

Campaign in Cape Colony

Two Thousand Boers Were Killed or Wounded During Macdonald's Reconnaissance.

Severe Fighting Around Rensburg—Several Outposts Abandoned.

Invasion of Zululand by Burghers is Causing Anxiety—Zulus May Rise.

(Associated Press.) London, Feb. 13.—War interest centres almost wholly upon Field Marshal Lord Roberts, especially since Gen. Buller's report of his withdrawal from Vaal Krauts came through Lord Roberts, showing that all the different operations over the wide field will hereafter be more completely co-ordinated.

It is not known where the military attaches have gone, but Lord Roberts is at the Modder River, another move preceding an advance.

A dispatch from the Modder River announces the arrival there of 1,400 refugees from the Barclay West district. They had been ordered away by the Boers because they refused to join the Republicans.

It is learned that 2,000 Boers were killed or wounded during Gen. Macdonald's reconnaissance.

A report comes from Durban that the British artillery forced the Boers to evacuate their camp on Hlangwana Hill, south of Colenso. This is an important position.

In Rensburg district the Boers are meeting with minor successes which are having considerable moral effect on the Border colonists.

The Boer invasion of Zululand is causing keen anxiety, apart from the fact that it threatens Gen. Buller's communications. It is difficult to believe the Zulus can long be kept quiet while their cattle are commandeered and their country is overrun by their hereditary foes.

The friends of Mr. Cecil Rhodes are becoming alarmed at its possible fate, and have sent an emissary to see Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Boers in Europe, in regard to the probable course the Boers would pursue in the event of his capture.

A semi-official paragraph is published in the Globe this afternoon saying Germany does not contemplate intervention.

The German government, it is added, does not consider itself concerned in the future status or in the existence of the Boer Republics.

A revised list of British casualties at Potgieter's Drift from February 5th to February 7th shows: Killed 26, wounded 319, missing 9.

WESTERN BORDER.

Several Outposts Abandoned Severe Fighting Reported—Gen. Wood Occupies Zoutpan's Drift.

Rensburg, Feb. 12.—Hobkirk's and Bartard's Nek, which the Boers took on Saturday, have been reconquered by the British. The Boers were shelled out.

Rensburg, Feb. 12.—(Evening).—The Boers have again driven in the English outposts on the western flank to-day, all outposts at Bartard's Nek, Hobkirk's Windmill and other point retreating to Mader's Farm. There were several casualties. Details have not been yet received.

Boers Active. Rensburg, Feb. 13.—The Boers are ac-

tively pressing around Rensburg. The British force under Lieut.-Col. Page, consisting of a section of artillery and 150 horses, which reached Slingerstontein on Feb. 10th, has been compelled to fall back on Rensburg, owing to its eastern flank being threatened.

Severe Fighting. London, Feb. 13, 6:40 p.m.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Rensburg says severe fighting occurred during the British retreat, the various outposts on both sides suffering heavy losses.

The dispatch adds that it is doubtful if Rensburg can be held.

Seized Zoutpan's Drift. London, Feb. 13.—A private telegram received here says that the force commanded by Gen. Wood has moved up from the southward, and seized Zoutpan's Drift, which it now holds.

Zoutpan's Drift is on the Orange River about 40 miles south of Kimberley.

The Bombardment of Kimberley. London, Feb. 13.—The war office has posted a dispatch from Col. Kekewich, dated Feb. 11th, to the effect that Kimberley was bombarded throughout Feb. 8th.

During the morning of Feb. 9th a small infantry engagement, lasting two hours, occurred at Alexanderfontein.

The situation, otherwise, is unchanged. Mafeking Can Hold Out.

London, Feb. 13.—An undated dispatch from Mafeking, via Gaberones, Feb. 2nd, says:

Col. Baden-Powell has received a communication from Lord Roberts promising that relief would be sent in a few weeks. The food will last. The garrison is as good as over.

"The Boers have expressed their intention not to fight, but to starve us out."

Promotions. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Major Boulanger, first field battery, Quebec, takes the place of Lieut.-Colonel Drury in South Africa.

Lieut.-Col. Drury will command the battery division of the second contingent.

Another Canadian Dead. Toronto, Feb. 13.—The Globe correspondent at Belmont, South Africa, announces the death of Private J. C. Purcell of "E" Company, London, Ont., from locomotor ataxia, at Orange River hospital.

Patriotic Fund. Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The Canadian Patriotic Fund to date is \$110,179.

London, Feb. 12.—Lord Roberts's arrival at Modder River on Friday seems to show that he has been on a round of inspection of the chief commands, and that the main advance is as near as has been supposed.

Cape newspapers just arrived by mail in London say that since January 8th, the outposts at Kimberley have been for the most part horse flesh, so repugnant to women and children, that many refuse to eat. It also appears that the death rate of the garrison have been increasing steadily.

Possibly such conditions explain the presence of Lord Roberts at Modder River and the apparent preparations for an advance from that point.

Roberts's Plans. London, Feb. 13.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts has gathered 25,000 men, with whom, according to the best military opinion in London, he proposes turning the left of the Magersfontein lines near Jacobsdal, entering the Free State, compelling Cronje to raise the siege of Kimberley, and thus making his first step towards Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts has announced the appointment of Sir Henry Colville, hitherto commander of the Guards Brigade, to the command of the Ninth Division, which is being formed and will consist probably of a great extent of colonial troops. Gen. Colville will be succeeded by Gen. Reginald Pole-Carew.

Written Messages Uncensored. Lord Roberts tells the correspondents that when he gets down to business they shall have ample opportunity to send news. His chief press censor yesterday issued new rules, and in future all written communications are to go uncensored.

Only telegrams will be censored. For the next few days little news is likely to get through, but later there will be more freedom. This says the censor, and the last clause may be interpreted to mean that something is about to happen.

Situation at Kimberley. Kimberley, twenty miles away from the Modder River position, is in sore straits. Details of the December death rate show that in a population of 14,000 whites and 10,000 blacks the mortality was 60 whites and 138 blacks per thousand. The infantile death rate was 6.71 per thousand among the whites and 9.12 per thousand among the blacks. Fever was prevalent.

The frightful state of things in December cannot have improved much, if at all, since, and the fighting power of the garrison must have been greatly diminished. Meanwhile the bombardment by the Boers has increased, and there is imminent danger of the town falling.

and ascertained that they are used as dwelling places. Naval gunners are constantly watching the enemy's lines with strong glasses, and they declare that there is an appreciable diminution in the Boer forces.

In Natal the Boer commands south of the Tugela occupy Beld's Farm and several mines west of Chieveley. Two thousand Boers with three guns are advancing through Zululand toward Natal.

Boers Force Increased—More Big Guns in Position. London, Feb. 11. (Midnight).—Kimberley reports that the Boer fighting force was apparently increased on Wednesday, February 7th. Next day the Boers commenced the construction of trenches to the east, nearly parallel to the glets and 4,000 yards from the Premier mines. A native reported that he accompanied some Boers who left Mafeking for Kimberley, carrying with them six inch guns and a quick firing field gun. The former opened fire on Kimberley. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

Naval Guns at Work. Modder River, Feb. 10.—Apparently the Boers have brought all their big guns from Mafeking to shell Kimberley. Our naval guns shelled Magersfontein to-day, but the Boer guns were silent.

It is supposed that the enemy have withdrawn their artillery. They are blowing up the permanent way beyond Morton siding.

The Boers still man their trenches, but their numbers are apparently reduced. The bulk of their force has gone to Kimberley or towards our flank.

London, Feb. 14.—The only war news of any kind this morning was an official dispatch from Gen. Buller, at Chieveley, announcing a reconnaissance at Springsfield, resulting in no gain of ground on either side, but causing the wounding of Capt. Hamilton-Russell, Lieut. G. Churchill and ten men. In addition, Lieut. Pilkington and six men were captured.

The dispatch contained detailed accounts of what appears to have been important operations. They only tend to throw light on the situation by proving that the Boers are actively following Gen. Buller's every move.

No Word From Roberts. From Field Marshal Roberts at the Modder River, toward which all eyes are turned, there was no word.

A dispatch from Mafeking said the garrison there could hold out until June.

Buller's Dispatches. Gen. Buller's dispatch from Chieveley, dated Monday, February 12th, says: "The commanding officer at Springsfield reports this morning that a squadron of the First Dragoon, moving to the outpost line covering the right flank of the camp, met a party of Boers near Pustenberg. The Boers reaching the crest of a hill first, opened a heavy fire on the squadron, which retired. He sent out supports, and the Boers retired."

The dispatch then gives the casualties as already cabled, and continues: "Dundonald, with 700 mounted men, a field battery and the First Royal Fusiliers, on February 12th, reconnoitered the high ground which the enemy had been in the habit of visiting."

"The enemy evacuated it with a loss of two men after slight resistance."

"When the force retired on the completion of reconnaissance, the enemy returned in considerable numbers and kept up a heavy rifle fire, wounding slightly Lieut. G. Churchill, of the South African Horse. Five men were missing."

It is not quite clear who wrote the dispatch, as General Lytton, Hildyard, Warren and other generals are believed to be in the neighborhood of Springsfield.

The British Casualties. London, Feb. 14.—The total British casualties returns up to to-night are: Officers—Killed 152, wounded 380, missing 112. Men—Killed 1,477, wounded 5,059, missing 2,781. Other fatalities reported, 56.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Crossing of the Riet River at Keld's Drift by Cavalry Division.

London, Feb. 14.—8:20 p.m.—It is officially announced that the British cavalry division, under Gen. French, on Monday, February 12th, seized the crossing of the Riet river at Keld's Drift, on the east bank, on which the sixth and seventh divisions are now camped.

Roberts's Dispatch. London, Feb. 14.—6:28 p.m.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Gen. Roberts: "Riet River, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Col. Hannay, in command of a brigade of mounted infantry, marching from Or-

ange River to Ramah, had a slight engagement on February 11th (Sunday) with the Boers holding the hills and threatening his right flank. With a detached part of his force Col. Hannay engaged the enemy while he pushed his baggage and main body through to Ramah. The object of the march was successfully carried out. Four men were killed, twenty-two wounded, and thirteen are missing.

On Monday 12th, the cavalry division, under Gen. French, seized the crossing of the Riet River at Keld's Drift, on the east bank of which the sixth and seventh divisions are now encamped. The casualties were two troopers killed and Captain Majendie, of the Rifle Brigade, wounded. He, since died. One trooper was wounded.

The general commanding at Rensburg reports that on Monday, February 12th, he was attacked in force by the Boers. Lieut. Coningham, of the Worcester Regiment, was wounded and has since died. There were no other casualties.

PLUMER'S ADVANCE Has Been Checked by Floods—Boer Guns Silenced.

London, Feb. 14.—Advices from Gales, dated February 4th, says the artillery duel between Col. Plumer's forces and five hundred Boers continued until to-day when the British dropped two shells into the Boer fort. The Boer guns have since been silent.

Col. Plumer's advance has been checked by floods.

REPULSED AT MAPEKING. Boers Again Shell the Women's Lager—Attack on the Western Trenches.

New York, Feb. 14.—Cable dispatches to the morning papers say London is in a state of uneasiness over the news from Africa.

A cable to the World says that the Queen, because of the serious state of the war, will not go abroad for a holiday but will remain near London.

The London Morning Post, a newspaper says: "The announcement of new appointments confirms the supposition that a large force has now been assembled at Modder River."

News from Mafeking is to the effect that the Boers on the 27th deliberately shelled the women's lager, throwing eight shells from their big gun. Considerable damage was done.

Shelling and Sniping had been going on for the last fortnight, and the Boers have been attacking hard on the western trenches. The fire of the big gun has caused many casualties, mostly among natives. Shells dropped into the town in a desultory way are more trying, because unexpected, than regular bombardment would have been. Of late the casualties have been much less.

The Boers tried to force Kaffirs into the town under a flag of truce on January 17th. Baden-Powell refused to receive them and the Boers fired heavily on the flag while retiring. This caused tremendous indignation, and Commandant Sniman subsequently

after a protest had been sent. A protest has also been made against the Boers arming the natives for offense. The Boer commandant answered: "The armed natives were only used as cattle guards. He said British forts had been made on Sunday, and if it were repeated he would open fire."

Baden-Powell answered that the wire lines had been retold and he had been vastly interested on Sunday in observing the Boers at work completing new work on the western front.

There was a skirmish between the working parties at midnight on the 20th, and the Boers were repulsed.

SHOT AS A SPY. Paris Temps tells of the Execution of an English Lighthouse Keeper.

London, Feb. 14.—A story sent to the Paris Temps from its correspondent at Durban, which tells of the execution of an English lighthouse keeper who was a spy in the service of the Boers, is printed by the Herald to-day.

One day as troops were passing a high promontory on which lighthouse is situated, the officer's attention was attracted by heliograph signals that were being made on the other side of the lighthouse. The keeper was watched, and it was found that by the use of the ordinary heliograph code he signalled each new arrival of troops, each movement in the port and at number of men, cannon and horse to accomplices situated on a mountain some distance away. The messages were repeated from post to post, and reached the Boer headquarters on the Tugela River in two or three days, and this had been going on for some time since the outbreak of the war. The keeper confessed he was paid \$300 for each telegram, and before the beginning of operations received \$3,500 on account. His guilt was proved by the examination of his account at the Transvaal National Bank, which has a branch at Durban, and paid him the money. He was full bred English, 60 years old, and had been employed in the lighthouse for a long time. His wife and five children would not believe in his guilt, and a painful scene took place when he was transferred on board a man-of-war, where he was shot.

STORY FROM PRETORIA. Soldiers Who Were Believed to be in Ladysmith, Reported at Mapula River.

Brussels, Feb. 14.—Le Petit Bleu publishes an extraordinary account from a correspondent at Pretoria of 2,000 Brit-

ish soldiers who, it is said by the writer, retired toward the end of December last, during the retreat from Dundee, at the River Mapula, the boundary between Swaziland and Portuguese territory.

According to the narrative they had lost their way and wandered for weeks in Zululand, arriving shoeless, in rags and dying of hunger. The soldiers, the correspondent says, were thought to have been shut up with Sir Geo. White in Ladysmith.

French Designs Against Britain. Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 7.—In connection with the alleged French designs against Great Britain in the West Indian Pacific, a significant development now appears. For weeks past the defenses of Fort Clarence have been under active supervision as un satisfactory.

In addition, within a week or two hurried surveys have resulted in the commencement of the erection of yet another modern fortification at the eastern end of the Palisades.

For the Maine. New York, Feb. 14.—Six thousand dollars were raised at Mrs. Langtry's concert, which is to be devoted to the American hospital ship Maine, now in Africa.

Sale of Cartridges. Madrid, Feb. 14.—Senator Davilla, in the senate yesterday, questioned the government on the subject of the reported sale to Great Britain of Maxim cartridges. Senator Silvela promised to provide the desired information.

London, Feb. 14.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Rensburg, dated Feb. 13th, says: "There has been hard fighting for two days near Olesburg, the Boers making strenuous efforts to outflank the British left."

"The enemy occupy strong positions from Aochtrag through Potfontein to a point five miles south of Jaarfontein."

"The fighting at the outpost camps has been very severe during the last few days. Yesterday the Boers attacked the position of the Worcesters to the southeast of Olesburg. Fighting continued all day, and after dark it was considered necessary to withdraw to Rensburg. Our losses are not yet known."

"On the left the Australians, Wiltshires and Berksians had hot fighting, but held their position against long odds. The Boer losses were considerable. In the morning the growing difficulty experienced by convoys in reaching the camps, all of the latter were vacated last night and the troops withdrawn to Rensburg."

"The Boers are burning the farms of the loyalists, but the latter have contrived to get away their stock."

Boers Five to One. Rensburg, Feb. 13.—The retirement of the Boer outposts yesterday, toward the withdrawal from Coles Kop and all the surrounding posts. The Boers placed a forty pounder at Bastard's Nek, commanding the surrounding country and successfully shelled the British positions. The Boer numbered some thousands and were five to one everywhere where fighting occurred.

The British are chafing under the necessity of relief for their posts, some of which they had held since the New Year. The British now have no camp west of Rensburg. They safely brought off the guns from Coles Kop.

Communication Threatened. London, Feb. 14.—News to hand tells of the retirement of the British from the Colesburg district under heavy Boer pressure, and possibly after brisk fighting. These at a time when Lord Roberts is apparently about to push an army into the Free State, the Boers make a counterstroke in unknown, but seemingly great, force not far from the vital line of railway connecting De Aar and Orange River.

Military observers do not regard this as more than a menace. Nevertheless the news produces an unpleasant impression here. Gen. French manoeuvred the Boers out of Rensburg in December. On January 1st it was reported that he could take Colesburg in two days with reinforcements. These were sent, but the Boers were reinforced.

Since then the British lines have been extended east and west so that at the opening of this week they constituted a great horse-shoe two-thirds of a mile in length. The lines were not continuous, but all strong positions were held.

Gen. French, when he joined Lord Roberts, presumably took most of his cavalry. Gen. Clements was left with the infantry to hold the Boers in check, but Commandant Delarey, with a double turning movement, has compelled the British to concentrate at Rensburg, besides threatening Lord Roberts's communication.

Indications as to Gen. Buller's intentions are contradictory. One informant who has intimate relations with the war office predicts a movement within the next two days. A number of correspondents who have been with Gen. Buller, however, have gone to Durban for a few days' rest, under the impression that nothing is to be done immediately.

The war office has directed the Eighth division of 10,000 men to prepare to go out. The fact that Gen. Buller's dispatch revising the casualties to the British troops at Potgieter's Drift is dated from Chieveley is taken in some quarters as an indication that Gen. Buller has removed his headquarters to that place. There is nothing to indicate whether or not he has left any large force at Springsfield.

Australian Correspondent Killed. Rensburg, Feb. 13.—Mr. Reay, an Australian newspaper correspondent, paid an interesting visit to the Boer camps Sunday to make inquiries as to the fate of his missing colleague, Mr. Hales, of the London Daily News, who was captured by the Boers February 7th at the time Mr. Lambie, of the Melbourne Age, was killed.

Mr. Reay arrived at the camp blindfolded just as church service was commencing. He sat blindfolded throughout the service, when he was taken before Commandant Delarey and his eyes were unbandaged. Delarey was most courteous to the correspondent. He said he deeply regretted that a correspondent had been killed, and expressed his sympathy with Mr. Lambie's widow. Mr. Reay was then escorted to the grave of Mr. Lambie, whose watch and

personal effects were handed over to him. The escort informed Mr. Reay that the two republics had 120,000 men fighting and were to continue the war indefinitely.

Army Reformers. London, Feb. 13.—When the bill on the army supplementary list was taken up in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Wyndham again intimated that an attempt would be made to democratize the army, which he said he thought ought not to be closed to officers who did not enjoy an income of from £150 to £200 a year.

Mr. Wyndham also said it was a scandal and a danger to the Empire that young men could not enter the cavalry unless their fathers were able to give them £500 a year. The under-secretary further stated that it was not intended to raise volunteers in Ireland.

Patriotic Funds. London, Feb. 13.—The efforts for providing for the sick and wounded, and the families of the soldiers at the front, are redoubled. There is scarcely a woman in England who is not doing something for the relief of the men in the field and in the hospitals, is not working for and contributing to some special fund.

Mrs. Arthur Page's entertainment to-night brought in over £5,000 for the families of the household troops, in which her husband is the Colonel of the Scots Guards. The Mansion House fund exceeds £600,000; the Daily Telegraph fund amounts to £110,000 and the Daily Mail's totals £77,000.

These amounts only cover the larger London funds and do not include numerous provincial funds of large amounts being raised to equip volunteers.

Nanaimo Fatality. Bodies of Richard Kenyon and John Cordell Have Been Recovered.

They Were Found a Short Distance From the Upturned Boat.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Feb. 14.—All day yesterday and up to midnight searching parties were out looking for some traces of Richard Kenyon and John Cordell. The place where the boat was found is high above water at low tide and at 10 o'clock last evening a large party left for the scene so as to be on hand when the water was lowest. It was nearly midnight when the party reached the boat and within a dozen feet of it they found the bodies of Richard Kenyon and John Cordell. The remains were brought to the city, arriving here early this morning.

Soon after the news of the finding of the body of William Zelly reached here the water front was lined with people waiting for the boat to come in. Among those who came down to the wharf was Mrs. Cordell, the wife of one of the missing men, and her grief was heartrending.

Richard Kenyon was one of the most highly esteemed residents of the city. For some years he has been employed by the New Vancouver Coal Company as a car builder. With his wife and three children he resided on Milton street. Last year he served as an alderman, but this year he declined to run again.

John Cordell was a miner and for a number of years has been an employee of the New Vancouver Coal Company. He leaves a widow and seven children, the youngest ten months old. Several of the children have arrived at an age when they can earn a living for the bereaved family.

William Zelly's life has been a chapter of misfortunes. On February 14, 1897, a mining tree wrecked the house in which he was living, killing a four-year-old son and injuring Mrs. Zelly so badly that she was confined to the hospital for several months. Of late he has followed the life of a fisherman. Last week he was given a job in one of the mercantile establishments here and was to have started in to work Monday morning. He also leaves a large family in almost destitute circumstances. He was a native of Weymouth, England, and about 50 years of age.

The first clue to the missing men was obtained about 9:30 yesterday morning, when Harry Bennett and Arthur Dixon found an ear belonging to the missing boat near Biggs's portage and further as they saw the corner of a sail sticking up above the water. They rowed to the spot and there lay the boat in about eight feet of water, with the body of Zelly plainly visible. It was found that the boat, of the two guns that the party had with them one was found in the boat and the other immediately alongside, showing that the boat had sunk at once after capsizing.

To-day the miners of this city sent \$1,134, which they had collected for the purpose, to Carbonado for the relief of the sufferers in the recent explosion in the mines at that place.

For any case of neuroticness, sleeplessness, or nervous depression, Dr. Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.