

WILL MOVE OUT.

Buller Believes the Boers Will Raise the Siege of Ladysmith.

Lord Roberts and His Generals Pushing on Toward the Free State Capital.

Siege of Kimberley Compared With That of Paris—Terrible Suffering and Hardships Endured for Many Days—Horse Flesh Their Daily Diet.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—All the news from South Africa tends to indicate a complete reversal of the tide of war. There has been no heavy fighting, but the withdrawal of the Boers before the British advance in both the western and eastern campaigns has been so general and precipitate that it seems to be no longer possible to account for it by the supposition that the movements constitute a new and well planned manoeuvre. The federal retreat now seems to be a compulsory one, which suggests all for the whole Boer cause. Gen. Lord Roberts by rapid marches has advanced unopposed more than a third of the way to Bloemfontein. Gen. Methuen has occupied Kimberley and restored railway communication between that place and Cape Town. Gen. French is still pursuing the enemy to the north-west. It is persistently reported that Gen. Kitchener has commanded Cronje's army surrounded and practically at his mercy, but this report is not confirmed. Should this large federal force become prisoners, the whole Orange Free State would be under British control. Large numbers of Free State Boers are hurrying from the vicinity of Ladysmith to the defence of Bloemfontein, but Gen. Roberts and General Kitchener's movements are so rapid that it is doubtful if they can arrive in time to offer effectual resistance.

The serious weakening of the Boer forces opposing Gen. Buller has already enabled the latter to take an important advantage which he is sure to press to the fullest extent. Colonel Buller has been able to occupy the most important defence, and the whole Natal situation may be completely changed within a day or two. It is hardly possible to avoid the conclusion that the Boers both east and west have been seized by some sudden demoralization, and that the inevitable disaffection of the Free State Boers, which has been persistently reported during the past two or three weeks. It must be remembered that there is a distinct difference in this respect between the Transvaal and Free State Boers, and that the collapse of the resistance of the Free State does not argue a change of purpose on the part of the South African republic. Nevertheless no amount of courage or determination among the Transvaal burghers can prevent the inevitable advance of the British conflict narrows to within the Transvaal borders. This point, however, has not been reached, and it would be entirely premature to assume that it is close at hand.

The fate of Bloemfontein depends on the final result of the British pursuit of the Boers. It is generally expected that the Boers will be fully realized this and the present week will probably settle this feature of the war. The whole crisis indeed hangs upon the events of the next few days.

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The correspondent of the Standard writes that Commandant Cronje discovered the full extent of the Boers' turning movement and realized the imminent danger he was in of being trapped, he evacuated the trenches at Magerfontein Thursday night at the head of his whole force. He himself, with the transport, trekked along the north bank of the Modder River but the bulk of his men were ordered to get through the British lines as best they could. On Friday morning the main body had almost got past the British, but were caught sight of by the scouts. The thirteenth brigade on the right proceeded to attack the rear guard, but a body of Boers, numbering about 2,000, gained some kopjes to the northeast of Klip Drift, from which they defended the retreat of the main body. The mounted infantry proceeded to stem two of the kopjes on the left, while the infantry moved up the north bank of the river. The Boers were driven from two of their positions, but they defended the third kopje with the utmost tenacity, pouring in a terrific rifle fire when any attempt was made to storm the hill. The British behaved splendidly, but the Boers stuck to their posts until dark, and then were only shelled out by the guns of the 51st battery. In the meantime the main body of the Boers continued to retreat up the river. The successful Klip Drift, where they crossed to the south. This movement had been foreseen and some mounted infantry and a battery had been withdrawn over Klip Drift and sent by the south bank to block the passage of the enemy. By the time they reached the spot, however, a sufficient number of Boers had got across to defend the position. The British guns continued firing until darkness set in. The enemy must have lost severely. Their dead were all buried by the British. Up to Saturday 120 wagons had been captured and brought in. One convoy was nearly a mile long. The wagons contained bread, flour, clothing and general implements. Saturday morning the Boers, under command of Cronje, were in full retreat south of the Modder River, with Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Kelly-Kenny close at their heels.

Saturday night Gen. MacDonald, with the Highland brigade, was making a forced march of 20 miles in the hope of reaching KooDooB. Band Drilling in time to intercept the enemy. The cavalry division under Gen. French has pushed eastward to co-operate in harassing the retreat, and, if possible, to cut the road to Bloemfontein. Every credence may therefore be placed on the statements of prisoners that Commandant Cronje is disheartened, and his men demoralized. Some of them express the opinion that the war will not last much longer, at least so far as the Free State is concerned.

The Chronicle correspondent describing the Boer guard's defence when they gained the position of the Modder River, writes that it was a magnificent spectacle to see the Boer army thus at bay. Their rear guard, 2,000 strong, fought while the main body trekked further east, and then brought their guns into action while the rear guard retired. For thirty hours they fought every inch of the way, fighting desperately, and constantly harassed in their movements by the attacks of the British mounted infantry in their flank and rear. The correspondent confirms the report of the eagerness of the prisoners for the cessation of the war, so that they can return to their farms. They suffered fearful hardships in the trenches. They accuse Commandant Cronje and other leaders of deceiving them daily by announcing British reverses.

Concurrently come accounts of the privations of those who were besieged in Kimberley. Numbers of them are now flocking to the Modder River camp. The women and children are weak from their sufferings during the siege, which, according to the Chronicle correspondent, rivalled that of the Boer army. The Boers were the daily diet of the inhabitants of the town. All meat had been consumed and the horses were starving. These which died from starvation were seized and devoured by the Kaffirs. It was after the Boers brought their guns into action that the siege became worse. This gun had a range of eight miles, and it was placed at Kamferdam, four miles distant. It pounded with segment and shrapnel shell daily. Women and children were killed in this ugly bombardment, even those living in excavations. These burrows were again against the ordinary artillery, but not against the 100 pounder. Consequently most of the women and children, by Cecil Rhodes' order, were sent down into the mines and distributed along the various levels. Many saw the sun Friday for the first time in weeks. They came to the surface pale and wild, looking like inhabitants of another world. Nevertheless, it was this residence in the mines that prevented a heavy loss of life. The De Beers Co. did everything in its power for the non-combatants. Mr. Rhodes personally rendered invaluable help indeed, but for his encouragement and infectious good spirits it is doubtful whether the town would have held out so long. A truly remarkable achievement was the manufacture of the 23 pounder gun, known as Long Cecil. Its maker was an American named Labram. He was recently killed by a shell from the Boers' big gun, which burst in his room in the Grand Hotel. Long Cecil was rifled and it fired either shrapnel or common shells. It was invaluable in helping to keep the Boers at a distance. The enemy's forces were melting away and General French's cavalry were coming up extended along a front of ten miles. Mr. Rhodes rode out of the town, but went to the wrong flank, thus missing Gen. French as he entered.

On Friday the British horses were nearly dead from the effects of their terrible march, but notwithstanding this, Gen. French marched north in the direction of Dronfield, hoping to capture the big Boer gun that had so harassed Kimberley, but he did not succeed in getting it. The engineers repaired the railway and the first train from the south entered the town Monday evening.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Telegraph in a despatch dated Feb. 19, sends a curious report that the Boers have re-occupied Prieska, which is nearly 100 miles within the border of Cape Colony, to the west of the Free State. If the report is accurate, the occupiers of the place may be rebel colonists who have not heard of Cronje's retreat.

Among the general expressions of satisfaction over the altered situation that are indulged in by the newspapers, there is a certain restraint which is doubtless owing to pest chattering. But equally to a fear that the Boer withdrawal portends strong opposition to Gen. Roberts. The continued ab-

sence of news of the final result of the pursuit of Commandant Cronje's army somewhat overshadows the gratification at the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith, which, by the way, is again rumored in the newspaper of this morning as having been achieved. The military critics of the Morning Post evince some anxiety that the Boers from Natal will join Commandant Cronje before the British strike a telling blow. He says there is no doubt that Gen. Buller need only push forward in order to reach Ladysmith. His task now is to advance rapidly, and as soon as a junction with White is effected, to push on to Ladys Neck, or to send back two divisions to reinforce Gen. Roberts, retaining two in Natal. The centre of gravity is now transferred to Gen. Roberts' headquarters, and there the British forces should be concentrated. The main Boer army in Natal, and the bulk of their forces south of the Orange River, are hurrying thither. It is to be hoped that Commandant Cronje's resistance will be overcome before the arrival of the British bodies of troops. If it is not, Gen. Roberts may find himself facing an army equal in number to his own. Every nerve ought to be strained to strengthen his hands so as to ensure success. Other columns warn the public against the assumption that the Boer resistance has collapsed. They declare that the Burgher forces yet regard themselves as unbroken troops, falling back after a successful invasion of British territory.

The Queen's remarkable personal appeal to the soldiers supporting a formal war office invitation, issued the previous day, does not excite more than such comment as is conveyed by one paper in the intentional paradox that "Her Majesty is the most loyal of her subjects." It is generally predicted that the appeal will be enthusiastically responded to, though in some quarters conditions attached to this service by the war office are criticized adversely. No where in England is the appeal interpreted as having a hidden significance, nor implying a knowledge of such a dire menace to the Empire as Lord Rosebery lately hinted at. Such an interpretation, however is being placed upon Her Majesty's letter in Berlin, and some other continental capitals.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 21, 4.30 a. m.—The Boers are leaving all the positions held by them on British territory and are concentrating for the defence of their own. Sir Redvers Buller thinks they are about to raise the siege of Ladysmith; and this is the large news of the day.

Gen. Clements reports that the force confronting him has been greatly diminished. Ten thousand men are estimated to have gone from the Colesburg district alone. The Boers are also retreating their steps from Zululand. Thus they are relaxing their hold on all sides in order to assemble to oppose Lord Roberts. He is pressing on steadily toward Bloemfontein. This is shown by his incessant telegram from Paardeberg, fifty or sixty miles from the Modder River. Thus they are relaxing their hold on all sides in order to assemble to oppose Lord Roberts. He is pressing on steadily toward Bloemfontein. This is shown by his incessant telegram from Paardeberg, fifty or sixty miles from the Modder River. Thus they are relaxing their hold on all sides in order to assemble to oppose Lord Roberts. He is pressing on steadily toward Bloemfontein. This is shown by his incessant telegram from Paardeberg, fifty or sixty miles from the Modder River.

Nothing had been heard from the camp of Cronje for two days. All the Boer positions are being shelled tonight were that there was no news for publication, there is a strong disposition to believe that favorable information has been received, but is being withheld until the operations culminate in something more conclusive. There is an equally strong disposition to think that Gen. Cronje has got away.

Owing to the lack of transport, the British are not likely to invade Boer territory except where Lord Roberts is operating.

Gen. Buller will have to stop at the Transvaal mountains. Probably a part of his 40,000 men will ultimately join the legions of Lord Roberts.

If, as Gen. Buller avers, the Boers are retreating from him, then the news on every side is favorable to the British.

Nevertheless troops continue to go up. The war office thinks that the call to veterans to rejoin the colors, together with the bounty, will bring 4,000 men to the home defence. The urgency with which the home defence is pressed excites some wonder.

Gen. Buller's army, as reported, the British losses in killed, wounded and captured now aggregate 11,102.

BULLER'S LATE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The casualties among Gen. Buller's force in the fighting at Huxsar Hill, Monte Christo Hill and other places from Feb. 15 to Feb. 18 were: Killed—Capt. T. H. Burnes and 154 men. Wounded—Six officers and 154 men.

BULLER OCCUPIES COLENSO.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 5.22 p. m.—News has been received here that General Buller has occupied Colenso after a slight engagement.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The following despatch has been received at the war office from General Buller:

BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 4.10 p. m.—The Fusiliers brigade yesterday took the Hengstone Hill, the right of the enemy's position and commanding Colenso, the rest of the force advancing towards the Tugela. This morning the enemy had withdrawn all the troops north of the Tugela and had practically evacuated Colenso. Today Gen. Buller occupied Colenso after a very slight resistance by a weak rear guard, and we hold the line of the Tugela on the south side from Colenso to Eagle's Nest. The enemy seem to be in full retreat and apparently are only holding the position they occupy across the Colenso-Ladysmith railway, where it is close to the angle of the Tugela with a weak rear guard. Hart's advanced guard is crossing at Colenso. Our casualties yesterday and today have, I hope, been few.

CRONJE'S RETREAT.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing

commander-in-chief of the forces, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley:

GOSBORN, Feb. 17.

My Dear Lord Wolseley—As so large a proportion of the army is now in South Africa, the Queen fully realizes that necessary measures must be adopted for home defence. Her Majesty is advised that it would be possible to raise for a year an efficient force from the old soldiers who have already served as officers, non-commissioned officers or privates, and, confident in their devotion to the country and loyalty to her throne, the Queen appeals to them to serve her Majesty in places that are vacant, for a time, side by side with the people of her colonies, are nobly resisting the invasion of her South African possessions. Her Majesty has signalled her pleasure that these battalions shall be designated the Royal Reserve battalions of her army.

(Signed) ARTHUR BIGGE.

THREE ADDITIONAL OFFICERS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—A cablegram was received from Lord Strathcona tonight authorizing the appointment of three additional officers to Strathcona's Horse. They are required more particularly for the Maxim gun detachment.

HIS ORDER FOR SHELLS.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—According to a despatch from Reims, a factory there has received an order from the Transvaal government for 150,000 artillery shells.



Hadoo believing in the transmigration of souls, ate no animal food, because in destroying even a worm he might be destroying the body occupied by an ancestor. A traveler coming upon the Brahmin taking his vegetable meal, told him it was impossible to avoid destruction of animal life and, if he proved so, he focused a microscope upon the fruit the Brahmin was eating. That pious person drew back horrified at the living forms he saw. "Wink! he said. Throw away the fruit! Not he! He smashed the microscope and went on with his meal.

There are people who are suffering with weak lungs. They have an obstinate cough, are weak, emaciated, hopeless. They have been taught there's no hope for them. Some one puts into their hands one of Dr. Pierce's books or advertisements and through this medium they see healthy, happy men and women, who declare that their lungs had been weak, they had been racked by coughs, had been emaciated, feeble, hopeless, and were positively and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. These cures can be numbered by scores of thousands.

Are you sick? Will you throw aside the advertisement, break the microscope, and will you make one effort for health?

Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y. There is no charge for consultation by letter. You'll get a prompt answer, with fatherly sympathy and medical skill combined.

There is no alcohol, or other stimulant in "Golden Medical Discovery."

BOSTON LETTER.

Sir Charles Tupper to Address Britons in Tremont Temple.

The Great Exhibition in Which, Thanks to Hon Mr. Tweedie, New Brunswick Will Have No Part.

Deaths of Former Provincialists—The Luncheon and Fish Markets—Maritime Visitors—Annual P. E. Island Ball.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The first heavy snow storm of the winter began late Saturday afternoon and continued until this forenoon, about 14 inches falling during that time. Up to today there has been no drifting in the city for nearly six weeks. The effect of the heavy rains last week, which resulted in the flooding of the greater part of New England, has about disappeared, although some of the rivers are still high. The manufacturers who have been complaining of a shortage of water for several months have now so much that the over-supply interferes with the running of their mills quite as much as the drought.

The cheering news from South Africa has dampened the ardor of the pro-Boer enthusiasts in this republic, and the same time has encouraged the friends of Britain. The subscription collected by the promoters of the British South African Patriotic League fund now amounts to \$9,000. The employees of the Leyland line here have contributed \$250, the Warren line \$250, and the employees of the Pacific cotton mills of Lawrence \$175. The British citizens of Pawtucket, R. I., a manufacturing city, have subscribed \$2,500. In all, 6,000 mill hands in that city have made contributions. It is estimated that British funds collected in New England to date amount to nearly \$35,000, and it is expected the sum will reach \$50,000 before the various committees are through with their work. This splendid showing indicates that thousands of persons, although residing in a foreign land, are at the same time as patriotic as the upholders of the old flag wherever progress is impeded. The meeting of Britishers in Tremont Temple, this city, on the evening of March 5 is creating a good deal of interest, and is sure to be attended by thousands. It is expected that Sir Charles Tupper will be the orator of the evening.

There has been no confirmation of the story that three soldiers in the Philippines, one of whom was Michael Tracey, formerly of Woodstock, were murdered by natives. The report is now denied as it came from a well known and reliable Boston newspaper man who is at Manila.

Thomas F. Busby, a native of Newfane, N. S., has been promoted from a patrolman at police station 4 of this city, to be a sergeant.

At the fourth annual reunion and ball of the Prince Edward Island Club of Boston and vicinity was held Thursday night at Paul Revere hall, about 1,000 Prince Edward Islanders attended. The grand march was led by Dr. and Mrs. William Johnson, well known former residents of the province.

The Massachusetts Sportsmen's Association has taken charge of Mechanics' Hall, and on Thursday next (Washington's birthday), the big show will be opened to the public. The province of Quebec and the state of Maine will occupy the most space of the new New Brunswick, as has been stated before, is not in it thanks to the economical tendencies, remarkable foresight and broad statesmanship of the brilliant lights who control the destinies of that province at the closing of the nineteenth century. Although New Brunswick, through the peculiar tactics of the hybrid aggression of opportunists who are acting as second fiddlers to the head of a great department at Ottawa, has not grasped the excellent opportunity offered, it is encouraging to know that Canada is at the front. The far west has been represented by many admirable specimens, and the province of Quebec is expected to rival Maine for first place in the vast array of exhibits. The game park of Quebec will have a frontage of 200 feet, extending nearly the whole length of the hall. The government of that province has arranged to send specimens of all game animals within its borders, in addition to displays of fish and other features, all of which are expected to be of incalculable benefit to that part of Canada. It is by the enterprise of individuals, New Brunswick is represented in some degree. New Brunswickers in Boston will feel gratified, notwithstanding the neglect of those who should have risen to the occasion.

The Royal Montreal Curlers came to Boston yesterday and quite handsomely defeated the County Club team of Brookline by a score of 19 to 8.

The following from the provinces were in the city recently: L. R. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, F. Herbert Ruel, Mrs. Vassie and the Misses Vassie, St. John; Alex. Burr,

SURPRISE SOAP

Pure hard Soap lasts long, lathers freely.

5 cents a cake.

ST. CROIX SOAP CO., St. Stephen, N.B.

Miss H. Griffin, Mrs. R. Flanagan, Chatham; James Smith, Sackville; Thomas N. Kitchin and Mrs. Kitchin, Yarmouth; J. P. Shalford, J. S. Bishop, John C. Rogers, E. Greenwood, Halifax.

Among deaths of former provincialists in this city and vicinity of late were the following: In Boston, Feb. 13, Mrs. Mary Daly, widow of James Daly of this city, aged 78; Feb. 15, John Middlebrook, son of John Middlebrook of St. John, aged 29 years; at Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, Feb. 16, Cornelius J. Sullivan, corporal Co. E, 11th Maine Infantry, aged 60 years, native of Halifax; in Charlestown, Feb. 14, John, three years old child of William H. Hughes, formerly of E. B. in Boston, Feb. 11, Mrs. Christie Stewart, widow of Duncan Stewart of Montague, P. E. I.; in Dorchester, Feb. 15, John A. McKeachern, four years old child of Randall and Annie McKeachern, formerly of Antigonish, N. S.; in Roxbury, Feb. 13, Luke Coogan, aged 31 years, formerly of Cape Breton.

The local spruce market continues steady, with the demand good for the season. The mill men have decided not to raise prices for the present. The agreement prices drawn up early in the winter are being lived up to by dealers, with the possible exception of some cargo randoms. Spruce boards are very firm and are the feature of the situation. It is said boards, planed one side and matched, are bringing as high as \$22. Hemlock is still in small supply and is very firm. Manufacturers are asking higher prices. Laths and clapboards are quiet and unchanged. For spruce frames, 9 inches and under, the price quoted is still \$17; for 10 and 12 inch dimensions, \$19; 10 and 12 inch randoms, 10 feet and up, \$18.50. Eastern hemlock is worth \$15 to 16; hemlock boards, \$16 to 17; No. 1, \$14.50 to 15.50, and planed one side and matched, \$17 to 18. Best brands extra cedar shingles are selling at \$3.15; clear, \$2.65 to 2.70; second clear, \$2.15 to 2.50, and extra No. 1, \$1.50. Laths are quoted at \$3 to \$3.15 for 1-8 inch, and \$2.90 to 3 for 1-2 inch.

The fish market is quiet, and in some respects has disappointed dealers, who hoped for a much better trade as Lent approaches. Codfish are in moderate demand at \$5.50 for large dry bank, \$5 for medium, \$5 to 5.12 for large pickled bank, and \$5.50 to 6 for large shore and Georges. Herring are firm at \$6.50 for N. S. split, \$5 to 5.50 for medium, and \$7 to 8 for fancy Scattered. Canned lobsters are nearly out of the market. Flats are nominally quoted at \$3.15 to 3.25 and tails at \$3 to 3.15. New Brunswick smelts are unchanged at 6 to 7c. Live lobsters are scarce and very firm at 18 to 20c., and 23 to 25c. for boiled.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

NORTON CLAYTON INQUEST.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 20.—The inquest into the death of Norton Clayton was concluded last night, as the evidence had been read over, the coroner and Hon. Mr. McKeown briefly addressed the jury, when a list of questions was submitted to the jury for their consideration. After an hour's deliberation the jury returned the following verdict and replies to the questions:

1. What was the cause of the lad's death? From the effect of frost.
2. How did the lad's feet come to be frozen? By being damp and exposed to cold in a barn.
3. How long was he in Mr. Betta's barn? About three days.
4. Why did he leave his home at Alex. Storey's on the night of Friday, Dec. 15th? For fear of punishment for wrongdoing.
5. Did he receive, at the hands of Mrs. Storey severe punishment? Yes; by giving a severe flogging with a switch.
6. Did he leave home on the night in question through fear of punishment? Yes.
7. What have you to say generally as to his treatment at the hands of Mrs. Storey? He did not receive too harsh treatment under the circumstances.

But the Bourassa relations were whole bill is evident that the Mr. Tearte is making Tarte would surmised the reason of his or else get Mr. Craig a the action cleared that he would had agreed Bourassa; if those came the war was reason of its volunteers were about, and had got free will. The 2 to go, but it is going. I guess you had they that all his British man had not yet had not yet British, ter whose bell spoken. (As was a made a man



His babyship

will be wonderfully freshened up, and his whole little fat body will shine with health and cleanliness after his tub with the "Albert"

Baby's Own Soap.

This soap is made entirely with vegetable fats, has a faint but exquisite fragrance, and is unsurpassed as a nursery and toilet soap.

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The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists and chemists. Only the genuine medicine discovered. 50 packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Neuritis, Weakness, all effects of Abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one halve penny. One cent packets will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

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