

THE PUNISHMENT FITS THE CRIME.

The Welland Canal Dynamiters Sent to Penitentiary for Life.

THEY PRACTICALLY ADMIT GUILT

In a Subsequent Interview With a Reporter—The Case One Admitting of No Doubt—The Jury Was Out Only 35 Minutes—A Sentence That All Canada Will Approve—Now Let Other Miscreants Beware—The Prisoners Had Little to Offer by Way of Defence.

Welland, May 25.—The just reward of dynamiters was dealt out to Karl Dullman, John Nolin and John Walsh by a Welland County jury to-night, when a verdict of guilty was returned, and then His Lordship Chancellor Boyd sentenced all three men to life imprisonment.

Three children were there. When it came to a matter of his connections in America, he stopped, and it is hard to question a man who has just received a sentence of life imprisonment. Throughout the brief conversation, carried on between the bars of his cell door, he gave one the impression of a man who believed that he was suffering martyrdom for belief in a cause. He said that he and Nolin expected a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment, but expected that the jury would disagree in the case of Dullman, or would acquit him. Dullman



KARL DULLMAN.

to him was the leader, the man to obey, and to save at a sacrifice. One of his significant statements was: "I'll have to be a British subject now. Good night, your honor, and thank you for calling; but I'm sorry it wasn't hanging that I got." were his parting words.

Nolin had gone to bed, but he sat up and asked eagerly after his two fellow-prisoners. He was the most uncommunicative of the trio. He declared himself satisfied with the trial, and said that he would not whimper over the result. He was indignant at the jury for its action in giving Dullman and Walsh such scanty consideration. "I knew we were in for it," said little Nolin; "but they had no case against Dullman."

Dullman feels it. Dullman was the only man of the three who suffered. He was lying on his back when the guards and the correspondent entered the corridor, but at the sound of the release of the locks he was at his cell door. He is a man of 50 years of age, and when he looked between the bars he looked ten years older, in spite of his strong face and his habitual ease of manner. He had given in completely, and when asked why he had done so, he said, "I never told him anything that he could use against me. I have no secrets, and I don't know that a splendid fight was made for me by Mr. German, and he had to fight against a lot of witnesses who were not speaking the truth. The only one that I hold enemy against is the man who said that he overheard the conversation between Walsh and myself. Do you suppose that if I were a conspirator I would allow any man to speak of a matter of that kind? I have no hope of a pardon, for ten years in prison will kill me. I have had a good life, and I don't want to live any more, but there's a wife and a little family over in the States, and it would be better if I had been hanged for them; the worry for the rest of my life is over. I have no doubt I will become acclimated to the place they call Kingston. I have refused to disclose my identity, and I will continue in that course, although I die in a place like this."

The evidence offered was practically that of the examination elaborated, and it made a very strong case. The defence offered nothing to shake it.

Some Interesting Documents. The Crown did not use the effects found on the prisoners at the time of their arrest as evidence, but some details of them are interesting, and go to confirm the idea that the men are Fenians. John Nolin's effects are the most interesting. They include his certificate of naturalization as an American citizen, dated March 27th, 1894, at Washington, D. C. A good deal of private correspondence with friends in Dublin and elsewhere was also found, and certificates of membership in some Irish society, known euphemistically as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, form an interesting part of his belongings. In this society Nolin was known as No. 93 in the Dublin branch, and No. 90 in the New York branch. The Dublin secretary's address is given as 14 Berkeley street and Terrace place, Brooklyn, in New York. Nolin was paid up to a recent date in both branches. There is an undated little note to Nolin from the New York secretary, J. A. Sherman, saying he is sending him a book of rules, for which he will not charge him, although the price is ten cents. This little book is brilliant green, but the constitution of the average kind, inside the cover, however, is written the address



JOHN WALSH.

the fifty here which they were to receive for their work as to Dullman, his connection would be late, which in itself was a crime against civilization. The deed was awful in consequence, and the law prescribed accordingly. As a judge he could moderate the sentence, but as the prisoners were aliens who had come into the country to destroy a great commercial highway, he saw no reason for doing so. Dullman, he said, was the master spirit in the plot, and he would hold him equally responsible for the deed. He would therefore sentence all three.

To Life Imprisonment. When His Lordship had finished speaking the squad of constables closed in on the prisoners and led them from the dock. Nolin and Walsh were unimpressed, but Dullman's face was white and drawn. He passed close to the through which had meanwhile filled the court room, and as he did so he held back for a moment and muttered, "That's a just judge." Dullman then spoke in a satirical, but he said that the efforts of his counsel should have secured him a lighter sentence. Then the prisoners were taken back to the cells. He made a pretence of being the most devil-may-care Irishman in the world, but his eyes were red with weeping, and his hand trembled as he took the pipe from his mouth to speak. "I'm glad His Honor didn't make it a day longer," he said in his Irish brogue, and he laughed uproariously. He spoke lovingly of his wife and children, and said that his wife and

"Karl Dullman, Stafford House, Buffalo, N. Y.," which may or may not be significant, the Stafford House having been their first known rendezvous. There is also a letter from Sherman, urging Nolin and Walsh to acquaint with the members for mutual benefit, and a list of members written in pencil on the back of the book of rules. The names are largely Irish, and include an undated letter from Nolin's wife in Dublin conveys the intelligence that "Larry joined the Yeomanry, and hopes you won't spion Kop him. He says the Boers will win." This is supposed to be an allusion to some proposal of Nolin's to fight for the Boers. On a sheet with the addresses of the secretaries of some unnamed society, officers are named as Hamilton, Kingston, London, Montreal, Stratford, Toronto and Vancouver, as well as in all the chief American cities.

Of letters relating to Merna's suicide at Washington, D. C., March 12th, there are several. One letter from Dublin, signed F. Hanlon, and dated Feb. 25th last, says: "I've done this or one day for brawling with some soldiers in the arch in Henry street and shooting for Kruger, so now he is a martyr for Ireland and Kruger combined."

There is also a letter from Peter Lowry, manager of Puggilet Peter Maher, describing to Nolin the misfortune of the latter in conveying the kind regards of both. Beyond a compass and a rosary, Walsh's effects contained only a printed poem, "Irish Exile," by J. B. Reagen, and endorsed "To worthy and much-esteemed friend, John Walsh—D. B. Reagen." This is a conventional Irish song about the cabin and the cottage at home, but which is up with these lines: And could I but see the green flag to wave In triumph o'er England's cursed red, I could then die in peace—all I'd ask is a grave.

Among Erin's dear patriot dead, Dullman had only a few business cards and a packet of perfume in his possession.

Off to Their Permanent Home. Welland, May 26.—The Italian murderer, Frank Verbeke, and the dynamiters, John Nolin, John Walsh and Karl Dullman, left this morning via the Grand Trunk on the 8.38 train, the Italian to serve ten years and the latter three to spend their lives in Kingston Penitentiary. Sheriff Smith was very anxious on account of the dynamiters that they should not remain here longer than necessary, and arrangements were made to send them at once. They were in charge of Sheriff J. A. Smith, Turnkey Jas. A. Gilchrist, High Constable J. R. Dowd and Chief of Police Ad. White.

Although the departure was kept as quiet as possible, a crowd assembled to see them off.

TO DETAIN THE ASSASSINS.

Phenix Park Murderers' Status to be Considered.

MAY BE REFUSED ASYLUM.

New York, N. Y., May 26.—Commissioner of Immigration Filchie sent one of his inspectors down the bay to-day to board the Cunard steamship Laurent and detain James Fitz-Harris, nicknamed "Skin the Goat," and Joseph Mullett, two Irishmen, who were recently liberated from English prisons for alleged complicity in the Phoenix Park murder. They were convicted, sentenced to death, and their sentences commuted. It is not yet certain whether these men are entitled to be admitted to this country. They have no doubt they will be admitted without further delay. But they may be adjudged ordinary convicts, and in that case they will be deported. Their examination will be conducted by the regular officials at the Barge office.

MOTHER WAS KILLED.

Imperilled Child Saved by a Brave Telegraph Operator.

Chicago, May 26.—Mrs. Emil Joseph Pollock threw herself in front of a northwestern train running at a rate of 55 miles an hour in West Maywood in an effort to save the life of her two-year-old daughter. She was killed instantly. The child was rescued by Frank Bellness, the telegraph operator at the Maywood station, who leaped through the window of his office and risked his life to save the little one.

Blaze at Windsor.

Windsor, Ont., May 25.—A fire which started in No. 3 Company's armory in the Opera House block at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon burned through the floor and into one of the warehouses of Joseph Applebee & Co. before it was discovered. The fire department was soon on the scene and extinguished the blaze, but the flooding of the stores underneath did probably \$30,000 worth of damage. The whole upper story was flooded, and the water poured through the floors in torrents in M. Regford's hotel, Joseph Applebee & Co.'s dry goods store, and J. M. Duck's grocery. Mr. Applebee is the heaviest loser. He carried a \$50,000 stock and has an insurance of \$250,000.

Gen. De Wet Wounded. London, May 25.—A despatch to the Times from Tabora describes the successful passage of the Vaal river by the advance guards to Gen. Roberts' strategic redistribution of his front, which completely upset the calculations of the Boers, four thousand of whom were expecting Hamilton at Englebrach drift. Meanwhile, the British mounted troops pushed across at Viljoen's drift. The correspondents describe the skirmish which followed the advance, and which accounted for the four casualties mentioned by Gen. Roberts. It was an affair apparently of only a

CROSSED THE VAAL. ROBERTS IN TRANSVAAL.

British Were in Time to Save the Coal Mines.

PT. RASBERRY DEAD AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

Gen. Hamilton, Wounded at the Relief of Mafeking—Gen. De Wet Boers Retreating Without Firing a Shot—Belief That Boers Destroy Johannesburg Mines—Kruger Asks the Boers if They Wish to Fight or Not—Hildyard to Attack Boers—Rundle Occupies Mafeking—High Praise for Canadians.

London, May 25.—The War Office has received following from Lord Roberts: "Vereniging, May 27, 150 p. m.—We crossed the Vaal this morning, and are now camped on the north bank of the Vaal, where the Boers crossed yesterday, were only just in time to save the coal mines on both sides and the other side of the river from being destroyed. Our casualties were four."

Boers' Narrow Escape. London, May 25.—The Boers' narrow escape from a disaster in their retreat in action was disappointed in its expectation that the Boers would make a stand at the Vaal River, and it has now crossed the Orange Free State without opposition. The reason which induced the Boers generally to abandon that line of defence can, at the present time, only be conjectured, but it is more than known that they have again slipped north, taking their guns and stores with them.

The English correspondents in the field all declare that the Boers' heavy artillery has been sent to the Klip River mountains, a few miles south of Johannesburg, with the idea of defending that town, but these reports are, apparently, not supported by any authentic proof. The British advance guard followed closely upon the heels of the retreating commandoes across the Vaal, so close, indeed, that the mounted infantry nearly succeeded in saving the Vereninging bridge, the structure, the last frail across the river, they also cut the wires leading to the mines on the south side, which the Boers had laid with the intention of completely destroying the bridge. They also cut the wires leading to the mines on the south side, which the Boers had laid with the intention of completely destroying the bridge. They also cut the wires leading to the mines on the south side, which the Boers had laid with the intention of completely destroying the bridge.

Gen. Hamilton's Advance. Kroonstad, May 27.—Gen. Hamilton has invaded the Transvaal, having crossed the Wonderfontein drift. Of the position of the Transvaal in respect to a continuance of its opposition there is little news, but a despatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marais is the latest. The Boers, he claims that his information came from an absolutely trustworthy source in Pretoria, but there is only his word for it. He says that the position from the point of view of the Boers has become very critical. President Kruger has admitted for the first time that matters are very grave. The Boer detachment is to be sent everything to a last stand in the Gastrand Mountains, north of Iotchestroom, where three thousand Kaffirs are digging trenches. Thither every available man and gun has been sent. The whole western border of the Transvaal is defenceless, and Gen. Baden-Powell can march in when he likes.

Gen. Roberts, according to the correspondent, will encounter the greatest resistance in these mountains. The Boer endeavor is to lure the British into the mountains, and then to surround them with an attack, which will give a reason for the destruction of the mines and other property there. The Government dare not destroy the property without an excuse. Much dynamite has been sent down the railway. There are 160,000 cases of the explosive at Zwartfontein, near Johannesburg. Generals Louis Botha and Lucas Meyer have pleaded for the preservation of the property, they both being large landed proprietors, and fearing confiscation by the British in retaliation after the war; but they have not received satisfactory replies from President Kruger. Gen. Meyer says that surrender would be at once proposed by the Boers were it not for the fact that the people fear the ignominy of making the proposal. He declares that his will not stand against the British.

President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and State Secretary Reel, of the Transvaal, are strongly opposed to peace, but President Kruger is not so much against it. Eloff Was Angry. Mafeking, May 21.—The Boers to the south retired from Kunene, ten miles east of Maritana, and are falling back further on Barry'sbon. The Boers routed here rallied a few miles east of Potfontein. A cornet who failed to support Commandant Eloff in the latter's attack on Mafeking, in which Eloff was captured, wrote a letter sympathizing with him. Eloff replied that he hoped the devil and all his angels would torment him, and that he and his would rot.

Julian Ralph's Wound. London, May 27.—Julian Ralph, the well known newspaper correspondent, arrived in London yesterday, invalided through injuries received in South Africa. He will probably lose one of his legs. At Kuruman. A despatch to the Barksly West, May 26.—A report

few minutes. The chief opponents of the British were Blake's Irish brigade. The Times' correspondent says it is rumored that Gen. Christian De Wet was seriously wounded.

Boer Positions Flanked. Grootvlei, 27 miles south of Vereninging, Sunday, May 27.—Lord Roberts' northern advance steadily continues, and to-day the Transvaal hills were sighted. Gen. French has secured an excellent flanking position on the north-west, near the Free State, which is something new in the history of the advance. The troops have been splendidly handled, and the Boers, completely out-manoeuvred, have been forced to abandon their position at the first appearance of the British flanking force, which has made a determined resistance at the Vaal impossible.

Many Transvaal burghers are now trekking homeward; and it is safe to say that the most irreconcilable Transvaal at last recognizes the hopelessness of the struggle. Most of the farms in the north-west, near the Free State, where the ties of blood with the Transvaal are strongest, have been deserted. This section has been flooded with false tales of Boer cruelty, reports of burning of farm houses and the eviction of women and children, in the hope of inducing the burghers to remain with the commandoes; but the Boers are now so confident of the existence of a permanent feeling of enmity between the Transvaalers and the Free Staters, each accusing the other of treachery and cowardice, that it is regarded as unlikely that the Transvaal Government will go to Lydenberg, where food is scarce. A body of Boers, mostly on foot, is trekking back further on Barry'sbon, in the direction of Hellbron. The condition of the British troops continues excellent, although the cold nights are very trying. They are able to march three miles an hour.

The Boers have destroyed every bridge and culvert. They are said to regard Klipriverberg, north of the Vaal, as a position of great strength, and talk of making themselves impregnable there. It is reported that the population of Johannesburg is in a high state of excitement. The Boers who are passing through northward threaten to blow up the mines, and in view of their wanton destruction of everything they would not be surprising if they carried out the threat. The British are more interested, however, in grazing and in the water supply than in the mines.

77 Miles From Pretoria. London, May 28.—When Lord Roberts wrote his first despatch on Transvaal territory yesterday, shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he was 57 miles from Johannesburg and 77 from Pretoria. His immensely superior forces had passed the Vaal River, their last great natural obstacle, at three points. The Vaal forms a curve of eighty miles from Paris on the west to Zand drift on the east. The concave of the curve is toward the Free State. Thus, Lord Roberts, advancing along the railway, is in a position to strike any part of the crescent by shorter lines than those by which the Boers could reinforce the threatened points. The Boers retreated almost without a show of defence. Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton apparently did not fire a shot. Of Lord Roberts' immediate force, 11 men belonging to the 8th Mounted Infantry were the first to ford the river. They came upon a Boer patrol looting at Viljoen's drift, and a skirmish lasting ten minutes followed. Two hundred Boers tried to destroy the property without a show of defence, but they were also looted. The Boer rear guard is at Moyer-ton, ten miles north of Vereninging. Their main body is moving toward the Klip River hills that cover the south side of Johannesburg.

Kruger's Proclamation. London, May 27.—President Kruger, according to a special despatch from Newcastle, has issued a proclamation asking the Transvaal burghers to notify him whether they desire to continue the fight or to sue for peace. Eloff Was Angry. Mafeking, May 21.—The Boers to the south retired from Kunene, ten miles east of Maritana, and are falling back further on Barry'sbon. The Boers routed here rallied a few miles east of Potfontein. A cornet who failed to support Commandant Eloff in the latter's attack on Mafeking, in which Eloff was captured, wrote a letter sympathizing with him. Eloff replied that he hoped the devil and all his angels would torment him, and that he and his would rot.

Julian Ralph's Wound. London, May 27.—Julian Ralph, the well known newspaper correspondent, arrived in London yesterday, invalided through injuries received in South Africa. He will probably lose one of his legs. At Kuruman. A despatch to the Barksly West, May 26.—A report

ed that the Boers have reoccupied Kuruman, and that large lancers are located at Reitfontein and Daniel's kull.

Rundle Occupies Senekal. London, May 28.—A Times despatch states that Gen. Rundle occupied Senekal Saturday without opposition. The Boers in the neighborhood are said to have numbered 1,500, with several guns. A few shells dispersed them. A field cornet and several others were killed. The British casualties were eleven killed or wounded.

To Attack Boers' Right. Newcastle, May 26.—The Boers in this part of the theatre of war are very active, having been reinforced from various directions. Their front now extends from Laings Nek, New Republic, where they are fortifying.

Gen. Hildyard's division, which is entrusted primarily with attacking the Boer right at Elands Laagte, arrived to-day. The work of searching the district is progressing, and many rebels have been sent to Lady Smith.

Lady Sarah a Skeleton. London, May 27.—Lady Sarah Wilson has cabled to her sister, Lady Georgiana Curzon, that she is a living skeleton, the result of the privations and wearing anxieties she underwent in Mafeking during the siege. She lost 29 pounds in weight in two months; consequently her clothes hang on her in folds. She wants a new outfit of reduced size before leaving Cape Town.

Captured 150 Boers. Maseru, Basutaland, May 26.—Four squadrons of colonials captured 150 Boers with ten wagons of grain near Ficksburg, where they also captured a Maxim constructed by a local inventor.

The Volksraad Obsequies. Cape Town, May 27.—Copies of the Standard and Dige, two of the papers of the issue of April 25, have been received here. The paper says that the Volksraad upon reassembling was opened in a painful silence, as many members present had many empty seats of those who had fallen on the field of battle. The cheerfulness characteristic of the reassembling of the House was absent. All seemed oppressed by the fear that they were assisting at the last session of the free Parliament of a free country.

The Free Staters. The Free State burghers have not retired across the Vaal River, but are hovering about Frankfort, waiting for a favorable opportunity for raising the lines of communication. Whether Steyn has proclaimed a fifth capital is uncertain, but only three out of the nineteen districts or shares of the Free State remain in possession of his burghers. These are Vrede, Bethlehem and Harrismit.

CANADIAN DEAD AND WOUNDED. Pte Rasberry Dead—Gunner W. Patton Wounded at Mafeking.

London, May 27.—The War office has issued a list of casualties among the Cape Colony regiments during the relief of Mafeking. Misstatement and seven men were killed and six officers and 25 men were wounded. Among others wounded were W. Patton and W. McCollum, of the Canadian Artillery. Their wounds are reported slight. The War Office also issues a list of the deaths by fever between May 23rd and May 25th. Among the number are Pte Rasberry and H. Clements, of the Canadian contingent.

Both W. McCollum and W. Patton are members of the 4th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, and the nominal roll gives his next of kin as K. McCollum, Fort William, Ont. Patton belongs to the 4th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, and his next of kin is given as his next of kin Private J. Rasberry, C Company, of the first Canadian contingent, was a member of the 77th Westworth Regiment, Harry Hammond Clements, of the Mounted Rifles, was formerly in the North West Mounted Police.

Canadians at Mafeking. London, May 28.—The latest news from Mafeking is dated Wednesday. Everything was then going along well. Supplies were arriving from the north, but the bread ration still consisted of six ounces. When people go out to dinner they take their own bread with them. The horses and Canadian artillery seem to have been the most welcome of the relieving force. The garrison had been occupied for eight months in keeping a line of defenses eight miles long against modern artillery, while their guns consisted of four muzzle-loading seven-pounders, which were constantly under repair, four Maxim, one Hotchkiss, one Nordenfeldt, one ship gun, firing cannon balls, and one home-made howitzer. None of these guns had a greater range than 8,000 yards. It is impossible to express the delight of the town on seeing the horse and Canadian artillery gallop into action after their marvellous march of 900 miles in twelve days, and then in watching the effect of the accurately aimed shells bursting immediately over the laager. The Boer encampment, which was already packed, was cleared in 20 minutes.

More Praise for Our Artillery. London, May 27.—Lord Roberts cables the War Office from Vereninging Sunday afternoon, as follows: "Baden-Powell reports that the railway between Mafeking and Bulwer has been restored, and that supplies are being brought into Mafeking. He says the Canadian artillery joined Col. Plimmer from Beira with incredible rapidity."

Drowned While Fishing. Oxford Mills, May 25.—A very sad drowning fatality occurred here yesterday afternoon. Mr. S. B. Coleman went up the river about 1 o'clock to spend the afternoon fishing, and when about a quarter-mile above the dam it is supposed he upset, and, being unable to swim, immediately sank. The boat was found upside down, with the paddles floating nearby. This morning the body was found. Mr. Coleman was one of the most respected men of the place, and his sudden death has cast a gloom over the village.

James Wilson, aged 19, only surviving son of Indian Agent Wilson, of the Hood Reserve, near McLeod, was drowned a few days ago while crossing the Belly River on horseback.