

# RAISED THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

Report Comes from Boer Sources, and Probably True—Boers Gone from Ladysmith—Next Stand Uncertain.

New York, March 3.—A Boer report published from Brussels that the siege of Ladysmith had been raised. The news is unconfirmed, but is probably true.

**ROBERTS FACING BOERS.**

London, March 3, 4:15 a. m.—Lord Roberts, at Osefontein, six or eight miles east of Paardeberg, faces the reformed Boer army, from five to six thousand strong, their left resting on a high knoll and their right on the river. This may be merely a corps of observation, ready to retire on prepared positions. Doubtless it is receiving reinforcements from the late besiegers of Ladysmith and from other points. However the force may be, Lord Roberts has ample troops to cope with it. A heavy rain is falling on the veldt and the grass is improving, this will be a good thing temporarily for the Boers.

Lord Roberts wires to the war office from Osefontein, under date of March 3, 4:15 p. m., as follows:

"I have just returned from paying Kimberley a hurried visit. I was much gratified at finding the enthusiasm among the Kimberley people regarding the relief of the town. All the houses had been converted into hospitals, and the men had been made most comfortable.

"I was struck with the friendly manner in which the wounded Boers and their families were treated. It delighted me to see our soldiers sharing their rations and blankets with the Boer prisoners before they commenced their march for Modderburg. Some of the poor fellows were very hungry after having been half-starved in the laager."

Lord Roberts has surprised observers by the excellence of his transport during the first advance, and he is likely to do so again, although military men would like to wait for some days before going much farther.

**REPORT AT BLOEMFONTEIN.**

The Boers, presumably, will use this day for all it is worth, pulling their forces together. Dr. Leyds gives out the British entry of Bloemfontein was fully expected, as Commandant de la Rey and Delany had been instructed to retard the advance of Lord Roberts only until the concentration under Gen. Joubert had been accomplished.

No adequate explanation is yet made of the 30,000 reinforcements that are preparing for Lord Roberts. Such explanations as are advanced tentatively suggest either that the Cape Dutch have become restive or that the imperial government has a hint of foreign suggestions as to the future status of the allied republics.

The court circular last evening says: "Early yesterday morning the queen received with joy and thankfulness the news of the relief of Ladysmith, accomplished by the troops under command of Sir Redvers Buller. Her majesty telegraphed her congratulations to him and to Sir George White. This was accidentally omitted from yesterday's court circular."

The following is the text of her majesty's dispatch to Gen. Buller: "I thank you for the news you have telegraphed me, and I congratulate you and all under you with all my heart."

The dispatch to Sir George White reads: "I thank God that you and your staff are safe after your long trying siege, borne with such heroism. I congratulate you and all under you from the bottom of my heart."

## HAIL TO KING REX AND THE MARDI GRAS.



The feature of the New Orleans Mardi Gras carnival is the procession in honor of King Rex. Elaborate floats, such as are shown in our photograph, grace and beautify the parade, while merry-makers, subjects of the carnival king, frisk about them or have fun at the expense of those who come to look at their revels.

# THE MAN WHO DROVE THE BOERS FROM KIMBERLEY.



This is one of the best pictures ever taken of General French, the daring British officer whose dash into the Orange Free State forced Cronje to raise the siege of Kimberley and retreat.

**BOERS HAD ALL GONE.**

"About 4 o'clock Maj. Gough's regiment, which was in the advance, found the ridges surrounding and concealing the Boers apparently unoccupied. He reported the fact to Lord Dundonald, who determined to ride through the gap with the light horse and carbineers."

The rest of the brigade was sent back to Gen. Buller's picket line. It was evening when we started. About an hour of daylight remained. We galloped on swiftly, in spite of the rough ground, up and down hill, through scrub and rocks and dongas until we could see the British guns flashing from Wagon Hill; but on we went faster, until suddenly there came a challenge from the Boers. "Who goes there?" The Lady's relieving army, we replied, and then the tattered and almost bootless men crowded around, cheering very feebly. In the gloom we could see how thin and pale they looked, but how glad they were."

A dispatch from Ladysmith says: "Surrounded by cheering soldiers, townspeople and coolies celebrating the relief of the town, Sir George White at the postoffice addressed the throng. He said: 'People of Ladysmith, I thank you for the heroic and patient manner in which you assisted me during the siege. It hurt me terribly to cut down the rations, but, thank God, we kept the flag flying. Then, profoundly moved, Gen. White led the assembly in singing "God Save the Queen."'

**KEPT CONTROL OF ARMY.**

The Times publishes the following from Paardeberg, dated Wednesday: "It will always remain a puzzle how Gen. Cronje, although an undisputed military genius, kept control of his retreating and undisciplined hordes, while the other Boer leaders were unable to bring more than half their commandos from Ladysmith to Paardeberg. Burnham, the American scout, after creeping many a night around the laager, reports that very few Boers escaped, perhaps not more than twenty."

The correspondents express admiration for the Canadians, of whom one company is composed entirely of Frenchmen, unable to speak English.

**Saved by an Old Deed.**

San Francisco, March 3.—A special to the Chronicle from Bakerfield, Cal., says that by a recent decision of a Michigan court Mrs. W. F. Coulter, of this place, and her niece, Mrs. Harry Chaney and Mrs. Charles Rahn, are joint heirs with ten others to \$30,000 worth of property in that State, on Harson's island, about forty miles from Detroit. The decision was gained by Don M. Dickinson in a suit of election brought against him by the State, but it affects Harson's island as well as his lands.

In 1760 Mrs. Coulter's great-grandfather, James Thompson, purchased the island from the Chippewa Indians. Possession passed to the family until 1853, when, by act of Congress, the swamp lands within its borders were conveyed to the State. The State claimed that Harson's island was included in the grant and took steps to have the courts so declare, but after a long battle the heirs are awarded ownership, the original deed having been discovered.

**Aid for Toothache Relievers.**

New York, March 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "Ambassador Choate will be instructed to call the attention of the British foreign office to the discrimination against American dentists in England with a view to having them removed."

Dr. L. J. Mitchell, formerly of Ohio, who is now practicing dentistry in London, with his brother, Dr. Wm. Mitchell, called at the state department today with Representative Lybrand, of Ohio, and told Secretary Hay that since 1892

# WATERLOO WAS FAR OUTDONE.

Greater Rejoicing at the Recent Victories in South Africa.

## STRANGE FOR OLD ENGLAND

Rewards for Heroes—Catholics Deny Hostility—Olden's Scheme in England—Ominous in Ireland.

London, March 3.—(Copyrighted, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—A duke and a peerage for Buller; thus say the prophets already busy at this occupation. If only the marvelous wave of enthusiastic rejoicing that swept over the country this week could find its prototype in material rewards, Lord Roberts and his fellow heroes of the hour would all be made dukes forthwith.

The change that has come over the spirit of Great Britain's war dream can only be appreciated by those who went through those long four months of unequalled gloominess and depression, and what are now freely admitted to be defeats. The scenes accompanying this change equalled the wildest delight that ever gushed through impressionable France.

**PUT UNITED STATES IN SHADE.**

To a certain extent they are quite characteristic of the British race, and quite put in the shade a demonstration that occurred in the United States during the Spanish-American war. Yet, it must be borne in mind that Great Britain had been sentimentally bottled up so long that there was bound to be an outlet.

Kimberley was relieved and scarcely a stir was noticeable in this densely populated United Kingdom. Lord Roberts, by excellent strategy, caught Gen. Cronje in a vice and annihilated him, and the nation said "well done," with several degrees less fervor than would have made the same remark had England's beaten Australia at cricket. The barriers of British self-restraint and reserve were not yet broken down. Though hundreds went about their daily business apparently complacent, yet their hearts were dying for a chance to cheer and yell in sheer delight. It was still Napoleon's race of shopkeepers, placid and eminently proper. Ladysmith was relieved. Then came the deluge of desire to publicly exhibit rejoicing which would no longer be denied.

**INTOXICATION OF VICTORY.**

The mad forms it took have already been described in these dispatches. The long casualty lists passed almost unnoticed. Who cared for the dead, except to sing their praises? The intoxication of victory, coming after months of reverse, pervaded the length and breadth of the land. The cry of Great Britain's military weakness, the rottenness of her army organization, and the menacing acts of other powers, was stilled, and the tears of those who had become widows or fatherless because of this war were only much more intense to the triumphant war god.

Since the strife began almost every one has said: "There is no doubt about the result—We are bound to win." But it was not until this week that a large percentage of the people could actually convince themselves of the certainty of the phrase so glibly repeated.

Small wonder then that the war was the sole topic of the nation's conversation, the demonstrations quite outdid those of the people of Paris.

**WAS A WEIRD PROCESSION.**

It takes an effort of imagination to picture the scene as the English girls marching bareheaded through the streets, singing and shouting and waving flags, but this is what occurred. About 1,000 male and female students of the Kensington art schools, the girls hatted and wearing the modeling gowns, and the men in overalls, marched, singing and cheering to the Albert Memorial and thence to Mr. Chamberlain's house, where Mr. Chamberlain smiled and nodded the ovation and Mr. J. Austin Chamberlain, the colonial secretary's eldest son, made a speech. The sentries refused this strange hand admission to the Knightsbridge barracks, so they had to sing "Rule Britannia" outside at Colonel Raden-Powell's house. "For he is a jolly good fellow," and passing the French embassy, to indicate their feelings they maintained an ominous silence. It was a weird procession for staid old England.

A number of boys of the Westminster schools demonstrated somewhat similarly in front of the offices of the Canadian high commissioner and the other colonial agents.

**OUTDID WATERLOO.**

The scenes after the battle of Waterloo, as described by the writers of that day, were as nothing compared with the scenes witnessed this week.

The pope's attitude towards Great Britain and the British Catholics' attitude towards the war, were interestingly exhibited at an influential meeting of the British Catholic Union this week when the president, the duke of Norfolk, read some correspondence exchanged between himself and Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state. The Union had requested the duke of Norfolk to interrogate the Holy See in relation to the anti-British tone taken by the Observatore Romano in commenting on the Boer war. The paper is supposed to be the pope's official organ, receiving a financial subsidy from him. The duke of Norfolk wrote:

"To us it seems very grievous that any opportunity should be given any one to persuade the British people that the Holy See regards them with hostility or dislike. I cannot deny that an impression of this sort is creeping into the public mind. When it is remembered that Catholics are in the minority in Great Britain, it will, we think, be admitted that in the freedom of our religion, in the great question of education, and in matters of religious ministrations to soldiers and sailors, we need not fear comparison with other countries in which Catholics form the great majority."

**CATHOLICS REPUDIATE HOSTILITY.**

To which Cardinal Rampolla cordially replied that the Observatore Romano only printed one column which was official and this was devoted to religious

# MODIFICATION OF CANAL PLANS.

Boca San Carlos Dam on the Nicaragua Route Cannot be Built.

## ERROR IN FORMER SURVEY

Legislation May be Delayed in Consequence—Senator Morgan's Report on Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

New York, March 3.—A special dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Some modifications in the plans for the Nicaragua canal recommended by the first Walker commission will have to be made.

This is made clear by reports forwarded to the office of the present Walker commission from one of the surveying parties now in the field. It has been found that it will be impracticable to build the proposed dam across the San Juan river just above the mouth of the San Carlos, known as the Boca San Carlos dam.

The Menocal plan proposed the damming of the San Juan below the mouth of the San Carlos by what has been termed the Ochoa dam. This proposed great dam was one of the features of the Menocal plan, which many engineers criticized, and much doubt was expressed as to its practicability.

The first Walker commission reported in favor of the Boca San Carlos dam as preferable to the Ochoa dam. Borings were made which seemed to indicate that a rock bottom for the proposed dam could be found at a very short distance below the surface. One of the surveying parties sent out in advance of the present Walker commission was charged with making a more careful examination of the Boca San Carlos site.

The result of this has been to show that the rock is 25 feet lower than was indicated by the former borings. It is supposed that the former borings struck boulders or large pieces of detached rock. This discovery does not mean that the route recommended by the first Walker commission will have to be abandoned, though it will necessitate some changes.

It is believed that a practicable site for the proposed dam can be found at no great distance from the site formerly selected, and surveys are now in progress for the purpose of finding a better location.

The necessity for shifting the site of the Boca San Carlos dam, it is asserted, does not affect the practicability of the Walker plan as a whole. Nevertheless, the fact that this error in the former survey has been discovered will be used by the opponents of the canal as an argument for delay in legislation. The strongest argument of the opposition has been that nothing ought to be done until after the report of the present Walker commissioners has been received.

It is pointed out that the surveys now in progress are more exhaustive than any that have heretofore been made, and that some defect in the former surveys might be discovered that would make the proposed route impracticable.

Senator Morgan will submit a report to the Senate on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty from the Senate committee on foreign relations in a few days. He will emphatically declare that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in force and will discuss the non-fortification feature, showing its advantage.

**BRITISH FLAG IN BRAZIL.**

Rumor of Action of British Forces Near Rio Branco.

New York, March 3.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro says a rumor has reached the city that British forces which are in Brazilian territory, near Rio Branco, have hoisted a British flag.

The authorities arrested some persons suspected of conspiracy against the government. Several officers of the army and navy are among the suspected persons.

**CARNIVAL'S GAY REIGN ERE LENT BEGINS.**

This week New Orleans puts on its gala attire to welcome King Rex. He is a merry monarch of joy and revelry, but his rule is of short life, barely two days at the most. Ash Wednesday, ushering in the season of Lent sees the end of the riot and revel of the mirthful Rex, and the Mardi Gras is over until another year.