

SOME SEVERE FIGHTING.

Kritzinger's Force Routed, Commandants Captured.

ONE FATALLY WOUNDED

Fifty of French's Scouts Captured—Boers Also Capture a Maxim—Boers Trapped and Hussars Bayoneted—Boer Camp Captured.

London, Aug. 16.—Gen. Kitchener reports to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, August 16, as follows: "French reports that Goringe attacked Kritzinger's commando on August 13, north of Steynsburg, driving them north to near Venterbrug in confusion. Among the prisoners are Commandants Erasmus and Cachet. The latter, who was second in command, is mortally wounded. French's other column is pressing the enemy northward.

"Fifty of French's scouts proceeding to join the column near Bethesda were surrounded in the hills by a superior force under Theron, and surrendered. One man was killed, a captain was dangerously, and three men, slightly wounded. The prisoners were subsequently released."

The Boers Lost Heavily. Durban, Aug. 16.—Details of the operations of Steynsberg's force show that they have done excellently in Swaziland, patrolling from the Portuguese border to the Orange River. Numerous captures were made. The commando suffered considerably from the unhealthy nature of the country.

A small British force, evacuated from the Boers' headquarters near the Orange River, pursued them, but were repulsed. The Boers received 500 reinforcements, and then compelled the British to retire. The latter made a last stand ten miles away. The Boers, assisted by Swazis, captured three wagons loaded with rations and a Maxim gun. They afterwards burned Bremerdorp. The British lost four killed and fourteen captured. The Boers lost heavily.

Clear of Commandos. Cape Town, Aug. 16.—As the result of the recent operations, the Cradock district is considered to be clear of any large commandos. It is hoped that the Swazis and the Boers in the district will be met by the columns operating in other districts.

To Attack Botha. Durban, Aug. 16.—Lord Kitchener, with a strong force, is moving on Howardton, and is expected to reach Zululand, where General Botha is reported to have concentrated 4,000 Boers. An important engagement is expected to ensue.

British Capture a Boer Camp. Cape Town, Aug. 16.—A small column of British volunteers and the Second Welsh Mounted Infantry made a forced march from Prieska, Cape Colony, and surprised a Boer camp at Middleburgh (Middle Brit). The Boers fled, dismounted in the darkness, and abandoned everything, including 26 horses and a large quantity of ammunition. Eight Colours were captured, a portion of the Boer force, which occupied a neighboring kopje, opened fire on the British. The fire was returned, and the fighting lasted until daybreak. The Boer casualties were unknown. The Boer commando were unknown.

Caught in a Trap. Port Elizabeth, Aug. 16.—Particulars have only now been obtained of an important fight between the British and Boers on the Fish River. A Boer commando attempted to cross the river by the railway bridge, and by the drift simultaneously. The task would have been difficult at any time, but upon this occasion the marauders were ignorant of the fact that the British had been constructed in sheltered and admirably selected positions. Moreover, they neglected their customary precautions, with the result that as they were engaged in their enterprise an armored train bore down upon them, and at the same time the blockhouses unexpectedly opened fire.

The Boers taken entirely by surprise, lost many killed, wounded, and prisoners. With Fixed Bayonets. Pretoria, Aug. 16.—During the pursuit of Commandant Viljoen, by General Kitchener, the British column pressed so hotly upon the flying Boers' track, that near Oliphant's River, north of Middleburgh, a portion of the force, consisting of the 18th Hussars, who are now armed as mounted infantry, came up with the enemy, and engaged them in the dense brush.

The Hussars dismounted, and finally with fixed bayonets bore down all opposition, accounting, in their smart brush, for twelve of the enemy.

Italians With Boers. Woodstock, Aug. 14.—Sergts. Chas. Mole and Geo. Parker, of Gen. Freyer's Battalion, arrived at their homes here this morning, after having served nearly two years in South Africa. They went out with the Guelph battery, and instead of returning with the others last winter enlisted with the scouts, and were with "Gat" Howard when he was shot. They have never received a scratch, and have always been in good health. They say that had they been fighting the Boers alone the war would soon have been over. But there are many foreigners, mostly Italians, helping the Boer Generals.

Mole expects to go back, and will settle in Africa.

London, Aug. 18.—The effect of Lord Kitchener's—or rather Mr. Chamberlain's—proclamation is not distinctly noticeable in South Africa. There are rumors of a renewal of negotiations between General Botha and General Kitchener, but these are probably fictitious, like the vagaries to look for a result of this kind when the proclamation allows several weeks in which the Boers can reconcile themselves to the idea of submission. Practical military men have little confidence in the efficacy of the proclamation as a peace-making agency, but admit that it will be useful to have a convenient date for another manifesto, withholding the belligerent rights and changing the character of the military operations. There has been no material change in the situation during the past week. The Orange River Colony is more peaceful than any other section, but this is because the country has been thoroughly cleared and the combatants have been driven north and south for ammunition and food. Four Boer commandos have been lost recently in the Transvaal, and the burghers seem thoroughly dispirited. General Kruger and the most arduous work among the Cape rebels, but is gaining ground, and reducing the area of hostile operations.

In Refugee Camps. London, Aug. 18.—An official paper just issued shows that there were 118,497 persons in the refugee camps in South Africa on July 31.

Kruger Again Talks. London, Aug. 18.—The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, publishes an interview between Mr. Kruger and William Redmond, in Hilversum, Holland, in the course of which the former President of the South African Republic, expressing gratitude for Irish support, and he regarded the Irish as "brothers in oppression," and urged the Nationalist members of the British Parliament to continue their "efforts in the cause of justice and truth."

When asked concerning the effects of Lord Kitchener's recent proclamation, and of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, Mr. Kruger replied: "My people are not to be frightened by such proclamations or speeches, which will only encourage them to continue fighting. 'The British have used armed natives against the burghers from the beginning, but we have not used armed natives. It is an act which has always been against our principles to use the black men against the whites.' Mr. Kruger emphatically denied the existence of a Dutch conspiracy against British influence in South Africa, and repeated his former statements about the genesis of the war. When asked regarding Great Britain's promises as to treatment of the Boers after surrender he said: "I know Great Britain's promises. I know Ireland ought to also know them. The British promise to lend us money to put things right. Then if it were not repaid our land would be taken. They ask us to allow a rope to be put around our necks and to call that freedom. We should be slaves."

After expressing his firm conviction that God, in good time, would give the Boers a generous peace, he remarked: "Even now we could rebuild our country, but to do so we must have full independence." He emphasized the word "full." When asked about the burning and the concentration camps he exclaimed: "Why do they fight women and children? There are our own men to fight against. Do not believe the British people know what is being done in their name. If they did know they would stop it."

Mr. Kruger said nothing had been definitely settled on the subject of a visit to the United States. According to Mr. Redmond his appearance here is the idea that he is breaking up either mentally or physically.

The Boer Women Exulting. London, Aug. 19.—A despatch to the Standard from Pretoria states that Boer women who have just been taken to the concentration camps, their husbands being on commando, declare loudly that in spite of all that has happened lately the Boers are going to win. They say that letters from the Boer delegation in Europe assure the fighting leaders that the Continental powers will shortly intervene.

So sure are the men of this that they are holding thanksgiving services. The wives of men still in the field are continually insulting the wives of those who have surrendered. Consequently some of the burghers who had surrendered, desiring to be on the winning side, have escaped and returned to commando.

Women Gathering Horses. Cape Town, Aug. 18.—The recent operations in the Cape Colony have frequently shown that Boer women are riding about gathering horses for the use of the commandos.

Botha May Surrender. London, Aug. 17.—The Sun today says it hears that the concentration of General Botha's forces at Howardton, on the borders of Zululand, announced in a despatch from Durban last night, which said Lord Kitchener was moving with a strong force on the place, does not foreshadow a fight with Botha, but his surrender, in pursuance of an understanding reached between General Botha and Lord Kitchener. The Sun adds that the Government is so satisfied that the war is virtually over that Lord Milner, now on his way back to South Africa, has in his pocket the draft of a complete constitution and plans for the future government of the annexed territories.

Broke Through British Lines. Pretoria, Aug. 18.—There has been considerable improvement in affairs in the Cape Colony since General French took command of the burghers. They are fleeing north, but Commandant Scheepers is said to have broken back through the British lines. According to the reports circulated here the Boers are becoming disorganized.

Woodstock Veterans Honored. Woodstock, Aug. 18.—Sergts. Chas.

Mole and Geo. Parker, the two Woodstock boys who returned home from South Africa on Wednesday, were tenderly welcomed by the citizens on Friday night, and presented with an address and a gold watch each. The presentation took place in the Vansittart Avenue Park and was witnessed by several thousand people.

Sword for Lieut.-Col. Pelletier. Quebec, Aug. 18.—The sword of honor which is to be presented to Lieut.-Col. Oscar Pelletier, D. O. C., by his Quebec friends, will be publicly presented at the City Hall by Lieut.-Governor Jette, next Tuesday. On one side is inscribed the British flag and the list of engagements in which the colonel took part in South Africa. On the other is a portrait of the recipient, the flag of the Dominion, and the inscription, "Do not draw me without cause; do not sheath me without honor."

OUTLOOK IS FOR PEACE.

Public Opinion in Europe is Opposed to More Wars. A London cable says: Frederick W. Hollis, United States member of the International Court of Arbitration, at The Hague, who is in London, after a prolonged visit to St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna, in talking of his impressions of the relations between the European powers and America, said: "Although my trip was of a professional and private character, I have had the opportunity of seeing leading statesmen and foreign ministers as well as numerous publicists and international lawyers. In all quarters we have heard we believe that the outlook for peace among the great powers and for the gradual but unmistakable development of a permanent Peace Conference could hardly be better. No European people wars any more than the Americans."

"Notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, public opinion is to-day the greatest European power. Of course it would be folly to say there is no longer danger of war, for popular excitement in any one quarter may upset all calculations. Still, the existence of a foreign tribunal to decide international disputes, the well-recognized breaking down which war now means for all belligerents, the lessons of the Boer war and the frightful fiasco in China—all these elements of the situation are working powerfully for peace."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST BEARDS.

German Women Threaten to Revive the Crinoline.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—German women have begun a crusade against whiskers, and are filling the columns of the Berlin and provincial papers with weekly communiques insisting that beards and mustaches must go, unless the men of the nation desire reprisals in the form of hoopskirts and long trained dresses. "Francis II," the Kaiser's barber, and the designer and keeper of the Imperial mustache, said to-day: "This talk is utter nonsense. One might as well ask the men of Germany to wear rings in the noses as smooth faces. From time immemorial the Germans have believed a handsome beard and moustache to be not only man's proudest heritage, but the bulwark of the nation's greatness. Our whiskers have really come to mean more than that, because nowadays a whiskerless face, the monopoly of waiters, cab-drivers, butlers, and trench diggers, is a mark of degradation."

"I fear these ladies have undertaken a hopeless task."

TO STOP ROOSTER CROWING.

Down-East Invention to Preserve Early Morning Sleep.

Brockton, Mass., Aug. 18.—Elgar P. Howard, of this city, has invented an appliance to keep roosters from crowing in the early morning, and it is said to work like a charm. It is called the Brockton "Anti-crower." The device is fastened to the top of the rooster at night by a simple clasp, which does not interfere in any way with respiration. When the clasp rises before dawn, it strikes the rooster's head and attempts to wake him, and everybody else by uttering a clarion note, the device restrains his ambitious plans, and not until his owner seizes it, does the clasp will his vocal organs give utterance to his feelings. The inventor hopes to raise a race of non-crowing fowl by means of this device.

SMALLPOX AT HULL.

Two Mild Cases Develop in Home of a Poor Widow.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—Hull has two cases of smallpox. The latest appearance of the disease is in the household of Mrs. Mathilde Mouton, a widow, residing on St. Ephrem street, Tetraeville, Hull's western suburb. The disease is of a mild type, and only fairly well developed. The house is an isolated one, and a spread of the disease is not looked for. The afflicted ones are Mrs. Mouton's two daughters, aged 9 and 7 years. The mother and another child are in the house, which has been quarantined. It is situated near the Aymer road, and about a mile from the business portion of the city.

Drowned From Horse's Back. Ottawa, Aug. 18.—Honore Aubrey, eleven years old, was drowned in Leamy's Lake, Hull, this morning. The lad worked for his uncle, a farmer. It is thought that while the family was in church he mounted a horse and rode it to the lake to give it a drink. He was evidently thrown from its back, for when the other members of the family returned they noticed the horse standing in its stall with the lad all wet. A search of the lake was made at once, and the body was found in twenty feet of water.

London's Meat Markets.

London, Aug. 18.—The medical officers' annual report shows that 64 per cent of the meat sold in the corporation markets is imported from America, Australia, New Zealand and the Continent, the United States sending 23 per cent, and Australia 21. Five years ago the outside deliveries were barely 50 per cent.

INTERESTING FIGURES FROM THE CENSUS.

Comparison of the Increase in Families, Dwellings and Population.

Table showing population and family statistics for 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891, including categories like British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, etc.

Table titled 'Some Speaking Comparisons' comparing population and family statistics with countries like Canada, Scotland, Ireland, and Argentina.

Table titled 'Canadian Families' comparing the number of families in Canada with those in the provinces and territories in 1901 and 1891.

Table titled 'Details of Dwellings' showing the number of dwellings in Canada and the provinces/territories in 1901 and 1891.

Table titled 'Representation in Commons' showing the number of representatives for various provinces and territories in the House of Commons in 1901 and 1891.

Table titled 'Ontario members' showing the population of Ontario and the number of representatives in 1901 and 1891.

Table titled 'OTHER PROVINCES' showing population and representation statistics for various provinces and territories.

Table titled 'Quebec Constituencies' showing population and representation statistics for various Quebec constituencies in 1901 and 1891.

Table showing population statistics for various locations including Sheffield, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Stanstead, Temiscouata, etc.

Table showing population statistics for various locations including Burrend, New Westminister, Vancouver, Victoria, etc.

Table showing population statistics for various locations including King's, Prince Edward, Prince W. O., Queen's E., Queen's W. O., etc.

Table showing population statistics for various locations including West Toronto, East Toronto, Centre Toronto, North York, etc.

Table showing population statistics for various locations including Brandon, Lisgar, Macdonald, Marquette, Provencher, etc.

Table showing population statistics for various locations including Alberta, Carleton Place, Charlottetown, Gloucester, Kent, etc.

Table showing population statistics for various locations including King's, Northumberland, Land, Restigouche, St. John City and County, etc.

Table showing population statistics for various locations including Nova Scotia Constituencies, Annapolis, Antigonish, Cape Breton, etc.

Table showing population statistics for various locations including St. John's, Kentville, Lunenburg, Pictou, Richmond, etc.

Table showing population statistics for various locations including New Brunswick Constituencies, Carleton Place, Charlottetown, Gloucester, etc.

Table showing population statistics for various locations including King's, Prince Edward, Prince W. O., Queen's E., Queen's W. O., etc.

WANTS HER CHILDREN. Mrs. Delpit Enters Action in the Montreal Courts. HER ALLOWANCE IS STOPPED.

Montreal report—The famous Delpit case, which recently provoked so much discussion throughout the Dominion, has entered upon a new phase. Mr. Taillefer, counsel for Mrs. Delpit, has entered an action in the Montreal courts to obtain a separation for Mrs. Delpit as to bed and board, Mrs. Delpit's attorneys have asked to plead for the same in forma pauperis. It appears that before Mr. Delpit went to the United States he had made a private arrangement with his wife to pay her twenty dollars a month to support herself. This agreement was kept until Mr. Delpit decided to go South, when the allowance was stopped. For this, and for another reason, it was decided to ask to plead for separation, etc., in forma pauperis. As soon as the separation is granted the court will be asked to issue a command that Mrs. Delpit get possession of her children.