

THE BOERS AND BRITISH FRATERNIZE AT KIMBERLEY.

Winston Churchill Describes Dundonald's Rush which Ended in Relieving General White.

London, March 3, 4.15 a. m.—Lord Roberts, at Onitwen, six or eight miles east of Paardeberg, faces the reformed Boer army from 5,000 to 6,000 strong. This may be merely a corps of observation, ready to retire on prepared positions. Doubtless it is receiving accretions from the late besiegers of Ladysmith and from other points.

Whatever the force may be, Lord Roberts has ample troops to cope with it. As a heavy rain is falling on the veldt and the grass is improving, this will be a good thing temporarily for the Boers. Lord Roberts has surprised observers by the excellence of his transport during the first advance, and he is likely to do so again, although military men here think he must wait for some days before going much farther.

The admiralty board has telegraphed to the Cape commander an expression of admiration and thanks, on the part of the lords of the admiralty to the marines and bluejackets engaged in the war for the "splendid manner in which they have upheld the traditions of the service and added to its reputation for resourcefulness, courage and devotion."

A slight skirmish occurred six miles southeast, in which Col. Remington had a horse shot under him. The Boer forces on our front are believed to under the joint command of Botha, Delany and Dewet. They are expecting reinforcements from Natal.

The correspondent expresses admiration for the Canadians, of whom one company is composed entirely of Frenchmen, unable to speak English. He especially mentions Col. Otter, Lt. Col. Kincaid and Captain Macdonald, Stairs and Balfour for conspicuous gallantry.

"Thank God, We Kept the Flag Flying." Ladysmith, Thursday, March 1.—Surrounded by cheering soldiers, townspeople and coolies celebrating the relief of the town, Sir George White, at the post office, addressed the throng. He said: "People of Ladysmith, I thank you for the heroic and patient manner in which you assisted me during the siege. It hurt me terribly to cut down the ration; but, thank God, we kept the flag flying."

Australia is Alarmed. London, March 3.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says: "It has developed that the premier received a few days ago, a cablegram confidential, with a request that its contents be communicated to the other premiers."

President Steyn's assurances may be taken from the fact that, a few days before the declaration of war, he solemnly assured the British government that, under no conditions would the Free State take any aggressive action. Yet, a short time after that, the forces of the Free State were marching side by side with the forces of the Transvaal and invading British territory. The motion was defeated.

The Next Move in the Campaign. London, Feb. 23.—The military expert of the Leader says: Four thousand Boers with five half-pound guns, and an enormously increasing force, with a mass of heavy artillery—yet the Boers have kept up their contest for more than a week after Kelly-Kenny caught them in their line of retreat many of Cronje's men have gone away, and they have saved all their heavy artillery.

Strathcona Wants Their Pictures. Ottawa, March 2.—Following cable was received tonight by Hon. Dr. Borden from Lord Strathcona:— London, March 2, 1900. Please send over by first mail good photographs of individual members of the infantry, mounted rifles and artillery sections of contingent. (Sgd.) STRATHCONA.

Signalled by Pressing Hands. London, March 2.—The evening Standard in its account of the engagement in which the Royal Canadian Regiment participated previous to Gen. Cronje's surrender Tuesday morning, says: "The Canadians advanced a quarter mile in dead silence and then halted, the order being sent along the ranks by each man pressing the hand of his neighbor. They behaved splendidly and combined steadily gallantry with implicit obedience to orders."

Hard Feeling in the French Islands. St. John's, Nfld., March 2.—Ice floes now blockade this port, eastern winds having carried the ice along a closed the entire northeast coast. Renewed reports from St. Pierre show that the French there are more bitter than ever against the British residents, especially with respect to the British successes in South Africa.

No Boers in Sight. London, March 3, 2.30 a. m.—The war office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller:— Ladysmith, Friday, March 2, 6.30 p. m.—I find the defeat of the Boers more complete than I had dared to anticipate. This whole district is completely cleared. The district is completely cleared, with the exception of the top of Van Rensburg's Pass, where several wagons are visible. I can find no trace of them.

Buller Arrived Unnoticed. Ladysmith, Thursday, March 1.—Gen. Buller, accompanied by his staff, arrived here at 11.40 a. m., today. He entered the town unnoticed, as more cavalry was coming during the night. The news of his arrival soon spread, however, and General White and his staff at once went to meet him. The two generals met amid scenes of tremendous enthusiasm, and General Buller had an immense reception.

Government Needs Money. London, March 2.—In the House of Commons today, A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, announced that the House would meet at p. m., Monday, for the budget statement. The early budget statement of course indicates that the government need money and probably purposes obtaining part of the necessary amount from the duty on bonded articles. The early statement gives the chancellor of the exchequer three weeks' extra taxation of such articles, while the suddenness with which the matter was sprung only allows the owners half a day, Saturday, to take goods out of bond.

FROM SHORE TO SHORE

Toronto, March 1.—(Special)—The Klipper has the following poem in tonight's Star on Canada's losses and victories in South Africa:— Now let the victor's song be sung; Now let the joyful bells be rung; And let the lifting bells be rung; In glory toward the setting sun; Nor let the splendid pageant halt, From Halifax to Esquimaux.

We gave the little queen our arm And helped to keep her safe from harm. Upon her fierce and battlefields; Our nation was a battlement; From Esquimaux to Halifax. Now let the requiem chant be sung, The tolling bells in sorrow rung. For those we love, who, strong and brave, In Africa's bosom found a grave; Nor let that thrill of sorrow halt, From Halifax to Esquimaux.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL Gives Rise to a Scene in Which Mr. Foster Loses His Temper. Ottawa, March 2.—(Special)—Mr. Mulock moved the second reading of the redistribution bill today. He explained that the bill was to do away with wrongs that had been inflicted against the Liberal party in 1882 and repeated in 1892. The present bill was a fair one and ought to meet with the favorable consideration of the house. The two gerrymanders were unjust. The opposition would not repeat the charge this session that the judiciary committee to which would be referred the work of the redistribution would be partisan.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED. Ottawa, March 1.—The following militia order was issued at 1.30 today:— Thursday, 1st March, casualties: Canadian force, 1. It is announced with regret that the undemonstrated non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Special Service forces on active service in South Africa were killed in action or have since died from wounds received on Tuesday, the 27th ult:— Second (Special Service) Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment.

"G" Company, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. No. 7979, Pte. W. A. Riggs, Charlottetown Engineers. No. 6582, Pte. J. B. Scott, Royal Artillery, Fredericton. No. 8004, Corp. F. W. Withers, 3rd New Brunswick Regiment Canadian Artillery. No. 7944, Pte. Joseph M. Johnson, 62nd St. John Fusiliers.

"H" Company, Quebec. No. 7979, Pte. W. A. Riggs, Charlottetown Engineers. No. 6582, Pte. J. B. Scott, Royal Artillery, Fredericton. No. 8004, Corp. F. W. Withers, 3rd New Brunswick Regiment Canadian Artillery. No. 7944, Pte. Joseph M. Johnson, 62nd St. John Fusiliers.

"I" Company, Nova Scotia. No. 8105, Pte. G. Johnston, 63rd Halifax Rifles. Died on 29th ult, from wounds received in action at Paardeberg on the 16th ult.

THE WOUNDED. The following is a list of officers, non-commissioned officers and men wounded:— Officers. Major O. C. Pelletier and Lieut. C. G. Armstrong. "G" Company, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. No. 7935, Pte. Jno. A. Harris, 32nd Queen's County Infantry; 7925, Pte. Henry E. Durant, 74th Batt.; 7979, Pte. Arthur Pelley, 62nd St. John Fusiliers; Royal Canadian Artillery; 7915, Corp. F. W. Coombs, 62nd St. John Fusiliers; 7985, Pte. A. L. Simpson, 3rd New Brunswick Canadian Artillery; 7950, Pte. Herb Leavitt, 71st York Infantry; 7996, Pte. William C. Unkoff, 62nd St. John Fusiliers; 7920, Pte. William W. Donohue, 3rd New Brunswick Canadian Artillery; 7987, Pte. F. W. Sprague, 3rd New Brunswick Canadian Artillery; N. F. Bruce, Charlottetown Engineers.

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PITIFUL PLIGHT OF THE DEFENDERS OF LADYSMITH.

London, March 2.—Colonial Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, describing in the Times the entry into Ladysmith of Lord Dundonald and 800 men of the Imperial Light Horse and Natal Carbineers on Feb. 28, says:— It is impossible to depict the enthusiasm of the beleaguered garrison. Cheer upon cheer rang from post to post and staff officers, civilians and soldiers flocked to greet them. At the foot of the Klip river women with children in their arms tearfully pressed forward to grasp the hands of the gallant band. Sisters and brothers, friends and relatives met again. It was the most moving scene I have ever witnessed. The contrast between the robust troopers of a dozen battalions and the pale emaciated defenders of Ladysmith was great. The hour for which we had so patiently waited had come at last.

General White and his staff met the troops in the center of the town. He was cheered with heartfelt enthusiasm. He addressed the civilians and thanked them and the garrison for their magnificent support through trials which we alone can realize. We could possibly have hung on for six weeks longer, but the privations would have been great and sickness and the paucity of our ammunition would have limited the number of assaults we would have been able to resist. We originally started the siege with 12,000 troops, 2,000 civilians and 4,000 natives. Between casualties and sickness 8,000 soldiers passed through the hospital. It is impossible to over-emphasize the privations of the sick. Since the middle of January a man once down was practically lost. The reduced rations of the soldiers just sufficed for their subsistence. Daily 30 old horses and mules were slaughtered and converted into soup and sausages. From Jan. 15 to now there have been over 200 deaths from disease alone. The last fortnight saw the majority of the field batteries unhorsed and the guns permanently pointed in our rear. The cavalry and drivers were converted into infantry and sent to the trenches. A line of defenses had been constructed with the view of a possible final contingency, if the outer works should be carried. Since the investment the total casualties have been: Killed or died of wounds, 24 officers and 223 men; died of disease, 6 officers and 340 men; wounded, 70 officers and 820 men, exclusive of white civilians and natives.

Mr. Dooley on Lent. "I mind as well as though it was yesterday th' struggle w' me father 'fr to keep Lent. He began to talk it a month before th' time. 'On Ash Winesday,' he'd say, 'I'll give in 'fr a ration every fast an' abstinence,' he'd say. An' sure enough when Ash Winesday comes round at mid-nite, he'd take a long dinner at his pipe an' knock the ashes out slowly again his heel, an' th' tin th' thud'den up behind th' clock. 'There,' says he, 'there ye stay till Easter morn,' he says. Ash Winesday he talked in mawthin' but the pipe. 'Th' extraordinary how easy it is 'fr to lave off,' he says. 'All ye need is will power,' he says. 'I dimuv that I'll 'fr in th' field with th' pipe in his face an' him puffin' like a chimney.' 'Terrence,' says he mother, 'it isn't Easter morn.' 'Ah-ho,' says he, 'I know it,' he says, 'but, he says, 'what th' devil do I care? he says, 'I wanted 'fr to find out whether it had th' mawthin' over an' an,' he says, 'I've proved it hasn't,' he says. 'But what's th' good iv' swearin' off, if ye don't break it?' he says. 'An' anyhow,' he says, 'I glory in me shame.'—(Chicago Journal).

A Survivor of Waterloo. London, March 2.—Lady Louisa Madeline Tighie died at Woodstock County, Kilkenny, today. She was a daughter of the Duke of Richmond, and was born in 1803. She danced at the famous ball at Brussels the night before the battle of Waterloo, and girded on the Duke of Wellington's sword when he started for the field of battle.

THE STRENGTH OF TWENTY MEN. When Shakespeare employed this phrase he would have meant, to healthy, able-bodied men. If he had lived in these days he would have meant that men and women who are not healthy may become so by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine, by making the blood rich and pure and giving good appetite and perfect digestion, imparts vitality and strength to the system.

FROM ALL OVER CANADA come letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of The D. & M. Menstrual Plasters in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. Pope Prays for Peace. Rome, March 2.—The Pope, this afternoon, received in the throne room the members of the Sacred College and the Roman prelates who presented His Holiness with congratulations upon the occasion of his birthday. The pontiff's reply was read by Monsignor Masiacelli. After thanking the prelates for their wishes as to his health, the Pope dwelt on the divine mercy which sometimes makes use of the weakest to guide, during many years, Peter's bark. He concluded with expressing his keen desire that blood would cease to flow in South Africa, that two peoples, at the moment of slaughtering one another, and hoped they would soon meet and embrace in the kiss of peace. Mr. Henderson opposed the bill and Mr. McDonald supported it. Mr. Inerney and John McMullen. Mr. Ellis said that as the bill committed an unfair and unjust vote for the six months' hold. The redistribution bill was read the second time.