

# CANADIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED

## Col. Otter Sends a List of Casualties Among the Members of the First Contingent.

## LORD ROBERTS'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH

### He Reports Severe Fighting—Boers Driven From Their Positions by Troops Under Hamilton—Twelve of the Enemy Killed and Forty Wounded.

(Associated Press.) London, May 2.—It is difficult to unravel the tangled stories coming from the neighborhood of Thaba Nchu, but apparently the British forces are engaged in a movement having for its object the hemming in of the Boers still in the district.

While Generals French and Rundle are holding the Boers at Thaba Nchu, Gen. Broadwood's cavalry has been pushed on Houtnek (not Houtney), in the hope of intercepting the Federal convoys between Ladybrand and Winburg.

As General Botha grant a burgher a fortnight's leave of absence after he has been in laager two or three months. A low estimate places the number of men "off command," as it is called, at about 4,000 at one time.

There are also evidence of an intention to connect the disused Sclate railway running northwest from Komatiport, with Lydenburg, to destroy the Netherlands railway as a last resort, and to hold the Drakensberg range as an eastern barrier, with Lydenburg as headquarters.

The Morning Post Bloemfontein correspondent, telegraphing on Tuesday, says: "We have captured two interesting letters. The first, which is from Steyn to Botha, complains of the neglect of the Defence."

Referring to the size of the Boer army he assumes, that 35,000 men are under arms to-day, and says, "but it must be taken into account that every Boer is an army unto himself, and that every one is mounted on a fleet horse which can sustain itself on the grass it finds everywhere, and that there is no extensive commissariat to prevent the Boer from dashing up, delivering a blow and escaping in time to prevent the enemy from doing much damage to him."

There is every prospect of sharp fighting. The new scene of operations and the general movements of the various columns are meant to indicate that Roberts is deploying his army preparatory to beginning his northern march. It now seems likely that it is the commander-in-chief's intention to advance simultaneously from Kimberley, Bloemfontein and Ladysmith with a view of preventing the Boers from concentrating their forces at any given point.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated yesterday, chronicles the prevailing opinion among the townspeople there that the war is not likely to last more than six weeks after the British advance shall begin.

A dispatch from Pretoria gives the text of President Kruger's proclamation expelling British subjects from the Transvaal. It says: "As numerous burghers insist upon the removal of the British, and as the government is desirous of complying with the wishes of the burghers and others favorable to the republic, all Britishers residing in the district and town of Pretoria and the Witwatersrand gold fields, must leave the state within thirty-six hours from noon of April 30th. Exception will be made in the case of those obtaining special permits."

Lord Roberts forwards a List of the Casualties of Ian Hamilton's force on April 30th, as follows: Killed—Major Showers, four officers and five men; missing, two officers and ten men.

A dispatch from Mafeking describing the Boers' attack of April 11th says: "The bombardment of the Creusotes was the hottest of the siege. Many shells entered the hospital and women's laager. Under cover of the artillery fire, the commander by Cronje (the younger), including the German corps, advanced close to Fort Abrams. The garrison laid low until the Boer force was at close range, when they fired a volley, killing five and wounding many."

The bombardment then ceased. The Boers, under a Red Cross flag, were permitted later to recover their dead.

Windsor is in holiday attire to-day and decorated from end to end in honor of the naval brigade of the British cruiser Powerful, which assisted in the defence of Ladysmith. The naval men have been summoned to the Castle to be inspected by the Queen. The band of the Grenadier Guards and the naval brigade at the railroad station and played them to the Castle, through cheering throngs of people.

Capt. Lambton and the officers of the Powerful were presented to Her Majesty, who thanked Capt. Lambton and the brigade for their noble services to the Empire. The captain replied that what they had done was nothing to what the navy was prepared to do for Her Majesty. The Queen saw the blue-jackets entertained at dinner.

## FIGHTING AT THABA NCHU.

Thaba Nchu, May 1.—Gen. Hamilton's division was engaged yesterday and today in forcing a passage northward. At Houtneyk the Boer front held a line of hills commanding the sides of the Nek. The Canadians and Gordons attacked the hill to the left, and the Shropshires and Marshall's Horse, supported by a battery, also made an attack on the enemy, who fled leaving many wounded, and the passage was cleared.

The Boers on the mountain are now shelling outlying camps, necessitating a removal to another place. The Boers have three guns on the hill to eastward of this place, outside the range of the British artillery. The Boer shelling is not doing any damage.

The enemy retain their positions and the British are not attempting to dislodge them.

Gen. Hamilton, by reaching Houtneyk after a full day's fighting, secured the Thaba Nchu-Bloemfontein road.

## THE BOER ARMY.

New York, May 2.—Howard Hilegrig, writing to the World from Pretoria, says: "In the Boer army it is customary to

with 10,000 bags of coffee and 10,000 bags of sugar, consigned to a syndicate which is buying for the Pretoria government. Four more steamers with similar consignments are expected this month. It is evident that the Transvaal intends making a long resistance. The Boers have begun constructing fortifications at Lydenburg, where they continue

Storing Provisions. There is also evidence of an intention to connect the disused Sclate railway running northwest from Komatiport, with Lydenburg, to destroy the Netherlands railway as a last resort, and to hold the Drakensberg range as an eastern barrier, with Lydenburg as headquarters.

This plan should be adopted the campaign will become exceedingly difficult. The Portuguese authorities here objected to H. M. S. Forte using her searchlights, and they next objected to night patrols. Consequently the cruiser now steams outside the harbor nightly to avoid a possible repetition of the Maine disaster."

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## PREPARING TO TREK.

New York, May 2.—Writing from Pretoria, under date of March 23rd, the World's special correspondent says that hundreds of the majority of Boers are casting about for a suitable country to which they can go, if they find it desirable.

State Secretary Reitz said: "If the English take these Republics and raise the Union Jack over them I will take my family to America."

Many of the older Boers will trek to German West Africa and thousands will emigrate to other countries.

The friends of President Kruger say that if the Transvaal loses her independence he will spend the last years of his life in Holland or Germany.

Trinidad. Lisibon, May 2.—The Chamber of Deputies has refused, almost unanimously, to permit Deputy Costa to interpellate the government regarding the Beira matter.

Capt. Theriault Alive. Quebec, May 2.—A letter has been received from Capt. J. A. Theriault, who was reported killed in action at Paardeberg in February. The letter is dated March 28th, saying that he was in good health.

Patriotic Fund. Ottawa, May 2.—The Canadian patriotic fund to date amounts to \$236,163.

London, May 3.—Lord Roberts's object is to establish a line of British posts from one frontier of the Free State to the other at right angles with the railway, thus preventing Boer raids southward.

It is essential, therefore, that the Boers should be expelled from the rugged Thaba Nchu district and be forced to retire to Ladybrand.

As the result of the desultory firing on Monday and Tuesday, the Boers were pushed back a few miles, but nothing decisive appears to have been yet attained.

The Boers continue to follow their harassing tactics. One well-horsed commando operating in the neighborhood of Sanna's Post interferes with the British convoys going from Bloemfontein to Thaba Nchu. The enemy

Nearly Captured a Convoy. On Tuesday, but they were driven off after a brisk fight.

At Kimberley, preparations for an advance continue. Sir Alfred Milner has written to the Mayor of Kimberley, assuring him that the relief of Mafeking has not ceased to occupy his attention and that of the military authorities, and nothing will be left undone to raise the siege at the earliest possible moment.

The British garrison along the railway to Warrenton have been strengthened and supplies are going forward. A mounted force has gone to Barkley West, in consequence of the Boers having occupied Winderton. A thousand Boers threaten the communication between Boshof and Kimberley.

Malala, chief of the Tannas, has informed the British that the Boers are preparing to resist their advance at Bhokwani, 20 miles north of Warrenton.

A correspondent at Lorenzo Marquez cabled on Tuesday that a large part of the investing force had been withdrawn.

At Mafeking General Buller continues quiet. The Boers assert that they are delaying an attack upon him in the hope that all the horses of the British will die of horse sickness.

words which the president addressed to his troops in Natal early in March, as you have been fighting. Continue for two months longer and I will guarantee that we will have a peace that will be honorable. The only hope of the Transvaal has rests on the depulition, and a supreme effort is being made to prevent the British army from setting foot on Transvaal soil until Wolmarans, Wessels and Fischer have carried out their plans. Then Kruger will call for peace and demand upon France, Germany and Russia for the assistance he requires in order that his latest and only unfulfilled prophecy may be realized."

Another account, semi-official, of this affair, says that the Waakerstrom and Ermelo commands had a skirmish with the British near Brandfort. After a sharp fight eleven prisoners were taken and 19 British dead left on the field, including Capt. Liddy.

The heavy bombardment of the British has been resumed at Fourteen Streams. A correspondent of Reuter's Telegraph Company in the Boer camp at Brandfort writes that when the British appeared ten miles east of Brandfort, Gen. Delarey ordered a charge and 500 Boers drove them back to the entrenchments. The Federals found four dead on the field and took 17 prisoners, mostly wounded, including Lieut. Crane. Later in the afternoon Gen. Delarey learned that the British had forced their way 20 miles east of Brandfort and seven north of the Modder.

An American has been arrested in connection with the Begbie explosion.

Every Conceivable Topic except this, but to every question on this point he will reply simply, "Wait and see."

State Secretary Reitz will tell one that the president expects the war to end through the mediation or intervention of other countries, but Kruger has many secrets which are never confided to his secretary.

Three months ago President Stern suggested to Kruger that a deputation be sent to Europe and America to arouse sympathy for the Boers, and it possible to secure intervention. Kruger replied that Dr. Leyds was better than a dozen deputations, but weeks ago, because of Leyds's inability to do anything of importance, the Transvaal executive gave his consent. The German steamship Kaiser was in Delagoa Bay on her way to Europe, when the decision to

Send a Deputation was reached, and three men—A. D. Wolmarans, a member of Transvaal legislative council; C. H. Wessels, the president of Free State volksraad, and A. Fischer, a member of Free State legislative council—were sent to Lorenzo Marquez in a special train, which made faster time than any other train that ever went over the road.

"When the deputation left Bloemfontein there was so little time to catch the steamer that they were sent away without instructions, and none reached them until the train arrived at Komatiport, on the Portuguese border. The instructions telegraphed to the deputation, if carried out by the men, are Kruger's only hope. If they succeed in doing that which they are sent to do

Kruger's Prophecy will be fulfilled. "This prophecy is contained in those

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## AMERICAN'S COMPLAINT.

London, May 3.—6:09 p.m.—It has been learned by a representative of the Associated Press that Ambassador Choate has asked Lord Salisbury for explanations as to the alleged abuse of international rights in the case of the American ship Sea Witch, which, according to the statement of her commander, Capt. Howe, was boarded by the British warship Wasp within the three-mile limit of Portuguese territory in East Africa.

The American ambassador's communication to the British Premier hardly amounts to a protest and serious complications are not likely to ensue.

The case as transmitted by Secretary Hay to London consists of the captain's allegation that while the Sea Witch was off Delagoa Bay he signalled the Wasp, which was patrolling, and the Wasp sent a boat to her. The captain of the Sea Witch complains that the visit resembled a warlike boarding party, and that his manifest was examined against his wishes, when palpably within neutral water.

If the latter statement is true a serious offence was committed by the Wasp, which will call for an ample apology from Great Britain, but it is pointed out that the fact of the Sea Witch signalling the Wasp before the warship noticed her invests the case with a curious uncertainty. Apparently both Mr. Choate and Lord Salisbury are inclined to believe that there is some mistake, perhaps on both sides.

The Premier has referred the matter to the admiralty, which has no record of its occurrence, but has cabled to South Africa for the Wasp's version of the affair.

In the meantime the incident does not interfere in the least with the diplomatic cordiality existing between the representatives of the two nations interested.

Workmen Are Already Busy at a Pulp Mill.

Relief for the Sufferers by Fire—Coatribution From Trinidad.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, May 2.—The Quebec government has telegraphed to Hull to hold court in Aylmer for the present.

The people of Hull have gone to work with a will and energy to rebuild the city on a real permanent basis. Buildings have been started at a number of points, and workmen are engaged in the E. B. Eddy site erecting a main office and a pulp mill.

A cable was received to-day by Sir Richard Cartwright from the Governor of Trinidad sending \$500 to the relief of the fire sufferers. The amount was voted by the legislative council, and a telegram of credit forwarded to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who has sent the amount to Mayor Payment.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier received a cable to-day from the Premier of Victoria, deeply sympathizing with the fire sufferers.

A cable has been received from the North British Mercantile Insurance Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland, sending \$2,500 for relief. This company is the largest loser by the fire, and the subscription is therefore all the more appreciated.

The Relief Fund. Ottawa, May 2.—The relief fund for fire sufferers in Hull and Ottawa has already reached the sum of \$396,251.58.

Manston House Fund. London, May 2.—The Manston House Ottawa fire relief fund has now reached the sum of \$80,000.

New York, May 2.—At the convention to-day of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of the state of New York, upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, the sum of \$2,000 was voted for the relief of the sufferers from the Ottawa fire.

SHOOTING AFFRAY. Man Lies Seriously Injured and Two Others Are in Custody.

Rossland, May 2.—A shooting affray took place early this morning at the Columbia hotel on First avenue, and Henry McArthur lies in the Staters' hospital with a wound in his back, his legs paralyzed and his head terribly beaten in, while Rafael, alias William Aibi, is in gaol charged with shooting him with intent to murder, and M. A. Aibi also is in gaol, charged with doing McArthur great bodily harm.

Officer Raymer saw McArthur enter the Columbia lodging house shortly after midnight, slightly intoxicated, and a few minutes afterwards heard a shot, followed in close succession by two others, from the upper floor. He rushed upstairs and found Aibi in his underclothes, flourishing a revolver over the head of McArthur, who lay prostrate on the floor of the landing.

Raymer disarmed him, finding that three bullets had been fired from the revolver. M. A. Aibi is alleged to have aided in the assault, and made off when Raymer appeared on the scene. He was arrested this morning.

Dr. Redick, who attended McArthur, has been unable to locate the bullet, or to exactly define its course. Both of McArthur's legs are paralyzed, and the doctor thinks this is due to some injury of the spine. The wounds on the face and head are severe.

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