

Retreating Northwards

Boers Who Have Evacuated Christians Admit That the Situation is Hopeless.

Barton's Brigade Following the Burghers and Shelling Them Vigorously.

London, May 6.—The public has been confidently expecting to have news of the relief of Mafeking before midnight, but at 4.20 a.m. the war office states that no further intelligence had been received of Hunter's column, to which the public believed had been assigned the work of relieving the town.

A dispatch from Thaba Nchu, dated May 4th, says that the situation has practically unchanged. The Boers hold their position and send occasional shells into the British camp. From the top of Thaba Nchu hill one can see over the Boer camp, where the country is exceedingly difficult, and through which a number of Boers are trekking.

It is learned that the Boers are trying to draw supplies from Ladybrand district.

The 17th brigade has moved four miles south, presumably to assist Gen. Brabant if necessary.

A dispatch from Alwal North, dated May 5th, says: "Three hundred captured cattle and horses were brought in last night. The wounded are being gradually moved here from Mafeking."

A Capetown dispatch says: "The general feeling here, in which official circles participate, is that Lord Roberts's advance toward Pretoria will be rapid. The Boer prisoners do not anticipate that any effective resistance will be encountered. Anxiety is felt regarding the fate of Mr. Regbie, who has been arrested in connection with the blowing up of the shell factory at Johannesburg. Consul Hay is watching the accused man's interests."

Shelling the Boers. Warrenton, May 5.—The Boers to-day vainly attempted to reach the British new gun with their artillery, but some of the shells from the big gun effectually silenced them.

Natives report that the Boers are vacating Christina, many of them admitting that the situation is hopeless, and apparently are trekking from Klip Dam and Windsorton northward.

Warrenton, May 5 (evening).—The Vaal river has been successfully crossed at Windsorton by the British Brigade, with whom is Gen. Hunter, commanding the division.

The Boers have evacuated Windsorton and Klip Dam. They are trekking northward and fighting for all they are worth. Barton is hanging on to their rear and shelling them vigorously. Judging from the clouds of dust, the retreating Boers must be in very large numbers.

British Prisoners. Washington, May 5.—Referring to the statement in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Balfour, the government leader, who said that Her Majesty's government was considering the advisability of further representations to the British government as to the condition of English prisoners at Pretoria, state department officials say that the British government had made no representations of late on this subject.

The state department is in receipt of reports at regular intervals from United States Consul Hay at Pretoria in which he never fails to describe the condition of these prisoners. From his reports it appears that while their condition is not all that it might be, still the Boers probably are treating them with as much consideration as they are able to exercise at present. Consul Hay has been doing everything in his power to add to the comfort of the prisoners in accordance with his instructions, and the British authorities have expressed their gratitude for his good offices. His task has been a delicate one, but it appears that he has so far discharged it in such manner as to avoid giving offence to the Boer officials, with whom he is on excellent terms.

ROBERTS'S ADVANCE. Many People Think the End of the War Is Not Far Off.

London, May 5.—Lord Roberts's advance on Pretoria is the principal topic just at present. The public has been engaged in speculating upon the probable duration of the siege of Pretoria, the facilities of the Boers for carrying on guerrilla warfare subsequent to being defeated in a decisive engagement, and the possibilities of retaining the colonials and the reserves now under arms as settlers in British South Africa. Upon details of the military strategy that is to accomplish the putting into action of the various theories advanced, the wisest are silent. The war critics have evidently been at sea regarding Roberts's plan of campaign and the staid weeklies prefer to jump at the result without devoting space to prognostications of the steps to accomplish the same, however defeated in a decisive engagement, the wisest are silent. The war critics have evidently been at sea regarding Roberts's plan of campaign and the staid weeklies prefer to jump at the result without devoting space to prognostications of the steps to accomplish the same, however defeated in a decisive engagement, the wisest are silent.

North of the Vaal. Warrenton, Cape Colony, May 7.—The Boers have been driven out of Fourteen Streams and the British are now encamped on the north bank of the Vaal River.

Naval Heroes Welcomed. London, May 7.—The annals of service demonstrations contain no records of scenes of enthusiasm to parallel those with which the naval heroes of Lady-

15th, accomplished, there would be no undue elation or surprise, and there are many who believe that Sir George White's opinion that the war will last only six weeks longer may be justified within an approximate limit. It is of course possible that this hopefulness is based chiefly on the principle that the wish is father to the thought.

London, May 7.—The capture of Winburg by the British is confirmed, and the main advance to Pretoria continues with the machine-like precision and rapidity which has characterized all Lord Roberts's forward movements of late.

By the occupation of Winburg Gen. Ian Hamilton puts himself nearly parallel with Lord Roberts and only nineteen miles eastward, while he has the additional advantage of being connected with the chief by means of the railroad, that runs from Smaldeal to Winburg road station, as it is sometimes called, to Winburg.

The only feature of the carefully devised Plan of General Advance not yet disclosed by the swift developments, is the part Gen. Buller has elected to take in the operations. At present there are no indications of any movement on the part of the Natal army. Doubtless a few days more or less will bring out the British line of action before Biggarsburg.

Lord Roberts is now nine miles north of the Vet, and 69 miles north of Bloemfontein. Evidently he is not letting the grass grow under his feet, though the Boers seem equally anxious to retreat towards Kroonstad, and are so doing.

At the time this dispatch went there is nothing new from Gen. Hunter, but it is presumed he is pushing steadily forward in the Direction of Mafeking.

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The critics of the afternoon newspapers view the situation with the greatest satisfaction.

A special dispatch from Smaldeal, dated 9:45 p.m., Sunday May 6, gives details of the occupation of Winburg by the British. It says: "News has just come here that Gen. Hamilton is giving the Boers no rest and that they are falling back hurriedly. He entered Winburg to-day after a brisk fight, in which the Boers fell back so quickly that one of their guns, in addition to a Maxim, was abandoned."

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Capetown's Gratitude

Residents Have Subscribed Two Thousand Pounds for Hull-Ottawa Fire Sufferers.

New Zealand Government Has Contributed Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars.

(Associated Press.) Wellington, N.Z., May 7.—The government of New Zealand, after consultation with the legislators, has decided to forward to the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the sum of \$25,000 in aid of the sufferers from the Ottawa fire.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, May 7.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has sent the following telegram to-day to Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, in reply to the gift of \$25,000, which the New Zealand government gave the Ottawa and Hull fire sufferers.

"Ottawa, May 7, 1900.—Accept for yourself, government and people of New Zealand grateful thanks of Canada for the generous assistance to the sufferers by the late conflagration. (Signed) Laurier."

Ottawa, May 7.—The relief fund for Hull and Ottawa fire sufferers has reached over \$600,000, included in which are 700 pennies in a box, the gift of 700 little children who attended May Day festival of the children of minor lodges, A. F. and A. M., Detroit, Mich.

From Capetown. Ottawa, May 7.—Sir A. Milner cables the Governor-General as follows: "Capetown, May 7.—A fund for the relief of sufferers from the Ottawa fire was opened in Capetown and nearly \$2,000 was subscribed in three days. This is not a rich town and the citizens have enormous demands on their purses at the present time. The response is due to a strong feeling of gratitude for Canadian help in the war and appreciation of the gallantry of Canadian soldiers. (Signed) Milner."

THE IRON TRADE. Americans Are Offering Rolled Iron at Lower Prices Than Germans.

(Associated Press.) Berlin, May 7.—The Bourse last week opened with violent breaks in quotations for iron and coals upon American market reports. After Wednesday a partial recovery of prices occurred, but the general feeling remains nervous.

The National Zeitung, in its weekly market report says: "Whether the United States has reached a crisis through over production and will throw its surplus goods upon the European markets at the lowest prices, is a question which gives the deepest concern to the London and continental Bourses, and has caused a revulsion of prices for dividend payment paper everywhere and particularly in the German Bourses. The movement produced severe losses last week, but the beginning of this week was of a panicky character."

The paper points out that the situation improved later through the weeding out of weaker operators. The threatened Bourse tax affected Bourse operations unfavorably, particularly those in bank stocks.

A Saxony iron dealer informed a representative of the press that he was offered American rolled iron at 275 marks per ton, delivered and duty paid, which is 75 marks below German prices. The Saxony government has opened contracts for the coal supply for next year. The prices are two marks higher, but the quantity is sufficient.

CANADIAN BREVITIES. (Associated Press.) Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 7.—John Lockery is dead aged 102 years. He was the oldest inhabitant of Charlottetown, and possibly the oldest in the province.

Toronto, May 7.—S. F. Bastedo, provincial fisheries commissioner, has received application from an Ontario man for the purpose of breeding frogs for the American market.

Miss Bayes, of 305 Euclid avenue, is at present in St. Michael's hospital hovering between life and death as the result of an explosion at her residence on Saturday evening. Miss Bayes, along with Mrs. Whitehead, were cleaning up the house preparatory to moving in, when the former lit a match in the dining room, which was filled with gas from an uncaped pipe, with the above result.

Montreal, May 7.—The local passenger rate on the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the C. P. R. has been reduced from five to four cents a mile.

C. C. Chipman, chief commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co., who has been visiting the Old Country on official business, leaves to-morrow for Winnipeg.

AMERICANS SEIZE TOWNS. (Associated Press.) Manila, May 6.—Colonel Harding's expedition recently landed two companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry on the island of Marinduque. The troops have already taken four towns without opposition, the few armed insurgents encountered taking to the mountains. Leaving one company to garrison the island, the expedition proceeded to Masbate. The cable to the southern islands is broken and details of the recent fighting are not obtainable at present.

JAMESON RAIDER DEAD. Oakland, Cal., May 5.—Capt. Thomas Mein, one of the best known mining men in California, is dead of lung trouble. Capt. Mein amassed a fortune in the Transvaal. When Dr. Jameson made the famous Capetown raid was one of the Americans taken prisoner. He was tried with John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, for high treason, and was sentenced to death. A strong appeal was made to President Kruger, and after a year's imprisonment he was pardoned.

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH. Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for a long time and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N.Y. This remedy is for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Called indigestion, but after trying several eminent physicians failed to get a cure. Frank Merlie, of Independence, Jackson Co., Mo., writes: "I was afflicted with a severe soreness in pit of stomach, fullness, tired feeling, constipation; sometimes soreness would extend to bowels. Some one recommended me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I did, and after taking only a few bottles of 'Discovery' and your 'Pleasant Pellets' I derived more benefit from them than any other medicine I ever used. I gained flesh from the start. Have recommended it to others and will continue to do so."

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Shipping Disaster

Twenty Passengers and Thirteen of the Crew of the Gleanig Drowned.

(Associated Press.) San Francisco, Cal., May 5.—Particulars of the loss of the steamer Gleanig, British, bound from Melbourne to Gipsland. The cable reports received last month had it that all hands were lost, but the mail advices state that three men were rescued, and that 20 passengers and 13 of the crew went down with the vessel.

"AMERICA'S BEST FRIEND." Admiral Dewey Says They Can Whip Any Nation in the World Except England.

(Associated Press.) Buffalo, N.Y., May 5.—A special dispatch from St. Louis, Mo., says: "At the luncheon at the University Club yesterday afternoon, Admiral Dewey made the following significant remark: 'We can whip any nation in the world except England, and England is our best friend.'"

For a moment there was an impressive silence, which was followed by a loud cheer, and the president of the club, Mr. Lombard, rising to his feet, proposed a toast to "America's best friend, England." As one man the guests arose and drained their glasses.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. (Associated Press.) Montreal, May 7.—A bulletin received from Grand Mere, says the pulp mill, sawmill and pump room of Laurentide's pulp and paper mill have been entirely destroyed by fire. The fire is believed to be under control. The paper mill has a capacity of 100 tons per day. It is not burned, but will be crippled by the burning of the pulp mill. General Bussel, A. Alger is prominently interested with Canadian capitalists in the company. His son is manager. The loss is not known, but it will be heavy.

CANADIANS FOR BISLEY. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, May 7.—The following is the official list of the Bisley team: Pte. Langroth, 74th Batt.; Sgt. Wain, 14th P. W. B. Co.; Sgt. Carruthers, 4th Bus.; Gt. A. Fleming, 5th B. C. A.; Capt. Kirkpatrick, Q. O. R.; Lt. Smith, 69th; Lt. Munro, 44th; Pte. Fink, G. F. E. G.; Sgt. Morris, 13th; Lt. Graham, 77th; Sgt. McVittie, 48th; Lt. McCrimmon, 7th; Lt. Ogg, 1st B. E. A.; Sgt. Smith, 48th; Pte. Milligan, 14th P. W. B. Co.; R. L. Blair, 78th; Sgt. Corrigan, 59th; Lt. Crooke, Q. O. R.; Sgt. Morse, 69th; Corp. Annand, 43rd.

REBUILDING SANDON. Miles Rambaugh lost his life in the fire. He only arrived at Kaslo on Wednesday on Thursday, and went up to Sandon. After having a convivial glass, he went to the Clifton House and was forgotten till the fire was at its height. Then some one asked: "Has Miles Rambaugh been seen around here?" No one had observed him, and this morning they took out from among the ruins his headless body, so frightfully burned and disfigured that it was almost impossible to tell whose remains were. Rebuilding has begun.

ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN. Tacoma, May 6.—After robbing five passengers on a Northern Pacific local freight train near North Yakima last night, six highwaymen compelled their victims to jump off a swiftly moving train.

They compelled the passengers to line up with arms uplifted. The robbers then went through them, securing watches, rings and nearly \$600. The victims were then made to jump, the robbers shooting at them, and hitting them over the head with their guns. Fred. Booker and John Cleman were shot, but will recover. The passengers walked to Rosa station and fired Sheriff Tucker, who had been organized a posse and started in pursuit. The robbers left the train at Untane.

Mr. Radcliffe also in favor of the bill. He said that he would work for the benefit of the interests of the South. Mr. Taylor would resist as a farmer's regret it if he had the right to secure the election of the 6th name Labor form, and he of opinion from the read the pl arose and obj as follows: "In a recent belt belonging name Radwa cliff was ment sary to menti particular. and he want to any form. McAllan atte the clause w N. company that held land but Mr. Rad position. "The labor of the contract of all lands held in the disc Radcliffe also in favor of d exclude them when they country it w exclude them. He want before he wa he bound him out to the b would not be or any body. "A ballot w a vote of 14 for Mr. Tayl clared the un vention. "Mr. Radcl of the deba Martin, and not know Mr. him. I have some of the and I have m who goes the Martin's plat nothing to do of any man, ures in Mr. brought forw There is one. I have admi is a legislati minion govern tion." "Asked if Smith he said in the interest work with h

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THE MONROE DOCTRINE. London, May 5.—Secretary Root's Monroean utterances are dealt with in a long article in the Spectator, which maintains that the explanation that he was speaking academically must not be taken into account as frankly as he did. The article continues: "No American who takes the trouble to look the matter in the face, can fail to see that the doctrine cannot be supported on tall talk. America must not imagine that if she would get into a serious controversy with the great Continental powers she will be treated as Lord Salisbury, with the full consent of the nation, treated her. It is idle to suppose the Continental powers, Germany, for instance, would take such things into consideration, granted she wanted to interfere upon the Monroe doctrine. Germany would simply consider whether America had the physical power to maintain it. If she had not, America's historical claims would not be held to be worth a straw."

The Spectator then goes on to say that no power would dream of invading America or Germany. The paper continues: "For instance, the latter country might get into a dispute with Brazil and prepare to occupy its territory. If America should wish to enforce the Monroe doctrine she must be able to destroy the German fleet. Her present officers and men," the article continues, "are as good as possible. They have superiors nowhere except only in the sister navy of Great Britain. But there are too few of them."

Regarding the "strength" of her fleet, the paper says: "Clearly, if while Germany is building ships, America is doing little or nothing, America will not be in a position to enforce the Monroe doctrine. She likes with the South or Central American powers."

The Spectator disclaims in these alarmist views any wish to tempt America to draw a warlike course or to make any ill-blood between America and Germany, but maintains that Secretary Root is right and "if she sticks to the Monroe doctrine and yet refuses to prepare, there is a store for America great humiliation."

TRAGEDIES AT NOME. Dr. Brendon and H. L. Blake, of Cape Nome, have arrived from that far-away gold field, being passengers on the steamer Bertha. They came out over the Katwala route to Kadik. They brought additional particulars of the murder of William W. Wright and the death of Dr. A. A. Keyser, briefly told in these columns. William Crowdy, a mail carrier who returned to Nome on January 12th, succeeded in locating the body of Keyser. He was also told that the third partner whom the natives and others said was Haines, had been in the breast and killed. Thus it appears that all three members of the party are dead.

The murderer, whom the natives and others claim was Scott, according to Crowdy, escaped over the hills. Notwithstanding this, it is known that Haines was in Nome, and that he was engaged in beach mining. He left on the last trip of the Cleveland. Haines, before he left, recited to the Nestor brothers that Wright had been killed, and charged Scott with the killing. A grave was also found as representing the last resting place of Haines, but on United States Marshall Lee reports that Crowdy brought along an Indian, one Charlie Kuyeshek, who, from at first maintaining that he saw Scott shoot Wright through the mouth and the second partner through the breast, gradually switched till he said he did not witness the crime at all. He claims, nevertheless, that Scott did the killing. As there are three dead partners already, according to Crowdy and the Indian, and it is known that Haines was at Nome last fall, it will be seen that things do not exactly tally.

The body and diary and other papers of Keyser, as previously related, were found in a cabin fifty miles above where Wright was found. Starvation and scurvy are believed to have hastened his death. Five pounds of flour and ten pounds of beans were all the provisions left. Keyser was from Corning, W. Va. Scott appears from memoranda to have been from 64 Jackson street, San Francisco.

Arrangements were made at Nome to work a tundra claim belonging to A. M. Pope and H. B. Campbell, just back of the A. E. Keyser's, on an extensive scale. The hole at last accounts was down thirty-two feet, and four feet of the dirt will average 32 cents to the pan. They will sink to bed rock. Steam thrawers were used and when they should reach the dirt the workers expected to make use of kerosene thrawers, which are considered best for the purpose. The tundra looks as if it will turn out a great deal of gold.

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