

ANOTHER BIG VICTORY.

The British Completely Routed the Boers at Osfontein.

A despatch from London, March 7, says:—The War Office published at midnight the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

"Poplar Grove, Wednesday, March 7, evening.—We had a very successful day, and have completely routed the enemy, who are in full retreat.

"The position which they occupied is extremely strong and cunningly arranged with a second line of entrenchments, which would have caused us heavy loss had a direct attack been made.

"The turning movement was necessarily wide, owing to the nature of the ground, and the cavalry and horse artillery horses are much done up.

"The fighting was practically confined to the cavalry division, which, as usual, did exceedingly well; and Gen. French reports that the Horse Artillery batteries did great execution among the enemy.

"Our casualties are about 50. I regret to say that Lieut. Keswick was killed and Lieut. Bailey was severely wounded, both of the 12th Lancers. Lieut. de Crespiigny, of the 2nd Life Guards, was severely wounded. Re-

maining casualties will be telegraphed to-morrow.

"Gens. DeWet and Delarey commanded the Boer forces."

Earlier in the day the War Office received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Osfontein, March 7, 4.30 p. m.—Our operations to-day promise to be a great success. The enemy occupied a position four miles north and eleven miles south of the Modder River. I placed Gen. Colville's division, including the Canadians, on the north bank, and Generals Kelly-Kenny and Tucker's divisions, with cavalry, on the south bank.

"The cavalry division succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank, opening a road for the sixth division, which is advancing without having been obliged to fire a shot up to the present time. The enemy are in full retreat towards the north and east. They are being closely followed by cavalry, horse artillery, and mounted infantry, while Tucker's seventh division, Colville's ninth division, and the Guards brigade, under Pole-Carew, are making their way across the river at Poplar's drift, where I propose to place my headquarters this evening.

"Our casualties will, I trust, be few, as the enemy was quite unprepared for being attacked by the flank and having their communications with Bloemfontein threatened."

HOT FIGHTING ALL SATURDAY

Boers Maintain Rear-Guard Defence for Twelve Miles.

Enemy Driven Back With 103 Dead and 80 Captured—British Casualties Not 10 Known—Three Officers Killed and 11 Wounded—Kraal and Steyn Are Now Asking for Peace and European Intervention.

Driefontein, March 11.—All of yesterday was occupied in fighting. The Boers maintained a stubborn rear guard action along a running front of 12 miles on a very difficult ground. The British were advancing in three columns. Gen. Tucker, to the southward, occupied Petrusburg unopposed. Gen. Kelly-Kenny, after following the river bank, moved in the direction of Abraham's Kraal. At Driefontein, about eight miles south of Abraham's Kraal, the Boers were found posted in considerable strength on the ridges connecting several kopjes where they had mounted guns. The action began at 8 o'clock in the morning with an artillery duel. Gen. French's cavalry and Gen. Porter's brigade supported our guns. The Boer artillery was accurately handled and the British cavalry found a task harder than they had expected. Gen. Broadwood, with dogged perseverance moved altogether six miles southward, trying to find a means to get round, but the Boers followed behind rising ground and even attempted to outflank him. Meanwhile the sixth division of infantry, advancing on the Boer left, slowly forced the enemy to retire. Had the infantry been able to move faster, the Boers would have been enveloped. The last shot was fired at 7.30 p. m. This morning not a Boer was to be seen. The prisoners belonged to President Kruger's own commando.

Fight Was Involved.
London, March 12.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Driefontein, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The fight throughout was much involved. The enemy evacuated and re-occupied positions subtly concealing their intentions and only withdrawing their guns a few minutes prior to their impending capture. Their guns outranged ours, the naval brigade not arriving in time. Our cavalry horses were completely tired by the repeated withdrawals. The turning movement was begun too late. The enemy attempted with heliograph to lure us to occupy a kop which they held, but detecting the deception we returned."

A Sensational Order.
The Durban correspondent of the Daily News says: "On March 1 an order was issued from Pretoria to field cornets to make an immediate return of all the women and children in the Johannesburg district, with particulars as to whether each family would possess means of transport in case of sudden removal. The order created a sensation."

A Fine Piece of Work.
A despatch to The Times from Driefontein, dated Sunday, says: "The storming of Alexander's Kop by the Welsh was a particularly fine piece of work. The mobility of the Boers in moving their guns was very remarkable. The New South Wales Mounted Infantry made a gallant and successful attempt to capture a gun. According to the latest reports another engagement to-day is not improbable."

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Boers Made Stubborn Resistance on Saturday Against British Advance on Bloemfontein
Driefontein, Orange Free State,

March 11.—(6.35 a. m.)—Broadway's Cavalry Brigade, advancing on Bloemfontein, unexpectedly found the Boers in a strong position in the Driefontein kopjes yesterday. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division, arriving, severe fighting ensued. The Boers resisted stubbornly, but were driven from their centre position, leaving a number of dead and 40 prisoners. The British force is moving forward today. During the fighting, in which five regiments took part, with artillery, the Boers, though forced from their centre position, clung tenaciously to the other kopjes, shelling the British freely with three guns and two Vickers-Maxims. The British cavalry began to turn the Boer position, but night fell before the movement was completed. The Boers retired during the night.

AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

Boers Were Turned Out of Strong Positions by the Welsh and Essex.

London, March 12.—A despatch from Driefontein to the War Office from Lord Roberts, dated March 11, 1.15 a. m., says: "The enemy opposed us throughout yesterday's march and from their intimate knowledge of the country gave us considerable trouble. Owing, however, to the admirable conduct of the troops the enemy were unable to prevent us reaching our destination. The brunt of the fighting fell on Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division, two battalions of which, the Welsh and Essex, turned the Boers out of two strong positions at the point of the bayonet."

The British Casualties.
A despatch from Driefontein to the War Office from Lord Roberts, dated March 11, 9.55 a. m., says: "I cannot get the precise number of casualties before I march, but will communicate it as soon as possible. The Boers suffered heavily, 102 of their dead being left on the ground. We captured about 20 prisoners.
The Killed—Among the killed are: Capt. Eustace of the Buffs, Capt. Lomax of the Welsh Regiment, Mr. McCartie a retired Indian civilian attached to Kitchener's Horse.
The Wounded—Among the wounded are: Bufts—Col. Hickson, leg severely; Lieut. Ronald.
Welsh Regiment—Lieuts. Torkington, Pope, Wimberley.
Essex Regiment—Capt. Broadwood. Field Artillery—Lieut. Devenish.
Medical Corps—Major Waite, Lieut. Berne.
Australian Artillery—Col. Umphrey, abdomen, dangerous.
A large number of Australians were engaged yesterday. The Australian Horse Brigade, with the Scots Greys, advanced within 800 yards of the Boers under heavy fire. The New South Wales Mounted Infantry joined in the pursuit of the Boers northward."

NATAL CLEARED.
Boers Abandoned Ambulances Full of Sick and Wounded.
Lord Roberts reports to the War Office as follows:—
"Osfontein, March 6.—Gen. Buller reports Natal as practically clear of the enemy, and that he cannot hear of any formed body of them anywhere. The Boers left some ambulances full of their sick and wounded, from which the mules had been taken for transport purposes."

THREE YEARS FOR A SPY.

Signalled to the Enemy From Kimberley during the Siege.
An elderly Russian Jew named Benjamin Silpent, who is alleged to be a naturalized American citizen, has been sentenced at Kimberley to three years' imprisonment at hard labour for signalling to the Boers from a house-top during the siege. His plea of insanity was rejected.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Synopsis of Proceedings in the Ottawa House.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. Pettit was told by Mr. Fisher that the Government had under consideration the advisability of introducing legislation for the inspection of apples and the protection of the apple trade.

Mr. Richardson, learned from Mr. Sutherland that the C.P.R. has been allotted in Manitoba 1,876,785 acres for its main line, and 500,000 acres for branch lines.

Mr. Roche was told by Mr. Fielding that 300 saddles were bought from Adams Bros. for the cavalry of Canada at \$35.50 each.

In reply to a question by Mr. Foster concerning military regulations, Mr. Fielding said that the regulations in 1898 as regards the service limit of commanding officers of independent squadrons, batteries, and companies were as follows:—All appointments as commanding officers are for a tenure of five years. Any extension of tenure will be for three years, and will only be granted upon the recommendation of the D. O. C., who should submit his recommendation one month before the expiration of the tenure.

Mr. Tarte declined to say whether the Government intended placing in the supplementary estimates a sum for deepening Collingwood harbor to 20 feet.

Mr. Paterson said that the number of bushels of grain brought to Collingwood by water last year was 393,744.

In reply to an enquiry by Mr. Gauthier as to the manner in which inspectors of weights and measures are paid, Mr. Fielding said that their salaries varied according to the importance of the office, and that all fees collected by them are paid in to the Receiver-General.

Mr. Moore enquired whether the Government intended to put elevators in the Parliament buildings.

"Since I took office," said Mr. Tarte, "I have endeavored to serve my Queen to the best of my ability in the matter of supplying elevators for her Majesty's subjects." (Laughter.) Mr. Tarte indicated that the matter would receive consideration.

FIRST DIVISION.

The first division of the session was taken on Thursday. It was upon an amendment offered by Sir Charles Tupper to the redistribution bill. The Government's majority was 46.

FOR SETTLERS.

The House spent some time in committee on a bill introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to amend the Dominion Lands Act. At present a settler taking up land in Canada must comply with certain conditions, and do a certain term of work before a patent is granted. Sometimes he died before all the conditions have been fulfilled. The present bill provides that, in such cases his heirs or his legal representatives shall come in for the benefits of his labor, even though he may not have been naturalized before his death. Another clause of the bill has an eye to the Canadian soldiers at the front. The time they spend in serving the Queen will be taken in account in considering their homestead rights.

The following bills were introduced: Respecting the Restigouche and Western Railway Company, Mr. McAllister; respecting the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company, Col. Domville; to incorporate the Quebec Southern Railway Company, Mr. Lemieux; to incorporate the Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Mr. Clarke; to incorporate the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, Mr. Clancy; to amend the Weights and Measures Act, Sir Henri Joly; to amend the Gas Inspection Act, Sir Henri Joly; to amend the General Inspection Act so as to provide a grade for flaxseed, Sir Henri Joly.

N-W. M. POLICE AT THE WAR.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced an Act respecting members of the North-West Mounted Police force in active service in South Africa. He explained that the object was to provide that the Civil Service Superannuation Act and the North-West Mounted Police Pension Act should apply to members of the force now in South Africa, notwithstanding their absence.

PAY OF THE CONTINGENT.

The question of the pay of the Canadian contingents was again brought up. The Government measure, it seems, has been framed upon the assumption that the pay of Imperial troops is a shilling a day, and that Canada will pay to its own men an additional amount sufficient to make their total remuneration fifty cents a day. It develops, however, that the payment of a shilling a day to a British soldier is of a nominal character and that there are many deductions therefrom, which brings the amount actually received by him in cash down to four-pence a day, or thereabouts.

CLEAR TO BLOEMFONTEIN

Free State and Transvaal Forces are Completely Disorganized.

A despatch from Poplar Grove, Orange Free State, Friday morning says:—Gen. French, who is ten miles ahead, reports that his front is clear of the Boers. All other reports tend to confirm the state of disorganization of the Boer forces of the Transvaal as well as the Free State.

The general impression is that the further progress of the British to Bloemfontein will not be opposed.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, March 13.—Receipts were small here to-day, as only 16 or 17 carloads came to hand, though more were on the road but blocked, but small as was the supply we had, with what was left unsold from the beginning of the week, more than sufficient.

Export cattle is in light demand, and prices are easy at from 4 1-4 to 4 3-4 per lb., with 5c as an exceptional price for selected lots.

The better grade of butcher cattle sold well at from 3 3-4 to 4 1-4 per lb., but we had too little of it; medium cattle sold at from 3 1-4 to 3 5-8c per lb., and inferior to common sold from 3 1-8c down to 2 5-8c per lb. Some cattle remained here unsold.

Not many stockers came in. The enquiry is easy, and prices are unchanged at from 2 3-4 to 3 1-2c per lb.

A few milkers sold at from \$25 to \$45 each.

There is a continued demand for choice veal calves, and the right sort will sell up to ten or twelve dollars each.

There is no change and little enquiry for feeders.

Neither does "small stuff" show any alteration. Sheep are quoted at 3 1-2 to 4c per lb., and lambs at from 4 1-2 to 5 3-4c, and occasionally 6c was paid for a few choice selections. Bucks are steady at from 2 1-4 to 2 3-4c per lb.

Choice lambs are wanted.

Hogs are nominally unchanged, but have a downward tendency.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 5 3-8c; light and fat hogs are bringing 4 3-4c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.25
Butcher, choice do.	3.75
Butcher, med. to good.	3.25
Butcher, inferior.	2.75
Stockers, per cwt.	2.75
Sheep and Lambs.	
Sheep, per cwt.	3.00
Lambs, per cwt.	4.50
Bucks, per cwt.	2.25

Milkers and Calves.	
Cows each.	25.00
Calves, each.	2.00

Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	5.00
Light hogs, per cwt.	4.25
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	4.25
Sows.	3.00
Stags.	2.00

Toronto, March 13.—Wheat—Local prices are unchanged. Business continues quiet. Quotations are as follows:—Ontario, red and white, 64 1-2 to 65c, according to nearness to the mill, Western Ontario points; and 65 to 65 1-2c, east; goose wheat, 69c, low freights to New York; spring, east, 65 1-2c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 78 1-2c, North Bay; and at 80c, g.t. Grinding in transit wheat scarce.

Flour—Dull. Outside millers offer straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, at \$2.65 per bbl; and export agents bid \$2.50. Sales of straights, in wood for local account, are made at \$2.85 to \$3 according to brand.

Milfeed—Scarce and firm. Bran is quoted at \$15 to \$16; and shorts at \$16.50 to \$17.50, at the mill door through Western Ontario.

Corn—Steady. No. 2 American yellow, quoted at 42c, track, Toronto; and mixed at 41c; Canadian corn scarce and firmer, at 41c, track, Toronto.

Peas—Quiet and easy. Car lots, 61 1-2 to 62c, north and west; and 62 1-2 to 63c, east.

Barley—Firm, under good export demand. Car lots, No. 2, middle freights, 42c; and east, at 43; No. 1 is quoted at 44c outside.

Rye—Quiet. Car lots, 51c west, and 52c east.

Oats—Demand quiet. White oats, north and west, 26 1-2 to 27c; middle freights, 27 to 27 1-2c; and east, 27 1-2 to 28c.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Offerings light. Car lots, outside, quoted at 40 to 50c. Minneapolis, March 13.—Wheat—May, 64 1-8 to 64 1-2; July, 63 3-8 to 63 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 66 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 64 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 63c. Flour—Steady; first patents, \$3.55; second do., \$3.35; first clears, \$2.50; second do., \$2.05. Bran—Quiet; in bulk, \$11 to \$11.25.

Buffalo, March 13.—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, round lots, 76 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, round lots, 76c, car lots 75 1-2c. Winter wheat—No sales. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 39 1-4c; No. 3 yellow, 39c; No. 4 yellow, 38 3-4c; No. 2 corn, 39c; No. 3 corn, 38 3-4c; Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 29 to 29 1-4c; No. 3 white, 28 3-4c; No. 4 white, 28 1-4c; No. 2 mixed, 26 3-4c; No. 3 mixed, 26 1-4c. Rye—No. 1, 64c; No. 2, on track, 62c. Flour—Dull.

Chicago, March 13.—Flaxseed closed.—North-Western and South-Western, cash, \$1.60; May, \$1.58; September, \$1.10 1-2; October, 1-2.

Detroit, March 13.—Closed. No. 1 white, 72 1-2; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 1 white, 72 3-4c; July, 72 3-4c.

BULLER IS GRATEFUL.

Wishes the War Office to Make a Suitable Acknowledgement

A despatch to the War Office from Ladysmith says General Buller requests the publication of the acknowledgment of his gratitude for the congratulatory messages which are pouring in from India, the colonies, and towns, and from British associations in all parts of the world.

END OF THE WAR NEAR

Hicks-Beach Thinks it Will Not Last Long

A despatch from London, Saturday, says:—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when explaining to the bankers the terms of the new loan gave them an intimation that the Government considered the end of the war near.

"Since the estimates were prepared," he said, "events have taken place that have changed the situation, and probably not all the money will be required."

Whatever the Government may do or intend, unofficial opinion seems everywhere to think that the Boer power is collapsing.

The eighth division has been under orders to embark for several weeks, but these orders so far as the artillery contingent is concerned have been recalled, Lord Roberts having reported that no more artillery from home is necessary. This is the first pause in reinforcements since the war began. Sir Redvers Buller, second in command in the field, and Lord Wolseley are understood also to consider that no more artillery is needed.

Lord Roberts has altogether 452 guns, including siege pieces. It is quite clear that Gen. Buller will not try anything large in the future, as he is to lose Sir Charles Warren, and the latter's 10,000 men, who have been ordered to join Lord Roberts. It is the expectation of the War Office that Lord Roberts, notwithstanding the necessity of garrisoning his depths, will be able to operate a constantly increasing force until, by the time the frontier is reached, he will have 70,000 troops.

His telegrams dealing with non-essentials are taken to mean that he is up to some mischief, as his apparent inactivity usually spells uncommon activity.

Mafeking, as a beleaguered town, attracts much sentiment. Nothing has been heard from there since February 19. There is a rumour this morning that Col. Baden-Powell has been relieved, but this cannot be traced to any substantial basis.

ST. HELENA FOR CRONJE.

The British Government Will Send Them There Forthwith.

A despatch from London, Thursday, says:—Mr. Lucy, the Parliamentary representative of the Daily News, says that the Government has decided to send Gen. Cronje and his followers to St. Helena forthwith.

The correspondent of the Morning Post, cabling from Osfontein, under date of March 6, claims to have positive information that the agitation of the peace party in Great Britain is influencing the Boers' determination to prolong the war, they hoping that the Government will be defeated.

A correspondent of the Daily News who was captured by the Boers, but who is now at Sterksroom, he having been released at Bloemfontein by his captors, cables that while at the capital of the Orange Free State he had an interview with President Steyn, who said that the Boers would fight to the last man.

He admitted the possibility of Pretoria capitulating, but said it would be preceded by events that would astonish Europe.

He added that the struggle in the Free State would be child's play compared with what would follow in the Transvaal. The correspondent says that Mr. Steyn has appointed a deputy President to remain in Bloemfontein while he visits Pretoria in the interests of the Free State.

Lord Roberts has chosen Lord Bathurst, colonel of militia at the front to command the escort to St. Helena, which was last month placed in cable communication with Cape Town and London. It is also asserted that the Cabinet resolved neither to propose nor to entertain the proposal at the present juncture for an exchange of prisoners.

KRUGER DISAPPOINTED

Feeble Defence at Poplar Grove Broke His Heart.

A despatch from Poplar Grove, under Thursday's date, says:—"The Boers retreated to Abraham's kraal last night, where a strong commando of Bloemfontein police interrupted their flight. The Boers placed two guns in position, but the place is impossible to defend, and a fiasco similar to that at Paardeberg is anticipated.

"President Kruger was at Bloemfontein at noon yesterday, and it is reported that he pressed the engagement and urged the burghers to make a courageous defence of their country. Afterward he expressed bitter disappointment at the feeble resistance that had been offered to the British."

KRUGER AND STEYN.

Anxious for Peace, and Request the Intervention of the Powers.

A despatch from Rome says:—The Agenzia Libera announces that the Italian Consul at Pretoria has telegraphed to his Government that President Kruger and President Steyn are prepared to accept peace on the basis of the status quo ante-bellum, and that they request the intervention of the powers to bring about that end.