

THE ADVANCE ON PRETORIA

Lord Roberts Says He Will Lead the Guards Brigade Into the Transvaal Capital.

BRITISH CONTROL FREE STATE RAILWAY

From Cape Colony to Bloemfontein—It Is Not Known Where the Boers Intend to Oppose the Advance to the North.

(Associated Press.)
Ottawa, March 16.—The following was received from Colonel Otter to-day:
"Bloemfontein, March 16.—At Bloemfontein to-day. All well."
"Sd.) OTTER."

London, March 16.—Lord Roberts's success in handling the civil problems at Bloemfontein and the manifest equanimity with which the residents of the capital of the Orange Free State accept the British occupation, momentarily eclipse in interest the military situation. It is believed here that the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa will soon push on to Pretoria, but Great Britain is quite content to listen a few days to the acclamations of the people of Bloemfontein, and permit the troops to enjoy a few days' rest before expecting another success.

Roberts's Speech.
Roberts made a quaint speech to the Guards at Bloemfontein today when in his congratulatory words, he expressed pride on their splendid march of 28 miles in 28 hours, and gave ample assurance of his ultimate design. "I have not been able to march into Bloemfontein at the head of the brigade as I intended," said Roberts. "I promise you, however, that I will lead you into Pretoria."

Junction of Forces.
General Gatacre is holding Bethulle and the whole line of the railroad south of Bloemfontein is now in the hands of the British. General Brabant's column having crossed the Orange River after a forced march at Alwal North on Sunday, and General Clements's column being across at Vansyl, the three columns will form an army of 12,000 to 15,000 men, which is expected to replace the forces of Roberts at Bloemfontein, as he pushes northward.

Just where the Boers will attempt to oppose that march is an important question, but it cannot be easily answered until Joubert is definitely located.

New From Mafeking.
Further news has reached the outside world from Mafeking, dated Friday, March 9th, showing that though the garrison was in hard straits, they were buoyed up by the knowledge that their lucky fight was appreciated at home.

Losses at Dreifontein.
It was officially announced to-day that the British casualties at Dreifontein on March 10th were 62 men killed and 321 wounded, including one Canadian wounded.

Wounded at Bloemfontein.
General Roberts reports that he found seven British officers and three men wounded in the hospital at Bloemfontein, and that they had been well cared for.

He adds: "I rejoiced the wounded Boers by telling them they would be allowed to proceed to their homes instead of being made prisoners as soon as they can leave the hospital."

BRABANT FACES BOERS.

Jamestown, March 15.—There was much enthusiasm at Alwal North when Brabant's troops occupied that place. Commandant Olivier, the Boer commander, apologized for the action of the Boers during the last days' occupation, saying he could not control his men.

The British are now entrenched on the Free State side of the Orange River, with the Boers holding an advantageous hill in front of them.

General Brabant is greatly hampered owing to the lack of artillery, having only 2 15-pounders.

ENTRANCE TO CAPITAL.

Bloemfontein, March 13.—As Lord Roberts was being conducted to the town today by the deputation of officials which had gone out to meet him, he was greeted by crowds waving handkerchiefs and displaying the utmost enthusiasm and cordiality. Lord Roberts entered the market square, thence he proceeded to the parliament house, and from there to

the presidency, which he entered from the front. The garden of the late president's pretty house was entered by the crowd which broke out with tremendous energy into "God Save the Queen."

Immediately after the ceremony was over Lord Roberts appointed Gen. Pretorius man governor, and then visited the jail, where he released four prisoners, who refused to fight against the British.

Then that portion of troops necessary to man the northern heights began to march through the town amid the cheers of the people. When the horse batteries passed the contrast between the well-fed citizens and the exhausted and worn-out gunners, who sat on their horses and carriages without a sign of emotion, was most striking.

By this time the plain outside was gradually filling. Infantry regiments and immense transport convoys seemed to overrun the ground like water. Gradually out of the chaos order emerged, as each brigade and transport established itself in its proper position in long straight lines, miles in extent. From the higher kopjes near the town to far beyond could be seen the long yellow serpent representing regiment after regiment of khaki-clad troops marching on the town.

Gen. Joubert was expected here early in the morning, but the blowing up of the line north of the town prevented his coming, and he remained at Brandfont with 2,000 Natalers.

Gen. Pretorius is succeeding admirably as governor of the town. He issued a proclamation to-day to the burghers within a radius of ten miles to deliver their arms, assuring them that they would be paid for the confiscation of their property.

Lord Roberts is about to issue proclamations which, it is believed, will have the effect of disarming further opposition on the part of the Free State.

Mr. Collins has been appointed landrost, vice Paphenus, deposed, and Mr. Fraser will act as mayor.

Great quantities of stores captured at Wasserfall have been recovered. As a result of Hunter's and Weston's line cutting, the British have secured 20 engines and the line has been cleared to the Kaffir River.

Rumors are current that former president Steyn is willing to surrender. Much unrest exists among the Dutch population. The burghers described the soldiers as locusts, saying they were innumerable and of identical color.

The Free Staters south of here are reported to be rapidly returning to their farms.

General Grobelaar is attempting to escape to the north. He has a large command and a big convoy of supplies.

The majority of the townspeople anticipate that the Free Staters will offer no resistance.

HARSH TREATMENT BY BOERS

Capetown, March 16.—There was great rejoicing throughout the colony on the receipt of the news that Bloemfontein had been occupied by the British. The first indication of the fact at Port Elizabeth was the firing of 21 guns at 11 o'clock in the evening. The inhabitants hastened to the streets and carried the mayor on their shoulders to the town hall, where a demonstration was made.

To-day will be observed as a general holiday. There is great rejoicing at Bloemfontein, where the women and children have been shut off for months.

At Jamestown great complaint is made of the harsh treatment by the Boers during the occupation. Rebels are coming in daily with their arms from the south. A number of rebel leaders have been arrested.

MAFEEKING'S FOOD SUPPLY.

New York, March 16.—The World prints to-day a dispatch from Lady Sarah Wilson in Mafeking dated March 4th. She says:

lets, and bomb proof shelters to resort to when the shelling is heavy.
"The latest triumph is a five-inch gun made by local workmen. Both shells and powder are made locally. Respecting the former, some taken from the Jameson's column at Dornkop by the Boers, were fired into town. They were collected, melted down, re-cast and used, again paying a visit to the Transvaal."
"As regards food stuffs, the town can hold out for some time if required to do so, but only with the greatest economy. A soup kitchen, which was started to supply by horses, dogs, etc., will provide for 1,000 natives daily. These natives have large herds of cattle but will not sell any unless in exchange for food. Under the circumstances, it would be unwise to commandeer the cattle. Hence the outlook is an anxious one if the siege shall be prolonged beyond the date given."

CECIL RHODES INTERVIEWED.

There Must Be Crown Colony Government Before Confederation.

Capetown, March 15.—In an interview published in the Cape Argus, Cecil Rhodes is quoted as saying: "I feel strongly that we cannot have peace in Africa so long as we have in the republics a rallying ground for disloyalty and disaffection. To go further, I do not think we can safely federate till we have had some years of crown colony government. Personally I have done with the bond."

THE BOER COMMISSIONERS

Sail on a German Vessel and Are Pursued by a British Warship.

New York, March 16.—In a copyrighted London cable, the Journal and Advertiser says to-day that dispatches from Lorenzo Marquez state that two Boer commissioners, Abraham Fischer and A. D. Wolmarans, sailed for Europe on a German steamer Kaiser, and that the British man-of-war Thetis started in pursuit.

The interesting question is raised as to whether or not England would dare to take the commissioners off the Kaiser, the higher kopje near the town to far beyond could be seen the long yellow serpent representing regiment after regiment of khaki-clad troops marching on the town.

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STRATHCONA'S HORSE

To Sail From Halifax This Afternoon—Lord Seymour Inspects the Troops.

Halifax, March 16.—The troopship Monterey, with Strathcona's Horse, will sail from the Dominion government pier No. 3 about 5 p.m. The C. P. R. Telegraph Company have a wire alongside the ship for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of telegrams up to the last moment.

The members of Strathcona's Horse were accorded an enthusiastic send-off by the citizens of Halifax prior to leaving on the Monterey this afternoon. The troops were inspected by Lord Seymour, commander of the British forces in Canada, Hon. Dr. Borden and Lieut.-Governor Daly.

Later—The Monterey has just left the dock.

From Pretoria.

Naples, March 16.—Mr. Webster Davis, United States assistant secretary of the interior department, has arrived here from Pretoria on his way to America.

Naval Brigade Returning.

Capetown, March 15.—The British first-class cruiser Powerful, with the naval brigade which has been operating against the Boers in Africa, sailed for England to-day.

For Garrison Duty.

Toronto, March 16.—The military authorities have accepted the offer of the Queen's Own Rifles to furnish sixteen buglers for garrison duty at Halifax.

TIRED OF FIGHTING

Many Orange Free State Burghers Are Surrendering Their Arms.

London, March 16.—A Bloemfontein dispatch, dated yesterday, published in the Standard says:

"The Transvaal authorities had definitely made up their minds to surrender on Monday. A stormy meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Steyn, whom Mr. Fraser denounced as a coward, charging him with want of enough moral courage to accept the situation. The late President was, however, not to be persuaded, and when the meeting broke up he left for the north."

"The occupation was extremely orderly and well managed. The townspeople were most impressed."

when the Sixth Division marched through in grand style, notwithstanding that, like the rest of the army, they had covered 40 miles in 27 hours.

"Large numbers of the burghers are surrendering their arms. Many have fled to their homes."

"Others are trekking to the east or the north with their cattle and goods. During the last few days the inhabitants of Bloemfontein had been in deadly fear of the violence of the Transvaalers, and consequently the city resembles rather a relieved than a captured town."

"Mr. Wessels, president of the raad, has gone to England to solicit public sympathy and to plead for the independence of the Free State."

ENTRANCE UNOPPOSED.

Further Particulars Regarding Surrender of Bloemfontein.

Bloemfontein, March 15.—Lord Roberts entered the Free State capital to-day, unopposed. He lay at Venter Veldt, 14 miles away, last night with Gen. Kelly-Kenny and Colville's division, the Guards Brigade and the mounted infantry.

Gen. French having cut the railway and the telegraph lines, experienced a slight skirmish with some Boers holding the kopjes southeast of the town. Early in the morning the cavalry brigade moved forward and occupied slowly several kopjes which commanded the Boers. A few well-placed shells in the Boers' artillery drove off the enemy.

Gen. French then sent out scouts to feel their way towards the town, perceiving which the correspondents of the Sydney Morning Herald and the London Daily Mail, with one of them, galloped forward and

Entered the Town,

which wore an every-day aspect. The people were out shopping or for morning walks, and at first the three newspapermen were regarded as town-folk.

When later it became known that they were forerunners of the British army they were greeted cordially and conducted to a club, where they met Mr. Fraser, of the executive council, the mayor and other officials. These they persuaded to take carriages and go to meet Lord Roberts.

As the party drove out of the city the British cavalry were closing round like a net. The deputation soon arrived opposite the kopje where Lord Roberts was stationed, and this correspondent

rushed forward and had the honor of announcing to the Commander-in-Chief that Bloemfontein would surrender.

A little later the deputation began to approach, and Lord Roberts went forward to meet them.

The scene was picturesque in the extreme. A few yards away the guns of a battery pointed their grim mouths towards the late position of the Boers, while the tin roofs of Bloemfontein shone in the distance.

After salutes had been exchanged, a member of the deputation stepping forward declared that the town, being without defences,

Wished to Surrender,

hoping that Lord Roberts would protect life and property. He replied, provided that there was no opposition, he would undertake to guarantee the security of both.

The interview was very cordial, without a sign of solemnity, and it struck this correspondent that the deputation seemed relieved by the presence of the British troops.

Lord Roberts notified the deputation of his intention of entering the town in state, and they withdrew to inform the townspeople.

Lord Roberts then made his military dispositions, ordering the First Brigade to follow him and to take possession of the town. With his staff and the military attaches he descended the kopje and arrived on the plain, where he waited until the cavalry approached; then he entered the city, followed by his personal staff, the general staff, the military attaches and the troops.

OCCUPATION OF BETHULIE.

Gatacre is Now North of the Orange River.

London, March 15.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office:

"Bloemfontein, Thursday, March 15.—7:55 p.m.—Gen. Gatacre crossed the Orange river and occupied Bethulle this morning."

"Gen. Reginald Pole-Carew, with two thousand men of the Guards Brigade, two guns and a small body of Mounted Infantry left here in three trains this morning to join hands with Gen. Gatacre and Gen. Clements."

"He had passed Bathany by 4:40 p.m., without meeting opposition, having been able to supply from his troops engine drivers, fitters, molders, smiths, carpenters, etc."

Methuen and the Boers.

Capetown, March 15.—Lord Methuen, speaking at the town hall, Kimberley, to-day, said:

"Although some of the enemy's men were guilty of dastardly tricks, we must remember that their army is not organized with the same discipline as our own. I never wish to meet a braver general than Cronje, and never served in a war where there was less vindictive feeling between the two armies than in this one."

A WARNING TO KRUGER.

British Government's Answer to the Threat to Destroy Johannesburg.

London, March 15.—Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons to-day, replying to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the opposition leader—who asked whether, in view of the numerous recent disturbances at peaceable meetings called to discuss South African affairs, or directed against the persons and property of individuals, because of their war opinions, the government would cause an inquiry as to how far and by whom the disturbances were organized and what steps would be taken to prevent their recurrence—said that every case of disturbance had been examined and that the demonstrations appeared to be spontaneous. He added that the government felt

The Responsibility

rested with those who called the meetings in the heated state of public feeling. They should be careful lest they asked more than human nature could give.

The reply was regarded as unsatisfactory, and Sir Robert T. Reid, Liberal, moved an adjournment with a view of raising a discussion of the question. He said he regretted the necessity of the motion, and had expected Mr. Balfour would show that the government unqualifiedly disapproved of the disgraceful scenes, in place of which he had thought proper to lecture those who had not asked for his advice.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, supported the motion to adjourn. He declared that Mr. Balfour's answer discouraged the right of public meetings.

Mr. Balfour reiterated that pro-Boers were not justified in forcing their ideas, which though possibly all right, were not agreeable to the majority of the nation. He denied that he had said anything inconsistent with the

Principles of Free Speech.

and asserted that the government would do its best to see that the right of free speech in every legitimate form was safeguarded in every part of Her Majesty's domains.

After a lively debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 229 to 120. The whole opposition and all the Irish members stood up in support of Sir Robert Reid's motion.

Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, answering a question as to the threats to demolish the mines and raise Johannesburg, said that at the commencement of the war President Kruger had been warned that he and his government would be held personally responsible for any act contrary to the usages of civilized communities.

By stand look here! You know how your eyes and nervous system will be relieved by the use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.



Is a pure cream of tartar baking powder—no alum, lime or ammonia.

What is cream of tartar? Cream of tartar, which enters so largely into the manufacture of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, is a pure fruit acid, the product of the grape. In the process of wine making, when the juice of the grape ferments, the crude tartar, which is called argol, is deposited on the sides of the wine cask. After the wine is drawn off, this crystal deposit is removed, dried and exported to America, where refined, it produces the snow-white crystals of Cream of Tartar.

Fruit acids are accounted by hygienists the most important of the elements of the food of man, and of these the acid of the grape is most prominent.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not only the most efficient and perfect of leavening agents, but owing to its constituents is likewise promotive of health.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—There are many cheap baking powders made of alum. Liebig, the celebrated chemist, says that alum disorders the stomach and occasions acidity and dyspepsia.