

CRONJE CAPITULATES

Free State Commander Makes Unconditional Surrender But Only When His Army Had Reached Condition of Pitiable Helplessness.

Burghers Famished With Hunger Eagerly Devouring Animals Killed by British Shells—Bodies of Slain Unburied and Festering—Wounded in Awful Plight.

London, Feb. 27.—The War Office has posted the following bulletin from Roberts.

"Cronje and all his force capitulated at daybreak this morning. Hope Her Majesty's Government consider this satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba Hill.

Cronje sent an officer through the British lines at dawn with a flag of truce. The officer said he had a message from the British General in command. He was taken to Kitchener, to whom he said Cronje was willing to surrender, he having found his position untenable, and only defeat or capture the prospect if he continued to fight. He wished to avoid useless shedding of blood and to save his women and children. He requested that they be given a safe conduct.

Kitchener granted the request so far as the women and children were concerned, but insisted that the surrender in all other respects be absolutely unconditional. To this Cronje agreed.

The Boer commander at once left his laager, escorted by half a dozen officers, and entered the British lines. He was met by Kitchener, who immediately brought him to the headquarters of Gen.

Roberts. The greetings between the rival Generals were kindly and extremely sympathetic on the part of Roberts, who expressed great admiration for his captive, and brave and dignified on the part of Cronje.

The condition of affairs in the camp of the Boers is something frightful. They had run entirely out of food except trek cattle, and these were eaten rapidly as they were killed by the British shells. Their ammunition had given out, and most of their artillery was badly damaged by the British fire. Most of their wagons had been burned.

The laager was strewn with corpses of the dead, lying in the broad light unburied and festering.

The wounded were in awful plight, the hospital corps being insufficient to attend them, and they lay about the laager in heaps, some crying piteously,

others shrieking in their pain, many silently ending their agonies.

The British troops immediately on taking possession of the laager were ordered by Roberts to devote all their attention to succoring the wounded and burying the dead, as well as caring for the women and children, who piteously stricken and in expectation of some awful punishment, could hardly be induced to accept kindness or aid from their conquerors.

The British commissariat was taxed to its utmost to give immediate relief to the sufferers, but everything possible is being done to alleviate the condition of the captives.

It is believed that the surrendered force will number between 7,000 and 8,000 combatants. Besides these there are over 2,000 women, children and Kaffir laborers and numbers of the Red Cross relief corps.

The Canadians in the Van.

Led Gallant Rush on Boer Lines Which Hurried the Surrender.

Eight Killed and Thirty Wounded But Renown Won for their Regiment.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The cable brings news that eight more Canadians were killed and 30 wounded in an engagement immediately preceding Cronje's surrender, and to which in Lord Roberts' official despatch this reference is made:

"Paardeberg, Feb. 27.—At three o'clock this morning a most dauntless advance was made by the Canadian regiment and Engineers, supported by the first Gordons and Second Shropshires, which resulted in our gaining a point six hundred yards nearer the enemy and six hundred yards from the trenches, where our men entrenched and maintained a position all morning. It was a gallant deed worthy of our colonial soldiers and one which I am glad to say was attended with comparatively slight loss. This apparently precipitated matters. At daylight a letter signed by Cronje was sent in under a flag of truce in which he stated he surrendered unconditionally."

The Governor-General has received the following from Lord Roberts: "Paardeberg, Feb. 27.—In the very successful attack made by the Royal Canadian Regiment upon the enemy's trenches this morning the following casualties occurred:—

"Killed—Page, Withy, Ormand, Johnston, Scott, Withers, Riggs and Quinn. There were 30 wounded."

Some of the killed are identified as follows:

Pte. F. C. Page, G.B.G., Toronto, Corp. Withy, F. Co., Quebec.

Pte. Scott, 93rd Cumberland, N. S., or 27th Battalion or Third Regiment, C.A. or R.C.R.I.

Johnston, 27th Battalion (son of Dr. Johnston, M. P.), or Johnson, of 90th Winnipeg.

Pte. Wm. Alfred Riggs, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Engr. Co., C.A.

Pte. W. J. Quinn, R.C.R.I.

Pte. Ormand, 93rd Cumberland.

The names of the wounded are: Major Pelletier (slightly), Hughes, Harrison, Sutherland, Macdonald, Peppiatt, Proulx, Roy, Thieriot, Siebert, Bagot, Pollard, Croft, Thomas, Living, McConnell, Brady, Harris, Sprague, Pelkey, Coombs, Durant, Lovitt, Simpson, Franks, Donohue, Vickers, Holland and Waddell.

NO BRITISH COLONIALS.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—A cable from Col. Otter to-night says the wounded are doing well. Not a single British Colonialian received a scratch in to-day's fighting.

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

London, Feb. 27.—A Daily Mail special says:

Modder River, Sunday, Feb. 25.—At the battle of Paardeberg, otherwise called Slinkfontein, on Sunday, 18th, the principal features were the fighting and the capture of the Highland Brigade,

and the impetuous charges on the Boer trenches by the Cornwalls, Canadians and Gordons. These troops, with two brigades of the 9th division, bore the brunt of the fight, and suffered the lion's share of loss.

"The battle commenced at dawn, when the mounted infantry, which formed a screen for the advance of the 9th division on the left bank of the river, came in touch with the enemy occupying positions of advantage and engaged them."

Gen. Smith-Dorrien crossed the river at Paardeberg Drift with part of the 9th division, and the Canadians came within reach of a Boer laager. Charging the trenches together they captured the first road, but had to retire. Here Col. Alderworth fell with a bullet in his head as he was leading his regiment. But at the close of the day, though the British losses were severe, success was achieved, for the Boers were cleared from all positions where they could hamper the British movements, and forced into positions upon which the British guns could be brought to bear."

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—His Excellency has received the following message from Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"Her Majesty the Queen desires you to express to the people of the Dominion her admiration of the gallant conduct of her Canadian troops in the late engagement, and her sorrow at the loss of so many brave men."

A message from the Princess Louise, Duchess of Albany, is also received, expressing her sympathy for the Canadian soldiers on their gallant behavior.

IN CAPE COLONY, TOO.

Boers Suffer Heavily in the Fighting and Make Retreat.

Arundel, Monday, Feb. 26.—The Boers under British pressure have evacuated their position in this neighborhood, retreating northward. In the fighting hereabouts their loss is thought to be large, as 25 graves were found.

Sterkspruit, Monday, Feb. 26.—Boer reports say that the British under Gen. Brabant, have occupied Jamestown, Cape Colony.

THE DOMINION ESTIMATES.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The estimates show an increase of \$2,781, 431. The British forces are: Kamlaps postoffice \$2,000; Nelson building, \$20,000; New Westminster building, \$25,000; Rossland building, \$20,000; Vancouver drill hall, \$18,000; William Head quarantine, \$5,000; Columbia River, \$18,000; Skeena River, \$6,000; Nanaimo harbor, \$5,000.

To delimit the Klappan river, \$14,000; \$20,000 to relieve distressed persons along Dease and Liard rivers. Yukon justice is increased \$19,000.

SHELLED IN RETREAT.

London, Feb. 28.—The Daily Mail has the following from Ladysmith dated Saturday, February 24:

"Yesterday the Boer retreat continued. A party of seventy on route for the north drew from our guns fire which practically annihilated the party. A Boer ambulance was later seen collecting the dead and wounded."

"The Boers are trying to form a drift or bridge across the river, south of Oribana, evidently for the purpose of bringing wagons and artillery in the event of retreat from Colons. Our guns are preventing this work."

Buller Nearing His Goal.

Has Fought His Way to Last Positions Barring Path to Ladysmith.

Guns of the Garrison Now Assisting and Larger Rations Being Issued.

By Associated Press.

London, Feb. 27.—General Buller on Saturday faced the last positions of the Boers who bar his way to Ladysmith. The strenuous fighting indicates a struggle between armies rather than rear guard actions protecting a retreat. On Thursday and Friday he lost 43 officers killed and wounded, representing probably about 500.

General Buller's guns worked Saturday on Boer positions and a telegram from Ladysmith reported that the Boers were retreating and that larger rations were being issued in view of the fact that the advance is being pushed forward. The Times has the following from Pietermaritzburg dated Friday, February 23:

"The Boer position again distinguished themselves by volunteering to take Groblers' Kloof, which they did. This gallant battalion, which began the campaign eight hundred and fifty can now muster on parade only between 100 and 200 of its original numbers."

Mr. Churchill in a despatch to the Morning Post from Frere Camp dated Sunday says: "The idea that the Boers are raising the siege of Ladysmith is premature. The advance is being pushed in the face of the most stubborn opposition and of heavy loss. Mr. Churchill describes heavy fighting last Friday, in which the British killed and captured 500 yards of the summit of the rocky Boer position and gallantly charged the foe in the face of a hail of bullets. He says: "After repeated attempts, however, and having lost heavily, they recognized that they were unable to prevail. Nevertheless they refused to retreat, but lay down on the slope behind the shelter of a wall. The Connaughts and the Dublin Fusiliers were sent to their support, but the light failed and night closed in before the main attack developed."

REPORTS OF RELIEF.

Accepted in Ontario Towns and Received with Demonstrations of Joy.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—All over the city to-night, and judging by despatches from outside points, all over the province, the telegraph companies are circulating rumors of the relief of Ladysmith, though there is no official word.

Ladysmith was given out in Massey hall and different theatres to-night, evoking the wildest enthusiasm. Despatches from London indicate quite a celebration held there and many other towns in Ontario fully expect to see the story of Ladysmith's relief in Tuesday morning's newspapers.

A CANADIAN TRANSPORT.

Capetown, Feb. 26.—The Canadian transport, Pomeranian, from Halifax, arrived January 27, with another contingent of Canadian troops on board, has arrived here.

CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES



We show 10 patterns to any other stores one.

UP-TO-DATE GOODS IN EVERY LINE.

WEILER BROS., Victoria, B. C.

Cronje's Surrender

Roberts Adds to His Stirring Story of an Army Taken Captive.

With the Four Thousand Burghers He Secured Much Artillery Equipment.

Enthusiasm Throughout Empire at First Great Success of the War.

London, Feb. 27, 5:02 p.m.—The war office has received the following additional despatch from Lord Roberts: "Paardeberg, Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.—From information furnished daily to be by the intelligence department it became apparent that Cronje's force was becoming more depressed and that the discontent of the troops and the discord among the leaders was rapidly increasing. This feeling was doubtless accentuated by disappointment caused among the Boer reinforcements which tried to relieve General Cronje, and were defeated by our troops on February 23. I resolved, therefore, to bring pressure to bear."

upon the enemy. Each night I sent a detachment of my force towards the enemy's laager so as to gradually contract his position, and at the same time I bombarded his positions with artillery which was yesterday greatly aided by the arrival of four six-inch howitzers, which had come from Deastr. In carrying out these measures, a captive balloon gave great assistance by keeping up posted of the positions and movements of the enemy. At 3 a.m. to-day, a most dauntless advance was made by the Canadian Regiment and some Engineers, supported by the 1st Gordon Highlanders and Second Shropshire, resulting in our gaining a point some seven hundred yards nearer the enemy, and within about eighty yards of his trenches. The Boers entrenched themselves and maintained their positions until morning. A gallant deed worthy of our colonial soldiers, which, I am glad to say, was attended by comparatively slight loss. This apparently clinched matters, for at daybreak, the Boers were seen to be retreating, and I ordered my troops to advance. Cronje, in which he stated that he surrendered unconditionally, was brought to our outposts under a flag of truce. I reply:

I told Gen. Cronje he must present himself at my outposts, and if he came out of his laager, after laying down his arms. By 7 a.m. I received Gen. Cronje and his staff, and they were welcomed with the greatest cordiality. In the course of conversation he asked for kind treatment at our outposts, and also that his wife, grandsons, private secretary, adjutant and servants might accompany him wherever he might be sent. I told him that I would do my best to comply with his request. He informed him that a general officer would be sent with him to Capetown, and that he would hand him over to the general commanding at Capetown. The prisoners, who number about three thousand, are being taken to the Cape. In the course of conversation he asked for kind treatment at our outposts, and also that his wife, grandsons, private secretary, adjutant and servants might accompany him wherever he might be sent. I told him that I would do my best to comply with his request. He informed him that a general officer would be sent with him to Capetown, and that he would hand him over to the general commanding at Capetown. The prisoners, who number about three thousand, are being taken to the Cape.

The news at Windsor. The news of Gen. Cronje's surrender was received with unbounded satisfaction at Windsor. The Queen immediately telegraphed her congratulations to Lord Roberts and the troops.

The inhabitants of Windsor seized the occasion of His Majesty's driving through the town on her way to take the train for a visit to the wounded South African soldiers at the hospital, to give vent to their delight. The Queen, who was looking remarkably well, showed evident signs of deep satisfaction, smiling continually and bowing in response to the congratulatory greetings on all sides. Her Majesty took quantities of flowers to the wounded.

All the garrison towns and ports received the news with the liveliest satisfaction, and many a sailor's vessel with each others in display of delight.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Sympathy From New South Wales.—Official List of Casualties—Yukon Misgovernment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The entire sitting of the Commons to-day was taken up in discussion of Yukon affairs, Sir Charles Duff and Messrs. Foster and Davin vigorously contending that the government's maladministration and the 10 per cent. royalty were simply killing the country. Mr. Sifton said the government are giving the royalty matter serious consideration. Mr. Maxwell admitted that the royalty is too high.

The Canadians were wounded in the fight at Paardeberg. Two Major Arnold of Winnipeg and Private McCreary of the 74th New Brunswick, have since died, making the total number of killed 20. Seven members of the Fifth and Sixth regiments were wounded, their names being Andrews, Beech, W. J. Dickson, Finch-Smith, Lohman, Niebergall and Thompson.

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tween, and in Pall Mall, where the war office is situated, there was no bunting flying, while only one flag flew over the Strand, but in the east end of London there were many small flags waving from a few outwards signs of the war. On all sides the gallantry of the Canadians was much commented upon. Cable despatches poured in from the colonies and the settlements announcing that the rejoicing in these parts of the world over Lord Roberts' victory was no less enthusiastic than in Great Britain itself. Bombay and Gibraltar, for instance, reported masses of bunting and that cheering crowds were filling their streets.

Majuba Induced Avenge. London, Feb. 27.—Majuba avenged, Cronje surrenders, great British victory! These are expressions being shouted all over London to-day, yet there are few outwards signs of the war. On all sides the gallantry of the Canadians was much commented upon. Cable despatches poured in from the colonies and the settlements announcing that the rejoicing in these parts of the world over Lord Roberts' victory was no less enthusiastic than in Great Britain itself. Bombay and Gibraltar, for instance, reported masses of bunting and that cheering crowds were filling their streets.

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Buller Has Huge Task

Grim Old Warrior Finds More Than Rear Guard He Counted On.

His Infantry Exposed to Fearful Fire From Invisible Cannons and Riflemen.

Losses on Both Sides So Heavy That Armistice Mutually Sought.

London, Feb. 28.—A special despatch from Colenso, dated Tuesday, Feb. 27, says: "The Boers are endeavoring to outflank us, and sever fighting continues."

Sir Redvers Buller is having a hard time in Natal. It is evident now, after a fortnight's fighting, that he was misled when he wired that there was but a weak rear guard between him and Ladysmith. The hardest fighting of the war took place at the end of the week, as an armistice was agreed to allow attendance on the wounded and burial of the dead. Both sides lost heavily. At any moment, however, news came from Gen. Buller's success. Friday will begin the fourth month of the siege of the garrison, which is seemingly in a position where it is unable to do anything to help Buller.

A STUPENDOUS TASK.

London, Feb. 28.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg dated Monday describes at considerable length the "enormous difficulties of Gen. Buller's task" and says: "The real advance began last Wednesday. The stupendous nature of the task was only understood when, being on the spot, one is able to realize what it means to hurl infantry at positions aligned in every direction with carefully prepared trenches and with breastworks defended by invisible riflemen, armed with most deadly rapid-firing weapons and aided by quick-firing guns, which put all but cannon of the largest calibre into the shade."

THE IRISH HEROES.

Colenso, Feb. 26.—(Sunday)—In the attempt of the Irish Brigade, Friday evening to rush the Boer position on Pietermaritzburg, the Boer fire was so terrible that when the infantry emerged from cover of the forest most every man in the leading half of the company fell dead or wounded.

Importance Of Roberts' Victory

Takes a Tenth of Boer Army and Shakes Confidence of the Rest.

Destiny of the Prisoners—Conquering Column Heads for Natal.

London, Feb. 28.—4:30 a.m.—From John O'Grady to Lands End there has been cheering to-day for the Queen and a universal singing of the national anthem. This with mutual congratulations is the spirit of the day of celebrating the greatest day of the war. Already he is taking stock of the situation and saying to the future, there is no disposition to overestimate the success. The government certainly no illusion and, as announced in the House of Commons, 10,000 additional troops will immediately go out and the effective force will be kept near 200,000.

Lord Roberts has done more than capture 4,000 Boers and a few guns. He is within striking distance of one of the Boer capitals, and is master of a large district of the Free State. He has given a shock to Boer confidence and immediately restored the spirit of his own troops, in capturing Cronje he has taken a leader whose presence alone was worth thousands to the Boer cause.

Lord Roberts has not allowed the correspondence of descriptive writers with him to supplement his plain narrative as yet, and there are some points in doubt. It is not clear whether the 4,000 prisoners include those taken in small parties before the capitulation. What has become of the rest of the Boers who held the Magersfontein line and where are the guns? The military critic of the Times suggests that General Cronje probably buried some of his big guns.

With regard to the large number of prisoners, the disposing of whom presents some difficulty, the writer suggests that they be sent to St. Helena, adding: "Gen. Cronje, according to a great precedent, might be accommodated with the large retinue he desires at Longwood."

After advising continuance of the large preparation, the Times concludes as follows: "The knowledge that the British contingent played the principal part in the decisive movement which forced the stubborn Boer leader to own he was beaten."

The Daily Mail says: "To the Canadians belong the honor of having hastened the inevitable. It would be rash, however, to suppose the Boers will use for peace of that all our difficulties are over."

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in the light of Gen. Cronje's capitulation, says this morning: "At a moderate estimate one-tenth of the Boer army has been taken out of the account by the capture of Gen. Cronje. The battle of Paardeberg is a miniature Sedan. To-morrow the whole of Lord Roberts' army, say 45,000 men, will be ready for a fresh advance. If indeed the start will not be made to-day. The objective must be the next Boer army of importance, which is in Natal. If the Boers make a stand west of Bloemfontein so much the better. With 45,000 men Lord Roberts may well be able to envelop and destroy a respectable force here."

"The effect of the Paardeberg victory will probably be a move northward of the Boer forces south of the Orange River."

Burghers In Panic

Kruger Urged [to] Allow Them to Return for Defence of Their Farms.

Roberts With Still More Artillery Holds Cronje At His Mercy.

Free State Government Fleeing From Capital and Steyn Desires Peace.

By Associated Press.

London, Feb. 28.—The Boers are assembling an army near Bloemfontein with which to dispute the invasion by Lord Roberts. This intelligence came from Pretoria by way of London. The Boers are described as "hastening from all quarters of the republic."

No estimate of their numbers is given but the withdrawal of Boers from places where they have been in contact with the British except the district near Ladysmith may raise the resisting force to 30,000 men. This does not assume that the Boers have between 60,000 and 70,000 men in the field.

This army across the path of Lord Roberts gives significance to General Cronje's steadfast defence. He has engaged the corps of Lord Roberts for ten days now and he has given time for the dispersed Boer factions to get together and to prepare positions to receive the British advance when Cronje is overcome and Lord Roberts moves forward. It is difficult to conceive that the Boers are strong enough to take the offensive and to rescue General Cronje from his serious situation.

The Boers had nothing after mid-night to indicate his collapse and he may hold out for a few days. Correspondents assert that he abandoned his good supplies but has abundant supplies of cartridges.

A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Paardeberg dated Friday, February 25, says: "General Cronje's attempt to mount guns was frustrated by our artillery."

Lord Roberts

WE WANT \$5,000.00 BY MARCH 15TH TO PAY FOR OUR NEW BLOCK ON YATES STREET.

THESE PRICES WILL GET IT FOR US

MEN'S SUITS, OVERCOATS and

MACKINTOSHES

HALF PRICE FOR CASH

MEN'S SUITS

\$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.25, \$5.50

MEN'S OVERCOATS

\$3.00, \$3.90, \$4.75, \$5.00

MACKINTOSHES

\$2.90, \$4.50, \$5.25, \$6.00

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS

HALF PRICE FOR CASH

KNICKERS

25c, 35c, 50c per pair

BOYS' OVERCOATS and PEA JACKETS

\$1.00 each

GENTS' STIFF and SOFT HATS, \$1.60 each, worth \$3.00 each

WINTER UNDERWEAR, to clear

25c, 35c, 40c, 50c

100 doz. SOX

10c pair, worth 25c

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 57 JOHNSON STREET.

Wharf Strike Maintained.

Alien Law Invoked to Prevent Use of Men Brought From Seattle.

Roughrider Scheme Dropped—Press Association—A Pioneer's Death.

Associated Press Correspondence.

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—The longshoremen's strike against the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. has assumed international importance. The steamship company brought over 31 American longshoremen and loaded the largest lot of freight ever taken out of here by this company's steamers, by keeping the American longshoremen on board and putting their crew on shore. Mayor Gordon and the American consul were asked to interfere. Mayor Gordon asked Consul Dudley how he read the international law regarding aliens. Consul Dudley replied that he would write Washington for instructions. The point at issue is, can American longshoremen be employed by an American bottom, if they stay on board their ship and do not land on Canadian soil? Two meetings were held today, but neither side has given in. The first meeting was between Superintendent Twilbridge of the steamship company and the strike representatives at the residence of the United States consul. Superintendent Twilbridge says that if the authorities intervened with his employing men he brings from Seattle, he will give Vancouver the go-by altogether and have the freight transhipped at New Wharfedale.

Benjamin Douglas, one of the oldest residents of New Westminster, is dead. He was a very early pioneer and identified with the history of the province, particularly Yale and New Westminster, and at one time was one of the most prominent business men of the Mainland of British Columbia.

Owing to the defeat of the Semin administration, those interested in raising a roughrider corps by popular subscription have given the matter up, as they depended upon the government to contribute half the cost, or at least transport the projected corps.

At a farewell supper to Harold Sands on Saturday night, the city of Victoria was represented by a large number of its citizens. Sands, who was a member of the Victoria Roughriders, was leaving for Seattle to assume the management of the Kaslo Kootenai, it was decided to form a press association in British Columbia, and the following committee was appointed to communicate with the newspaper men in the province in this direction: C. L. Gibbons, president; press gallery; J. M. O'Brien, editor; World; Dr. McGuigan, correspondent; Medical Journal; K. Harold Sands, Manager Kootenai; H. J. Burd, news editor; Province; and Ald. Wood, News-Advertiser.

VANCOUVER NEWS NOTES.
A Stabbing Mystery—Sir Hibbert Tupper Regained—Lord Roberts' Situation to reopen.

FITS IN DIAMONDS.
Company Netted Two Millions Last Year—Kimberley's Defence.

Feb. 24.—Cecil Rhodes presided at a meeting of the De Beers Co. and announced that the profits of the war, he considered it why it had arisen. The Transvaal Free State was not declared, but oligarchies, and long conspiring to seize British Africa. Each government was small political gang, who hunched poor Dutchmen, appealing to patriotism and dividing the spoils of the colonies. The Afrikaner working 20 years for the benefit of Africa. He said former Reitz, of the Orange Free State, and years ago made a man of his only ambition in life was England out of Africa. After how Kimberley had been defended by citizens, of whom 120 had died or wounded, and thinking of his gallant ride. Rhodes brilliantly asserted, "We have duty in preserving and protecting the greatest commercial asset in the Empire's flag."

VISITS THE WOUNDED.
Feb. 27.—The Prince of Wales paid a visit to the wounded men at the Southamptons ship Princess of Wales. He met the Canadians and told them that the Empire was won by their patriotic devotion and loyalty to make common cause with Mother Country.

ALL TO YANCOUVER.
Feb. 26.—The call of the Presbyterian church, Vancouver, this city, was today concurred in by the Winnipeg presbytery. Mr. MacBeth, Augustine, has accepted and leaves for next month.

THE NATAL ACT.

In Brief is the Restrictive Legislation Proposed by Mr. W. W. B. McInnes.

Copies of the bill to impose certain restrictions upon immigration, which Mr. W. W. B. McInnes has recently introduced in the Commons, reached Victoria yesterday evening, and show the measure in question to be virtually a duplicate of the Natal Act, which the colonial secretary had intimated would be acceptable to the home authorities. Exemptions are provided for persons in possession of special certificates, persons of a class whose immigration into Canada is made by law or by a scheme approved by government, persons especially exempted by writing under the hand of the Minister of the Interior, Her Majesty's land and naval forces, the officers and crew of any ship of war of any government, or members of the corps of agriculture, their families and attaches. Prohibited immigrants are defined as:

"Any person who, when asked to do so by an officer appointed under this Act, refuses, or fails, to write out and sign, in the characters of any language of Europe, an application to the Minister of Agriculture in the form in the schedule to this act;

"Any person who is a pauper, or is likely to become a public charge;

"Any idiot or insane person;

"Any person suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease;

"Any person who, having received a free pardon, has within two years been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude, and not a mere political offence;

"Any prostitute, and any person living on the prostitution of others."

OBITUARY.
Orillia, Feb. 26.—Wm. Tudhope, sir, founder of the Tudhope Carriage Company, is dead.

Brantford, Feb. 26.—A. B. Wilkes, a well-known jeweller, died on Saturday evening from the effects of injuries received from falling down the stairs in his apartment while in the act of putting out a light.

Quebec, Feb. 26.—Rev. Benj. Paquet, a well-known Roman Catholic divine, is dead.

Augustine Gaboury, manager of the Quebec and Lewis Ferry Company, and a former president of La Banque Nationale, is dead.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.
In all of the churches on Sunday some reference was made to the death of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, and in some cases the pulpit was draped in mourning. An immense crowd went to the funeral of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. The regiment formed a hollow square, in the centre of which stood the chaplain, Mr. J. M. O'Brien, M.P.

On the outside was the general public. The service consisted of prayers, the signing of hymns and a short address by the chaplain, in which he paid a tribute to the Canadians.

To the Memory of the Brave Victoria Boys Who Fell at Modder River, Orange Free State, Sunday, February 18th, 1900.

I bear the toll of mournful bells, the best of muffled drum,
The measured tread of martial feet, slow moving as they come,
The voice of grief, the chant of choirs that stir the Sabbath air,
With vesper solemn-pleading hymn, and incense-breathing prayer.

A week ago they faced the foe, by Modder's stream and plain;
To-day their stalwart, many forms are numbered with the slain;
But though they fell ten thousand more stand ready bold to dare,
To track the Boer-foe to his den, and beard him in his lair.

This is no war of clashing creeds, no feud for land or gold.
It is a nation's self-defence against a tyrant's rule;
It is the clarion voice of Freedom ringing round the world,
Forward, Britons, to the front; see there my flag unfurled!

"Yours is the Empire built on lives devoted to any cause."
"Yours is the heritage enjoyed of just and righteous laws."
"Requested by a sister whose blood was shed on many a battle field."
"Where now a red-cross ensign floats your benison and shield."

Responsive to that call they went; and though they ne'er return,
The thoughts that stir our hearts to-day
And when the final count is made of those that reached the goal
Their names shall shine illustrious on Time's historic roll.

How Victoria Got the News

Fortunate Tip Followed by Colonel (from Point to Point Across the Continent).

Rest of Canada Unconscious of the Victory While the Citizens Here Jubilant.

Majuba Hill avenged, and upon the anniversary of the dread tragedy enacted just nineteen years ago—Commandant Cronje and his army surrendered unconditionally to General Roberts, a turning point in the war reached, with a signal victory for the imperial arms, the far-reaching effects of which can scarce be over-estimated—no wonder was it that Victorians for once cast aside their characteristic conservatism and joined with unprecedented enthusiasm in the celebration of a glorious day! No wonder, even, that the great spontaneous outburst of impassioned loyalty which this city witnessed yesterday became contagious, and even the strangers within the gates became united in the rejoicing throng! No wonder that banners waved, hands played, and the air was filled with the muffled cannonading of many firecrackers and the pulse-quickening strains of martial music. Truly it was a glorious day, and gloriously did Victoria assert herself in doing honor to the great occasion.

It was something after seven o'clock yesterday morning when Lord Roberts' name was first mentioned in the British public by the word office. It was just a little earlier by the difference in time when the same news spread by the Colonial editions became generally known in Victoria, and bells and whistles joining in the general triumph more noisily, proclaiming it throughout the awakening city.

It was the great honor of distant westernmost of the mighty Empire. Nor was the ground satisfaction of Victorians in the success of the imperial arms without very special justification. For here in the uttermost corner of the Empire the glad tidings were first given to Canada—the Colonies having the great honor of distant westernmost of the mighty Empire. Nor was the ground satisfaction of Victorians in the success of the imperial arms without very special justification. For here in the uttermost corner of the Empire the glad tidings were first given to Canada—the Colonies having the great honor of distant westernmost of the mighty Empire.

For no other paper but THE COLONIST IN THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE DAY YESTERDAY MORNING.

The general reader, knowing nothing of the details of the war, and the competition of wits in the race for first news of great events, the prestige of the journalistic press, and the desire to be first in its full worth—newspaper folk the world over will, however, appreciate the full value of such a feat as first news of Cronje's capitulation in the hands of the Colonist.

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Of course all concluded at first that it was for Lady Smith—Lady Smith is relieved, was on every lip, until the speakers met the hurrying newsmen reaping their harvest of dimes, and learned the news in detail from the Colonist.

The next thought was flags, and soon every building of any prominence was decorated in festive gaiety. Not only were the nation's banners flaunted from every flagstaff, but with surprising rapidity store fronts and shipping put on their streamers and symbolic finery which school was supposed to dispose of could not serve customers quickly enough to satisfy the throng.

Of the business houses so many were adorned with flags and streamers and the well-loved colors. Out at Esquimaux the shipping and naval department showed all their colors. In the harbor D.G.S. Quadra set the fashion that was universally followed, with the signals "Well Done British," the Times besides making a fine display of well-arranged colors, also contributing a cross-strengthened signifying "Victory."

As soon as the glad news was received, the general attention was given to the decorations of Messrs. John Piercy & Co., surrounding pictures of Her Majesty and her generals now at the front, and a splendid array of the flags of the represented nations floated high and free; while the festive firecracker was very much in evidence and a policeman who would have said a word as to by-law violation on such an occasion would have courted an investigation.

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Must Vaccinate School Children.

Recent Order of the Provincial Board of Health Makes It Compulsory.

Breach of Regulations Punishable by a Fine of One Hundred Dollars.

An order of the provincial board of health, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, the 15th day of February, 1900, provides that the smallpox regulations adopted in 1896 are now in force. The clauses in regard to vaccination read as follows:

It shall be incumbent upon local boards of health to arrange suitable times and places for vaccination, and to give public notice thereof.

It is now deemed necessary, and is hereby ordered, that teachers in public schools and high schools or colleges shall require a certificate of successful vaccination from each child attending at such school or college, or a certificate that such child is at that present time insusceptible to vaccination. The certificates shall be presented on demand to the teacher or other proper authority.

Penal clause (sec. 94, Health Act). Provides that any person who violates any regulation of the provincial board of health, unless it is otherwise specially provided, shall be liable for every offence to a fine not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the convicting court.

Notice of the enforcement of the compulsory vaccination regulations has been given by all the teachers in the public schools, and as a consequence local practitioners are busy vaccinating the arms of the children with the pretty little spots which indicate that they are, as far as medical science can provide, immune from the disease.

The city board of health is in nowise responsible for the issuance of the order making the vaccination of the school children compulsory, it being solely the act of the provincial board of health.

There is little danger of an outbreak of the disease in Victoria, city being remarkably free from infectious complaints.

THE SOLDIERS' INSURANCE.
Help From Two Quarters For Dependents of Canadians Killed at Modder River.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in locally since the first receipt of news of the Victoria heroes killed in the Modder River fight of ten days ago, as to whether or not the relatives of the dead, and wounded soldiers themselves would share in the insurance benefits arranged by the unknown philanthropist represented by Sir Charles Tupper. This question is now answered in the affirmative by the authorities at Ottawa, and it is stated that not only will an insurance of \$1,000 be paid to the next of kin of each of those killed in the nation's cause, but proportionate insurance will be paid to the injured who may have been permanently disabled; and at the same time the Dominion government will make allowance—no doubt upon an equally liberal basis—for the bereaved or the injured. Notice is now being given that those who may have been dependent upon the absent soldiers, and in consequence require assistance, that they have only to send in statements of their cases, either directly or by friends, properly certified by any responsible citizens, and immediate relief will be given from the federal treasury. The author of the soldiers' fund insurance, with the modesty that distinguishes true philanthropy, has never lifted the veil from his identity, while assuming the enormous cost of \$1,000,000 insurance at war premium, although reports current in Montreal place the honor upon Mr. McDonald, the millionaire tobaccoist.

A CONSTABLE'S CRIME.
Quebec, Feb. 26.—Constable Cages of the police force, murdered his wife while in a drunken rage on Saturday afternoon.

A PREMATURE BOOM.
Toronto, Feb. 26.—The story circulated here that the clean-up of the Golden Star for six weeks was thirteen thousand dollars, indicating much richer ore and improving prospects of the mine. On the strength of this stock went up a few points, but the directors today received word from Tower, Minnesota, which justifies them in denying the story and they have notified the mining exchange accordingly.

PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA.

Annual Meeting Opened Tuesday Morning—A Call Sustained.

The annual meeting of the presbytery of Victoria opened on Tuesday in St. Paul's church, Victoria, West, the moderator, Rev. E. G. Curry, presiding. The other members present were Revs. E. G. Taylor, Alberni; Rev. W. B. Cunningham, Nanaimo; and Rev. Dr. Campbell, D. MacRae and W. L. Clay, Victoria. The morning session was occupied in the consideration of routine business and the call to Comox of Rev. Thomas Menzies. The call was sustained and the induction will take place on April 11.

Reports on church life and work, young people's societies and Sabbath schools were presented and proved to be the most satisfactory in the history of the presbytery. The report of the home mission committee was under consideration when the presbytery rose last evening to meet again this morning.

A committee has been formed to prosecute the work in connection with the century fund.

INDIANS AND A MAXIM.
Face Mexican Troops and Kill or Wound Nearly Half the Force.

Potam, Sonora, Mexico, Feb. 26.—The Mexican federal troops, under Gen. Torres, have saved Guaymas from the Yaguis by dint of the fierce fighting of the war, and the sacrifice of 200 soldiers. The town here is filled with wounded, and all the public buildings are utilized.

Torres anticipated the surprise the Yaguis intended. The Indians were preceded by a force of 100 men, miners and cowboys, who acted as command of separate companies of 40 men each. The Yaguis had also a Maxim gun.

Torres reached here on Thursday afternoon and decided to divide his army of 600 men into two divisions. The first and strongest, flanked by the gunboat Democrati, left here at daybreak on Friday morning. No scouts preceded the force, the first indication of the presence of the Yaguis was a withering fire from the Maxim and the rifle volleys from concealed fortifications in a dense thicket.

The first division retired in confusion and was sheltered on higher ground along the river. More than 100 men fell at this fire. The Democrati then steamed up and swept the thicket with its machine gun, and the Yaguis were killed. The Democrati drifted for more than half a mile until a bend in the river sheltered the second detachment. Late in the afternoon hill signals showed the waiting commander of the first division that the second detachment had reached the neighboring heights to the southeast in its flank movements.

A simultaneous movement was then made from the front and flank, and the Indians retreated. The Maxim gun, machine guns and rifles were brought into play. The Democrati then steamed up and swept the thicket with its machine gun, and the Yaguis were killed. The Democrati drifted for more than half a mile until a bend in the river sheltered the second detachment. Late in the afternoon hill signals showed the waiting commander of the first division that the second detachment had reached the neighboring heights to the southeast in its flank movements.

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TRESPASSERS IN NAVY YARD.

Two Well-Meaning Civilians Now Impressed With the Sanctity of the Military Preserve.

Carl C. and Albert Dunlap, both of whom claim Vancouver as their place of residence, enjoy the distinction that belongs perhaps to no other civilians, of having visited and inspected at least a portion of the new machinery of defence within the strictly guarded precincts of the Royal Naval yard at Esquimaux. What they saw is safely locked within their bosoms, however, and they are not at all inclined to boast of their unparalleled experience—being well content to let the story of their excursion into the sacred holy of holies, be it understood, was purely accidental and unpremeditated; otherwise they would not have escaped so luckily.

The two gentlemen have but recently returned from the Klondike country, where they accumulated a sufficient amount of yellow dust to treat themselves to a little holiday, with no misgivings as to the future and its demands upon them. Like sensible men with a little cash to spend, when in search of a place in which they could enjoy themselves rationally and thoroughly, they came to Victoria, B.C., and found a delightful weather tempted them to a long walk, chance leading their steps in the direction of Esquimaux.

Getting off the car at the track-end, they strolled down to the beach in rear of Mr. E. Baynes Reed's old residence, and leisurely followed up the sinuous shore-line—the tide being out—considerably past the limit line of the naval yard fence. Then they wandered inland, and soon were satisfying their curiosity with an inspection of one of the new and wonderful pieces of ordnance at Dockyard Point. As they were leaving this engine of destruction, they were suddenly brought to a halt by a sentry with fixed bayonet.

It did not take long for them to be convinced that they were no jest at all, that they were prisoners—particularly as the sentry who had made the arrest lost no time in reporting with his cap in hand to the sergeant in charge of the guard, and the hapless Klondikers were marched by an armed guard or six to the naval storekeeper's office in the rear of the yard. There they were detained until Capt. Fagen of H. M. S. Leander (at present senior officer commanding), could be summoned in haste from the Roman Catholic church, where he was attending service. The captain in turn communicated with the provincial police, via Constable Cameron, arrived expeditiously and thoroughly searched the prisoners. Several hundred dollars in dust and nuggets was found on the persons, but nothing to incriminate them or to contradict their straightforward story, that they had wandered there in the night, quite by accident, and with no intention of violating the strict rules of the department.

A very searching examination by the men were telling the truth, and the highest officers were present, the censure from the commanding officer, and a warning not to talk of anything that had been seen. The prisoners were marched out of the naval yard and village with the honor of a squad of 10.

The Captain intimated that had there been a fence across the tidal land at the naval yard boundary, a prosecution for trespass—if not a more severe charge—would have been pressed against the unbidden visitors.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.
Mrs. Pearce, One of First White Women in Cariboo Passes Away.

At the family residence, 134 Chatham street, the death occurred on Monday of Mrs. John Pearce, who has resided in British Columbia since 1863 and who was one of the first white women to go to Cariboo, accompanying her husband in the famous rush of that year. She remained in the mining district for about a year and then returned to Victoria, being joined some years later by her husband, who had been a successful miner. The couple took up land at Saanich and farmed there until old age induced them to retire and take up their home here. Mrs. Pearce was a native of Wenderham, Lincolnshire, and 89 years of age. The funeral takes place to-morrow at 2.30.

Gordon Stevenson, father of Mr. W. G. Stevenson, of the Delamonto theatre, died yesterday at his son's residence, 69 Carr street. The deceased was born in Ontario 74 years ago and had resided here for about ten years. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2.

The Rev. Father Althoff conducted the services yesterday evening in connection with the funeral of the late Geneseppe Garelle, who died suddenly of diphtheria.

Rev. Mr. Payne officiated yesterday afternoon at the funeral of the infant son of Mr. Warring of Vancouver street.

The funeral of the late Levi H. Hurd took place yesterday afternoon from Hanna's parlors. The Rev. Mr. Barber conducted the services, and the following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. R. Lyleyland, G. C. Watkins, T. Shaw, G. Hood, R. H. Nunn and J. Fry.

