

SHED TEARS OF JOY

QUEEN VICTORIA GREATLY AFFECTED BY DEMONSTRATIONS OF HER LOYAL SUBJECTS

MEMORABLE DAY IN LONDON

IT WAS EVEN GREATER THAN ON THE OCCASION OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

THOUSANDS BRAVED WEATHER

Queen's Drive Through the Streets of London Occasion for an Outpouring Such as Will Probably Not Occur Again During Her Reign—Victories in South Africa Basis for the Big Demonstration.

LONDON, March 8.—Queen Victoria and the people of the greatest city in her empire today celebrated the victories which they believe have transferred the campaign in South Africa from one of reverse into one of success. That is the only explanation for the unparalleled, unbounded enthusiasm with which hundreds of thousands hailed their sovereign. In many respects today's demonstrations outdid those of the diamond jubilee, though there were no glittering pageants, no triumphant arches, no processions of princes, but only a dozen life guards, followed by a little old lady in the plainest black costume, who had come for a six days' stay at Buckingham palace, as she has done many a time before. Yet her hold upon the hearts of her people was probably never more strikingly manifested. Unlike that of the diamond jubilee, today's popular outburst was almost impromptu. The popular patriotism, the strength of a mighty empire which pervaded the land, when the queen last drove through the streets in 1857, had vanished, and in its place there were genuine thankfulness and rejoicing for the victories which had succeeded months of gloom. The depth of feeling which these demonstrations represented could only be gauged by those who mingled with the crowd. Mothers in deep mourning robes knelt on the far-off veldt, struggled bravely with the most hilarious to catch a glimpse of the queen, whose womanly sympathy and thoughtfulness for the soldiers has touched their hearts.

GRATEFUL WOMEN

Often the long vigils were rendered futile by tears that dimmed the eyes and blurred the vision as the royal carriage passed. As one woman said, she had seen her many a time, but she was sorry for my boy, and I must see her again before I die.

Thousands braved the raw east wind and stood for hours, waiting patiently, who had often seen the queen and, in ordinary circumstances, would scarcely budge to watch her pass. Many personal friends of the sovereign, for instance the countess of Enghien, who accompanied Queen Victoria, and a favorite of the queen, shivering on the curb for hours, with the crowd, outside of Buckingham palace. Short it was not, so much a desire to see the monarch as it was a woman's overwhelming desire for an outlet for jubilation over the war and the natural inclination to let the queen see and share the gladness of her people. Prompted London so spontaneously to make today one of the most memorable celebrations of Victoria's reign. It was quite different from the rejoicing that marked the relief of Ladysmith, but the queen, conspicuously absent, although the crowds reached such proportions that the number of police would have been quite inadequate had the people been obstreperous.

YEARS OF JOY

Moreover, intermingled with the re-echoings of patriotism there were particularly keen appreciation for the queen's personality. Her womanly, her great sympathy, the spirit of reverence, rather than for sovereignty, rendered the huge crowds perfectly tractable in the midst of the good natured police, and it was not a half bad thing when the surge back and to make way for the royal carriage.

When the queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the empress of India did pass, nodding as if to many friends, instead of maintaining the royal restraint, there were heard, amid the cheers, many exclamations such as "God bless her," "God keep her," "She's a brave woman," and scores more like them. It was small wonder that now and again tears of joy rolled down the cheeks of the aged sovereign.

QUEEN IN LONDON

The queen reached the city's confines on the embankment opposite the Temple street station at about 4 o'clock, when she was welcomed by the lord mayor and corporation, in their robes of state. The lord mayor presented her majesty with the city sword of state, and returned it to the lord mayor, saying: "Thank you for all that my city has done."

Which the lord mayor replied: "Your gracious majesty's words will forever be treasured in my heart."

The life guards marched on, the purple and ermine and gorgeous uniforms, the marshal and soldiers in armor, with the gold-laced flunkies and lumbering state coaches, left behind, and the sumner-dressed queen drove quickly along the embankment, which was black with cheering people. Accompanying her majesty were the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Henry of Battenberg. The life guards trotted on through the great horsefaring of the city, which were everywhere thronged. So quickly were the horses driven that the crowds hardly had a chance to cheer before the constantly moving monarch had passed out of sight.

By 5 o'clock the queen, going by way of Holborn and Oxford streets, reached Buckingham palace. It was a repetition of the jubilee drive, with a repetition that it was so hastily planned that no attempts at decoration could be carried out. But considering the short space of time it was astonishing to see the number of flags which appeared along the route followed by her majesty. Many American flags were displayed by American concerns, and Americans on the street.

The whole metropolis assumed a gala aspect. Thousands of people wore red, white and blue sashes and hats, while a body of students who had marched to meet the queen wearing "Rule Britannia" had Union Jacks wrapped around their necks. Buttons and medals of Gen. Roberts, Kitchener, Buller, White, and others found a huge sale, and Khaki ties and dresses were everywhere in evidence.

WILD ENTHUSIASM

The semi-official duties undertaken by the queen during the day would have tri-

ONE LIFE IS LOST

BURNING OF THE THEATRE FRANCAIS, WITH MANY OF ITS RARE TREASURES

Mlle. Henroit Only Victim

ANOTHER ACTRESS ESCAPED IN COSTUME, WITH THE AID OF THE FIREFMEN

VICTIM'S MOTHER IS CRAZED

Ran Bareheaded to the Theater When She Heard the Alarm of Fire, and Called Distractedly for Her Beautiful Young Daughter—Burning of the Theater an Act of Malevolence.

PARIS, March 8, 11 p. m.—The Theater Francais, the historical play house, the home of the world-famed Comedie Francaise, is now a mass of smoking ruins. Only the outer walls are standing. The dome has collapsed, and the interior is a wreck. The magnificent ceiling, bearing the allegorical painting by Mazerolle, the ceiling painting by De Bufe, the younger, of "Truth Enlightening the World," which adorned the foyer, and a number of other mural tableaux and works of art, together with a portion of the invaluable library of manuscript, perished in the flames. Practically all the sculptures, however, were saved, and removed to the ministry of finance, which faces the site of the theater on the Rue de Rivoli. The priceless statue of Voltaire, by Houdon, one of the chief beauties of the foyer, escaped by being enveloped in a pile of thick mattresses.

The only victim of the fire, so far as is known, was Mlle. Henroit, a beautiful young actress of nineteen, whose photographs have been displayed in the shop opposite the boulevard as a type of beauty. She came of a theatrical family, and her mother had been filling an important role at the Theater Antoinette.

It was, however, only a matter of an hour that saved Paris a repetition of the Opera Comique catastrophe, as a crowd of women and children had already gathered at the doors, awaiting the opening of the matinee, when the alarm was raised. Had the performance begun, few perhaps would have escaped, owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, settling the fate of the building before the firemen could get to work.

ALARM GIVEN.

The staff of the theater, actors and actresses, had arrived, the scene was being busily preparing for the matinee, when passersby perceived smoke curling up from the windows near the roof. The alarm was given, and men rushed inside the building, shouting fire. A general scramble ensued for the doors, and it was thought that all had escaped. But it was learned afterwards that several persons in the upper stories, including Mlle. Henroit, had been forgotten.

Meanwhile the fire department had been summoned, but twenty minutes elapsed before the first detachment arrived, and then only hand pumps were brought. Finally steam pumps were brought up and then it was found there was no water.

It was 2:30 p. m., nearly three-quarters of an hour after the alarm was raised, before an adequate stream of water was poured into the burning building, which was by that time quiet beyond help. The thick cloud of smoke which arose and formed a heavy pall over the theater acted as a magnet to the Parisians, who flocked to the scene in crowds.

"Le Francais is in flames," spread from mouth to mouth, until the news had reached every quarter, and nothing else was discussed as the houses of French classical drama had as much attraction for Frenchmen as the capitol at Washington for Americans.

An immense crowd assembled at every point from which a view could be obtained. The crowds at first were orderly, but eventually the troops had to be summoned to keep the crowds back, assist in saving the sculptures, paintings and other articles, which were being hastily lowered from the windows and heaped in the square, or being carried into the stores nearby. During the confusion, several fine paintings were carried from the frame and clear away. In one instance the police actually assisted them, under the impression that the thieves were workmen from the Comedie Francaise.

The actual cause of the outbreak has not been determined, as the alarm came from the outside, but the back of the stage was first consumed, the scenery burning like tinder. Owing to a derangement of machinery the fire curtain could not be lowered, and the auditorium was soon a mass of flames.

Mlle. Henroit's Fate

Mlle. Dulay and Henroit were on the sixth story preparing for the matinee. Mlle. Dulay said:

"I was nearly dressed when I smelled smoke, which entered under the door. I pushed the door wide open and found utter darkness. The corridor was filled with smoke, which choked me. I rushed along the corridor and reached a window, where I shouted for help. My cries were heard below, and a fireman mounted a ladder, tied a rope around me and lowered me to the ground just in time, as I could feel I was about to faint."

Mlle. Dulay was dressed in costume ready for the performance, and she left the dressing room with her mistress, but the latter completely lost her head, and, instead of descending, rushed up stairs and sought refuge in another room, where, presumably, she was asphyxiated. The firemen found Mlle. Henroit lying on the floor. Only her face had been burned. The body was carried out and placed in an ambulance, a dozen of which were drawn up in front of the door. Her face was so much burned that she was unrecognizable. The body was taken to the morgue, where it was identified by M. Couquin, manager of the Comedie Francaise, by the clothing. Meanwhile the mother of Mlle. Henroit had rushed to the scene, bareheaded, and calling wildly for her daughter. The truth was concealed from her as long as possible, and when it was finally told to her she was distracted with grief.

Mlle. Henroit's dresser was badly burned, but not seriously. Many of the firemen were injured, chiefly by the stifling fumes.

Fire was Incendiary

In the chamber of deputies today M. Dechanel, president of the house, an-

RED ASH MINE HORROR.

NO LONGER HOPE FOR THOSE WHO ARE ENTOMBED.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 8.—

The progress made at Red Ash mine today, has been small, owing to one thing and another. The working crews were tired, and fresh men were not at hand, the crowd present being very much smaller than on previous days. Then a couple of dead mules were found, mixed with other debris, in the main entry, and the stench made their removal a task of some time. However, a fresh crew of experienced men from the Laurel mines arrived tonight, to lend a hand.

Supt. Laing expects to get through the entire job by tomorrow night, when the full extent of the tragedy will be known. Others who are acquainted with the work think it will take longer time to complete it, and that not until Saturday will all be known.

NEW YORK, March 8.—

Three victims of the Red Ash mine disaster arrived here this afternoon over the Jersey Central railway for treatment. They were sent to the Hudson street hospital. They are: Joseph Albanesi, tigh brogan, general contusions; Frank Terace, nose, jaw and arm broken, general contusion, and Peter Placeneri, general contusions about the body and face.

The men were suffering great pain when they arrived at the hospital. They had received little or no treatment, and after their injuries were dressed at the Hudson street hospital, they were removed to Bellevue. They were utterly helpless when found by the police at the ferry, as they could not speak English. They were worn out by the day's ride on the cars, but Terace is the only one whose condition is serious. The hospital authorities do not understand why the men were sent so far as this city for treatment.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—Elks' minstrel show, 8:15.

GRAND—"The Telephone Girl," 8:15.

Annual meeting of the Chamber of commerce, noonday prayer meeting, conducted by Rev. A. S. Lloyd, 12:55.

Musical under auspices of Mozart club, Mozart hall, 3:30 p. m.

Annual meeting of the Chamber of commerce, Commercial club, 8 p. m.

Charter commission meets, city hall, 8 p. m.

Democrats of north end of Eighth ward meet at St. Bernard's hall, Albemarle and Rose streets.

Oratorical contest, Hamline, evening.

Summit lodge, A. F. & A. M., Masonic hall, Laurel avenue.

Midway lodge, A. F. & A. M., Masonic hall, Hamline.

PROF. M'KINLEY'S ADVICE.



It makes me weary to think of any man applying to the presidency who is not able to throw a complete somersault on any public question.

My presidential specific is known to be a sure thing for one term, and I am confident of its merits in trying for a second.

—New York World.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Snow; Cold Wave.

1—Queen Weeps for Joy. Theatre Francais Burned. Latest From Africa.

2—Bishop Gilbert's Lodge Mourns. Grant to Range Road.

3—Minneapolis Matters. Northwest News.

4—Editorial.

5—Sporting News. Debs Declines Nomination.

6—Popular Wants. News of Railroads. Puerto Rican Tariff.

7—Markets of the World. Chicago May Wheat, 66 3/8c. Bar Silver, 59 3/4c. Stocks Listless.

8—In the Labor Field. St. Paul Political News. Cedar Street Paving.

OCEAN LINES.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Rhein, Bremen. Sailed: Ceve, Liverpool; La Chantagne, Havre.

LONDON—Sailed: Steamer Fenimore, Vancouver.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Teutonic, New York.

ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Spaardam, New York. Sailed: Steamer Werkendam, New York.

GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Aller, New York, for Naples and Genoa.

GREENSTOWN—Sailed: Oceanic, from Liverpool for New York.



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CONSIGNED TO THE TOMB

SIMPLE FUNERAL SERVICES FOR LATE ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY.

DUBUQUE, Io., March 8.—In a vault, beside the remains of his predecessors, Bishops Loras and Smyth, lie the remains of John Hennessy, first archbishop of Dubuque. The obsequies occurred at 10 o'clock this morning and were of the simplest character. There were no flowers and no ornaments whatever, even the high altar being stripped of everything except what was necessary in the celebration of mass. The same order was carried throughout the church, nothing appearing except the black and purple mourning drapery. There was also an entire absence of music, only the voices of hundreds of priests being heard in the Gregorian chant. This was in accord with the desire of the prelate's wish.

The ceremonies of the day began at 7 o'clock, when Cardinal Gibbons and each of the archbishops celebrated requiem mass. At 8 o'clock the seminarians of St. Joseph's college viewed the body. From that hour until 10 o'clock all church bells in the city were tolled. Courts adjourned and many manufacturing institutions and business houses were closed.

Long before the time fixed for the obsequies the cathedral was crowded, and many stood outside during the services. Promptly at 10 o'clock the doors of the sanctuary were opened, and the officiating clergy, preceded by acolytes and followed by Cardinal Gibbons, the archbishops and priests, slowly marched to the sanctuary, in front of which rested the remains of the archbishop. Cardinal Gibbons ascended his throne, facing the vacant throne of Archbishop Hennessy, other clergymen taking positions assigned. The office for the dead was recited, and then followed the pontifical mass. Bishop Cosgrove, of Des Moines, celebrated.

After the first gospel Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, pronounced the eulogy. He traced the career of the dead bishop

REVIVAL OF PROSECUTION IN A SOUTH CAROLINA POISONING.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8.—A sensation has been caused here by the re-arrest last night of Mrs. Belle Graddock, a handsome young woman, on the charge of poisoning her husband, who died Feb. 10. The coroner's jury at the time of Mr. Graddock's death had the wife and a young man named Eledroge Dawkins arrested, but the two were released, subsequently, on a technicality. It was thought the affair had ended, but Coroner Green and the police persisted in an investigation of the Graddock case. The stomach contents were analyzed, and the chemist certified that it contained enough arsenic to cause death.

A hearing was called at once. Negro cooks and servants testified that while Mrs. Graddock was sick, supposedly with grip, her wife administered some drug in his coffee, avowedly to break him of the liquor habit. There had been quarrels between the Graddocks, they said, and the woman was heard to say that she would give \$50 for something to put her husband to sleep and keep him so.

CAUSED A BIG SENSATION

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PEACE WAS PROPOSED.

The Daily News makes the following editorial announcement: "It was rumored in London yesterday, and we have some reason for believing the rumor to be correct, that the two republics made informal and unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day. Unfortunately the conditions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any result. Terms which might have been gladly accepted before the war, in order to avert it, are impossible after the war, with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

BOERS DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, March 8.—Mr. Hollowell, the Daily News correspondent at Mafeking, who passed two months in prison in Pretoria, escaped last week and was captured sixty miles from Pretoria, sending a dispatch to his paper dated Pretoria Jail, March 2, via Lourenzo Marques, describing the misleading news given the Boers by their officials regarding the course of the war. He says: "Great dissatisfaction exists among the Boers, as their supplies of food, especially meat, coffee and sugar, are very irregu-

FREE STATERS FLED BEFORE THE BRITISH

President Kruger Made Vain Efforts to Stay the Rout of the Defeated Boers.

President Steyn Is Blamed by His Followers for Their Present Plight.

Lord Roberts' Move Thoroughly Demoralized the Boers, Who Fled Without Fighting.

POPLAR GROVE, March 8.—President Kruger, who at present is far in the rear, yesterday tried to stop the retreating Boers, who refused to stay.

The Bloemfontein police tried to stop the retreat of the Free Staters, but they declared they were not willing to fight any longer, and they blamed President Steyn.

BOERS OUTWITTED.

OSBONTEIN, March 7.—Lord Roberts' move today thoroughly surprised, outwitted and out-manuevered the Boers, who fled almost without firing a shot. The plan of battle was: Gen. Colville's division extended along the north bank; Gen. Tucker held the center reserve, and the guards' brigade had the center advanced. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division was ordered to make a huge flanking movement on the Boers' left, following Gen. French, who was instructed to move southeast, until opposite the Boer flank, and then to swing around to the rear.

Every movement was admirably executed and entirely successful. The Boers were surprised, as was evident from the state of the deserted camps. The British cavalry was almost in a position to charge, but they admit they were foiled by the maneuvering of the Boers. When last seen, Gen. French was pursuing vigorously. He was on his way to Bloemfontein, about fifteen miles from the left wing.

IN FULL FLIGHT.

It is impossible at present to give the Boer numbers, but it is estimated they reach 14,000, all of whom are now in flight.

In the course of the operations the Ninth lancers attempted to get close to the Boers' right, with the object of driving them to the eastward, but they were in great force and the lancers were compelled to retire. A battery was then sent forward to hold the enemy in check while the Grahamstown volunteers and a company of mounted infantry, supported by another battery, engaged the Boers on their right flank.

The Boers fired shells, falling short, however, and they made a stubborn defense on the kopje, on the right, until the battery opened and killing eighteen of the battery horses. The mounted infantry gradually repelled the Boers, and the battery then took a position and shelled them from their larger in confusion.

The Boers held a strong position on the north bank of the river, but the flight from the southern bank compelled them to retreat. They showed great boldness in getting away the wagons, and displayed a bold front while the rest of the force was busy retreating.

The Boers' division consisted of three brigades of cavalry, 320 mounted infantry and seven horse batteries.

The movements of the mounted men were somewhat in rapid succession, supporting infantry, and as a result the Boer position was turned before the main body could strike effectively. The Boers fell back precipitately, and, extending to the southeast, they showed the advance of the British cavalry with a heavy rifle fire at 800 yards range. Accordingly Gen. French moved southward and outflanked them again, but the Boers repeated their tactics.

BOERS MAKE NO STAND.

LONDON, March 8.—The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever except that while in retreat they twice repulsed Gen. French's cavalry with rifle fire. As Gen. French's cavalry with the capture of prisoners the enemy probably got away with their entire force. Gen. French is still following them and keeping between them and the mountains to the north, respecting the dismal condition of Cape Colony is now nearly complete. The British are in possession of the railway crossings.

The military critics comment on the discouraging news from Mafeking. Col. Baden-Powell seems to be in great need of outside help. Otherwise he would not allow the correspondents to see out into the front, respecting the dismal condition of the garrison.

Readjustment of some of the higher commands is taking place. Gen. White is to go to Stormberg to take supreme command of Gen. Gatacre's division, and the Tenth division, now in process of formation, will be under the immediate command of Gen. Hunter, Sir George White's chief of staff.

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lar, and many threaten to return to their farms."

BOERS NOT DISCOURAGED.

PRETORIA, March 8.—Secretary of State Reitz has issued war bulletins, in which, after saying the government has no official tidings of the surrender of Gen. Cronje, but must accept it as a fact, however painful, he adds: "The government remains assured that the surrender will not discourage the burghers in their defense of their independence and standing as a nation. The struggle thus far has shown the republicans are satisfied with themselves as an independent people. This reverse will not stagger us. In the struggle for our cherished rights our belief remains that, whatever happens, the Lord still reigns." "Owing to the invasion of the Free State by a large force of the enemy and other circumstances, it became necessary to take up other positions, hence the burghers in Natal have retired to Biggarsberg. All the commandos have reached there safely except a few who retired in the direction of Van Reenen's Pass. The Ladysmith and Kimberley garrisons are no more besieged. In Natal the enemy was time after time driven back, so that our laagers were not cut off. In these fights a few men were killed or wounded and the enemy lost heavily. "In spite of all reports, the spirit of the fighting men as to the outcome remains unchanged. Among the commandos in Natal the burghers are full of courage.

Gen. Dewet now commands all the commandos at the Modder River." "The president started yesterday evening for Bloemfontein, to visit the laager of the Free State. It is said President Kruger's visit to Bloemfontein was to try to arrange an adjustment of the differences between the Transvaal and Free State.

BOERS SURPRISED.

POPLAR GROVE, March 8.—Two brigades of cavalry with horse artillery and Kelly-Kenny's division marched today ten miles eastward. The Boers were taken by surprise, yesterday. They were moved off so hurriedly that they left cooked dinners behind. We captured a Krupp gun and several tents and wagons. The Boers were scattered. Killed, Lieuts. Keswick and Frietlick. Wounded, Lieuts. Bailey, of the Twelfth lancers, and Deersigny, of the Second life guards, both severely, and Lieut. Smith, of the Buffs. Four Boers were believed to have been picked up by a Boer ambulance. Two men were killed, forty-six were wounded and one man is missing.

PLEASES BURGHERS.

BOER CAMP, BIGGARSBERG, March 5.—At a general council of war held today Louis Botha was appointed lieutenant general for Natal, and Lucas Meyer Schalkburg, David Joubert, Daniel Erasmus and Potgieter were named as major generals. These selections have given general satisfaction to the burghers.

OOM PAUL URGES FAITH.

PRETORIA, March 8.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein says that President Kruger, addressing a crowd of people, said: "Although God is testing our people, my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly reached. If the people are sustained by faith in the time of adversity, God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God he will surely deliver us. The God of deliverance of the olden time is the same God now."

The speech of the venerable president brought tears to the eyes of men and women alike.

The Free State Volkraad (the national anthem) was then sung.

The visit of President Kruger has done much good and has cheered the despondent Boers. President Kruger more recently has been visiting the commandos south of Bloemfontein.

Fighting is proceeding at Mafeking. All the outside forts, except one, have been taken by the British.

Much satisfaction is expressed in all circles at the courtesies extended to Gen. Cronje by the British.

BRITISH DEFEAT.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, March 6 (via Lourenzo Marques, March 8).—It is stated here that on Sunday last the British were heavily fighting at Dordrecht, that the British were repulsed with great losses and that the federals captured three cannon.

COLONIALS TO THE FRONT.

CAPE TOWN, March 8.—The squadron of New Zealanders, constituting the advance guard of the field force sent to operate against the rebels in the north-west districts of Cape Colony, arrived at Carnarvon yesterday.

A squadron of South Australians has gone to Josburg. The rebels there have artillery and heavy firing was heard on Tuesday. The dispatch of these small advance forces is fraught with danger. The Canadian mounted rifles have gone to the front.

DR. LEYDS PROTESTS.

BERLIN, March 8.—Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal diplomatic agent, has issued a protest from Brussels against "bogus news" purporting to come from him. He singles out a prominent Berlin paper as one of the offenders.

An anti-British demonstration has occurred in Dresden, and the English church has been disgustingly defaced.

MORE CANADIAN TROOPS.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 8.—Minister Borden received tonight from the war office a cablegram accepting his offer to recruit the First Canadian contingent to its full strength. They will leave with the Strathcona's horse.

BOERS INTRENCHING.

LADYSMITH, March 8.—The Boers are intrenching at Biggarsberg. The scouts

Continued on Third Page.