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MORE CANADIAN CASUALTIES

One Artilleryman Killed and Several Wounded in a Night Attack Near Douglas.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED

Roberts Says French is Holding a Position North of Johannesburg--Boers Oppose Colville's Advance--Rundle's Losses--32 Killed and 150 Wounded.

London, June 2.—No news has been received from Lord Roberts regarding Pretoria, probably because he cannot wire of events from his knowledge. At Lorenzo Marquez, where all the news from the Boer side is re-handled by cable, communication with Pretoria is suspended. Some messages by courier reached Lorenzo Marquez, but none of later date than Wednesday. These assert that the burghers are in a state of panic, and that Pretoria is being controlled by a vigilance committee. Lorenzo Marquez again sends the report

gaged for President Kruger's occupancy from June 25th. Gen. Buller is moving slowly against the Boer flanks. The attack on British. Capetown, May 31.—Gen. Warren with 700 men occupied a strong defensive position at Fabersput on May 29th. At dawn he found that he was surrounded, and was fiercely attacked by 1,000 rebels. The horses panicked, but the force concentrated, and the Boers were repulsed. A small party in a garden continued to fight tenaciously, but evacuated

wide task? How is she best to pursue it? What new forces and inspiration will it need? What changes does it involve? These are questions requiring clear sight, cool courage and freedom from formula.

"It is because I believe the Mercury is facing this crisis in our fortunes in a bold Liberal spirit, that I send a message of hearty goodwill."

A GREAT BOER CEASE.

The work of the Canadians is described as "Absolutely Essential."

London, May 24.—Mafeking dispatches continue to pour into London relating the events immediately preceding the relief and the entry of the troops. The correspondents agree that the Canadian artillery, Major Hudson's seven guns, did splendid work. Some of them assert that the Canadians did "absolutely essential work in the fighting."

About 7 in the evening of the day before the relief, after Col. Mahon and Col. Plumer had defeated the Boers, nine miles from Mafeking, Major Davies and nine scouts entered the town. The Boers were then retreating. At four in the following morning 1,000 men, including the Canadians, arrived. With them were twenty wagon loads of food which were received with wild demonstrations. The armored train and a detachment then pushed forward to Game Tree Fort, the scene of the unsuccessful sortie in December. The Boers had evacuated it on the east. They were pursued, and the correspondent telegraphing, these days Thursday afternoon, closed thus: "We caught up with the retreating Boers and have them surrounded."

Lady Sarah Wilson has managed to get through a message from Mafeking, dated Thursday, and announcing the entry of the relief column. She says: "The fighting before the relief was very hard. A severe struggle preceded yesterday (May 16) from 2 p.m. until dusk

report of the movements of the British troops in the Transvaal is somewhat mysterious. From the fact that Gen. French's report took two days to reach the commander-in-chief at Johannesburg, it is believed that either French is many miles north of the city or he is having trouble with his communication. The former is generally accepted as the most probable, and it is surmised that Lord Roberts's vague phrase setting forth that French "is now holding the place which I directed him to do north of Johannesburg" means that his position is

Close to Pretoria.

The additional fact that Lord Roberts's dispatch, published today, is dated four hours earlier than the one given yesterday, and that it takes the proceedings no further than May 31st, leads to the inevitable conclusion that some important movement is on foot, or Lord Roberts himself has not been able to keep his lines clear behind him.

Possibly the next place Lord Roberts will be heard from will be Pretoria, while it seems that French should certainly be within striking distance of the capital to-day.

Gen. Rundle appears to have returned to Gen. Buller after fighting eastward, and contemplated an

Early Forward Movement.

Boer prisoners say that 50 men were killed and many wounded in the recent fight.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from State Secretary Reitz, dated April 28th, saying: "The British government promised the British nation that the cost of the war shall be defrayed by the Boers, but as the latter will not be in a position to pay, Great Britain must obtain the money from the gold mines which will be mined of half the net profits, whereas the Transvaal never levied a special tax on gold. The instigators of the war—Rhodes, Werner, Beit

and 29th reached me at 3 a.m. to-day. He was opposed throughout his march, but managed to drive off the enemy from the strong positions they held, with very little loss, and is now holding the place which I directed him to do, north of Johannesburg. Two officers were wounded, two men killed and 27 wounded."

BRITISH LOSSES.

London, June 2.—It is officially announced that Gen. Colville has arrived at Heilbron (northeast of Kroonstad, in the Orange River colony) after meeting with great opposition.

London, June 2.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Roberts:

"Johannesburg, June 1, 9:25 p.m.—Sir Henry Colville, in reporting the arrival of the Highland Brigade at Heilbron on May 29th, states that he was opposed more or less the whole way from Ventersburg. Eight men were killed, four officers and 32 men wounded.

"Colville says the Lancashire battery of the field artillery did excellent work."

"Grant's naval guns were most valuable, and the troops behaved in a most soldierly manner throughout the trying march."

"Rundle telegraphs that his casualties were 32 killed and 150 men wounded."

Maseru, Basutoland, June 2.—The Grenadier Guards were the heaviest sufferers during Gen. Rundle's fighting. They lost thirty men killed, and had 56 men wounded.

PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Lorenzo Marquez, June 2.—President Kruger yesterday was still at Marchadorp, about half way between Pretoria and the Portuguese frontier on the rail-

ity of Cape Colony colonists the immediate cause of the war was the unwarranted, intolerable interference of the ministry in London in the internal affairs of the South African Republics.

A member, speaking in support of the resolution, said it would be impossible to hold out the hand of friendship after the war.

The chairman advised moderation in all the speeches.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Other resolutions presented affirmed that if the Republics were annexed the peace and prosperity of the country would be irretrievably wrecked, and that in order to insure lasting friendship and prosperity the settlement must include the restoration of unqualified freedom and independence to the Republics and colonists be allowed a voice in the appointment of governor of Cape Colony, thus obviating the necessity for keeping a standing army as the Republics would be prepared to assist the colonists to resist any foreign inroads in Africa. Unity would thus be insured and loyalty to Great Britain cemented.

A delegation was appointed to visit Great Britain, Canada and Australasia to explain the views of those represented at the Congress.

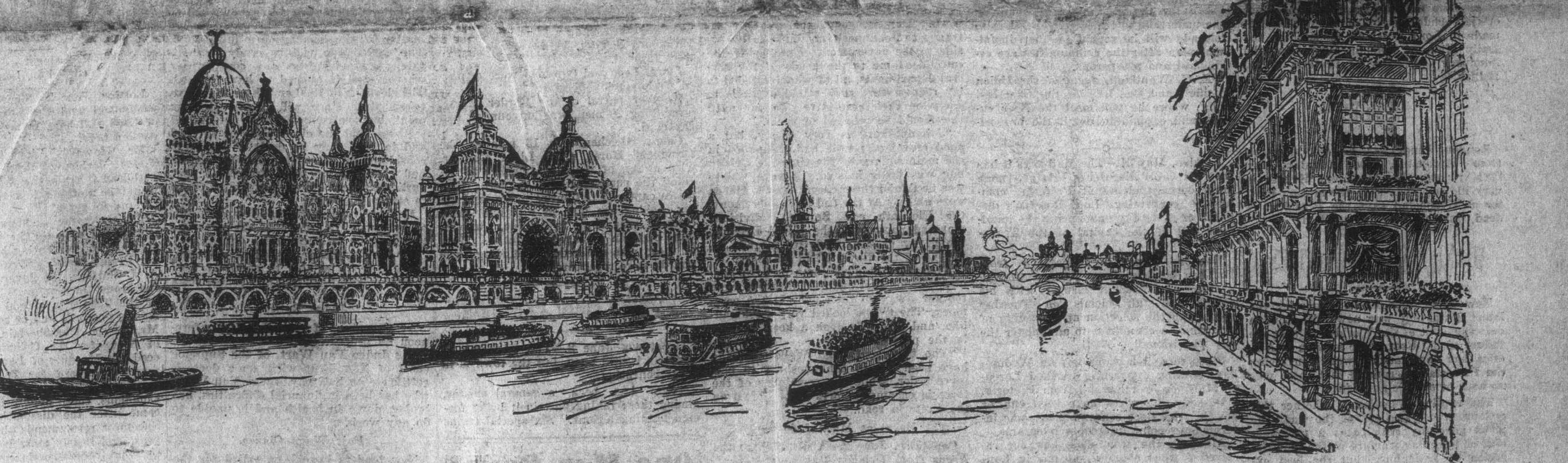
Before the close of the People's Congress Oliver Schreiner (Mrs. Conwright's sister of the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the premier of Cape Colony) made an impassioned speech in which she predicted that the South African Republics would regain their independence.

HUTTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Col. Haly Appointed General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 2.—At a meeting of the cabinet to-day, Col. Richard Haly, O'Grady Haly, Companion of the Bath and of Distinguished Service Order, was appointed major-general commanding the



"STREET OF NATIONS"—PAVILIONS OF FOREIGN POWERS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

that President Kruger has been captured.

This news blank gives rise to a suspicion that the committee at Pretoria may not have been able to carry out their plans for securing the peaceful entry of Lord Roberts and sparing the city the horrors of a siege. The peace party appear to be in the ascendancy, and as soon as President Kruger and his cabinet left Pretoria to organize a new capital, the citizens' committee persuaded the commanders of the forts to withdraw some of the troops from the defenses, perhaps with the view of keeping order in the town. If messages were sent to the British, or if the British, being two hours' march from Pretoria on Wednesday, entered it then or at any time prior to Friday noon, Lord Roberts would certainly have telegraphed this fact. Hence it looks as though there was a Boer force between Pretoria and Johannesburg.

These soldiers, falling back toward Pretoria, some of them fresh from the fight with Gen. Ian Hamilton, would have brought a new element into the situation and would probably overrule the peace committee, taking the direction of affairs in their hands.

"If this has happened," the British, says the Daily Chronicle, "will see some hard fighting before the British flag flies over Pretoria, for even if the Boers held three forts standing close together on the hills south of the town, they would be in a position to stand a siege."

The Boers, according to a special dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, have recovered the northeastern territory of the Free State, and are engaged with the British near Ventersburg and Harj-Smith.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the best rooms at Net Haasje, one of the principal hotels there, have been en-

as the charge began, leaving a number of wounded. The British lost 15 killed, including Col. Spence, and 30 wounded. Windburg, May 31.—After considerable fighting the Boers, with two guns and several Maxim-Nordenfelters, are making a plucky stand eight miles east of Senekel. Gen. Rundle succeeded in driving off the federats, thus permitting, unopposed, the re-occupation of Lindley.

Rosebery on the War.

London, June 1.—Rumors are current of Lord Rosebery's willingness to resume the leadership of the Liberal party. The majority of the party desires it, for he is regarded as having embodied his principles in the following letter sent to-night to the Plymouth Mercury, a Liberal paper, on the occasion of its anniversary. After formally congratulating the paper, Lord Rosebery proceeds:

"This anniversary comes at a remarkable moment. It finds faction annihilated by the war, in which the great mass of the nation stands shoulder to shoulder for the war. With all its curses, it may ultimately bring a blessing.

"It may brace up the nation; it may mould a nation; it may unite a nation! It must make the nation take stock of itself and examine its deficiencies. Under these circumstances the function of the press, always important, has supreme value at such a juncture. It must be sincere. It must direct itself to the mere catch-words and impulses of the party. It must be prepared to discard the obsolete shibboleths to search out abuses, to disregard persons to be insistent in pressing for necessary reforms, social, educational and administrative, and if need be, constitutional, and moreover, with regard to an appreciation of the destinies and responsibilities of the Empire.

"We stand at the parting of the ways. Will Britain finish or falter in her world-

and others—will suffer most. In addition the British will have to

Maintain a Garrison

of 50,000 men, the cost of which the mines will also have to pay. As soon as the British troops are withdrawn war and rebellion will break out, not for years, but for centuries. For England this means a constant source of trouble, annoyance and bloodshed."

CANADIANS ENGAGED.

Ottawa, June 2.—Major Ogilvie, commanding "E" special service battery, cables the department of militia, under the date of June 2nd, from Douglas, reporting the following killed and wounded in a night attack on Faber's Farm:

Killed.
Bombardier (corporal in nominal roll) W. Latimer, 16 "Sheffield" Field Battery.
Wounded.
Corporal H. M. Brown and Bombardier J. McAskill, "B" Battery, Kingston, severely.
Drivers J. Kane and J. H. Ross, "B" Battery, slightly.
Gunners E. G. Tate and C. Wollard, 13th Field Battery, Winnipeg, slightly.
G. F. Fletcher, Halifax, and C. Jackson, Picton Garrison Artillery, slightly.

FRENCH'S POSITION.

London, May 2.—Lord Roberts reports that the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, is as follows:

"Johannesburg, May 31.—French's report of his operations during May 28th

road between the Transvaal capital and Delagoa Bay.

Boer commandos, totalling about 10,000 men, held on Thursday all the positions and hills around Pretoria. Another large commando was at Skronksurst Spruit, about 40 miles from Pretoria on the railroad leading to Delagoa Bay.

Telegraphic communications with the Transvaal is closed to the public. Fervent excitement prevails here owing to the almost total absence of news from either side.

The object of the trip here of Friche Eluff, President Kruger's son-in-law, and Dr. Heyman, the President's physician, appears to have been to place a large amount of gold in safety.

SURROUNDING BOERS.

Maseru, Basutoland, May 31.—Gen. Brabant has practically surrounded the Boers, five miles out of Ficksburg. The only side open to the Boers for retreat is the Basutoland border, where thousands of Basutos, under Chief Jonathan, are waiting events.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS.

Grant Reinet, Cape Colony, May 31.—The People's Congress opened here to-day. Of those present many were Dutch clergymen, commoners and bonditers. Mr. de Villiers, brother of Chief Justice de Villiers, presided.

Mr. Pretorius, a member of the Legislative Assembly, offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of a major-

Canadian militia, to succeed Gen. Hutton.

Col. Haly is 60 years of age and is on retired pay. He was born in 1841, and got his commission in 1858. His name was submitted by the Imperial authorities to the Canadian government.

TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Three Regiments of Cavalry to be Sent to the Islands.

(Associated Press.)

New York, June 2.—Gen. MacArthur has called for more troops for the Philippines, and at least three regiments of cavalry will be sent, says a Washington special to the World. The general, in his communication to the war department, said he believed that with three more regiments of mounted troops he could subdue the natives by November 1st. The 6th cavalry will be called into the Philippine service.

THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

(Associated Press.)

The Hague, June 2.—Queen Wilhelmina has ratified The Hague Convention with Spain, also with Germany. The adhesion of Great Britain is expected immediately.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 1.—Joseph Knight Smith, of Dawson, and H. M. Martin, of Fort Selkirk, have been appointed justices of peace.

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many friends very
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1900.

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"Harmer,"
Barclay," "on Cor-
Sound," "Ming," on
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Pacific," "Soreka,"
United Franchise and
"Chart's Heights, Earl-
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of the "Harold," "Sound."
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