen. French encamped northeast of the town and dispatched a force to cut the line. It was successful, but unfortunately after the departure of the last train.

Many arrests have been made, chiefly of those who had maligned the British. President Steyn has gone to Lindley the new seat of the Free State government.

A number of burghers are trekking homeward. The opposition in the Free State is practically over.

All the prisoners in the hands of the British here agree that the quarrel between the Free Staters and the Transvaalers is so acute that the Transvaalers have decided to leave their allies, whom they accuse of cowardice and lack of patriotism.

Most of the Transvaal prisoners think that if they are defeated at the Vaal River, the Boers will retreat to Pretoria, but there appears to be a growing distrust in the Transvaal government.

Boer prisoners appear glad to have been captured. Several exclaimed "We have lost our liberty, but why should we lose our lives?"

Giving Up Arms. Kroonstad, May 12.—President Steyn has gone to Heilbron, not Lindley. He has declared the former the new capital.

Four hundred burghers have given up their arms here and in this neighborhood. Although the bridge across the Vaal has been destroyed, a good deviation exists where the road ran before the bridge was constructed.

London, May 12.—A G. Hales, profiting by an enforced stay among the Boers, relates a hitherto untold anecdote of Kruger. He writes: "Once when on a shooting expedition the party had gathered around a camp fire, and the conversation turned upon literature. There were Englishmen, Hollanders, Germans and Boers present, and each of them had much to say concerning celebrated writers except Oom Paul. He smoked his eternal long stem and held his peace. The Germans and the English came to the stripping off of coats concerning the relative merits of Goethe and Shakespeare. At last they turned to him and said: 'Generally this,' said Oom Paul, pulling a frayed and tattered Bible from his pocket, 'and I have not mastered all its pages yet. I have read it day and night for well-nigh forty years. When I have finished the Bible, I'll perhaps find time for Shakespeare and Goethe.'

For Soldiers in Africa. Hamilton, Ont., May 14.—The Imperial authorities have placed an order for 30,000 khaki serge uniforms with the Sanford Manufacturing Company for the Imperial troops now fighting in Africa.

by. The town accepts the occupation quietly.

CASUALTIES AMONG CAVALRY. London, May 14.—8.12 p.m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Kroonstad, Sunday, May 13.—There were most casualties in the cavalry division on May 10th as reported by me. It has been unable to get an exact account of what occurred as the commanding officer, Capt. Elsworth, was killed, and two officers were wounded at the same time, and have been sent to the rear, but it would appear that a party of our men, going up to a kraal on which a white flag was flying, was suddenly attacked by a large number of the enemy. Two officers, Capt. Haigh, of the Sixth Dragoons, and Lieut. Wilkinson, of the Australia Horse, were made prisoners and twenty-one men are still unaccounted for."

"Some of them may have turned up as the cavalry covered a considerable distance on May 10th, and men reported missing have been rejoining during the last few days."

The above dispatch refers to the losses sustained by the Inniskillings on May 10th, as detailed in the dispatch of the Associated Press on Saturday last. The Inniskillings, having approached the kraal unsuspectingly, while a white flag was flying from it.

CLEARING OUT BOERS. Thaba Nchu, May 13.—The 5th division, with its front extending 30 miles, was yesterday moving forward to the north, Gen. Grenfell and Gen. Brabant followed the Boers, reaching Newberry's Mills and capturing quantities of flour and grain. Brabant's main force, with Campbell's brigade of guards and Gen. Boyd's brigade, have cleared the country.

The Boers are splitting up and retiring in the direction of Clocolod. A KITCHENER STORY. New York, May 14.—A batch of correspondence from the London office of the Associated Press contains the following: "While Kitchener was engaged in suppressing the Prieska rebellion he ordered the destruction of a certain farm house. Not seeing any signs of his orders being carried out, he rode over with his staff and found an interesting situation. The owner of the house, a young Dutch girl, her hands clasped the door posts, and her eyes flashing fire from beneath her sun bonnet. The Irish sergeant in charge of the party of destruction was endeavoring to persuade her to let them pass in, but to all his handisomances, 'Arrah darlint, Wish na now, acushla, etc.' the maiden turned a deaf ear and a deadlock prevailed. Lord Kitchener's sharp 'What's this,' put a climax to the scene. The girl evidently guessed that this was the man whose staff she had seen at Prieska. Kitchener gazed sternly at her standing bravely, though tearfully there, and turned to his military secretary and said: 'Put down that the commander's orders with reference to the destruction of Rightman's farm could not be carried out owing to unexpected opposition.' 'Forward men.' This is vouched for by C. A. McNeil, an engineer recently returned from Johannesburg.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS. London, May 14.—8.12 p. m.—The war office has published a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Kroonstad, Sunday, May 13, which contains the following: "The treatment of the colonial and other prisoners, and that only a few, who had contravened martial law or who had tried to escape, or who it had been suspected might try to escape, had been placed in irons. Otherwise, they had been treated like the other prisoners of war. Regarding enteric fever, the government of the Transvaal said it was prevalent among their population as well as among prisoners, and every remedial measure had been taken."

Lord Roberts replied on April 23rd that he was glad to receive President Kruger's assurance, but pointed out that no difference was made by the British authorities in regard to the Boer prisoners against whom there might be reasonable ground for suspicion that they would try to escape, adding that such exceptions gave room for abuse by officials without the knowledge of the authorities.

WHAT KRUGER READS. London, May 5.—A G. Hales, profiting by an enforced stay among the Boers, relates a hitherto untold anecdote of Kruger. He writes: "Once when on a shooting expedition the party had gathered around a camp fire, and the conversation turned upon literature. There were Englishmen, Hollanders, Germans and Boers present, and each of them had much to say concerning celebrated writers except Oom Paul. He smoked his eternal long stem and held his peace. The Germans and the English came to the stripping off of coats concerning the relative merits of Goethe and Shakespeare. At last they turned to him and said: 'Generally this,' said Oom Paul, pulling a frayed and tattered Bible from his pocket, 'and I have not mastered all its pages yet. I have read it day and night for well-nigh forty years. When I have finished the Bible, I'll perhaps find time for Shakespeare and Goethe.'

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In British Columbia Can Now Obtain Free Grants of Homestead Land.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT. Variety of Matters Dealt With, Including the Conservation of the Lobster Industry.

Monday, May 7.—His Excellency the Governor-General attended in the Senate yesterday afternoon to give the Vice-regent assent to the bill for the \$100,000 grant in aid of the Ottawa and Hull fire sufferers, and other items of legislation which have passed both Houses.

The Lobster Industry. Upon the orders of the day in the House of Commons, Mr. McInerney, (Kent, N. B.), asked that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries reconsider his regulation which prohibits fishermen along our maritime coasts from putting out their lobster traps before the date of the opening of the fishing season.

The question is simply one as to whether or not the department is justified in the framing of regulations that will tend toward the conserving of the lobster industry, which has been for years on the decline.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries replied that he was quite alive to the importance of the lobster industry, which brought in three and a half million dollars to the pockets of our maritime population. However, he had acted after due consideration in this matter, and it was nonsense to talk of allowing these people to put out their traps ahead of time unless to leave open the door to illegal fishing.

Sir Louis Davies informed that our industry has already suffered as the United States lobster industry has been ruined by laxity in the regulations, and failure to preserve the population close season.

Mr. Ellis (St. John) supported the minister's action in this matter, while several other members from the part of Canada which is affected, took exception to that the government's action was without reason.

Canada Temperance Act. In answer to a question by Mr. Flit the Prime Minister said that reference to the Supreme Court had been made by the Governor-in-Council for questions touching the validity of section 6 of the Canada Temperance Act, which would be heard in its due turn.

Script for Half-Breeds. Mr. Davin proposed a motion in favor of granting scrip to a number of the half-breeds from Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw for their services as scouts in the 1885 rebellion.

The Premier thought that these men should be dealt with generously, and made for that they would get justice in the matter. There were only forty-four cases in all, and he had given instructions to the half-breed commission to report on them.

Mr. Davin thanked the Premier for his statement.

The Tobacco Industry. The question of the Canadian tobacco industry is one that has come before the House this session in various forms. Sir James Mackenzie, Minister of Inland Revenue, yesterday opened a debate on a motion by Mr. Gillies, of Cape Breton, who had urged reduction in the present high duties on foreign tobacco.

He was able to show that the increase in duty of ten cents a pound two years ago had had a wonderful stimulus upon the production of Canadian tobacco. In 1897 the quantity of Canadian tobacco which paid the inland revenue tax was 690,000 pounds. In 1898, the next year, it had grown to 1,949,000 pounds, and in 1899 to 2,500,000 pounds. For the six months of the present fiscal year the Canadian tobacco passing through the factories was 1,900,000 pounds, while for January alone it was 250,000 pounds. He did not think there was any dissatisfaction to-day in regard to the duty rate, for, on the contrary, the Canadian workman was to-day getting a larger plug than he got for the same figure three years ago.

Drainage Across Railway Lands. Mr. George E. Casey's bill respecting drainage across the lands of railway companies was read a second time and referred to the railways and canals committee. He referred to the expense of an appeal to the Privy Council in disputes of this kind, and contended for the appointment of a board of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the farmer or municipality, one by the railway company, and the third by the Minister of Railways.

The Minister of Railways expressed sympathy with the objects of this bill, and promised to do all he could to have a satisfactory measure passed along these lines this session.

Case of Lieut-Col. White. The Senate yesterday indulged in another long discussion of the case of Lieut-Col. White, of Guelph, whose name had been dropped from the list of those to undergo the staff course, and the Minister of Justice had once more to defend his colleague, the Minister of Militia, from a charge of political animus in this connection. Sir Mackenzie Bowell saw fit to withdraw a motion for further correspondence in the White case, and the subject is now heard the last of.

A CURE FOR CANCER. Based on the Scientific Principle That Cancer is Constitutional, Not Simply a Local Disease.

The best physicians and surgeons of the day who are following closely the scientific investigations that are being made by the French pathologists and bacteriologists are well aware that essentially cancer is a constitutional disease, and that the hump or growth is simply a local manifestation.

This theory every day becoming more established that simply removing the cancer growth by a plaster or surgical operation does not extirpate the disease.

Some years ago, with great success, we placed before the cancer sufferer of Canada a remarkable Cancer Cure, which is a constitutional remedy that attacks the cancer poison in the system, neutralizes and destroys it, so that not a vestige remains to again cause trouble. We will be pleased, on receipt of two stamps, to send full particulars of our treatment, and copies of letters from those who have been cured by its use. Stott & Jury, Downmanville, Ont.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF WHAT IS CALLED WHITEFISH WAS CAUGHT OVER 20 POUNDS. The Methy to \$79.215, reported at each to be held by the Irish Conservative revived. The Catholic hands of L control the At the anti west rebell of 1855 on Wm. Mulock the time was a monument herole soldier of Canada in Lieut-Col. Highlanders 00 years.

HORSES. Fall time. Half a few times but one Pa and 60c.



SUNNY WOMEN. Who has not known the woman whose disposition is described by that one word "sunny"? There's always a laugh lurking on her lips. Her cheeks are ever ready to dimple in smiles. Her household influence is as brightening and stimulating as the sunshine. Nothing can be crueller than to have this sunshine blotted out by disease. But this is a common cruelty. The young wife who was the sunshine of the home becomes its shadow. Every young wife should know the value of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in the protection and preservation of the health. It promotes regularity, dries the drains which enfeeble body and mind, and cures inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It nourishes the nervous system and gives to the body the balance and buoyancy of perfect health. It is a strictly temperance medicine. "I can say that your medicine cured me," writes Mrs. Maud Pearce, of Southville, Fair-Canada. "I had suffered for more than twenty years from female weakness and I had almost given up, thinking there was no cure for me. Then I heard about Dr. Pierce's medicine and I thought I would try it, and can say that seven bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicine cured me well. I am now able to do my own housework. I took about twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicine. Took some of the Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription and some of the Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

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FOUND DEAD. Harrow, Ont., May 11.—William Ferris, one of the oldest residents of Colchester, was found dead on the railway track a short distance from here last evening. Heart failure is said to have been the cause of death.

EVERYBODY IS COUGHING. Except those who use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It loosens the tightness in the chest, stops the cough, allays the inflammation, heats the soreness and promptly cures all sorts of coughs and colds, bronchitis, croup, asthma, and sore throat. It is found in nine-tenths of all homes of this country. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 50 cents.

Insurance advertisements including 'Insur Sa', 'And Murd habitants ly', 'Filipinos Engaged States', 'Manila, Ma', 'urgent ma', 'Bangasina, c', 'were ronted', 'number bein', 'lost two kille', 'On April 2', 'acked the to', 'orderin g by', 'the Amerc', 'The Americ', 'gentle.', 'On the sa', 'with two cor', 'Gen. Mojica', 'Leyte Isla', 'cannon and', 'after three h', 'ants dead. Th', 'Americans lo', 'wounded. Tw', 'rifles, powder', 'METHO', 'Committee R', 'Preach', '(Spe', 'New West', 'nual conferen', 'reassembled', 'Friday with', 'the chair. T', 'reget that R', 'take his dep', 'wished him.', 'The rev. gen', 'ply, referring', 'able stay in', 'that he woul', 'for the breth', 'various comm', 'and progress', 'from district', 'with by the', 'loyalty of the', 'a patriotic r', 'E. E. Scott', 'garding the', 'The patrioti', 'dispute, whi', 'the unanimi', 'signing of a', 'afternoon ses', 'by committe', 'o'clock, when', 'College came', 'made an en', 'An appeal was', 'improved fin', 'gent need of', 'Many of the', 'the disense', 'and urging a', 'An appeal wa', 'conference w', 'short time th', 'The report o', 'presented as', 'eral new me', 'E. Robson', 'of the Colum', 'D. Th evening', 'on "The M', 'Marvels," by', 'Saturday's r', 'the reports a', 'tion of the f', 'the forward', 'connection w', 'thanksgiving', 'committee.', 'special ordin', 'show. of Gr', 'ing was oec', 'Theology t', 'before. Rev', 'W. J. The Sab', 'of mensur', 'love feast', 'Rev. T. W. M', 'on was pr', 'sympathy wi', 'this bill, and', 'promised to', 'do all he cou', 'have a satisf', 'measure pass', 'along these', 'lines this ses', 'sion.'