

# KITCHENER'S FAREWELL

To the British Army Who  
Fought in South Africa.

## GEN. FRENCH ALSO SPEAKS

Circular Issued by Gen. DeWet—  
Total Surrender of Boers 18,500  
—Canadians to be Rewarded for  
Meritorious Conduct—The Ar-  
rival of the Corinthian.

Johannesburg, June 19.—General Kitchener delivered a farewell speech at a banquet here to-night that was attended by seven hundred citizens. Lord Milner was present as the civic head of the new State.

Lord Milner, in proposing a toast to Gen. Kitchener, paid a tribute to his will of steel, untiring energy, and military skill.

General Kitchener, replying to a toast describing him as the man who had won their freedom, said the army had done its best to do its duty. He praised Johannesburg for the part its men had played in the war. The regulars, both officers and men, admired the Johannesburg corps, which had stood staunch in danger, and held what they had gained. They had tasted the salt of life, and its savor would never leave them. They should keep their horses and rifles ready, and their bodies physically fit, but should settle down and work for the Empire. Their opponents had shown the abilities and tenacity of purpose of a virile race, and they should be welcomed into the Empire. They would constitute an asset of considerable importance to the Empire. The chief lesson of the war was the knowledge that all Britons fought shoulder to shoulder. Those who had helped them knew they in South Africa and elsewhere would help their countrymen when needed.

The speech was enthusiastically received.

Earlier in the day, the Imperial Light Horse, which was at Ladysmith, and which was prominent throughout the war, and other Johannesburg corps, were reviewed by General Kitchener.

### Speech by French.

Cape Town, June 19.—General French has sailed hence for England. In a speech upon leaving Middleburg, Cape Colony, he said he hoped the rebels would be met halfway in a friendly spirit, as much must be allowed for ties of blood and sympathy.

### DeWet Issues Circular.

Bellefontaine, Orange River Colony, June 19.—Gen. DeWet has addressed a circular to his adjutants, in which he says:

"Let me tell you that you and I and every burgher can win the heart of the new Government by our future conduct, and of this conduct I am not in the least doubtful."

### Surrenders Total 18,500.

London, June 19.—Continual surprise is caused here at the revelation of the large number of Boers who are still in the field at the conclusion of the war. The surrender of 700 men at Calvinia, Cape Colony, yesterday, the majority of whom were Cape rebels, brings the total of surrenders up to date to 18,500 men.

### For Meritorious Conduct.

London, June 19.—A supplementary issue of the Gazette announces that the following Canadians who participated in the South African War have been recommended for meritorious conduct: Surgeon Piset and Captain Burstall, of the Royal Canadian Regiment; Troop-Sergeant Carly, of the Strathcona; now a lieutenant in the Imperial Yeomanry, and Pte. E. F. Waddle, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

### Lost Only Twelve Horses.

Ottawa, June 19.—The Allan Liner Corinthian, which arrived at Cape Town yesterday with the last of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, lost 12 horses en route, a very small percentage, considering the number she carried—750.

## PRaise FOR CANADIANS.

Lord Roberts Continues His  
War Reports.

## GALLANTRY OF MOUNTED RIFLES

London Despatch.—The Official Gazette to-night publishes a long despatch from Lord Roberts, being a continuation of the field despatches written when he was in command in South Africa. Lord Roberts speaks highly of the Canadian contingent, especially in connection with the successful attack on Coekson's camp, March 31, 1900, in which he says the Canadian Mounted Rifles sustained the heaviest loss of the day. He paid a high compliment to the gallantry of Lieut. Bruce Carruthers. In conclusion, Lord Roberts says he wishes to record the fact that in April, 1900, Queen Victoria entrusted him with four woollen scarves worked by herself, which she desired to be distributed to four distinguished private soldiers of the colonial contingents of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The selection of the recipients in each case was left to the colonial officer commanding the contingent. The Canadian scarf goes to Private, now Lieut., Richard Thompson, of the

Royal Canadian Regiment, for personal gallantry in the field.

### Kitchener Too.

The Gazette has published despatches received from Lord Kitchener, dated April 8th, 1902, which refer to the defeat and capture of Lord Methuen. In these messages Lord Kitchener expresses the opinion that Gen. Methuen's reverse was due to the behavior of the bulk of the mounted troops of his command who offered a feeble and ineffectual resistance, and then left the infantry and the guns to struggle against superior numbers.

In another despatch, dated March 31, in which he refers to the action of Brakspruit, Lord Kitchener praises highly the gallant stand made in this engagement by a handful of Canadians in an isolated position. Referring to this matter, Lord Kitchener remarks: "There have been few finer instances of heroism in the whole course of the campaign."

## LONDON TRIES ON GEMS.

Many Buildings Illuminated  
as an Experiment.

### ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

London, June 23.—The City of London has progressed with its coronation preparations sufficiently to illuminate its chief buildings experimentally for two hours this evening. The Bank of England, the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor, and the leading insurance and banking offices were transformed from their usual grey gloom to brilliant spectacles, all their outlines being set out with red and white lights. There were many great crystal flambeaux and crowns with the royal initials formed of various colored electric lamps.

The official order for the coronation day procession has been issued. Nine carriages containing royal relatives, and followed by the carriages of the Prince and Princess of Wales, will leave Buckingham Palace for Westminster Abbey at 9.05 in the morning. The King's procession will leave at 10.30, preceded by an escort of the First Life Guards and four carriages conveying pages, secretaries, mables of honor, and members of the household.

## SWALLOWED A RUSTY NAIL.

That and a Piece of Crockery  
Did Not Kill Gordon.

### HE IS BEING CLOSELY WATCHED

Winnipeg Despatch.—Bodellife, the hangman, is in the city. He came in on this morning's train from the east, traveling in the colonist car, where he was an object of peculiar interest to his fellow passengers. The hangman, on reaching the city, did not waste any time hanging around the depot. He is on his way to Brandon, where he will officiate in the hanging of Walter Gordon. The latter has of late become more reconciled to his fate and has paid the closest attention to the ministrations of his spiritual advisor, but vigilance has not been relaxed. He has been watched with the greatest care since the death sentence was imposed, as he at one time showed some desire to make away with himself.

The watch kept upon his every movement in manner was caused by a little incident which occurred just after sentence was passed. Gordon was pacing up and down the reading-room of the jail, when he nonchalantly walked to the window where were some plants. Before the guard could prevent him Gordon had broken off and swallowed a piece of the crockery flower-pot, also a rusty nail that was mixed in the earth. Since that time the prisoner's liberty has been considerably curtailed and a watch kept on his every movement.

## MORE RIOTS AT PATERSON

Italian Anarchists Lead the  
Strikers.

### A REPORTER FATALLY SHOT.

New York, June 23.—A meeting of the striking dyers' helpers at Paterson, N. J., to-day was followed by riots, in the first of which Police man Charles Robinson and one of the rioters were shot. The dyers' helpers, angered at the apparent failure of their strike, and a considerable number of silk workers, held a meeting. It is estimated that all concerned numbered fully 5,000. The strikers sent details to all the mills in the city to order the men out. Where they refused to go out the strikers stoned the mill, forced their way in and drove out the employees. At the Empire mill there was a desperate fight. A number of shots were fired.

It is reported that a woman who took a prominent part in the riot was shot and killed. Five wounded persons have been taken to the General Hospital. One of these is Harry Harris, a reporter for the Morning Call. He is probably fatally wounded. Mr. Harris was taking a snapshot of the scene with a kodak. He was warned to desist, and was then knocked down and kicked. One of the mob grasped Harris' revolver and shot him. His chance of recovery is very slight.

Anarchists have been fanning the flames of disorder, but so far the Mayor has not asked for troops. Among the agitators is one Galleano, whose speech worked his countrymen into a frenzy, but could not be understood by the labor leaders. The mob followed him in their attacks on the mills. Several of Broedel's old comrades were also with him.

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