

Advance From Cape Colony

Gatacre's Scouts Have Reached Springfontein—Marching Northward.

Boers Evacuate Their Position in Front of British at Burgersdorp.

Burgersdorp Are in Force in Passes Leading to Orange Free State.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 17.—The peaceful conquest of the Orange Free State progresses so evenly that it is now believed there will be little or no fighting until Lord Roberts reaches the Vaal. How soon he intends to start out with this objective is not yet hinted at.

The pacification of the Free Staters seems now engaging all his attention. When the move shall come it will be doubtless accomplished with the secrecy and swiftness which have characterized all the British advances since Lord Roberts assumed command.

In the meanwhile the fate of Mafeking remains unknown.

The Revolt of Cape Dutch.

The revolt of the Cape Dutch in the northeast seems to have had its back broken, and it is likely Gen. Kitchener will soon resume his place beside his chief.

Girouard Busy.

The lull that lets the British troops in Natal and the Free State recuperate, brings no rest to the engineers and transporters. Girouard, the young Canadian officer who rules supreme over the railroads, is now putting his system to the most severe test in an endeavor to pour supplies from Capetown into Bloemfontein.

Retreat of Boers.

Commandant Oliver, after leaving Burgersdorp, went to Rouxville, where he is reported to be with only a small force.

Dr. Leyds Disappears.

Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, has disappeared from Brussels. According to a Globe special he is believed to have come to London, but nothing is known here about his arrival.

AT SPRINGFONTEIN.

Bethulie, March 16.—General Gatacre's scouts have occupied Springfontein. The country is clear of the enemy.

BOERS RETREATING.

Burgersdorp, March 17.—Commandant Oliver evacuated his position on a hill in front of the British during the night. Several Boers of his force surrendered.

Mr. Dewett, a member of the Cape parliament, and his brother, have been arrested.

ON FREE STATE BORDER.

London, March 16.—Lord Dundonald's cavalry patrols reconnoitered the Free State border of Basutoland to De Beers pass, where a slight skirmish occurred, in which two British soldiers were wounded.

The Boers were also encountered in strength at Van Reenen's pass and Tintwa pass.

Kaffirs arriving here report that the Boers are manifesting a very vindictive spirit under defeat, and that many farms, hitherto respected, have been burned.

The German ambulances attached to the Boer forces were found near Modder spruit abandoned by the Boers. The physicians in charge were unable to drive and were brought into camp, where the wounded were cared for. The ambulances were afterwards sent to the Boers lines.

Railroad Repaired.

Vanzyl, Friday, March 16.—The railroad has been repaired from Bloemfontein to Norral's Post.

Rumored Relief of Mafeking.

It is persistently reiterated that Mafeking has been relieved, but the war office has no report confirming the rumor.

The Monterey.

Halifax, March 17.—The Monterey is still at anchor about two miles down the harbor, and will probably sail at any moment. The weather is very fine.

Latest.—The Monterey, with the Strathcona Horse and one hundred troopers to take the place of the killed and wounded in the first Canadian contingent in South Africa, sailed at 11 o'clock this morning.

London, March 1.—With railway communication to the Cape intact, Lord Roberts will in a very few days be in a position to begin the advance on Pretoria. His deep political intuition, combined with his bold strategy, having resulted as desired in the southern sections of the Orange Free State, which are rapidly coming down, Mafeking is now the only point for anxiety, and as it is now long since the force has left Kimberley, its relief may be announced before many days pass.

Roberts's Proclamation.

In the lobbies of parliament last evening it was rumored that Lord Roberts is about to issue a proclamation announcing that the former system of

government in the Orange Free State is abolished, and promising Free Staters who immediately surrender due consideration.

Vain Appeals.

All the continental powers, with one exception, have, it is understood, uncompromisingly refused to intervene. The exception was Russia, whose reply was couched in less firm language, although like the others she declined to interfere. It is said that the Pope was also appealed to, but that he declined to do anything beyond writing a letter to the Queen, appealing to her to stop the further effusion of blood. Dr. Leyds's efforts with King Leopold were quite futile.

Johannesburg.

The possibility of the destruction of Johannesburg is still discussed here, but it is believed that French and German shareholders would offer a strong protest. Mr. Chamberlain's statement that President Kruger has already been warned as to the consequences of such conduct is regarded as showing that sufficient precaution has been taken.

The Times suggests that the burghers should be warned that their farms will be taxed as a guarantee against any damage to British property, but no serious apprehensions are entertained of such conduct as Mr. White is said to have foreshadowed.

The Rush From Bloemfontein.

The latest advices respecting the surrender of Bloemfontein show that the approach of the British caused a stampede. Thirteen trains, each comprising forty cars, all crammed with Boers, hurried northward just before the line was cut. Mr. Steyn would have been compelled to surrender, but he managed to escape, and at midnight took a carriage which was waiting for him outside the town, and thus escaped. The Boers got the bulk of their wagons and military stores away.

Official Dispatch.

London, March 16.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, Friday, March 16.—Gen. Clements crossed the Orange River yesterday. Repairs to the railway bridge at Norral's Post have commenced, and it will shortly be ready for traffic.

"Gen. Pole-Carew telegraphs his arrival at Springfontein, so that Bloemfontein is now practically in rail communication with Capetown.

"My proclamation is already having an excellent effect. Several hundred burghers have expressed their intention to surrender their arms and return to their occupations.

"The resident commissioner of Basutoland reports that 800 Boers have already arrived from Bloemfontein, and that a further contingent from Allival North was only waiting to know the terms of my proclamation to surrender. They had refused to attend a council at Kroonstad, to which President Steyn had summoned them."

Germany's Reply.

Pretoria, Wednesday, March 14, via Lorenzo Marquez, March 13.—The German consul has handed the following dispatch to President Kruger: "The government of Germany and Emperor Wilhelm will be gladly ready to assist in friendly mediation as soon as the fundamental principles to such an arrangement as soon as it is demonstrated that both opponents desire mediation. Whether the desire already exists on the British side can be found by the republics on direct inquiry at London or through the good offices of a third government which has no important interests of its own to consider in such an affair. The latter assumption is qualified with a number of nations and outside Europe, but not with Germany. Any such step on the part of the German government would awake suspicions of having other than humanitarian views. The increased mistrust thereby engendered would not promote a peaceable settlement. The request of the republics to transmit their appeal for mediation to the Austro-Hungarian and Swiss governments, whose interests are watched by the German consulate, has been immediately fulfilled."

Rhodes's Complaint.

An interview with Mr. Rhodes is published by the Daily Mail, in the course of which, complaining of the home authorities, Mr. Rhodes declared that there had been only 30,000 Boers in the field altogether, and that the foreign mercenaries were only about 15,000. The numbers of the Boers, he said, had been exaggerated in order to explain the British reverses.

Generals Decline to Fight.

London, March 17.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Friday, March 16th: "Entrenching is proceeding on the Vaal river at Vaneysing.

"Late arrivals from Pretoria say that the Boers themselves now admit that their cause is hopeless. General Lucas refused to fight again, and has returned to his farm. Gen. Schalkburgher has also returned and the burghers are going home by hundreds."

Boers Annex Free State.

Bethulie, Orange Free State, March 15.—Gen. Gatacre, on arriving here found that all the Boers had fled. The town was nearly deserted, the Dutch having trekked on hearing of the occupation of Bloemfontein.

It is believed that the Boers retired in the direction of Dewitsdorp. The telegraph is open to Springfield.

It is understood here that President Kruger two days ago annexed the Orange Free State to the South African Republic.

MAGERSFONTEIN.

Lord Methuen's Report of the Action of December 10th and 11th.

London, March 16.—Lord Methuen's report of the action at Magersfontein December 10th and 11th, is published in the London Gazette to-night.

After explaining the difficulties of any attempt to outflank 16,000 Boers, and arguing that a blow dealt at the Boer entrenchment would be ineffective, he says his orders were to relieve Kimberley and, therefore the day the last reinforcements arrived, he decided to attack Magersfontein kopje. The general then proceeds to describe the artillery bombardment of the position and shows how the Highland Brigade was led to the point of assault after the late Major Andrew G. Wauchope had previously explained all he intended to do and the particular part each battalion was expected to play.

Lord Methuen then remarks: "The rifles accidentally went off and the flashes from a lantern gave the enemy timely notice of the march."

The report then proceeds to show that General Wauchope departed his men too late, and suddenly the Boers poured a heavy fire. Col. Hughes-Hallett immediately ordered the Seaforth's to charge and the other commanders followed suite. At this moment some one gave the word to retire, and part of the Black Watch rushed back through the ranks of the Seaforth's. Colonel Hughes-Hallett ordered the latter to lie down and not retire, and after a while the colonel again tried to reach the trenches, four hundred yards off, but the officers and half the men fell before the heavy fire which opened immediately after the men moved. Ten minutes later the Seaforth's tried another rush, with the same result. Col. Hughes-Hallett then decided to await orders.

After describing sending the Gordons and Guards to support the Highland Brigade, Lord Methuen continues: "At one in the afternoon, the Seaforth's were exposed to a heavy cross-fire. The order to retire was given and the greater part of the command occurred. It was an unfortunate retirement for Hallett. He received instructions to remain in his position until dusk and the enemy were then quitting the trenches in tens and twenties. Wauchope told me on the evening of December 10th that he was quite understood his orders, and he made no further remarks. He died at the head of his brigade, where his name will always remain honored and respected. His high military reputation and attainments were a loss to the British. Every soldier in my division deploras his loss. He was a fine soldier and true comrade. The attack failed. The Highlanders were ready enough to rally but the paucity of officers and non-commissioned officers made it impossible for me to do so. It is a splendid brigade."

The report proceeds to pay a high tribute to the conduct of all the troops under conditions as hard as can be imagined and mentions especially a number of officers and men for distinguished acts of courage, many of which are recorded in the newspaper dispatches.

THE REVERSE AT STORMBERG.

Lord Roberts Thinks Gatacre Should Have Halted or Fallen Back.

London, March 16.—In transmitting General Gatacre's report of the Stormberg defeat, Lord Roberts gives his views thus: "This failure was mainly due to reliance on inaccurate information regarding the ground to be traversed to the position held by the Boers, to the employment of too small a force and the men being tired by a long night's march before they came in contact with the enemy. When it became evident, shortly after midnight, that the guides were leading the column in the wrong direction, I considered Gatacre should have halted and endeavored to find a proper road, or should have fallen back on Molletto, rather than have risked the safety of the entire force by following a route which brought the troops into difficult ground, commanded on both sides by Boers."

London, March 16.—Reviewing the situation in South Africa for the Associated Press, Mr. Spencer Wilkinson says: "The great secret of war is personality. Napoleon said: 'In war the big thing is not men, but the man,' and the sudden change in the state of the South African war is due to the presence and the power of one man, Lord Roberts. Several years ago I spent many weeks with him in India, accompanying him as his guest on his last tour of inspection of the Indian armies. I saw for myself how 200,000 men surrounded him. Since his return from India there have been influences striving to keep him in the background. The disasters of the winter gave him his opportunity, and now the world sees what he has made of it. The disaster at Stormberg was due to the fact that he was on both sides, to have been on either side of the war, it has finished the Free Staters and the Free State. Roberts entered Bloemfontein on Tuesday and the result has been the complete collapse of Free State resistance. The railway was opened without difficulty to the

Orange River. The rebellion in the Cape collapsed, the Free Staters turning around wholesale.

"Meanwhile the Transvaal Boers solemnly declare that they have made Biggarsberg impregnable, but Buller has no need to run his head against Biggarsberg. Lord Roberts, by advancing to the Vaal river, would turn Biggarsberg and the Boers must then be between two armies. The Transvaal Boers may fight on, in the hope of foreign intervention. They have no other chance, as either British army outnumber them and they cannot escape, being between two fires, except by perpetual retreat. But, though I can see no chance for them except through intervention I expect the Transvaal Boers will

Fight Until the Last.

as their animosity to the British is deep rooted. Intervention hardly seems likely, as the British navy is an unknown quantity, and the British nation is quite determined to see the Boers crushed.

"The fate of Mafeking is uncertain. All recent reports show that despite the great hardships the garrison will hold out; that the besiegers are growing tired and relief movement are in progress north and south, but the news is indefinite. The situation is summed up in the Associated Press latest dispatches that the relief of Mafeking may be expected at any time."

Mafeking.

Lobats, Bechuanaaland, March 12.—(Via Lorenzo Marquez, March 17.)—The relief of Mafeking is expected any day.

Transvaalers for St. Helena.

The departure of the captives, which the Boer prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed on account of the fact that the Boers are sick, including many infectious diseases.

London, March 17.—A Capetown dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. dated today says: "It has been decided to send the Transvaalers only to St. Helena, the authorities finding it difficult to prevent conflicts between the Free Staters and the Transvaalers. Col. Schiel, the German officer who was captured in Natal in the early part of the war, has a special sentry at his door to prevent him from doing himself bodily violence."

AT DREIFONTEIN.

Canadians Arrive Too Late to Take Part in Engagement.

W. Richmond Smith, the Montreal Star correspondent with the first Canadian contingent, sends the following: "Dreifontein, Orange Free State, March 12.—The Canadians, with the headquarters staff of Lord Roberts's army arrived here after dark last evening, too late to take part in the unexpected engagement at this point with the Boers, who were come upon by the advance guard of cavalry strongly entrenched in the neighboring kopjes.

It was expected that the battle would be resumed this morning, in which event the Canadian troops would have been actively engaged. When daylight came, however, it was found that under cover of darkness the enemy had retired, taking his guns with him.

It was about 6 o'clock in the morning when the cavalry division, which had been proceeding by the roads to the north, came upon the Boers' entrenchments on the ridges beyond Dreifontein, eight miles south of Abraham's Drift. The British artillery was at once brought into action, and the vigorous shelling of the Boer defenses began. Shelling proceeded continuously from noon till dark, when the Boer fire was completely silenced.

During the early part of the engagement the Elswick 12-pound guns of the Boers outgunned the British. The Boers, however, although they made a vigorous defence and succeeded in saving their guns, were unable to withstand the British attack all along the line, and were forced to retire. The Boers fired continually under cover of the white flag, adding another to their long list of breaches of the recognized rules of civilized warfare.

This morning the Canadians, as part of the Ninth Division of the headquarters staff left for Asvoel, which is 25 miles from Bloemfontein.

Some Boer prisoners taken by the Essex Brigade yesterday, reports the siege of Mafeking raised, reports the fact that there have been no further casualties among the Canadian troops.

London, March 19.—Neither the advance by way of Fourteen Streams, nor Plumer's movement had yet resulted in bringing news of Mafeking.

From Bloemfontein and Natal there are apparently no serious developments, and public interest remains centered in Col. Baden-Powell's force, unrestricted by events of greater military importance.

Future Movements.

However, it appears likely that the coming of the troops towards Mafeking indicates a much more serious purpose than merely its relief. Judging from Methuen's presence at Warrenton, and the capture of the nearby passage of the Vaal at Fourteen Streams, keen observers believe Lord Roberts meditates an advance in force on Pretoria by way of Rustenburg.

This might start either from Fourteen Streams or Klerksdorp, and would probably coincide with an advance via Bloemfontein and Natal, thus Lord Methuen may be given the chance to renew his reputation as has been done with Gen. Gatacre.

Oliver's Retreat.

Commandant Oliver has accomplished another step in his retreat from northern Cape Colony, evacuating Rouxville and going towards Kroonstad, where President Steyn is.

Cannaroff, March 19.—The Canadian Mounted Rifles, under Col. Herchman and the Canadian artillery, commanded by Col. Denny, have arrived here with a contingent of Yeomanry.

The presence of this force here has had an excellent effect on the district. It is reported that a large force of insurgents is in the vicinity of Van Vell.

Schiel on a Transport.

Capetown, March 19.—Owing to the quarrelsomeness of Col. Schiel, the Ger-

man officer in charge of the Boer artillery who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Elandslaagte, he has been removed from the prisoner's camp to a transport.

The War Loan.

London, March 19.—In the House of Commons today the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the total number of applications for the war loan had been 39,800, and the total amount of subscriptions £385,500,000. The largest application had been for £10,000,000. Applications for £10,000 and upwards would get six per cent. of their application; below £1,000 the assignments would vary from six per cent. to allotment in full.

Not Yet Over.

Montreal, March 19.—"The war is by no means yet over and Lord Roberts is quite likely to have a lot of hard fighting before he reaches Pretoria." Such was the opinion expressed by Mr. Filayson Johnston to a newspaper reporter this morning. Mr. Johnston has just returned from Johannesburg, where he experienced all the disagreeable features which have fallen to the lot of the Uitlander in the Transvaal.

Our Labor Troubles

Deputation from Dominion Trades and Labor Congress Wait on Premier Laurier.

Chinese and Alien Labor Laws—Hon. Wm. Mulock's Fair Wage Resolution.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 19.—A deputation from the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day. The members were J. A. Flett, Hamilton; E. P. Bremner, British Columbia, of the Western Federation Miners' Association; G. W. Dover and F. H. Fitzpatrick, Toronto, and H. M. Draper, Ottawa.

The two principal questions dealt with after the deputation had approved of Hon. Wm. Mulock's fair wage resolution, were the Chinese and alien labor laws.

Mr. Bremner spoke of the necessity of enforcing the Alien Labor Act in British Columbia. They had no objection to the United States coming to Canada on their own account, but this they did not do. To-day he had received a letter from President Gilks of the Labor Association at Nelson, who referred strongly to the subject. In respect to Belgium it was impossible to do anything with them. It was part of their religion to be Chinese and to take away from Canada to China everything they earned. Had there been a proper arbitration act on the statute book, it would have met their difficulty and their troubles either it might have been settled.

That Hon. Mr. Mulock's resolution was approved of. The government was progressing in the right direction. He said a bill would be introduced regarding the Chinese capitation tax, and they were also carefully looking to the troubles in the Slovan district.

The Commission.

Sir Charles Tupper in the House to-day, before orders were called, asked the Premier, now that negotiations between Canada and the United States in connection with the joint high commission were at an end, if the protocols laid down by either party before the commission could be given to the House, so as to show what position these questions were in.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was glad to say that the government or commissioners did not consider that the negotiations of the commission had come to an end. He was not in a position to state when the protocols could be brought down, but the government was looking into the matter.

Questions in the House.

Ottawa, March 19.—In the House to-day Col. Prior asked Dr. Borden if the British Columbia section of the provisional battalion for Halifax was going to garrison Esquimaux, or merely assist the imperial troops. He also referred to utilizing part of the Linister regiment, which was not fit for active service, and which was going to be left behind in Halifax, for the repatriation of the 100th regiment.

Dr. Borden said that he had just returned from Halifax and could not say what had been done as to Esquimaux. As to the repatriation of the 100th, the matter was before the war office with every likelihood that it was to be carried out.

STRIKE OF CIGARMAKERS.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 19.—Twenty thousand cigarmakers were represented at a meeting held yesterday in this city. It was decided to give \$10,000 a week to the 2,200 striking men and women employed by Kerbs, Werthein & Schiffer. The money for the strikers will be taken from the cigarmakers' strike fund, which amounts to \$250,000, and every man who is working will contribute fifty cents each week to the strikers.

TO WED A NOBLEMAN.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 19.—It is given out by a close friend of the Duke de la Torre of Spain that Miss Sylvia Green, daughter of "the richest woman in the world," Mrs. Hetty Green, will soon wed the Duke. Miss Green, although an heiress of "the richest woman in the world," has little property of her own. The Duke de la Torre's income is said to be about \$4,000 a year.

Troy, March 19.—Max Panimo, a well known resident, killed himself yesterday while dependent over a bad speculation in stocks.

Situation in China

Her Majesty's Government Take Necessary Steps to Protect British Interests.

The Report That United States Is Sending Warships Denied.

Bishop Potter Says Japan is Teaching China the Art of War.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 19.—Being asked a question in the House of Commons today regarding reports of trouble threatening in China, the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. William St. John Broderick, said Her Majesty's government had taken and continued to take all necessary steps to protect British interests in the connection.

He also denied the story published in the United States that the American government was sending warships to China.

Bishop Potter Interviewed.

New York, March 19.—Bishop Potter talked to newspaper representatives today about his visit to the Philippines, Japan and India. The trip was made at the instance of the committee on increased responsibilities of the Protestant Episcopal church. He had been most interested, he said, in the condition of affairs in China and Japan. He had noticed a gradual friendliness between the two nations, and prophesied that when Japan war neither England, Russia or Germany would decide the fate of the East. The Chinese did not love the Japanese, but recognizing that they had nothing to hope from the European nations, were gradually establishing an entente cordiale with the Japanese.

Referring to the Philippine situation, Bishop Potter said he had gone into the islands in an attitude of antagonism. He declined to say whether or not his opinions had altered, but said he recognized the question as purely an academic one. Asked about the future of the Anglican church in the islands, Bishop Potter said he saw no reason why it should not be successfully introduced to any paganism. The Roman Catholic religion was generally observed, and as education spreads the tenets of the Anglican church would receive general acceptance.

RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

Attempt to Wreck a Fast Train—Rail on the Tracks.

(Associated Press.)

Cleveland, O., March 19.—An attempt was made to wreck the Lake Shore fast mail, west bound, leaving here at 10 o'clock last night. At Omsstead Falls, about 20 miles west of here, a rail had been laid across the tracks. The engineer saw the obstruction in time to apply the air brakes.

CHAIR OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, March 19.—The two hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Academy of Science was celebrated in the Royal Castle to-day. Emperor Wilhelm made a speech, during which he paid a tribute to the services of the institution which has received grants from all the Prussian kings. The Emperor announced the creation of chairs of study of the German language and literature.

COLD, CLAMMY HANDS AND FEET

An Indication of Thin Blood and Poor Circulation.

There are many people who suffer from cold hands and feet.

They're constantly hugging the stove and complaining of the cold, when other folks are comfortable.

Mr. Walter's condition had been to him that had never heard of party lines.

Mr. W. J. had nothing to do of the convention to be quit, social politics, had been done in convention held in favor of the party line.

Mr. J. H. E. upon. He stood were sure Governor a Mr. Martin. If the Government was going to take back. He took his Conservancy into any fl.

Mr. J. R. S. executive of the party lines.

They make the warm blood course freely to the very toe tips and finger tips and do away with the suffering and danger to health due to cold extremities.

Mr. James Kelly, the popular Hamilton, Ont., shoemaker, 75 York St., said: "Five years ago I had a severe sickness which left me in poor health. I suffered from fluttering of the heart, sinking feelings, shortness of breath, and numbness and coldness of the hands and feet."

"I was advised to try Miburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I have taken a little over three boxes and am pleased to say they have strengthened my nervous system and removed my heart troubles."

"They have restored healthy circulation of the blood and removed the numbness and coldness in my hands and feet. I am now in better health than I have been in years."

THE TROUBLE WITH THESE PEOPLE IS THIS: THEIR BLOOD IS THIN AND WATERY AND THEIR CIRCULATION IS POOR.

Now, Miburn's Heart and Nerve Pills do two things for such people. They introduce into the blood those properties which make it rich and red, and they strengthen the heart-beat and quicken the circulation.

They make the warm blood course freely to the very toe tips and finger tips and do away with the suffering and danger to health due to cold extremities.

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Mr. Carter Vote

There was on Friday meeting

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