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y temporary legislation and
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ce out of the muddle which
and there is a grand prece-
h action in recent times in
hardly think political parties
y should be ashamed to fol-
country in such matters.
JAMES ANGUS.
1900.

E OF REGISTRATION OF
RA-PROVINCIAL COM-
PANY.

IPANIES ACT, 1897."

rni Copper Company."
istered this 15th day of Feb-
00.
rtify that I have this day re-
"Alberni Copper Company" as
vincial Company under the
Act, 1897," to carry out or ef-
ny of the objects hereinafter
which the legislative authority
ature of British Columbia ex-

ffice of the Company is situ-
ty of Portland, State of Ore-

t of the capital of the Com-
hundred thousand dollars,
one million shares of ten cents

office of the Company in this
situate in the City of Victoria,
e H. Hayes, miner, whose ad-
oria aforesaid, is the attorney
pany.
on of the Company shall be
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purchase, locate or otherwise
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silver, lead and copper mines
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and veins, and interests there-
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and other lands, and to hold,
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d tramways to be used in con-
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mills, flumes, ditches, roads,
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the proper carrying on of the
prises specified herein, whether
same be adjacent to or in direct
with the mines or other property
poration.
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of lands mill sites water rights
ges and other rights and privi-
said states of Oregon, Washing-
and Montana, and British Col-

To subscribe for, purchase, own,
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rporation; to guarantee or other-
e the payment of dividends on
stocks of other companies or
ns, or of the interest or principal
other companies or corporations
mortgage or deed of trust of the
f this corporation, any part there-
rwise.
To carry on and conduct a general
f purchasing, buying, selling and
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es in different places within the
of Oregon, Washington, Idaho
ana, and in British Columbia, as
emed desirable or convenient.
To buy, sell and deal in ores and
metals from ores.
.—To purchase, acquire, buy,
y and dispose of tunnel rights.
—To purchase, acquire, build,
equip, maintain, operate, sell,
d dispose of tunnels in connection
mines or mining claims owned by
ration in the said states of Ore-
hington, Idaho and Montana, and
Columbia, and to charge and re-
and compensation for the use
unnels by others, and the opera-
such tunnels for the benefit of

nth.—To act as agent for other
ons, companies, persons and firms.
nth.—To purchase, own, hold
rent, lease, improve and
any and all real estate
sonal property necessary, de-
or convenient for the trans-
the business of this corporation,
the same be situated adjacent or
as to any of the mines or mining
other property owned by this cor-
or not, and to sell, transfer, con-
e, mortgage, give in trust and dis-
all or any of its property, whether
onal or mixed, in such manner as
deemed convenient, desirable or
t.
nth.—To borrow money on its notes,
debentures, and other obligations for
eral or any special purpose of the
ion, and to mortgage, pledge and
trust any and all of its property,
personal, to secure the payment

nth.—To do and to perform all mat-
things necessary, incident, proper,
or convenient for the accomplish-
the objects and business above

under my hand and seal of office,
oria, Province of British Columbia,
h day of February, one thousand
ndred.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

E AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-
OVINCIAL COMPANY TO CAR-
RY ON BUSINESS.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

CANADA:

e of British Columbia.

IS TO CERTIFY that the "Golden
Quesnelle, Limited," is authorised
ensed to carry on business within
ovince of British Columbia, and to
ut or effect all or any of the objects
Company to which the legislative
ty of the Legislature of British
ia extends.
head office of the Company is situate
land.
amount of the capital of the Com-
is £350,000, divided into 350,000
of £1 each.
head office of the Company in this
ce is situate in Victoria, and Joseph
, Civil Engineer, whose address is
a aforesaid, is the attorney for the
ny.
objects for which the Company has
stablished are set out in the Certi-
of Registration granted to the Com-
n the 18th day of August, 1896, pub-
in the B. C. Gazette on the 10th Sep-
, 1896.
n under my hand and seal of office
toria, Province of British Columbia,
ist day of February, one thousand
undred.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY SECOND THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1900 VOLUME XLII—NO. 44

French Had The Honor

His Summons to Surrender Brought the Officials From Bloemfontein.

Roberts Received Tremendous Ovation on Making the State Entry.

How the Great News Was Received in London—A Significant Phrase.

London, March 15.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, says:

"Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 today. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn with a majority of the fighting burghers has fled northward.

"Gen. French was within five miles of the place Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by 4 a. m. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning, and a deputation of the town council, with Mayor Kellner, came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitzkop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place.

"Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. After visiting the public buildings he went to the town official residence of the President, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved a British flag and sang the British national anthem. They were in a condition of frenzied excitement.

"On Monday afternoon, previous to the surrender, there had been a little sniping and shelling, but the enemy retired.

"Lord Roberts has his headquarters at the President's house, and there are many of the British wounded in the building.

"The railway is not injured."

JOY AT THE CAPE.

Capetown, March 14.—A great popular demonstration took place here on receipt of the news that Bloemfontein had been occupied by the British. All the church bells were rung, and a procession headed by the Union Jack went to Government House, where Sir Alfred Milner made his acknowledgements. The demonstrators sang "God save the Queen" and then paraded through the principal streets, cheering and singing patriotic songs.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

London, March 15.—Lord Roberts' despatch caused a feeling of great relief. The absence of the news eagerly looked for had provoked some apprehension during the earlier part of the day that the British had met with a check before Bloemfontein, and anxious inquiries were made at the war office and in the lobbies of parliament. On the receipt of the news the Queen at Windsor Castle, the Prince of Wales at Marlborough, Lord Wolseley and others were immediately notified; but at 9 o'clock the war office was deserted, the public having given up hope of further news until this (Thursday) morning.

The appearance of the newspapers with the tidings caused great excitement along Pall Mall and at the service clubs, and in the West End generally. Owing to the late hour, however, there were no demonstrations approaching in the remotest degree those which heralded the surrender of Gen. Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith.

It so happened that a torchlight procession, organized on an extensive scale for the widows' and orphans' fund, was parading South London with bands and banners. This included a body of uniformed men representing the British field forces, the surrender of Cronje and other inspiring incidents. Throughout the route was hung with flags, and stands were erected at numerous points for spectators. Naturally the appearance of the extra editions of the evening papers created a furore of excitement among the parders, who also greeted the news with cheers and the singing of the national anthem.

At Windsor the news was received with much joy. The Queen commanded that it be immediately published, and she instructed her equerry at the dinner table to send a note to the officers of the household brigade. The battalion was called on parade at 10:15 p. m. Major St. Aubin read Her Majesty's note, and called for cheers for the Queen and Lord Roberts. The band played "God Save the Queen."

Wherever Lord Roberts' despatch was read his reference to the "late" President Steyn and the "late" executive was immediately fastened upon as highly significant.

The Lord Mayor announced the news to a banquet to the Masters of the City Companies, which was in progress at the Mansion House. It was received with great cheering, the company rising and singing "God Save the Queen."

The evening papers in Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow published special editions, causing joyful demonstrations in those cities.

BOOTY FROM BOSHOF.

Methuen's Force Secured Guns and Much Ammunition on Occupying the Town.

Capetown, March 14.—The British troops under Lord Methuen have returned to Kimberley after the occupation of Boshof, Orange Free State. Guns and 70,000 rounds of ammunition were seized, and a strong garrison was left to guard the town. Six Boers were arrested there on charges of treason.

Nearly all the residents were wearing mourning, as the Boshof commando lost 200 men at the battle of Belmont.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

BLOOMFONTEIN UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG

Roberts Announces Entry of His Troops and Surrender of Keys of Office by Public Officials---Orange Free State a Thing of the Past.

LONDON, March 14—The following is the text of Lord Roberts despatch to the War Office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein:

BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday, March 13, 9 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's Soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the Presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late President. Orange Free State.

Mr. Fraser member of the late executive Government, the Mayor and Secretary of the late government, the landrost and other officials met me two miles from the town, and presented me with the keys of public offices.

The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seem quiet.

The inhabitants of Bloemfontein give the troops a cordial welcome.

The above despatch, though dated Tuesday, was not received at the war office until 7.30 p.m. Wednesday. It was made public a few minutes after 9 o'clock. The delay is attributed to the field telegraphs not being connected with Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening. Extra papers are already out on the streets and the night crowds of London are singing patriotic songs and engaging in demonstrations.

Roberts Reports A Day's Fighting

Twelve Miles of March to Bloemfontein Contested by Boer Rear Guard.

White Flag Lures Small Party to Death—Cruel Wounds by Expanding Bullets.

Dreifontein, Orange Free State, Sunday, March 11.—Gen. Roberts' advance here yesterday across the scorching plains from Poplar Grove was marked by the most severe day's engagement since crossing the Modder river. Broadwood's cavalry brigade advancing on Bloemfontein unexpectedly found the Boers in a strong position in the Dreifontein kopjes. The Boers maintained a stubborn rear guard action along a running front of twelve miles on very difficult ground. The British were advancing in three columns. Gen. Tucker, to the southward, occupied Petrusberg unopposed. Gen. Kelly-Kenny, after following the river bank, moved in the direction of Abrahams Kraal. At Dreifontein, about eight miles south of Abrahams Kraal, the Boers were found in considerable strength on the ridges connecting several kopjes, where they had mounted guns.

The action began at 8 in the morning with an artillery duel. Gen. French's cavalry and Gen. Porter's brigade supported our guns. The Boer artillery was accurately handled and the British cavalry found a task harder than they had expected. Gen. Broadwood moved six miles southward, trying to find a means to get round, but the Boers followed behind rising ground, and even attempted to outflank him. Meanwhile the Sixth division of infantry, advancing on the Boer left, slowly forced the enemy to retire. Had the infantry been able to move faster the Boers would have been enveloped. The last shot was fired at 7:30 p.m. This morning not a Boer was seen. The prisoners belonged to President Kruger's own commando.

London, March 13.—The Morning Post correspondent at Dreifontein, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The fight throughout was much involved. The enemy evacuated and reoccupied positions, thus concealing their intentions, and only withdrawing their guns a few minutes prior to impending capture. The guns outranged ours. The naval brigade not arriving in time. The turning movement was begun too late. The enemy attempted with heliograph volume us to occupy a kopje which they held, but, detecting the deception, we returned."

The opposition met at Dreifontein was somewhat unexpected, the idea being that if there were any resistance it would be at Petrusberg. Profiting by their experience, the Boers were preparing for a British flanking movement, but in extending their position in order to avoid being outflanked, they probably weakened their centre, thus making it possible for the British infantry to carry this with a bayonet charge."

LORD ROBERTS' REPORT.

London, March 12.—A despatch to the war office from Lord Roberts dated Dreifontein, March 11, 7:15 a.m., says:

"The enemy opposed us throughout yesterday's march and from their knowledge of the country gave us considerable trouble. Owing, however, to the admirable conduct of the troops, the enemy were unable to prevent us reaching our destination. The brunt of the fighting fell on Gen. Kelly-Kenny's divisions, two battalions of which, the Welsh and Essex, turned the Boers out of two strong positions at the point of the bayonet.

"The Boers suffered heavily, 102 of their dead being left on the ground. We captured about twenty prisoners.

"Among the killed are Captain Eustace, of the Buffs; Captain Lomax, of the Welsh regiment, and Mr. McKartie, a retired Indian officer attached to Kitchener's force.

"Among the wounded are: Buffs—Colonel Hickson, leg, severe; Lieutenant Donald. Welsh regiment—Lieuts. Workington, Pope, Wimberley. Essex regiment—Captain Broadwood, Lieutenant Pratt. Field artillery—Lieutenant Devenish. Medical corps—Major White, Lieutenant Berne. Australian artillery—Colonel Umphley, abdomen; since died.

"There were 221 men wounded, and about 60 or 70 killed or missing. The wounds are as a rule more serious than usual owing to the expanding bullets which are freely used by the Boers.

"The following telegram has been addressed to their honors, the state presidents of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic:

"Another instance having occurred of gross abuse of the white flag or the signal of holding up hands in token of surrender, it is my duty to inform you that if such abuse occurs again I shall most reluctantly be compelled to order my troops to disregard the white flag entirely. The instance occurred on a kopje east of Dreifontein Fram yesterday afternoon and was witnessed by some of my own staff officers, as well as myself, and resulted in the wounding of several of my officers and men. A large quantity of explosive bullets of three different kinds was found in Commandant Cronje's laager and this has been the case in every engagement with your honors' troops. Such breaches of the recognized usages of war and of the Geneva convention are a disgrace to any civilized power. A copy of these telegrams has been sent to my government with the request that it will be communicated to all neutral powers."

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Avogel Kop, dated Sunday, March 11, says:

"The white flag treachery was personally witnessed at Dreifontein by Lord Roberts, who was looking through a telescope when the Welsh were charging, and saw the Boers hold up their hands, show the flag and drop their guns. He saw an English officer advance to receive their surrender, whereupon a Boer volley was fired and the officer fell.

"A large number of Australians were engaged yesterday. The First Australian Horse Brigade, with the Scots Greys, advanced within 800 yards of the Boers under heavy fire.

"The New South Wales Mounted Infantry joined in the pursuit of the Boers northward."

Boers Making Another Stand

Kruger Says They Will Fight Till Death to Keep British From Pretoria.

Discovered In Strong Positions Along Passes From Natal to Free State.

Ladysmith, March 14.—The Boers have been located in several strong positions near the junction of the Drakensburg and the Biggarsberg ranges. They have heavy guns in position on Pongwoni Kop, at Hlatikulu and in the Impati mountains, as well as at Gibson's Farm, near Cundycleugh Pass.

Gen. Hunter now commands the division. Both men and horses of the relief column are completely recovered and are now in the pink of condition. The reconstruction of the railway from Ladysmith to Dundee is progressing rapidly.

New York, March 14.—The Evening Journal prints the following cablegram from President Kruger:

"Pretoria, March 13.—(8 p.m.)—Via Berlin, March 14—(10 a. m.)—The burghers will only cease fighting with death.

"Our forces are returning in good order to our first line of defence on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than expected.

"The British will never reach Pretoria. The burghers, Steyn, Joubert and myself, as well as all the others, are united. There are no differences. God help us. (Signed) Kruger."

THE BOER FATE ADMITTED.

No Thought of Intervention Harbored at European Capitals.

Berlin, March 14.—The weekly reviewer of the Kreutz Zeitung, who is a well-known professor and entertains close relations with Count von Buelow, says today that Emperor Nicholas, at the beginning of the war in South Africa, gave a formal pledge that Russia would not take advantage of England's complications for a further Asiatic advance. The Kreutz Zeitung declares that this statement is authentic.

In political circles here no surprise was felt at Lord Salisbury's reply to the Kruger-Steyn proposals. Doubtless such an answer was expected. Nor was it believed in the same circles that the war will last much longer.

A leading foreign office official said today that there would be no further talk about intervention. The papers this evening generally express sympathy with the fate of the Boers, but take it for granted that the contest will soon be over.

Bloemfontein Well Pleased

Evidence That Large Proportion of Citizens Were Averse to the War.

Roberts and Staff Everywhere Cheered—Effacement of the Republic.

London, March 15.—The first of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder river on February 9. He entered Bloemfontein on March 13. Thus, in a little over a month, he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of Gen. Cronje's forces and the hoisting of the British flag in the capital of the Free State, all this accomplished with comparatively trifling loss. It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England. All the newspapers eulogize him and congratulate the country. They talk of the Free State as having passed out of existence, and as being now one of the shadows of history.

It is not doubted there yet may be heavy fighting, but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked to for victory in all difficulties. His grim reference to the "late" President Steyn is understood to show that there shall be no ambiguity as to the position assumed toward the republics.

The fact that Mr. Fraser, late chairman of the Free State land, and leader of the opposition to Mr. Steyn, came with the deputation to surrender the keys, is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free Staters regarding the war. It is said that President Kruger hates Mr. Fraser on account of his sympathy with the Uitlanders. The demonstration of the Bloemfontein inhabitants, is also regarded as a good augury for the future of British supremacy.

It is interesting, in connection with the rapid advance of Lord Roberts, to learn that the Russian military attache with the Boers who was captured by the British sent the following telegram to the Czar: "I am perfectly amazed at the energy in action and the endurance of the British infantry. I need say no more."

There is still no news as to whether Lord Roberts has captured any rolling stock. If he has not, then he will be obliged to wait until the repairing of the bridges over the Orange river enables him to bring rolling stock up.

The British continue pressing their advance on the Orange river. The Boers still hold Bethulie bridge, on the north side of the stream; but their trenches are dominated by the British artillery. Heavy firing is in progress and there has been some skirmishing.

Lord Kitchener seems to be very successful in reducing the extent of the Dutch rising.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Bloemfontein dated Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock says: "Major-General Pretyman has been appointed military governor of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts and his staff have ridden through the town and been everywhere cheered. The British National Anthem is enthusiastically sung by the population; the shops are gladly opening and there is general rejoicing."

Paris, March 15.—The occupation of Bloemfontein caused no surprise here. Most of the papers had predicted the event, and they now express the opinion that the war is about to enter a stage more rude than ever. The advanced press is indignant at Great Britain's intention to annex the South African republics.

LYING TO THE LAST.

Boers to Deny Issue of Proclamations Annexing British Territory.

London March 15.—The Daily News has the following despatch from Pretoria, dated March 12:

"Lord Salisbury's reply has been received, and a Boer refutation of the British contention is under consideration. It will deny that any annexation has been made and will declare that the occupation of British territory was merely strategic.

"It will express the determination of the two republics to fight to a finish."

Possessing Free State

Roberts' Victorious Army Arrive At Threshold of Defenceless Bloemfontein.

Boers In Retreat From Cape Colony Are In Presence of New Danger.

Many Indications of Complete Collapse of Lately Boastful Republics.

London, March 14.—4.30 a.m.—Nothing can be said of the advance on Bloemfontein beyond Lord Roberts' own despatch. Nothing more has been permitted to come through. Doubtless Lord Roberts himself is fully occupied with important military operations. The despatch from Capetown, saying that Gen. French has arrived at Bloemfontein," probably does not mean that he has entered the city.

Lord Roberts' movement may mean either that the Boers have cut the railway to the north or that the cavalry have done so. If the former, then it may be assumed that no rolling stock has been seized, but the general assumption is that the latter interpretation is correct. This would greatly facilitate obtaining supplies from Orange river, an important matter as Lord Roberts' line of communication with Modder bridge is now one hundred and ten miles long. The Boers may make another fight, but there is little doubt that Lord Roberts will occupy Bloemfontein to-day (Wednesday).

The Boers retiring from Orange river will find themselves betwen two British armies, and their guns are almost bound to fall into the hands of the British while the occupation of the capital of the Free State will strain the alliance of the two republic to the utmost.

The government will not allow the Kruger-Steyn matter to influence in any way their determination not to spare any effort to prosecute the war. There will be no diminution of measures calculated to maintain the full efficiency of the field force, and whatever reinforcements were previously considered advisable will still be sent out.

Lord Salisbury's reply meets with general approval among Conservatives, and it is the opinion that the Boers by their extravagant claims and chanting tone meant to influence foreign powers have again over-reached themselves as they did by the ultimatum.

Mr. Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, says: "Lord Roberts is probably waiting in front of Bloemfontein for the infantry divisions. None of them could well be expected to arrive before dark. The three divisions would probably be so directed that while the leading one would follow the cavalry and turn the Boer defences, the other two would come up on the original Boer front, so that in case of resistance, the Boers could be enveloped and compelled to retreat under difficulties and with heavy loss.

"Lord Roberts is not the man to forget, in his determination to reach a strategical point, any measures likely to contribute towards crushing a part of the enemy's forces.

"There are abundant signs of the demoralization of the Boers. The first is the bad strategy of their resistance to the advance of Lord Roberts. Then comes the messages from the Presidents to Lord Salisbury. Kruger and Steyn, it can be seen, have not quite realized their position, but Lord Salisbury's reply being precisely what the British nation expected him to send, may open their eyes."

ROBERTS' NEXT MOVE.

May Pay Attention to Boers Driven From Cape Colony Before Proceeding to Pretoria.

London, March 14.—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post says: "It is not impossible that a railway is being made from Modder river or Kimberley to Bloemfontein. In any case, after a pause to complete the re-organization of his communications, Lord Roberts will move his troops southward on the restored railway line, to meet the British generals advancing from the Orange river. The occupation of Bloemfontein will precipitate the retreat of the Boer forces from the Orange river districts.

"The Free State forces are evidently well beaten, and small blame to them. The outside estimates of their numbers before the war was 20,000, of whom a few thousand are on the Orange river and within the Natal passes.

"They will be unable by themselves to fight another pitched battle, but they may furnish another respectable contingent to the Transvaal, unless as seems likely, they desert to the farms."

AN ENORMOUS SALE.

To all who have felt the evil effects of deranged kidneys it is interesting to know that Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are meeting with enormous sale and unparalleled success in this district. Backaches and aching kidneys are fast becoming a thing of the past where Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are known. One cent a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the standard. A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Makes delicious cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, griddle cakes — palatable and wholesome.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders, and may raise the cakes, but alum is a poison and no one can eat food mixed with it without injury to health.

The Boers' Letter And Its Answer

Supposed Appeal for Peace But an Impudent Plea of Justification.

Salisbury Intimates That Republics Power for Mischief Must Be Ended.

London, March 13.—A parliamentary paper containing the telegrams sent to the British government by the Presidents of the South African republic and the Orange Free State, and Great Britain's reply thereto was issued this afternoon. It first gives the telegram sent by the two Presidents to the Marquis of Salisbury as follows:

Boer Presidents' Message.

"Bloemfontein, March 5.—The blood and the tears of thousands who have suffered by this war and the prospect of all moral economic ruin wherewith South Africa is now threatened, make it necessary for both belligerents to ask themselves dispassionately and as in the sight of the Divine God, for what are they fighting, and whether the aim of each justifies all the appalling misery and devastation.

"With this object, and in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that this war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining Her Majesty's authority in South Africa and of setting up an administration over all of South Africa independent of Her Majesty's government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African Republic, and is only continued in order to secure and maintain the incontestable independence of both republics as sovereign international states, and to obtain the assurance that those of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this way shall suffer no harm whatever in person or property.

"On these conditions, but on these conditions alone, are we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa, while, if Her Majesty's government is determined to destroy the independence of the republics, there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere in the second course already begun. In spite of the overwhelming prominence of the British Empire we are confident that God, who lighted the unextinguishable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and of our fathers, will not forsake us and will accomplish His work in us and in our dependents. We hesitated to make this declaration earlier to Your Excellency as we feared that as long as the advantage was always on our side and as long as our forces held defensive positions far within Her Majesty's colonies, such a declaration might hurt the feeling and honor of the British people.

"But now that the prestige of the British Empire may be considered to be assured by the capture of one of our forces by Her Majesty's troops, and that we have thereby been forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that difficulty is over, and we can no longer hesitate to clearly inform your government and people in this sight of the whole civilized world why we are fighting and on what conditions we are ready to restore peace."

SALISBURY'S ANSWER.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Presidents of the South African Republic and Orange Free State:

Foreign Office, March 11.

"I have the honor to acknowledge your honors' telegram dated March 5 from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is principally to demand that Her Majesty's government shall recognize the "incontestable independence of the South African Republic and Free State, 'as sovereign international states,' and to offer on those terms to bring the war to a conclusion.

"In the beginning of October last, peace existed between Her Majesty and the two republics under conventions which then were inexistence. A discussion had been proceeding for some months between Her Majesty's government and the South African Republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering. In the course of these negotiations the South African Republic had, to the knowledge of Her Majesty's government, made considerable armaments and the latter had consequently taken steps to provide corresponding reinforcements of the British garrison at Capetown and in Natal. No infringement of the rights guaranteed by the conventions had up to that period taken place on the British side.

"Suddenly, in two days' notice, the South African Republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum declared war upon Her Majesty, and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not even been any discussion, took a similar step. Her Majesty's dominions were immediately invaded by the two republics. Siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies were overrun, with great destruction of property and life, and the republics claimed to treat the inhabitants of extensive portions of Her Majesty's dominions as if those dominions had been annexed to one or the other of them. In anticipation of these operations the South African Republic had been accumulating for many years past military stores on an enormous scale, which by the character, could only have been intended for use against Great Britain.

"Your honors make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do not think it necessary to discuss the questions you have raised, but the result of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy, has been that the British Empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the Empire a costly warfare and the loss of thousands of precious lives. This great calamity is the penalty Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced to the existence of the two republics.

"In view of the use to which the two republics have put the position which was has given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions, Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegram by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State."