AMBUSHED BY THE BOERS

Col. Broadwood Lost Seven Guns and All Baggage While Retiring Towards Bloemfontein.

LORD ROBERTS'S OFFICIAL MESSAGE

They Were Crossing a Spruit--Scouts Unaware of Their Presence--British Casualties Number 350, Including 200 Missing.

(Associated Press.)

London, April 2.—The rumors of the recapture by the British of the seven guns taken from Col. Broadwood's force is based on a dispatch to the Chronicle from Bloemfontein, which is said to be in all probability correct, tend to compensate London for the severe shock experienced from the disaster sustained within a few miles from the headquarters of the British army of occupation.

Boers Near Bloemfontein.

President Kruger is said to have promised to re-occupy Bloemfontein this week, and the stubborn burghers seem to be closing around the place in menacing force.

The activity of a strong Boer force in the vicinity of Paardeberg has already intercepted direct communication between Lord Roberts and Kimberley.

The nation is beginning to realize from the nature of the guerilla warfare that it is liable to embarrass the future movements of the British troops.

Water Supply Cut Off.

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein this morning reported that the water supply of the place has been cut off. This was a natural sequence of the Boer success at the water works. The authorities are hopeful that it will be promptly remedied.

It is evident from Lord Roberts's dispatches that a big engagement is in progress.

Heroism of Soldiers.

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated to-day, says: "The loss of the guns was attended by incidents of splendid heroism. The leading battery was so near the Boers' ambuscade in the river bed that the latter said: 'It is useless your attempting to advance; throw down your arms.'

"The major of the battery, fearing the other battery would misunderstand the hindrance, rushed through the convoy and warned his comrades, enabling the rearmost battery to save a portion of the guns, which came into action later.

"A Life Guardsman and a gunner got a gun out under a tremendous fire, and four others were saved by the men dragging them off after their horses had been shot."

The scene of the British disaster appears to be Mealie Spruit, where the Bloemfontein road crosses a tributary of the Modder River.

Escaped From Pretoria.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated to-day, announces the arrival there of Capt. Haldane, of the Gordon Highlanders, and Lt. Lemesurier, of the Dublin Fusiliers, who escaped from Pretoria after perilous adventures. It appears that after Winston Churchill's escape, the sentries were doubled, electric light was installed, additional barricades were constructed, and the officers were confined in the Model school after 8:30 p.m.

Capt. Haldane says that after several unsuccessful attempts they succeeded in cutting off the electric light, but even the street lamps precluded an attempt to escape and they decided to hide in the space beneath the building, to which a trap door had previously secretly been constructed.

It had been announced that the officers would be removed elsewhere in a few days, but the removal of the prisoners was postponed, and the two men, in the damp dwelling, began to despair and commenced digging in different directions in the hope of finding a suitable exit. The work was most arduous as they had only a screwdriver and a skewer with which to dig the ground, which was very hard. The imprisoned officers, on March 15th, heard somebody above say the officers would be removed the following day. After passing twenty days under ground in a cramped position and subsisting on a little food and water supplied by some of their fellow prisoners who were in their confidence, their delight at the good news was indescribable.

The following morning they heard the officers above leaving, and all day long the room was filled with curious visitors looking at the clever caricatures on the walls drawn by the prisoners. When evening came the noise ceased and they crept to the trap door. They were so weak that they could hardly walk. Gradually recovering they made their way to the courtyard, got over the railings and reached the street.

There the dispatch ends, but more is expected.

AMBUSHED

London, April 2.—The war office reports that Col. Broadwood lost seven guns and all his baggage in an ambush laid for him by the Boers on Saturday. The casualties numbered 350.

Official Dispatch.

London, April 2.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein April 1st:

"I received news late yesterday afternoon from Col. Broadwood, who was at Thaba Nchu, thirty-eight miles east of here, that information had reached him that the enemy was approaching in two forces from the north and the east. He stated that if the reports proved true he would retire towards the Waterworks, 17 miles nearer Bloemfontein, where we have had a detachment of mounted infantry for the protection of the works.

"Broadwood was told in reply that the ninth division with Martici's Mounted Infantry would march at daylight today to support him and that if he considered it necessary he should retire from the Waterworks. He moved there during the night and bivouacked.

"At dawn to-day he was shelled by the enemy who attacked on three sides. He immediately dispatched two horse artillery batteries and his baggage towards Bloemfontein, covering some of them with his cavalry.

"Some two miles from the Waterworks the road crosses a deep nullah or spruit, in which during the night a force of Boers had concealed themselves. So well were they hidden that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them, and it was not until the wagons and guns were entering the drift that the Boers showed themselves and opened fire.

"Many of the drivers of the artillery horses were immediately shot down at short range, and several of the guns were captured. The remainder galloped away covered by Roberts's Horse, which suffered heavily.

"Meanwhile Lieut. Chester Masters, of Remington's Scouts, found a passage across the spruit unoccupied by the enemy by by which the remainder of Broadwood's force crossed. They reformed with great steadiness, notwithstanding all that had previously occurred.

"Broadwood's report, which has just reached me and which contains no details, stated that he had lost seven guns and all his baggage. He estimates all casualties at about 350, including 200 missing.

"On hearing this morning that Broadwood was hard pressed, I immediately ordered Gen. French with two remaining cavalry brigades to follow in support of the ninth division. The latter, after a magnificent march, arrived on the scene of action shortly after 2 p.m.

"Broadwood's force consisted of the Royal Household Cavalry and the Tenth Hussars, "Q" and "U" batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Pilcher's battalion of Mounted Infantry.

"The strength of the enemy is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, with guns, the number of which is not reported."

Another Message.

London, April 2, 4.55 p.m.—The war office has received another dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Sunday, April 1st, 8.15 p.m., in which, after referring to his previous telegram, he gives a partial list of the missing British officers of "Q" Battery. Four officers were wounded, two of whom are missing, one gunner was killed and forty non-commissioned officers and men are wounded or missing.

Lord Roberts then continues:

"In 'U' Battery, all are missing except Major Taylor and a sergeant-major. Two cavalry regiments did not suffer much. A report has come in that the enemy has retired towards Ladybrand, leaving twelve wounded officers and some seventy men at the water works. We are now sending an ambulance for them."

It will be noticed that in the foregoing advices Lord Roberts said nothing in regard to the British guns being recaptured.

BOER ACTIVITY.

Kimberley, April 1.—There is great Boer activity along the Vaal River.

About six thousand burghers have assembled at various points between Fourteen Streams and Christiana, and about 700 men are occupying Witrand, north of Klipdam, and six hundred men are laagered at Boetsap.

MILNER'S CONGRATULATIONS

Ottawa, April 2.—Lord Minto received to-day a letter from Sir Alfred Milner, written on Feb. 27th, congratulating His Excellency and Canada on the great share taken by Canada's gallant contingent in the "annihilation of Cronje's forces. It is the first great success we have had in the terrible struggle."

Sir Alfred said that people will never forget the great assistance rendered by Canada in the campaign.

London, April 1.—The few dispatches received from the seat of war bear evidence of having been delayed by the censor.

A special dispatch from Pretoria dated yesterday says that Lord Roberts has commenced his advance northward. The dispatch says that there are daily skirmishes and that a big battle is imminent. This, however, may refer to the operations preceding the engagement at Karee Siding, which has apparently cleared the way as well as secured an advantageous position whence the next operations may be conducted.

Tucker's division is now strongly occupying the Boers' camp at Karee Siding, with the way clear to Brandfort, which is reported already evacuated.

Orders have been received at Capetown for the Eighth Division to be disembarked and

Sent North Immediately

on its arrival there.

The Boer forces in the neighborhood of Paardeberg are reported to be actively engaged in marauding and in attempting to capture British horses left on the veldt owing to their weak condition.

Six hundred Barkley refugees sent back from Capetown are stranded, the Kimberley military authorities refusing to allow them to proceed.

Much Kaffir looting is reported at Klip Dam.

An active campaign is in progress on the part of the loyalists of Cape Colony for the annexation of the republics and the punishment of the colonials who

Serve in the Boer Army.

Meetings in support of this policy have been held in many important centres, under the auspices of the South African League.

The transportation of the Boer prisoners to St. Helena is arousing the anger of the Boers, who threaten to retaliate by sending the British prisoners to Komatzpoort, reported to be the worst fever den in South Africa.

The transport Norfolk sailed from Southampton yesterday for Capetown, and had an enthusiastic send-off.

Roberts's Tribute.

Bloemfontein, March 30.—Lord Roberts has sent a telegram of condolence to President Kruger on the death of Gen. Joubert. Rudyard Kipling has written a poem on Joubert's death, which appears in the Friend of the Free State.

Series of Tragedies

A Striker Shot by a Steamfitter--Murderous Assault on Non-Unionist.

Trainman Shoots a Lodger--Two Remarkable Suicides--Unknown Man's Death.

(Associated Press.)

Birmingham, Ala., March 30.—G. B. Wilmot, a passenger conductor, last night shot and killed C. C. Braxton. Braxton lived with Wilmot, who believed him intimate with Mrs. Wilmot. Wilmot surrendered to the sheriff. He is a prominent Mason.

Took Carbolic Acid.

New York, March 30.—Scores of men and women who thronged the Circle at Fifth avenue and 50th street last night were thrown into great excitement by the suicide of a well dressed man, supposed to be James J. Henry, of Brooklyn. He swallowed carbolic acid while standing in front of the Hotel Savoy, and ran screaming across Fifth avenue toward the Central park entrance. He had nearly reached the walk leading to the park when he fell dead.

Shot His Assailant.

Chicago, March 30.—In defending himself from an assault made by two strikers, Albert Gotteschalk, a steamfitter at Swift & Co.'s, last night shot one of his assailants, William Gerdich, a bullet hitting him on the back of the neck, grazing the spinal cord and lodging in the lower jaw. Gotteschalk was locked up. A murderous assault was made on James B. French, a non-union fireman at the Buller building, just after quitting time, four men attacking him. He was felled with a blow from a "billy" and kicked about the head. He was picked up for dead and was unconscious for hours.

Sensational Suicide.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 30.—A sensational suicide occurred this morning off Goat Island, near the Spring. A man walked out as far as he could, shot himself three times in the head, pitched forward into the water and swept between Luna and Goat islands, going over the falls at the "Cave of the Winds." From papers and letters left behind he is thought to be Hippolite Schneider, of Pittsburg. Letters in French were found addressed to Madame Lillian Russell, Kinfanta Dahlia, and the Westinghouse Co., of Pittsburg. In one letter he blames Lillian R. Russell for his death, and leaves her all his property. The letters were rambling, and indicate that the man was insane. Naturalization papers were found on him dated March 9th, 1882, at Pittsburg. The man was probably an electrician employed by the Westinghouse Co.

MURDERERS HANGED.

Manila, March 30.—Morales and Gonsales, who had been found guilty of murdering a countryman, were handed at noon to-day, in the plaza in front of the church at Sancarlos, province of Pangasinan. An officer of the 71th Infantry presided at the execution, which was witnessed by the principal citizens of the place. There was no demonstration.

DECLARED HE WAS INNOCENT.

Glendive, Mont., March 30.—Joseph C. Hurst was executed in the jail yard here to-day for the murder of Sheriff Cavanaugh. In reply to a question by Sheriff Aiken, Hurst, while on the scaffold, said: "Its all a mistake, I am innocent."

At the Dominion hotel are a party of Quebeckers who are outfitting here for Cape Nome. The party is composed as follows: Honore Carrier and Francois and Antoine Couteau. They will probably leave to-night for Vancouver to join the steamer Alpha there.

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

Decision of Arbitrators Will Not End the Case.

Washington, March 30.—Dissatisfaction is expressed in England at the findings of the Delagoa Bay arbitration, and it is sharply reflected in Washington, where there are no lack of intimations that the decision is by no means the end of the celebrated case. The finding as it is represented to the government has simply resulted in a decree which, if observed, would plunge England and the United States into protracted litigation in the endeavor to satisfy the just claims of the claimants to the money out of a sum totally inadequate for the purpose. It has been pointed out that the arbitrators themselves have paved the way for a refusal of the principals to accept the verdict, through their refusal to permit a reassessment of the damages sustained, as was contemplated in an original order, and there are believed to be other irregularities that would afford ample grounds for a refusal by the two governments representing the claimants to accept the arbitration. It is suggested, however, that the result of such action would be to still further prolong the decision of the time-consuming case, as recourse must then be had to another tribunal. It is not yet determined what shall be done.

Berlin, March 30.—The German papers, commenting on the Berne award, criticise the attitude of the British press. The Berliner Tageblatt admits that England has sufficient occasion to be dissatisfied, but condemns the London papers for saying that the decision is a blow to the principle of arbitration. The Neuste Nachrichten comments in a similar strain. The Freisinninge Zeitung says: "Payment will cause Portugal great difficulty, but it will in no way necessitate a mortgage or sale of the Delagoa railway to Great Britain."

THE SOUTH POLE

Has Been Located by the Borchgrevink Expedition—Leader and Survivors in New Zealand.

(Associated Press.)

London, April 2.—Carsten E. Borchgrevink, the leader of the South Pole expedition fitted out in 1898 by Sir Geo. Newens, of this city, who, with the surviving members of his party, arrived yesterday on the steamer Southern Cross at Campbelltown, near Bluff harbor, N. Z., telegraphs to Sir Geo. Newens that the object of the expedition had been fully attained. The position of the south magnetic pole has been located.

The expedition reached the furthest point south, with a sledge, of which there is any record, namely, latitude, 78 degree 50 mins. south. Previous to the late explorations Herr Borchgrevink believed the south magnetic pole to be situated in latitude 70 degrees 5 mins. south, and longtitude 150 degrees east.

LOOKIN' BACK.

Giv' up ever'thing I wu'd,
Thet I've got, ef I jis' c'ud
Be a boy again like I
Wuz wunc in th' yeres gone by—
Jis' c'ud th'ow down ev'ry care;
Yes, an' wander back t' whare
Ev'ry day wuz sunshine-lined—
Ev'ry night wuz peace o' mind.

Think ef I c'ud lay an' cool
In th' ole crick swimmin' pool,
Whare th' willers bend an' sigh,
I'd jis' ben content t' die—
Jis' t' lay an' soak, chin-deep;
Worter singin' me t' sleep;
Kind o' shet my eyes an' pray,
While my soul w'ud ooze away.

Er, ef I c'ud walker in
Appel blossums wunc again,
'Till thare flakes o' pink an' white,
Like th' snow a-fallin' light,
W'ud jis' smother me with what
Kind o' scent thet hevun's got;
Ef I c'ud do thet t'day,
I'd jis' want t' sleep away.

When I wuz a boy I had
Jis' wun thing t' make me sad—
Griev'd at yeres I had t' span
'Fore I'd be a grow'd up man;
Now thet I'm a man I'd giv'
All I've got ef I c'ud liv'.
Childhood's golden yeres agin—
Yeres thet ha' life's sunshine in.

—Newt Newkirk in Ohio State Journal.

Women Wonder Why

They are doomed to so much suffering. But are they doomed? Is not the suffering the result of conditions which under skillful treatment might be entirely cured? Thousands of women who had been great sufferers, have learned that suffering was unnecessary after using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It heals diseases of the delicate womanly organs and banishes the headache, backache and other aches which are the consequence of these diseases.

"Favorite Prescription" is absolutely a temperance medicine in the strictest meaning of the term. It contains no alcohol and is free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

"*I wrote you for advice* February 4th, 1896," writes Mrs. Loma Halstead, of Claremore, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ty. "I was racking with pain from the back of my head down to my heels. Had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was unable to sit up for ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your valuable medicines, viz., Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' also gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman and have not had the backache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day at hard work."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Royal Visit to Ireland

Her Majesty Will Start for the Irish Capital on Monday.

Cabinet Minister Resigns to Fight for His Country--Peers Going to Africa.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 31.—The Life Guards, couriers, carriages, pots and pans, and other paraphernalia have already gone to the Emerald Isle, which eagerly waits for Queen Victoria to follow. How Her Majesty will be received and the prospects of her doings in Dublin have quite overshadowed all other topics, even in a week which has been marked by the annual inter-varsity boat race, the resignation of the Duke of Norfolk as postmaster-general, the announcement of the Delagoa Bay railway award, and the rumors of possible war in the Far East. Great Britain's own war in Africa has almost been forgotten, so uninteresting has been

The Progress of Peace

in the Orange Free State, compared with the stirring accounts of battles which the British had grown accustomed to read daily.

The Queen is said to be in excellent health and well able to bear the strain of the trip to Ireland. She commences her journey April 2nd, and sleeps on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, landing at Kingstown April 4th. In anticipation of Her Majesty's progress through the city, the streets of Dublin are already gay with flags and decorations.

A curious feature of the preparations at the vice-regal lodge, where

The Queen Will Stay,

are the pot and pans referred to. Her Majesty is particular about her kitchen and these at the vice-regal lodge were found to be below the standard. Consequently no less than 300 copper pans, 84 saucepans, 50 copper stock pots and other varieties of cooking utensils have been sent especially for the visit.

The Earl of Denbigh, who goes to Ireland as lord in waiting, holds three Irish titles, and was formerly aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant.

London, or rather that great residential part of it which is outside the city proper, has been relieved this week from a grievance.

Fom months

Yelling Newsboys

have been in the habit of making the quiet streets hideous at all hours of the day or night with endeavors to hawk "extras," often with nothing in them. The London county council has stopped this nuisance, and any newsboy shouting is liable to arrest.

The almost unprecedented action of a cabinet minister giving up his office to go to fight for his country, results in giving oSuth Africa not only England's premier peer, but three other holders of the highest rank in the peerage, namely, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Roxborough and the Duke of Westminster, ranging from 52 years old, in the case of the Duke of Norfolk, to the Duke of Westminster, who is 21.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Salmon Traps Prohibited in Canadian Waters—Fight Between C. P. R. and Mackenzie & Mann.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 30.—Sir Louis Davies has had the question of the use of salmon traps for fishing before him for some time, and a decision has now been reached refusing to sanction their use in Canadian waters.

At to-day's meeting of the railway committee of the House of Commons there was a fight on between the Canadian Pacific and Mackenzie & Mann. The C. P. R. were applying for an extension of old charters paralleling Mackenzie & Mann's Dauphin system of railways in Manitoba. Hon. A. G. Blair did not think it would be right for the C. P. R. to get this privilege now. It would destroy the bonds of the company which had built. All the Manitoba members took this view. Nothing was done when the committee adjourned.

THE PEACH CROP.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, March 31.—A dispatch from the agricultural college, Michigan, says: reports from fruit growers along the lake shore indicate that from ten to fifty per cent. of the peach buds are dead. However, those who have reported claim that there are enough live buds on most varieties to give a full crop.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, April 2.—During the thunder storm of Sunday night lightning struck the house of John McQuarrie, guard at the Canadian Pacific bridge at Pitt river. The house was enveloped in flames almost immediately, and McQuarrie had difficulty in escaping with his life. All his effects were burned.

FOUR HUNDRED MEN IDLE.

(Associated Press.)

Watertown, N.Y., April 2.—A strike was inaugurated at the works of the New York Air Brake Co. this morning. Four hundred men are out. No trouble has occurred.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

SIX HUNDRED KILLED.

Official Report of Defeat of Arabs by French Troops at Inrahra.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, March 30.—An official account has been issued of the victory of the French troops over the Arab army at Inrahra, which assembled with the object of attacking the French expedition which recently occupied the Oasis of Insalah, southwest of Algeria. The French learned of the scheme and decided to storm the enemy's position, which was successfully carried out on March 19th, by a column lead by Lieut.-Col. Eu.

The town was first bombarded and then stormed, the Arab warriors making their last stand in the mosques. They left 600 men killed and 100 wounded on the battlefield. In addition, 450 prisoners were taken.

The French losses were 9 native police killed, 38 wounded, and two officers wounded.

The Eastern Question

British Foreign Office is Not Alarmed by the War Rumors.

Russia and Korea--The Japanese Naval Manoeuvres--Demands in Turkey.

London, March 31.—The activity of Russia has been the international factor of the week and diplomatic functionaries attached to the Court of St. James are asking themselves, "What does it all mean, and where will it end?" The Russian ambassador smiles blandly and assures his dear friends that it means "nothing, absolutely nothing," but just the same speculation is acute.

Many men of fair standing and a tolerable knowledge of international undercurrents are willing to say that war between Russia and Japan has now come within measurable distance. Of these, Henry Norman, who has just returned from a trip to Russia, is one. But the Associated Press learns that no such view is taken by the British foreign office, which, during the recent troubles sized up the international situation with wonderful correctness. The next few weeks may perhaps bring up

A Tremendous War Scare,

but the salient fact remains that Japan is not ready for hostilities. Alarming telegrams from the Far East may increase and multiply and Korea may seem to be on the verge of annexation by Russia, but the calm of Downing street is not likely to be disturbed. Korean matters have been arranged by treaty and Lord Salisbury does not believe that Russia intends to break the treaties, though her relations with Japan may become strained to a serious point.

If all this rumpus in the Far East had been postponed for another year then there is scarcely any doubt that war would be a serious probability, but those having an intimate knowledge of Japan's far-reaching navy projects and their present incompleteness do not hesitate to say that Japan is not going to risk anything until her plans are matured. Japanese manoeuvres the coming fall are to be carried out on an unprecedented scale and will partake more of the nature of a demonstration than that of peaceful evolutions. Forty or more warships are expected to be in Japanese waters. The moral effect of such an aggregation upon Far Eastern questions is causing no little comment. As far as Great Britain is concerned

Russia's Military

rather than naval activity is certainly interesting, though the press is not allowed to take up its cue in this matter.

The foreign office, while only faintly interested in Korea, being practically sure that no serious trouble will result there, is devoting careful investigation to the warlike preparations occurring in South Russia. There seems no longer to be any doubt that Turkey, for her tardiness to meet the Russian demands regarding railway concessions, is being menaced by her northern neighbor, and many signs point to the fact that Russia intends to settle herself in the northeast of Asia Minor unless Turkey gives in. Already a quarter million of Russian troops are massed on the borders while the Black Sea squadron is ready for business at a moment's notice.

To what extent British moral assistance can be given to Turkey in withstanding the Russian demands, is a question which at present is occupying Lord Salisbury's attention to an even greater extent than the South African war. In view of the troubles in South Africa it is more than possible that

Turkey Will Meet the Demands

and that Russian troops will be withdrawn. The scare anent Russian troops concentrating in Afghanistan apparently arose from this movement in the direction of Turkey in Asia Minor, and Afghanistan has passed into the category of peaceful, uninteresting speeches.

With all these reports, to say nothing of reports of Bulgaria's desire to throw off Turkey's suzerainty and become a vassal of the Czar, it is evident that while Russia is observing the letter of her promise to England to not interfere in South Africa, she is not idle to take advantage of opportunities in every quarter of the globe. For the peace of the world, it is reassuring to remember that the fixed policy of Russia for years has been to take matters almost to the point of hostilities and then to settle diplomatically, the only exception to this in modern times being in the Crimea, when the tone of the peace party in England led her to believe that that country would not interfere.

WILL RECEIVE COMMISSIONS.

Kingston, Ont., March 30.—Cadets Baker, Archibald, Hamilton, H. Stewart, Kirkland, Palmer, Ridout, McLaren, Oliver, Dickey, Lambert and Myles have been named for commissions in the Imperial army.