

FLEEING BEFORE GEN. KELLY-KENNY

Gen. Cronje, With 10,000 Boers, in Full Flight Towards the Free State Capital.

BRITISH HARASSING RETREATING BOERS

Enemy Driven From Several Positions by Advancing Troops—Large Quantities of Stores Captured—Gen. Macdonald Has Again Occupied Koodersberg.

London, Feb. 17.—With General Cronje in full retreat, it is reported that a decisive action will occur, if it has not already been fought.

The dispatches from Jacobsdal contain this belief, saying Cronje has been obliged to "outspan" in other words, from a laager of camp, in order to rest his oxen. This explains Gen. Kelly-Kenny's latest dispatch referring to the chasing of the laager, which also brought the long-expected word of Kitchener's whereabouts. That the general who so relentlessly pursued the Boers to his doom is supervising the pursuit of Gen. Cronje, adds greatly to the confidence of the nation, now so eagerly awaiting further news.

To Engage Cronje.

Gen. Tucker, with the 7th division, is able to effect the projected junction with the forces of Kelly-Kenny, while the 9th division, under Gen. Colville, is rapidly coming up from the rear, so that the Boers should have a sufficient force to decisively engage Cronje and prevent him from reaching Bloemfontein with an effective force.

Activity of Boers.

The Boers though retreating from Magersfontein, are active elsewhere.

A special dispatch from Orange River, dated Friday, 16th, says they are attempting to cut the British line of communication at Graspan. But it is said they are not likely to effect a serious result, though they are undoubtedly making a strenuous effort to cut the British lines to De Aar.

Macdonald at Koodersberg.

On the other hand comes the news that Gen. Macdonald has again occupied Koodersberg. What precautions Roberts has adopted against a counter-attack are not yet known, but the war office and public are thoroughly convinced that he is fully able to cope with all contingencies, and that if it is within human possibilities he will inflict the defeat on Cronje that is so much more important than the relief of Kimberley, brilliant as was the latter achievement.

Where is Cronje?

While Gen. Kelly-Kenny's, or rather Kitchener's, dispatch referred to the Boer rear guard as being Cronje's, it is still doubtful if the general is personally with it, and possibly he may be employing more than one line of retreat. The reported capture of a large British convoy by the Boers is not mentioned officially.

Demonstrations in Cape Colony.

There is no news of importance from elsewhere on the scene of the war.

Dispatches from Capetown announce that enthusiastic demonstrations followed the announcement of the relief of Kimberley. The government house was surrounded by huge crowds, and the British high commissioner and governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, received an ovation.

The house which Lord Roberts occupied on his arrival at Capetown was similarly feted. There were parades through the city, cheering for "Bobs," flag flying and hostile demonstrations were made outside newspaper offices sympathetic to the Boers, and before the residences of the ministers supposed to be in sympathy with the burghers.

The relief was similarly celebrated in other towns of Cape Colony.

Officers Promoted.

The Queen has promoted Gen. French to be Major-General. French, heretofore had only ranked as a colonel in the

Boers Trying to Escape

They Have Abandoned Their Trenches at Magersfontein and Alexanderfontein.

Gen. French Is Pursuing Burghers Who Are Retreating to the North.

London, Feb. 16.—The following dispatch was received at the war office today from Lord Roberts:

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 16.—I have good reason to believe that Magersfontein trenches have been abandoned and that the Boers are trying to escape. General French is pursuing the country north of Kimberley. One of General Kelly-Kenny's brigades of infantry is in pursuit of a large Boer convoy moving towards Bloemfontein."

British Convoy Safe.

Outside Jacobsdal, Orange Free State, Thursday, Feb. 15.—The road between Modder River and Jacobsdal is now open. The distance is only nine miles. The road is available for sending reinforcements and supplies.

When the Boers evacuated Jacobsdal they were obliged to pass over a ridge, where they afforded a fine mark for British guns, which showered shrapnel upon the retreating enemy.

The convoy which was attacked at Riet River had been counterattacked, but the order did not arrive in time, and the experience was a warm one, although the Boers did little damage.

As Gen. French with a strengthened division pushed forward towards Kimberley he found the beleaguered Boers deserting their position at Alexanderfontein, thus allowing a portion of the Kimberley garrison to occupy and entrench the place.

Retreating From Roberts.

London, Feb. 17.—With a start of a day or two, Gen. Cronje is seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving northward.

Gen. French, with the cavalry, simply stayed overnight in Kimberley and then pushed on to get in touch with the retreating army.

A long Boer wagon train is moving toward Bloemfontein, followed by a large force of British infantry. In their haste they depart the Boers lost quantities of supplies and ammunition.

Military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately because of transport problems and the need of rest for the troops. He has to feed 70,000 persons in his army and the whole Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railway from Modder River to Kimberley and re-occupy the latter.

Those who read the news closely see only one disturbing feature in the Cape situation, and that is the pressure of the Boers towards De Aar, which was never more important than now.

The Boers under Commandants Delarey and Gribler are making a persistent effort to penetrate to the railway. They have pushed General Clements back to Arundel and have out-flanked him. All are within sixty miles, or two days' hard march, of the Central railway.

Doubtless Lord Roberts has left considerable forces along the line and can send back more if necessary.

In the lobbies of the House last evening it was rumored that Gen. Buller had again crossed the Tugela.

A special dispatch dated two days back and just transmitted from Chieveley says an important move was then pending there, although contrary indications are found in the fact that 750 ambulance bearers have been temporarily disbanded and the further fact that traction engines are arriving at Durban from the front to be sent to Lord Roberts.

The Bridal Feast

Is not infrequently followed by a long, silent period of enforced fasting and fleshly mortification. The cheek grows hollow, the eyes are dull and deep ringed, and the step is slow and languid. There is an "all dragged-out feeling," which makes life an utter burden.



The great functional changes which follow marriage are not usually anticipated, or the wily suffering might be avoided.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best friend of weak and sickly women. It cures the womanly diseases that rob the eye of brightness and the step of lightness. It tones up the system and establishes the womanly organism on a basis of sound health.

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More artillery is being sent to Lord Roberts from Capetown.

The Boer Account.

Pretoria, Feb. 15.—The Transvaal government has made public the following official dispatch: "Yesterday at Rondodrift, in the neighborhood of Jacobsdal, the federal troops were engaged in a severe fight with 2,000 British who were trying to reach Kimberley. Commandant Delary continued the engagement until this morning, the federal casualties being five wounded. After another two hours of hard fighting it is reported that the British retired, leaving Col. Henry dangerously wounded. Col. Henry with his servant was taken to Jacobsdal."

THE FIGHTING NEAR RENSBURG.

Company of Mounted Infantry Annihilated—Two Companies of Wiltshire Regiment Missing.

London, Feb. 17.—The following dispatch dated Naauwpoort, Feb. 16th, and delayed in transmission, is published in the Daily Telegraph:

"Very severe fighting occurred on both our banks near Rensburg. The enemy greatly outnumbered our troops, being about 2,000 in number. They attacked the Worcestershire Regiment on the hill, and with desperate determination charged home, only to experience such a heavy Maxim and rifle fire from our midst that the death of the enemy must have been considerable."

"A patrol of the Inniskilling Dragoons was surrounded by some 500 Boers and gallantly cut its way through without losing a man, but a company of New South Wales Mounted Infantry was unfortunately annihilated, most of the men's bayonets, however, bearing the imprint of sanguinary conflict with their foes."

"Col. Coningham was shot through the heart at the outset of the engagement. The enemy chose the time of the moon's setting for their onslaught. "Out of five colonial officers only one remained to camp."

"A strategic concentration movement back to Arundel has been decided upon. Our guns from Coles Kop have been safely removed, one Maxim being destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. "Nine wounded officers and 35 men were brought into the Naauwpoort field hospital."

"Our death roll at present is not known." Cut Off.

London, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Arundel to the Times, dated Wednesday, says: "Two companies of the Wiltshires that were on outpost duty failed to join the force before the retirement from Rensburg, and their absence not being noticed on the parade, they were eventually cut off."

The Mail correspondent at Naauwpoort telegraphing Wednesday and describing the evacuation of Rensburg, says: "Two companies of the Wiltshire Regiment, in withdrawing from Kloof camp, lost their way and are missing. Their whereabouts, however, is pretty well known, and they will probably be relieved to-night. The Boer losses around Colesburg on Monday are reported extremely heavy."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Naauwpoort, dated Thursday, says nothing of the return of the Wiltshires.

Report From Pretoria.

Pretoria, Feb. 16.—An official dispatch from Colesburg says that fighting was resumed on Tuesday, February 12th, and that the British had 60 killed and wounded and lost 80 captured. The federal forces had no casualties during the fight.

Jacobsdal, Feb. 17.—To-day Roberts's troops entered this town, which has been in the possession of the British since yesterday. The utmost order prevails. Military police patrol the streets, but not a stick of furniture, not even an apple from the trees, has been taken. Everything is so peaceful that the inhabitants express the utmost surprise, as it had been diligently reported that the British occupation meant instant looting.

Judging from the conversation of the inhabitants, the Free State is tired of the war. It is openly said here that Steyn betrayed the people. When the latter became satisfied there was no truth in the stories of the looting proclivities of the British, the townspeople welcomed the British as friends, and a number of the Boer wounded, and they all acknowledged that the British movement had been made against the burgher commandos. "Even now, it is added, they are under the impression that the sole object was the capture of Jacobsdal. When informed of the relief of Kimberley they were at first incredulous and then astounded. The laager remains in the town."

News has reached here that the Boers are leaving Magersfontein and are returning in disorganized masses to their farms.

The invasion of the Free State has undoubtedly struck a hard blow, which may result in the disaffection of a large number of Free States.

Montreal, Feb. 17.—The special correspondent of the Star sends the following: "Jacobsdal, Feb. 15" (via Modder River, Feb. 16th, delayed in transmission). "In operations which have resulted in the occupation of Jacobsdal" by British troops, in the hasty retreat of General Cronje from Magersfontein, and in the relief of Kimberley, the Royal Canadian Regiment was given a share.

"When the order to make the forward movement was given, the Canadians, who were brigaded in the Ninth Division, moved out from Wedgedraal, on the right flank of the force to attack Jacobsdal as reserves."

"Preparatory to the occupation of Jacobsdal, General French arrived at Wedgedraal on the 15th. The Seventh Division advanced upon Jacobsdal from the east on the afternoon of the 16th day, after the junction of forces at Wedgedraal, and the decision to advance upon Jacobsdal, it was seen that a sharp fight was in store."

"The City of London Volunteers furnished the advance guard, the South Wales Borderers were placed in the centre, and the North Staffords on the right flank. These latter were first in Jacobsdal. They cleared out the Boers opposing them after a gallant charge with their bayonets."

"Meanwhile the 75th battery shelled outskirts of the town. The enemy retired towards Magersfontein, where Gen. Cronje's forces were entrenched. Col. Henry and Major Hackett were wounded and captured in the action on Tuesday and after the Boers evacuated Jacobsdal we found these officers and ten of the British, who had been wounded in a previous engagement."

"While the Canadians part of the Ninth Division was protecting the right flank of the troops operating for the capture of Jacobsdal, a rear-guard composed of troops from the Ninth Division attacked Waterfall Drift. They were acting as an escort to the British supply column and quite a heavy engagement ensued."

"General French with his cavalry, after the capture of Jacobsdal, pushed on towards Kimberley."

The Boer Story.

Pretoria, Feb. 16.—It appears from further reports of yesterday's fighting at Jacobsdal that the Boer troops got through the Federal position at Modder River and relieved Kimberley. The Federals intercepted the rear guard of the British and captured great booty, mainly oxen and a number of prisoners."

Fought for Eight Hours.

London, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Bird's report a dawn fight between Benham's Horse and the Boers at Dorchester on Feb. 16th. The engagement lasted eight hours, until darkness set in. The British loss was eight killed and four wounded. The Boer casualties are unknown.

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Cancer Attacks The Middle Aged.

Men and Women Between 40 and 60 the Most Frequent Subjects of Deadly Disease.

It has long been recognized by the medical profession that cancer is chiefly a disease of middle life.

Wells, the noted author, in his system of medicine, says that in 2,038 tabulated cases of cancer of the stomach, three-fourths occurred between the ages of 40 and 60. So, too, cancer of the breast, cancer of the bowels and in fact all cancers grow in whatever part of the body they may be found, occur most frequently in middle-aged persons.

This being the case, would it not be wise for persons getting up in years to consider carefully any lumps or growths on any part of the body, however insignificant they may appear to be. They may not cause any trouble now—what may develop into a year hence? At this early stage, when the growths are small, it is a simple matter to have these growths removed by our remedy and much subsequent suffering avoided.

If you have let things run on till the cancer is well pronounced, it will take a long longer, but still we can effect a perfect and permanent cure. If you are in the last stages of cancer, we cannot promise a cure, although we have cured many such cases. You can always help you and give a great deal of comfort and ease. Our treatment is a constitutional remedy that attacks cancer at its origin in the system, and as the cause is removed the cancer lumps or growths gradually fade away till not a vestige remains.

We have cured dozens of persons in Canada these last few years, and if you would like to know something of their case, and more about our treatment, send us your stamps and we will give you full information.

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