

# THE BRITISH ADVANCING

## They Are Now Sixty Miles North of Bloemfontein.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office this evening issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Brandfort, Friday:

"The mounted infantry have gone on to the Vet river. The rest of the force will march there to-morrow. The railway has been repaired.

"Hunter reports very satisfactory news, that the passage of the Vaal has been carried at Windsorton without opposition."

Under date of Brandfort, May 3, Lord Roberts cabled:

"We occupied Brandfort to-day without much opposition, and without, I hope, many casualties. The first brigade of mounted infantry covered the left flank of the fourteenth brigade, of the seventh division, and the right flank was supported by the fifteenth brigade. Pole-Carew's division advanced directly on Brandfort. The Boer army, which was under command of Delarey, retired in a north-easterly direction."

A despatch from London, says:—The War Office has published the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Vet River, Saturday, May 5th, 7.15 p.m.:

"I marched here to-day with Pole-Carew's division. Headquarters and Wavell's brigade of the seventh division are two miles in the rear. Maxwell's brigade, of the same division, is the same distance to our right.

"The enemy are in considerable strength on the opposite bank of the river. Our guns engaged theirs for some three hours without our being able to force a passage of the river.

"Shortly before dusk, however, mounted infantry under Gen. Hutton turned the enemy's right, and in a very dashing manner pushed across the river under heavy shell and musketry fire.

"We are now bivouacking for the night within three miles of the Vet river."

"Our casualties, I hope, are not numerous."

"Hamilton was in action yesterday, and succeeded in preventing a junction of two Boer forces by a well-executed movement by some of the Household Cavalry, the Twelfth Lancers, and Kitchener's Horse, who charged a body of the enemy and inflicted serious loss.

"The enemy fled, leaving their dead on the field and their wounded to be attended by our doctors.

"Macdonald's Highland Brigade dislodged the enemy on the right flank under cover of the naval guns, in which operation the Black Watch distinguished themselves, and were very skilfully led.

"Hamilton was advancing this morning to a difficult drift over the Klein-cat river.

"Hunter reports that Barton's brigade was heavily engaged this morning two miles north of Rooftan. The enemy's position was quite four miles long and strongly held.

"He states that our men marched magnificently and carried ridge after ridge in grand style.

"Casualties in this force, in Hamilton's and Hutton's, will be reported as soon as possible.

"Capt. Miller, who was taken prisoner near Thaba Nchu, has been sent to Rundle's camp by the enemy, with a severe wound in the abdomen.

"Brabant reports that one sergeant and three men were captured on May 2 while on patrol, and that one of them who had been brutally ill-treated and left for dead by the Boers, was found the following day.

"Lieut. Lily, Victoria Mounted Rifles, reported missing, was found at Brandfort dangerously wounded, and has been most carefully attended by the Netherlands ambulance."

Telegraphing from Brandfort on Friday evening, Lord Roberts said:

"Jan Hamilton advanced to-day to Nealwelkot, 15 miles south of Windburg. He was engaged throughout the march. He speaks in terms of praise of the behaviour of Broadwood's cavalry and the mounted infantry."

The War Office has issued a list of casualties at Jacobsrust on April 30 and May 1. Two men were killed, 11 were wounded, and 12 are missing.

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the National Legislature.

### \$100,000 FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that, in view of the terrible calamity which had rendered 2,000 families homeless, the Government had decided to ask Parliament to grant an appropriation of \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

Sir Charles Tupper said he had great pleasure in supporting this vote of \$100,000 to meet an emergency of an unparalleled character. Occurring at the seat of government in Canada, the sufferers by the fire had more than ordinary claims on the country, and he was satisfied that the Government had correctly interpreted the opinions of members on both sides.

Mr. Fielding explained that the estimates, besides containing a vote of \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers, also provided for the restoration of the Dominion public works which were injured. The additional sums asked for were \$20,000 to rebuild the Hull postoffice, and \$21,000 to restore the Dominion bridges at the Chaudiere.

The Premier explained that the Government, after carefully considering the matter, deemed it advisable to pay the relief vote into the hands of the Executive Committee. Hear, hear, EXPENSES OF THE CONTINGENTS.

In reply to Mr. Foster, Mr. Fielding said that the cost of enrolment, including pay up to the time of concentration, of Canadian troops for South Africa, included in the item under capital expenditure in The Canada Gazette, April 14, 1900, was \$24,540; transportation, \$358,571; equipment, including horses, \$332,667; pay, including advances up to the time of arrival in South Africa, \$122,392, making a total of \$898,172.30, none of which was included in the consolidated fund account.

### THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Mr. Fisher, in reply to Col. Prior, said there was a large amount of smallpox in Republic Camp, south of British Columbia, and that physicians were examining all persons coming into British Columbia. He was aware that a good deal of a mild type of smallpox, known as perambulatory smallpox, exists in the United States. While the quarantine officers did not consider it dangerous they were taking precautions. As to the particular case mentioned by Col. Prior in Winnipeg, he explained that the patient, a man, passed through quarantine at Victoria and remained in Vancouver three days, came east to Winnipeg, but became so ill that he was taken to the General Hospital. There the physicians did not recognize the disease as smallpox until after the man's death. So little did they appreciate the case that he was put in the General Hospital, and persons from the same ward were discharged and allowed to be scattered through Manitoba and Ontario. He pointed out that his department has jurisdiction only on the boundary line and seaports, the public health inland being under the care of the Local Governments.

### MONEY FOR REBUILDING.

The supply bill containing the relief appropriation for the Ottawa and Hull sufferers was introduced and put through all its stages.

Mr. Foster, in committee on the measure, said a leading banker had made an excellent suggestion to him, which he thought was calculated to bring about an amelioration in the condition of affairs in the burned district and to prevent the erection of buildings which would invite conflagration. The suggestion was that a trust be formed which should have placed at its disposal say \$200,000 of the general relief moneys. That trust could borrow a million dollars at say 4 per cent. The idea would be to loan money to those who had been property-owners to enable them to rebuild, the loan to cover, say, two thirds of the cost of the building. No interest to be charged for the first five years, but after five years the same rate of interest to be taken as was paid on the million dollars loan. After the five years, the principal to be paid in ten annual instalments. In this way it would be possible to assist deserving persons to rebuild substantial homes and work a revolution in the devastated district. The Government could not donate the Parliamentary Grant in any better way.

The Premier said the Government had received four or five suggestions, all having some merit, but after considering the matter thoroughly they had decided to hand the money over to the committee to do as they thought best. He believed that these discussions in Parliament would be beneficial, but no hasty judgment should be formed.

The bill then passed.

### MEAT FOR TROOPS.

Mr. Powell was informed by Dr. Borden that there is no contract for supplying meat to the Canadian garrison at Halifax. It is supplied by the same firm as supplied it for the Imperial troops, and at the prices fixed by the Imperial contract.

### DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Mr. Clarke was informed that, so far as concerned the Post-Office Department, no contracts had been entered into since June 30th, 1899. As to the Militia Department, the contracts with the Sanford Manufacturing Company and Mark Workman had been continued. Since the date mentioned the former firm had been paid \$115,000 and

# FOUGHT SEVEN DAYS.

## Arduous Operations of the Forces North of Kimberley.

A despatch from London, Friday, says:—Operations involving the British in ten days' hard work, seven being occupied in fighting, have culminated in what Gen. Roberts describes as "considerable success." Gen. Roberts' forces have cleared the south-eastern corner of the Free State at a comparatively trifling cost in lives, and a general advance northward seems to be imminent.

There is little to indicate where the Boers will make their next stand. It is reported that they are prepared to make a stubborn position on an entrenched hill south-east of Kroonstad, which town they will probably abandon as soon as their stores are north of the Vet river. Another unknown factor of the situation is their strength in the Ladybrand district.

There are rumours in Bloemfontein that they are evacuating that district entirely, and concentrating their whole strength in the north. Nothing authentic is known of the Boer losses in the recent operations.

A report from Kimberley states that there are considerable Boer movements at Fourteen Streams and other points across the Vaal river. Little is known regarding them, but it is believed that the Boers are moving north-west. If this is so, it is probably with the view of opposing Gen. Hunter's advance in the direction of Mafeking.

There is no news of any movement in Natal. The British have not advanced. The Boers are reported to be quitting the passes in the Biggersberg range on account of the cold, and camping at the foot of the range, their principal laager being at Hlatikwa mountain, 16 miles north of Elands-laagte.

the latter \$26,000. Both contracts contained a clause prohibiting sweating.

### FEED FOR HORSES.

Mr. Clarke was also informed by Dr. Borden that there were purchased for the use of the horses of the Canadian contingents on the way to South Africa 411 tons of hay, 11,813 bushels of oats, and 115 tons of bran.

### THE CANALS.

Mr. Bergeron asked whether the Soulanges and Beauharnois canals would be both open during the present season of navigation.

Mr. Blair replied that it was expected that both would be open, the idea being that the smaller vessels should use the Beauharnois canal and the larger the Soulanges.

### CANADIAN BONDS.

In the House this afternoon Mr. Fielding introduced a bill respecting inscribed stock of Canada in the United Kingdom. This is a measure of which he made mention in his budget speech. The passing of it is a step towards the placing of Canadian Government bonds in the list of securities in which trust funds in England can be invested.

### TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.

The bill to amend the Act to provide for the conditional liberation of penitentiary convicts was read a third time and passed.

### GAS INSPECTION ACT.

The bill introduced by Sir Henri Joly to amend the Gas Inspection Act was read a third time and passed. Its object is to increase the number of times that inspections must be made to ascertain the degree of purity of the gas offered for sale by any company.

### GRADE FOR FLAXSEED.

The bill to amend the General Inspection Act so as to provide a grade for flaxseed was read a third time and passed. Sir Henri Joly explained that the bill was rendered necessary because the production of flaxseed in Manitoba had assumed such proportions that a standard grade had become requisite.

### GRANTS OF LAND.

The bill introduced by Mr. Sutherland to make further provisions respecting grants of land to the members of the militia force on active service in the North-West was read a third time and put through committee. In 1885 grants of land were made to members of the militia force who took an active part in the suppression of the North-West rebellion. A few of the warrants for such grants have not yet been located, and the object of this bill is to extend the time for locating them until the end of the current year.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

Considerable discussion took place over Sir Henri Joly's bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act. It provides that the standard barrel in which apples are packed shall be 26 1/4 inches between the heads, inside measure. That the head diameter shall be 17 inches, and the middle diameter 18 1/2 inches; also, that when pears, quinces, or potatoes are packed in barrels, such barrels shall be of not less than these dimensions, also that when potatoes are sold by weight, the equivalent of a barrel shall be 174 pounds. The barrel provided for in this bill is seven quarts smaller than the present standard barrel.

### INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

Sir Henri Joly moved the second reading of the bill respecting the inspection of foreign grain. He said the object was to authorize the grain inspectors at Montreal to issue a certificate of inspection on foreign grain in transit to show that it was not Canadian grain. The measure would in no way interfere with the trade of Montreal, while at the same time it would give satisfaction to the people on the other side.

### LIST OF CASUALTIES.

2,823 Killed, 9,889 Wounded, 4,096 Missing, 2,092 Dead From Disease.

London, May 4.—The latest list of casualties in South Africa shows that 271 officers and 2,552 men have been killed, 664 officers and 9,225 men wounded, and 171 officers and 3,925 men missing. Sixty-four officers and 2,028 men have died from various diseases.

### WELCOMED THE BRITISH.

#### Details of the Occupation of Brandfort.

A despatch from London, Monday, says:—Several correspondents send additional details of the occupation of Brandfort, where, they say, the British were welcomed by the inhabitants in a manner similar to their reception of Bloemfontein. They declare that the Free Staters are wholly tired of the war, and that they continue fighting only under compulsion by the Transvaal Boers, being virtually prisoners. The British accounts represent the Boers as being completely surprised at Brandfort. It is stated that they nearly lost their convoy of guns in the compulsory haste of their retreat. Especially unexpected was the arrival of a strong mounted force of Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders to the eastward of the town. Several small kopjes, from which their advance might have been resisted, were unoccupied by the Boers, apparently because they did not suspect that the British were near. The advance was further aided by two of Gen. Pole-Carew's battalions of Guards, seizing at night two hills commanding a deep spruit, the passage of which the Boers guarded daily. Finding then that their position was untenable, the Boers relinquished their defence of the spruit, which allowed the passage of the whole British force without opposition.

Another correspondent says that the conduct of the Irish brigade in firing on the first of the British troops to enter the town is keenly resented by the inhabitants, who regard their action as a wanton attempt to imperil their safety."

### HAMILTON ADVANCING TOO.

#### Canadian Mounted Men Nearing Wynburg to the East.

A despatch from London, Saturday, says:—War news is scanty, it being practically confined to General Roberts' despatches, but what has been received is all round distinctly favourable to the British. General Roberts has now commenced his advance towards Pretoria, and by last night it was believed that he would be 60 miles towards his destination. Brandfort, as was anticipated, offered practically no opposition, the Boers being outflanked on both sides.

General Hart's entrance into Smithfield and the occupation of Jammersberg indicated a careful holding of the south-eastern part of the Free State.

It is expected here that General Hunter's crossing of the Vaal river at Windsorton by turning the Boer position at Fourteen Streams will force the burghers to abandon the latter place.

It is presumed that General Hamilton, including the Canadian mounted infantry, has been advancing since Wednesday in the direction of Jacobsrust. He may by now have reached the Vet river, where he will be a day's march from the main column. This will afford great mutual support.

### ARE LEAVING MAFEKING

#### Large Part of the Investing Force Reported Withdrawn.

A despatch from London, Thursday says:—A correspondent at Lorenzo Marques, cables Tuesday that a large part of the investing force at Mafeking had been withdrawn.

General Buller continues quiet. The Boers assert that they are delaying an attack upon him in the hope that all the horses of the British will die of horse sickness.

According to a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph with Lord Roberts, President Kruger is again asking peace terms.

### MARCH WILL BE RAPID.

#### Little Resistance to Roberts' Advance Anticipated.

A despatch from Cape Town, says:—The general feeling here, in which official circles participate, is that Lord Roberts' advance towards Pretoria will be rapid. The Boer prisoners do not anticipate that any effective resistance will be encountered.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, May 8.—Trade here to-day was steady and unchanged, and this about summarizes the condition of the market all round. Forty-six carloads of live stock came in, but only the best cattle sold.

There was a better feeling and a better demand for export cattle to-day, though prices in the United Kingdom do not advance. The best stuff here to-day sold up to \$4.85 and \$4.90 per cwt.

Good butcher cattle was firm, at from 33-4 to 41-4c, but poor stuff was not wanted at the prices asked. Some buyers claimed that butcher cattle was higher, but it was hard to discover anything more than a tendency that way.

Stockers continue weak and in light demand at the prices of last Tuesday.

Export and light bulls, feeders, and milk cows are not notably changed. Good milkers and choice veal calves are wanted.

Sheep and yearlings were in short supply, and sold out early at steady unchanged prices.

A few spring lambs are wanted at from \$3 to \$6 each.

About 1,100 hogs were received by Mr. Harris. Trade is good and prices steady.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 61-4c; light hogs are bringing 51-2c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	\$ 4.25	\$4.90
Butcher, choice, do.	3.60	4.24
Butcher, med. to good.	3.25	3.62-1.2
Butcher, inferior.	2.50	3.00
Stockers, per cwt.	2.75	3.50

Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt.	3.50	4.50
Yearlings, per cwt.	4.50	6.50
Spring lambs, each.	2.50	5.50
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50	3.00

### Milkers and Calves.

Cows, each.	25.00	45.00
Calves, each.	2.00	10.00

Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6.00	6.25
Light hogs, per cwt.	5.00	5.50
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5.00	5.50
Cows.	3.00	3.25
Stags.	2.00	2.25

Toronto, May 8.—Wheat—Business continues quiet. Ontario wheats still keep above an export basis, and exporters are therefore doing nothing in them, except in odd cars of goose wheat. The latter is getting scarce. Quotations are as follows:—Ontario, red and white, 65 to 65 1/2c, north and west; 66 to 66 1/2c, east; goose wheat, 72c, east, and 71c, west; spring, east, 66 1/2c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 77 1/2c, Toronto and west, and 78c. g.f.t., lake and rail.

Flour—Dull. Straight roller, in

buyers' bags, middle freights, \$2.50 per bbl bid, and \$2.60 asked, special brands in wood, \$2.90 to \$3.00.

Milfeed—Demand falling off as grass fodder for live stock approaches. Bran, \$14 to \$14.50; and shorts, \$16 to \$16.50, west.

Corn—Quiet. No. 2 American, yellow, at 46 1/2c, on track here; and mixed at 46c.

Peas—Quiet. Car lots, north and west, 61c; and east at 62c.

Barley—Dull. No. 2, 42c, west, and 43c east; and No. 1 dull, and quoted at 43c west, and 44c east.

Rye—Unchanged, at 52c west, and 53c east.

Oats—Quiet. White oats, north and west, 27c; and east, 28c.

Buckwheat—Quoted at 50c, west; and 51c east.

Buffalo, May 8.—Spring wheat—Unchanged; No. 1 hard, spot, 74 5/8c; No. 1, Northern, 72 1/8c, No. 2 Northern, spot, 70 3/8c. Winter wheat—No. 1 offerings. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 44 3/4c; No. 3 yellow, 44 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 44c. No. 3 corn, 43 1/2c, through billed. Oats—Weak; demand light; No. 2 white, 29 1/4c; No. 3 white, 28 1/4c; No. 2 mixed, 26 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 26c, through billed. Rye—Nominally, 62c, in store, for choice. Flour—Quiet.

Chicago, May 8.—Wheat—Influenced by corn and easier cables, closed easy; July, 9-8 cent lower. Corn—The market was inactive and weak; under the influence of lower cables for July was 1c under yesterday. Oats—1-8 to 1-4c down; and provisions were steady, from 2 1/2c higher in lard, to 7 1/2c down in pork.

Minneapolis, May 8.—Wheat—In store—No. 1 Northern, May, 64 3/4c; July, 65 3/4c; September, 65 3/8c. On track, No. 1 hard, 96 1/4c; No. 1 Northern 65 3/4c; No. 2 Northern, 64 1/4c. Detroit, May 8.—Wheat—No. 1 white cash, 73 1/2c; No. 2 red, cash, 73 1/2c; May, 73 1/2c; July, 73 1/8c.

Duluth, May 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68 3/4c; May, 68 3/4c; July, 69 5/8c; September, 68 3/4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67; May, 67; July, 67 7/8; September, 67 3/4c; No. 2 Northern 65c; No. 3 spring, 62c. Oats—22 1/2 to 23c. Corn—37c.

## A DEADLY VOLLEY.

### Garrison at Mafeking Waited for the Boers' Attack.

A despatch from Mafeking, describing the Boers' attack of April 11, says:—

"The bombardment of the Creusots was the hottest of the siege. Many shells entered the hospital and women's laager. Under cover of the artillery a large force, commanded by Cronje, the younger, including the German corps, advanced close to Fort Abrams.

"The garrison lay low until the Boer forces were at close range, when they fired a volley, killing five and wounding many, and the attack was repulsed. The bombardment then ceased. The Boers, under a Red Cross flag, were permitted later to recover their dead."