The Boer Rout Seems Complete

Kruger Himself Present When the Burgers Fled Before Roberts' Advance.

Cavalry Unable to Charge at Outset But Now In Vigorous Pursuit.

Poplar Grove, Thursday, March 8.—President Kruger, who at present is far in the rear, yesterday tried to stop the retreating Boers, who refused to stay. The Bloemfontein police tried to stop the retreat of the Free Staters, but they declared they were not willing to fight any longer and they blamed President Steyn. The Russian and Dutch military attaches arrived at the British camp yesterday.

London, March 9.—The Standard publishes the following from Poplar Grove:

"The movement of the mounted men somewhat too rapid for supporting infantry and as a result the Boer position was turned before the main body could strike effectually. The Boers fell back precipitately and extending to the southeast they checked the advance of the British cavalry with heavy rifle fire at 300 years range.

"Accordingly General French moved southward and outflanked them again, but the Boers repeated their tactics.

Osfontein, March 7 (Wednesday)—Lord Roberts' movement to-day again surprised the Boers, who fled almost without firing a shot. The plan of battle was as follows: Gen. Colville's division extended along the north bank. General Tucker had the centre reserve, and the Guards' Brigade had the centre advance. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division was ordered to make a huge flanking movement on the Boers' left, following General French, who was instructed to move southeast until opposite the Boer flank and then swing around the rear.

Every move was admirably executed and entirely successful. The Boers were surprised, as was evident from the state of the deserted camps. Twice the British cavalry were almost in position to charge, but they admit that they were foiled by the manoeuvring of the Boers. When last seen General French was pursuing the enemy vigorously. He was between them and Bloemfontein, about eleven miles from the right wing.

Gen. Colville merely demonstrated against a high mountain occupied by the Transvaal troops, who are now fleeing in consequence of the flight of the Free Staters south of the river. It is impossible at present to give the Boers' numbers, but it is estimated they reach 14,000, all of whom are now in flight.

London, March 9, 4.15 a.m.—The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever, except that while in retreat they twice repulsed Gen. French's cavalry with rifle fire. As no report has been made on the capture of prisoners the enemy probably got away with their entire force. Gen. French is still following them and keeping between them and Bloemfontein.

The evacuation of the northern districts of Cape Colony is now nearly complete. The British are in possession of the river crossings.

CLEARING CAPE COLONY.

British Occupy Without Opposition Points Recently Held by Boers.

London ,March 8.—A cable from Lord Roberts dated the 7th says:

"Gatacre reports that he intends occupying Burghersdorp to-day.

"The repaires to the railways towards Stormberg and Stringsburg are being pushed forward.

"Clements has now occupied Norval's Pont, on the south bank of the Orange river. The bridge was blown up March 8th, and the enemy are holding the north bank of the river, but not, it is believed, in any great strength.'

A special from Molteno says that the British occupied Burghersdorp unopposed last night.

LOOKED FOR A BATTLE.

British Not Prepared for the Flight Which French's Cavalry Precipitated.

London, March 7.—A despatch from Modder River dated yesterday says: "The Boers occupy an extensive position between ourselves and both Bloemfontein and Wynburg. They include the bulk of the Natal force, and are under Joubert himself. Only sufficient men have been left to hold Van Reenan's Pass and Laing's Nek. Extensive desertions are reported during the trek.

"An engagement is imminent which will probably be decisive as to the whole war."

TRADING IN CHINA.

Efforts of the Great Powers to Be Stated in Detail to Imperial Parliament.

London, March 8.—Answering a question in the House of Commons today, the parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Broderick, promised that papers would shortly be presented to the House of Commons dealing with the subject of Great Britain's co-operation with the United States in endeavoring to arrive at an agreement with the powers to secure equal opportunities for the trade of all nations throughout the whole of China.

CHINESE EMPEROR ON VIEW.

Permitted to Be Present at Dowager Empress' Reception of Foreign Ministers.

Pekin, March 8.—The Dowager Empress to-day received in audience the wives of the foreign ministers. Both the Emperor and the new heir-apparent to the throne were present. The ceremony was similar to those of last year.

FRENCH STUDENTS.

Bordeaux, March 8.—A number of students and others, issuing from a pro-Boer meeting last night, marched to the British consulate, battered down the door, shattered the windows with stones and then proceeded to the consul's private residence, where they indulged in similar proceedings. The police eventually dispersed the mob and arrested several of the rioters.

JOLLIED BY KRUGER.

Deluded Burghers Inspired to Further Sacrifice by Fervid Assurances of Divine Assistance.

Pretoria, March 6.—A special despatch from Bloemfontein says that President Kruger, while addressing a crowd of people, said:

"Although God is testing our people, my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly reached. If the people are sustained by faith in the time of adversity, God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God He will surely deliver us. The God of deliverance of the olden time is the same God now."

The speech of the venerable President brought tears to the eyes of men and women alike. The Free State Volkslied (national anthem) was then sung. The visit of President Kruger has cheered the despondents. President Kruger more recently has been visiting the commandos south of Bloemfontein.

Fighting is proceeding at Mafeking. All the outside forts except one have been taken by the Boers.

Buch satisfaction is expressed at the courtesies extended to Gen. Cronje by the British.

Dublin Will Welcome Queen

Nationalists of the Corporation Unalmously Decide to That Effect.

Her Majesty Greatly Pleased With Her Experience in London.

Dublin, March 10—At a private meeting to-day of Nationalist members of the Corporation of Dublin, which was attended by more than two-thirds of the entire council, a resolution was adopted by unanimous vote to present the Queen with an address of welcome on her visit.

London, March 10.—The huge serenade in front of Buckingham Palace which was the feature of Thursday's welcome to Her Majesty, was repeated this evening. The Queen, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family appeared at the windows and the people sang "God Save the Queen" and other songs. Her Majesty has not suffered from her experience of the last two days.

The Court Circular says: "Her Majesty was to-day received everywhere with the same joy as yesterday, which has greatly gratified the Queen."

SIR GEO. WHITE'S SENTIMENTS.

Commander at Ladysmith Bitterly Resents the Blame Placed Upon His Shoulders.

London, March 8.—Mr. Winston Churchill, telegraphing the substance of an interview he has had with Sir Geo. White, who commanded the Ladysmith garrison, says:

"Gen. White says he might have held out until April 2, but this would have involved the death of many of the native population by starvation, and the sick from lack of nourishment. Then he would have destroyed the stores and ammunition, and all who were fit to crawl five miles would have sallied forth to make a show of resistance and to avoid formal capitulation.

"He declared that he had always begged Gen. Buller not to hurry the relief operations, adding earnestly: 'It is not right to charge me with all the loss of life they involved.'"

Mr. Churchill says: "Gen. White spoke bitterly of home criticisms and of attempts at the war office to supersede him, attempts which Gen. Buller prevented from succeeding. In conclusion he exclaimed: 'I regret Nicholson's Nek. Perhaps it was rash, but that was the only chance of striking a heavy blow. But I regret nothing else. I would do all over again.'"

BOERS IN HOT HASTE.

Left Even Cooked Dinners Behind Them at Approach of French's Cavalry.

London, March 8, 5.47 p.m.—The following is the text of a despatch from Lord Roberts:

"Poplar Grove, March 8.—Two brigades of cavalry, with horse artillery and Kelly-Kenny's division, marched to-day ten miles eastward.

"The Boers were quite taken by surprise yesterday. They moved off so hurriedly that they left cooked dinners behind them. We captured a Krupp gun and several tents and waggons.

"The total casualties were: Killed, Lieuts. Keswick and Frieslick; wounded, Lieuts. Bailey, of the 12th Lancers, and Descrepeigny, of the Second Life Guards, both severely, and Lieut. Smith, of the Shropshires, who is believed to have been picked up by a Boer ambulance. Two men were killed, forty-six wounded, and one man is missing.

BOERS GOING HUNGRY.

Deficiencies in the Food Supply Helping to Turn Burghers Homeward.

London, March 9.—Mr. Hallawell, the correspondent for the Daily News at Mafeking, who passed two months in prison in Pretoria, but escaped last week and was recaptured sixty miles from Pretoria, sends a despatch to his paper, dated Pretoria Gaol, March 2, via Lorenzo Marques, describing the misleading news given the Boers by their officials regarding the course of the war. He adds that great dissatisfaction exists among the Boers, as their supplies of food, coffee, meat and sugar are very irregular, and many threaten to return home.

PRETORIA DOES VALIANTLY.

Describes Boer Retreat From Cape Colony as British Repulse With Great Loss.

Pretoria. Tuesday, March 6.—(Via Lorenzo Marques)—It is officially stated here that on Sunday last there was heavy fighting at Dordrecht, that the British were repulsed with great loss of life, and that the Federals captured three cannon.

Mafeking in Sad Plight

But Terrible Hardships Bravely Bore In Preference to Surrender.

Disease Rife in the Garrison and Claiming Also Women and Children.

Mafeking, Feb. 19.—Horse meat now composes a considerable part of our rations. There is little grumbling. The first pinch of the siege is over, and the town has settled grimly to stick it out. What may be typhoid malaria has broken out in the women's laager, and dysentry, due to the absence of vegetables, is rife among the garrison.

Such luxuries as we had have been commandeered for the hospitals, which are filled to overflowing. The children's graveyard, close to the women's laager, grows weekly as the young lives are cut short prematurely by shell and fever.

We look, with hope deferred, for relief. The cheerfulness which was characteristic of the early days of the siege has almost deserted us, the men preferring to remain at their posts rather than move about and work up an appetite which can't be satisfied.

The natives are in the worst plight. Those who are unable to obtain work are allowed a small handful of meal daily. Many braving the danger wander about the town with gaunt hungry faces in search of work, which entitles them to an extra ration of meal. If they find work they are generally too weak to perform it.

In their advanced position the Boers rake the streets and the market squares. It is impossible to dodge their bullets. We have taken remarkable precautions, however, and the casualties, though heavy, are not what they might have been had less able men been at the head of affairs. Even the headquarters' mess fares scantily.

The garrison is so small that it would be criminal to make its weakness public, but there is never so much as a whisper. If no one has suggested the possibility of surrender it is because we do not mean to get beaten, and we are cheerfully enduring hardships of to-day rather than make surrender in any degree possible tomorrow.

THE CABLE'S PERIL.

Australian Deal With Eastern Extension Company Subject of Question in Commons.

London, March 8.—Sir Edward Sassoon, Liberal-Unionist member for Hytha, will ask in the house to-morrow whether the government has acquiesced in the matter of concessions about to be granted to the Eastern Telegraph Co. by Australia, which he claims are in the opinion of Canada likely to lead to the abandonment of the Pacific cable scheme. If notsoSir Edward will further ask if the government is endeavoring to induce Australia to renounce the intention of infringing the terms of the Pacific cable scheme.

PAUNCEFOTE'S SERVICES.

British Premier Pays Glowing Tribute to the Ambassador at Washington.

London, March 8.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Newton advocated the retention of Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador at Washington and asked whether in view of the valuable services of Lord Pauncefote, the advisability of prolonging his tenure of office would not be considered, adding: "The task of maintaining our relations on their present happy footing is not likely to prove less difficult in the immediate future. In addition to the questions of great delicacy now pending we have to look forward to the presidential election which is productive of eccentricities unknown in less enterprising countries." He thought the present moment was not a happy one for a change.

Lord Salisbury said Lord Newton had done what the French called "breaking in an open door," for the measure which he recommended had been taken some days ago. The Premier added: "I entirely agree with any eulogy passed on Lord Pauncefote, and I have shown this in the course taken in extending his tenure of office. The only observation which I have to make is that the question implies that this extension is a reward for valuable services. I think it is rather the other way. It is to Lord Pauncefote that we have to express our thanks that he has been kind enough to undertake the work for another period. We have every cause to express to Lord Pauncefote our gratitude that at a critical time and when his remarkable experience and singular aptitude for the peculiar duties of his office render it desirable that he should continue in it he has consented to do so."

Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, associated himself with the eulogy passed upon Lord Pauncefote.

GUESSING ROBERTS' PLAN.

May Aim to Head Off Boers North of Bloemfontein—Chances of Saving Mafeking.

London, March 9.—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, commenting in the Morning Post to-day upon the "difficulty in quite understanding Lord Roberts' operations in detail," says probably Lord Roberts intends to strike the railway some distance north of Bloemfontein, compelling the retreating Boers to make their way north by a circuitous route, and they may after all be intercepted. The government should be warned by his despatches of the urgency of sending remounts.

"The news from Mafeking makes one wonder as to its chances of relief, for even with the mounted force Mafeking is three weeks' march from Kimberley."

SUED BY HIS TRAINER.

New York, March 8.—Ernest Roebler, who was for some time trainer and boxing partner for Bob Fitzsimmons, the ex-champion heavyweight pugilist, has brought suit in the supreme court to recover $1,750, which he claims to be due him for services.

ONTARIO SURPLUS.

Toronto, March 8.—In the budget speech this afternoon. Mr. Ross announced a surplus of $2,250,962.

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Axminsters, Wilons, Brussels, Riche Velvets Tapestry, 370 pieces Carpets, 324 Rugs, 214 Art Squares

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Boer Overtures For Peace.

Suggestion Made by Sorry Republics But Declined by British.

Impossible Now to Consider Terms Acceptable Before the War.

London, March 9.—The Daily News makes the following editorial announcement:

"It was rumored in London yesterday, and we have some reason for believing the rumor to be correct, that the two republics made informal and unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day.

"Unfortunately the conditions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any result.

"Terms which might have been gladly suggested and accepted before the war, in order to avoid it, are impossible after the war, with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

THE BOER ROUT COMPLETE.

Free State Burghers Ready for Submission—Gen. White to Lead New Invading Force.

London, March 9.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Poplar Grove, Friday morning.—Presidents Kruger and Steyn were both at the fight on March 7, and did all in their power to rally their troops. The rout, however, was complete, the men declaring that they could not stand against the British artillery and such a formidable force of cavalry."

A Times despatch from Poplar Grove, under yesterday's date, says that the submission of the Free State is being demanded by the burghers from their unwilling President, and it is expected that its submission will be made within a week. The correspondents add:

"Probably the Boers' wisest course was flight, but it was most undignified, and is certain to produce consternation at Bloemfontein. There is a growing outcry against any further identification of the Free State with the Transvaal's interests."

Despatches from the Boer camp at Glencoe, via Lorenzo Marques, depict President Kruger as donning a bandolier, seizing a rifle and inviting volunteers to accompanying him as he wished to have a shot at the enemy himself. President Kruger is quoted as having declared in his address to the troops that he "did not know whether arbitration or intervention would end the struggle, but it would end quickly, within the next months, he strongly believed."

In the meanwhile, the British are not staying their advance. Lord Roberts has moved ten miles nearer Bloemfontein with the view of seizing and utilizing the railroad. With this he could reach the Free State capital in three or four days, and begin repairing the railway southward to meet the British advance from Cape Colony, which is expected to be hastened as soon as Gen. White takes control.

This new command assigned to Gen. White is only part of the re-adjustment of some of the higher commands now taking place. Gen. White is to go to Stormberg to take supreme command of Gen. Gatacre's division and the Tenth Division, now in process of formation, which will be under the immediate command of Gen. Hunter.

SHIP'S COMPANY DROWNED.

Mate and Two Seamen Only Survivors of Collision With Unknown Vessel.

Calais, France, March 9.—The British steamer Windsor picked up the second mate and two seamen belonging to the steamer Cuvier, which was sunk in collision with an unknown steamer. The rest of the crew, it is feared, were drowned.

Calais, March 10.—The survivors have since stated that the Cuvier foundered last night in a collision with an unknown English steamer, which proceeded without rendering any assistance, and that the Cuvier's captain and 25 of her crew perished.

BOMB THROWING.

Paris, March 8.—A bomb was thrown yesterday through a window of the Paris residence of M. Alfred Picard, commissioner of the Paris exposition. It did not explode. A lady, who saw two men light the fuse and who gave the alarm, was attacked and severely handled by them.

COLONIALS TO THE FRONT.

Capetown, March 8.—The squadron of New Zealanders constituting the advance guard of the force sent to operate against the the rebels in the northern districts of Cape Colony arrived at Carnarvon yesterday. The despatch of these small advance forces is fraught with danger.

The Canadian Mounted Rifles have gone to the front.

Irishmen Are Well Pleased

The Queen Assured of Cordial Welcome on Her Promised Visit.

Recognized as Graceful Tribute to Gallantry of Celtic Race.

London, March 8.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, declared the Irish people have received with gratification the announcement that Her Majesty has directed that the Shamrock be worn by the Irish regiments on St. Patrick's day, adding the Irish people would welcome this graceful recognition of the valor of the Irish race, wherever exhibited, and would treat with respect the venerable sovereign about to visit the Irish shore, well knowing that on this occasion no attempt would be made to give the visit any party significance, and that the chivalrous hospitality would not be taken to mean any abatement of their demands for national rights which they would continue to press until conceded. Mr. Redmond was loudly cheered.

Dublin, March 8.—commenting on the proposed visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland next month, the Daily Independent says: "The Nationalists will have no other desire but that Her Majesty should receive at the hands of the Irish the respectful welcome due to her exalted station and high personal character."

The Daily Express, after remarking that the visit is intended as a most marked and most noticeable expression of Her Majesty's indebtedness to the gallant Irishmen who have served her so nobly in her hour of anxiety, cordially assures the Queen that she will receive the heartiest welcome.

London, March 8.—The government leader in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, replying to a question to-day, said the recommendation for the formation of a regiment of Royal Irish Guards, of which the first colonelcy would be given to Lord Roberts, would be submitted to the Queen and undoubtedly would be favorably considered.

The afternoon press comments in the same tone as that of the morning papers in pointing out the great significance of the Queen's visit to Ireland and her order in regard to soldiers wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's day. The Times says: "The Queen, it is evident, has been moved by the courage and devotion of her Irish troops and has been thinking of the means by which she can best convey to them and their fellow-countrymen the gratitude she feels for their services in general. We cannot doubt the masses of Irish people will cordially appreciate the spirit in which the royal visit will be made. Their Queen goes amongst them as the representative of no party and no political cause. She goes to pay an honor and compliment to the Irish nation. There are of course irreconcilables in Ireland who would be delighted to mar the success of the Queen's visit, if they could find a pretext. It must be the business of those responsible for the conduct of Her Majesty's journey, and the arrangements during her stay, not to give them a pretext. If it be made clear to the people that the Queen has come amongst them only to thank them for what their relatives have done for her, they will pay little attention to the intentions of the disloyal and give her a royal welcome with all the Celtic fervor of their hearts."

The Chronicle says: "The motive which prompted the visit doubtless in part, is a desire to see the Irishmen in their home and contribute direct to the final reconciliation which both nations desire, but which the Nationalists seem to resist. Another reason more particularly exists in the wish of the Queen to do special honor to the part of her dominions which has furnished so many gallant and devoted soldiers.

LADYSMITH'S BLUEJACKETS.

Handful of Sailors Who Saved the Town Have a Great Welcome at Durban.

Durban, March 8.—The Naval Brigade from Ladysmith arrived to-day in command of Capt. Lambton. They number about 200 and were enthusiastically received. The railway station was lined with men from H.M.S. Terrible, and the meeting of the comrades caused many touching scenes.

When the gunners, who played such an important part in the defence of Ladysmith, marched down the street headed by the band and flags of the Terrible, carrying the tattered Union Jack of H.M.S. Powerful, which had flown throughout the siege of Ladysmith, the cheering was tumultuous. The crowd which assembled was immense.

Lunch was served in a shed adjacent to the railway. The majority of the men looked well, but showed signs of the rough work and fatigue they had undergone.

After lunch, headed by Capt. Percy Scott, the naval commander at Durban, the men marched to the point of embarkation for Simonstown.

The Jubilee Outdone

Nothing Like Present Affectionate Demonstrations Ever Seen In London.

The Queen Appears at Midnight to Throng in Waiting at the Palace.

Drive In West End Second Day's Event—To Review the Guards.

London, March 8.—The Queen's entry into London, the commencement of her visit to the metropolis, was marked by scenes of enthusiasm unparalleled since the Jubilee. Throughout the demonstrations there predominated a note of triumph, and the cheers that made the streets ring were almost as much in honor of the British victories in South Africa as they were vociferous tributes of a loyal people to a monarch whose womanly sympathy has been strikingly shown since the war began.

The party's departure from Windsor was marked by more than usual interest. For hours before the Queen ever started for London, crowds gathered in the streets which had been announced as her route through the metropolis, and which were decorated with flags. It was foggy and cold, but no one seemed to care.

At Paddington the railway station had been cleared of the general public, but outside thousands of people waited patiently. When the train from Windsor arrived at 12:30 a tremendous cheer went up. Her Majesty came down the station platform leaning on the arm of a turbaned Indian attendant and entered an open landau, in which also sat the Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. They all wore black around their necks. The Queen had a sable collarette.

From the packed sidewalks and from out roars and cheers, while hundreds of little flags were waved all the way to Buckingham Palace.

She proceeded under a heavy cavalry escort to Buckingham Palace. Still nodding, Her Majesty passed out of sight in the quadrangle. Then the Peers and Commons assembled, sang "God Save the Queen," and Her Majesty entered the palace. Over the roadway, which had been kept clear for the carriages, the crowds swarmed until it was impossible for those near the railing to move an inch. Somebody started singing "God Save the Queen" and half a mile or less of people took up the strain. In response to this the Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York re-appeared on the balcony, and this caused more enthusiasm. The people, however, wanted another sight of the Queen, and it was over half an hour before the crowd dispersed.

Those who saw the Queen unveiled said she looked remarkably well. The journey from Windsor and the long ride through the deafening crowd exposed to the keen east wind, was a trying experience, yet in spite of her age, the Queen apparently did not suffer any great fatigue.

The whole metropolis assumed a gala aspect as the day passed. The bands of people wore red, white and blue badges and flags, while a body of students, who had marched to meet the Queen singing "Rule Britannia," had Union Jacks wrapped around their necks. Buttons and medals of Generals Roberts, Kitchener, Buller and White, and others, found a huge sale, and khaki ties and dresses were everywhere in evidence.

The Queen visited the city this afternoon, reaching its confines at about 4 o'clock. Her Majesty was welcomed by the Lord Mayor and corporation in their robes of state. The route was thronged with people, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed everywhere.

A quaint ceremony occurred when the Queen's carriage stopped at the Temple steps. The Lord Mayor, Mr. A. N. Newton, solemnly handed Her Majesty the sword of state.

With a smile the Queen touched it and returned it to the chief executive, saying, "Thank you for all that my city has done."

To this the Mayor replied: "Your Gracious Majesty's words will forever be treasured in my heart."

Then the Life Guards trotted and the Queen drove quickly along the embankment, which was black with cheering people. Accompanying Her Majesty were the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Henry of Battenberg. The streets of the great city were everywhere thronged, but so quickly were the horses driven that the crowds scarcely had a chance to cheer before the constantly bowing monarch had passed out of sight.

By 5 o'clock the Queen, going by way of Holborn and Oxford street, had returned to Buckingham Palace. The drive had been so hastily planned that no organized attempts at decoration had been carried out, but for the short space of time it was astonishing to see the number of flags which appeared along the route followed by Her Majesty. Many American flags were displayed by American concerns and Americans on the street.

The depth of feeling which these demonstrations represented could only be gauged by those who mingled with the crowds. Mothers in deep mourning for sons killed on the field of battle, struggled bravely with the noisy hilarious to catch a glimpse of the Queen, whose womanly sympathies and thoughtfulness for her soldiers had touched their hearts. Often the long, cold vigil was rendered futile by tears which dimmed the eyes and blurred the vision of the royal carriage as it passed along. As one very old woman said: "I've seen her many a time but she said she was sorry for my boy and I must see her again before I die."

Thousands braved the raw east wind and stood for hours waiting patiently, who have often seen the Queen, and who in ordinary circumstances would scarcely have endured the hardships to watch her pass. Among these were many personal friends of the sovereign, for instance, the Countess of Brownlow, a great friend of Queen Victoria, and a favorite at court, who sat on the curb, shivering for many hours with the crowd outside Buckingham Palace. In short it was not so much a desire to see the monarch, as it was an overwhelming need of an outlet for jubilation over the war, a natural inclination to let the Queen see and share the gladness of the people, that prompted London to make to-day one of the memorable celebrations of Victoria's reign.

It was quite different from the mad rejoicings that marked the relief of Ladysmith.

Rowdism was absent, although the crowds reached such proportions that the number of police would have been quite inadequate had the people been obstreperous.

Moreover, intermingled with the rejoicings of patriotism there was a particularly keen appreciation of the Queen's personalities, her womanliness, great age and closeness to the poorest of her subjects. This little touch of reverence for sex rather than sovereignty rendered the huge crowds perfectly tractable in the hands of the good-natured police, and it was not a hard matter to induce them to surge back and make way for the Queen's carriage.

When the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India did pass, nodding as if to many friends, instead of bowing with royal restraint, there echoed under the roar of cheers many heartfelt expressions, such as "God bless her," "God keep her," "My, but she is a brave woman," and scores more like them. It was small wonder that now and again tears of joy rolled down and chased each other down the cheeks of the aged sovereign.

London, March 9.—To-day witnessed a continuation of the remarkable display of personal devotion and patriotic enthusiasm aroused by the Queen's visit to London, for the closing scenes of last evening had thoroughly aroused the public.

The crowd that commenced to gather outside Buckingham Palace on Her Majesty's return yesterday had increased shortly before midnight to fully 300,000 persons, all singing patriotic songs. Finally the Prince of Wales and Duke of York came upon the balcony, and vigorous cheering followed. A few minutes later they disappeared and the Queen, accompanied by several ladies, made her appearance. After the National Anthem, and a perfect roar of never to be forgotten cheers, the blinds of the palace were drawn, but thousands still remained to sing and cheer.

The editorials in the morning papers admit that yesterday's demonstrations were quite without precedent and they teem with patriotic expression of gratification at the Queen's opportune and tactful contribution toward the unity of the Empire.

The Times says: "The Queen has had many royal greetings, but it is doubtful whether the spontaneous and exuberant enthusiasm of yesterday have ever been equalled."

The Daily News, which describes the demonstration as an "Improvised Jubilee, in some ways even more impressive than the Diamond Jubilee," says its significance is beyond question. Nor can it be doubted that Her Majesty's visit to Ireland will also be a great success. Mr. Redmond's remarks in the house were well conceived and well expressed."

The Telegraph says: "The demonstration has never been equalled by any other nation. Even the Queen herself has never known a demonstration of love and loyalty so deep, so poignant, so inexpressible in solicitude and tenderness, so touching and so thrilling. The bonds between the Empire and the Queen to-day are those of living, breathing chivalrous devotion."

Commenting upon the Queen's visit to Ireland and the speech of John Redmond in the House of Commons, the Times says: "Redmond performed his difficult task with excellent judgment and tact."

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Henry of Battenberg, drove through the West End this afternoon. There were great assemblages everywhere along the route, and they cheered Her Majesty unceasingly. The bells of St. Margaret's pealed, and the members of the House of Commons cheered vociferously as the Queen passed Westminster at 5.03 o'clock.

Flags, bunting and trophies were everywhere displayed. The balloon balconies of many residences were draped with red cloth and streamers of banners floated across the streets. Numerous bands of music paraded the West End playing patriotic airs and thousands of people joined in singing.

Her Majesty was visibly affected and manifested extreme gratification at the warmth of her reception.

The Queen's evident desire to sacrifice herself in order to please her people was manifested to-night by the announcement of her intention to review 2,000 Guardsmen to-morrow. These troops comprise Barrington Campbell's Brigade and the Scottish Grenadier Guards, who are proceeding to South Africa. The review will occur in the yard of Buckingham Palace in the afternoon.

QUEEN AND LADY BULLER.

Wife of Grim Old General First to Receive Her Majesty's Attention—Incidents of Royal Visit.

London, March 8.—The scene to-day in the quadrangle of the Palace upon the Queen's arrival from Windsor, when the Lords and Commoners joined in singing the national anthem, was unprecedented. After bowing acknowledgment of the official greeting, the Queen quickly turned to Lady Buller with a grateful smile. Then, in the presence of the legislators of the United Kingdom, drawing the wife of the reliever of Ladysmith closer to her, she whispered words of thanksgiving.

After scarcely two hours of rest, the Queen made a tour of the City proper, amid the greatest excitement and enthusiasm. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the crowds through which she passed before returning to Buckingham Palace, but the numbers were well up in the hundreds of thousands.

In response to a message from the Lord Mayor this evening, Sir Arthur Bigge, the Queen's private secretary, wrote: "Her Majesty is not fatigued, and she is much gratified and touched by the loyal and enthusiastic reception accorded her throughout this afternoon's journey."

As the evening advanced the crowds increased. Red fire was burned and the whole concourse took up "God Save the Queen." Then came blue lights and strains of "Rule Britannia," and then the crowd broke up with a demonstration such as has not been seen in London in many years.

ANOTHER QUEEN'S SHILLING.

London, March 9.—In the House of Commons to-day, Patrick O'Brien, Nationalist member for Kilkenny, will ask the government to give a shilling to each soldier on St. Patrick's Day to enable him fittingly to celebrate the occasion by "drowning the Shamrock."

A CHURCH DESTROYED.

Chicago, March 8.—The Second Presbyterian church building, Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, is on fire and will be a total loss.

Western Men Not Call

Vacancies In First C Filled From Poin Eastern Canad

Officers for the Halifax Chosen From the District.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 8.—Orders to-night to recruit 100 men t cancies in the first contingen cruits to reach Halifax by day. They are to be select from Toronto eastward, and the Monterey with Strat Thursday. Capt. Carpenter, ment of Infantry, command

Dr. Borden has selected ei for the Halifax garrison. Th western men in the list.

VANCOUVER NEWS

Alert Bay Indians Charged nibalism—Seizure at Be Heavy Rains.

Vancouver, March 9.—A ch nibalism is to be tried in shortly, two Alert Bay Indi Ahkow and Igluk, and a named Hunt, being the acc Indians are chiefs of the tribe, and the alleged offence mitted at a potlatch some t ago. The festivities dragged and some of the old klootchme a little fire-water got recallin old times when the tribe we and not white-washed Indians commenced to shout for the d Men young bucks sprang into and soon were running am the crowd biting everyone could catch. Still this was the old days, and according t corpses were secured and a dian agent charges the accuse vouring the flesh of these c roasted on the fire. The pris brought here in charge of policeman Wollacott.

At the instance of the Rod Club, A. M. Tyson was to $100 and costs for having ph his possession out of season.

Deputy Sheriff T. Shirley ha from Bennett, where he seiz worth of goods of the Benn portation Company at the insta Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

An incessant downpour of ing 24 hours, has caused co damage. Collingwood road owing to culverts bursting. minister water is rushing streams, down the sidewalks In West Vancouver the tram badly affected and numerous flooded.

THE CANADIAN SIC

Capt. Mason's Wound Not Ser Others Have the Fev

Toronto, March 9.—Capt. M was wounded in the battle of P has cabled his father here wound is in his left shoulder being slightly injured. He h able to rejoin his regiment night or so.

Another cable says that Ca 48th Highlanders, Toronto, a Irwin, Quebec, are seriously hysteric fever.

Ottawa, March 9.—Lieut. Toronto, is dangerously ill at

A NOTARY'S FORGE

Fugitive Former Partner of Brought Back From Ba

Montreal, March 9.—Andre notary, of Montreal, was a Bay City, Mich., yesterday with forging the names of en $300 on notes discounted in by Rudolph & Demers, ban brokers. Daigle was a notary of Montreal, about 4 age, and was in partnership J. I. Tarte, with offices in railway building. A little o ago he left the city and ha heard of again until a few da

C.P.R. BRANCHE

Ottawa, March 9.—The ra mittee of the House of Comm day and took up the C.P. branch lines in the West. efforts of the Western memb the bonding powers reduced fr to $15,000 on the ground tha amount is ample, the commit to make the amount $20,00 Clark for the C.P.R. suggest government control the rates over these branches and thu with the ten per cent. clause.

MACHINISTS' TROU

Toronto, March 9.—The representative of the In Machinists' Union has caus ment to be issued that shou tempt be made by Chicag have their work done in Ca to the strike in that city machinists would be call large employer has intimated dian manufacturers, in the p ive condition of trade, would to precipitate trouble.

A SOLDIER BOY

Toronto, March 9.—Jos. W of 14 years, of Clinton, Ont that place with the intention Strathcona's Horse as a bugl real, has been stopped her home at the instance of his Welch had a school-bag ful wiches slung by his side and to stand a long siege.

THE MINING INSTIT

Montreal, March 9.—The officers of the Canadian Mini was declared this afternoon President, Geo. Fowler; vice Messrs. Chas. Gergie and Ja thur; secretary, B. T. A. Bell J. B. Brown. The members cil from British Columbia a Macdonald and E. B. Kirby.

TO COMMAND AT HA

Ottawa, March 9.—It is settled that Lieut.-Col. Vid headquarters staff, will co Canadian regiment to replac sters at Halifax.