THE ATHENS REPORTER JUNE 11, 1902

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR; **PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN IT**

From the First Hostile Move by the Boers

THE THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE

ender.

Vaal.

dacht

Colony

Helvetia.

with

1901.

June 5 .- Occupation of Pretoria

June 8.-Hildyard takes Botha's Pass, surrender of 4th Derbyshires at Oct. 11,-Time fixed by the Boers for 'compliance with their "ulti-matum" expired at 5 p. m. Roodeval. Roodeval. June 11.—Stubborn fight at Alle-man's Nek. Heavy Boer losses. June 12.—Boers evacuate Langs Nek. Roberts defeats Botha at Dia-mond Hea

Oct. 14.-Boers march on Kimber Oct. 15 .- Kimberley isolated.

October 20.—Boer position on Tal-ana Hill captured by the British under Symons.

Oct. 21 .- French routs Boers at

Elandslaagte. Oct. 22.-Yule retires from Dundee on Ladysmith. Oct. 23.-Death of Gen. Symons at

Dundee.

Dandee. Oct. 30.-General sortie from Ladysmith. Naval guus silence Boer Mege artillery. Surrender of part of two battalions and a mountain battery at Nicholson's Nek. Nov. 1.—Boers invade Cape Colony. Nov. 2.—Ladysmith isolated. Nov. 9.—General attack on Lady-mith repulsed, with heavy loss to

Boers. Soers. Nov. 15.—Armored train wrecked by Boers near Cheveley. Over 100 British troops captured. Nov. 23.—Methuen attacks Boers W. Belmeat with Canada Drive Drive

at Belmont with Guards Brigade and 9th Brigade. Boers driven from their position

25.-Methuen attacks Boers position at Enslin and dislodges them. Gen. Sir Relvers Buller arrives in Natul.

Nov. 28.-Methuen engages 11,000 Boers at Modder River, Battle lasting all day, Boers evacuate position. Transvaal Colon Dec. 1.-Australian and Canadian contingents leave Cape Town for the

front. Dec. 10.-Gatacre attempts night attack on Stormberg, but is surprised and (iriven back with heavy loss. Dec 11.—Methuen attacks Boer po-

sition a. Magersfontein and is re-pulsed with heavy loss. General Wauchone killed. chope killed. Dec. 15.—Buller advances from Chieveley against Boer positions near Colenso. British force repulsed on Tu-

gela with 1,100 casualties and loss of

2 guns. Dec. 18.—Lord Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Ki. ch. ner as Chief of Staff. 1900.

Jan.

Hill

berg.

further

May

and Glencoe

near Parys.

NAME OF THE PARTY OF

May May

May

tacks Railway Hill.

6.-Suffolk Regiment

loses heavily near Rensourg, over 100 prisoners taken. Lindley by Botha. Jan. 10.-Lord Roberts and Lord

Kitchener arrive at Cape Town. Jan. 11.—Dundonald seizes pont on Tugela at Potgeiter's brift. Jan. 18.—Buller makes second at-Belfast. Ventersburg.

Tugela at Potgeiter's brift. Jan. 18.—Buller makes second at-tempt to relieve Ladysmith. Jan. 23-24.—Spion Kop captured and held during 24th, but evacuated om the night of Jan. 24-25. General Woodgate fatally wounded. Jan. 26-27.—Buller's force recrosses the Turela

he Tugela. Feb. 5.—Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith commenced. Lyttleton crosses Tuguela, and delivers attack on Vaal Krantz, which he cap-

tures and occupies. Feb. 7:--- Vaal Krantz evacuated and British force withdrawn across the

Feb. 9.-Lord Roberts at Modder gotiations River. tiatio

Feb. 15 -Lord Roberts at Jacobs dal. Relief of Kimberley. Feb. 17.-Rearguard action be-

tween Kelly-Kenny and Cronje en route to Bloemfontein. Fourth at-

A FEW STATISTICS. Fotal British Death List Over 20, 000-Cost Over \$825,000,000. The war in South Africa began officially on Oct. 11th, 1899, the date set in the Boer ultimatum. Concluded on May 31st. 1902, it therefore continued two years geven motths, and 20 days, and has been won by the British at a cost which, in the words of "Oom Paul" Kru-er, the Transvaal President, "stag-gered humanity." The official British statistics to April 1st of this year give these losses: 000-Cost Over \$825,000.000.

Officers. Men.

mond Hm. July 4.—Roberts and Buller join hands at Vlakfontein. Railway to

History of the War.

July 4.--KODETCS and Buller join hands at Vlakfontein. Railway to Natal clear. July 11.--Surrender of Scot's Greys and Lincolns at Ultval Nek. July 30.-Surrender of Prinsloo and 3,000 Boers to Hunter in Brand-water Basin. August 16.--Eliand's River garrison relieved. Aug. 25.--Execution of Cordua for conspiracy to kidnap Lord Roberts. A brief glance at the chief events since hostilities commenced up to the present is given in the fellow-ing chronological history: Oct. 11-Kruger's ultimatum to Brit-

conspiracy to kidnap Lord Roberts. Sept. 6.-Builer occupies Lydenburg. Sept. 1.-Kruger, flying from the Transvaal, takes refuge at Lorenzo Manunce ish. Oct. 12-Boers invade Natal. Oct. 13-British fall back on Lady ish. Marques. Sept. 13.—Proclamation issued by smith. Oct. 15-Buller despatched to seat of Roberts calling on burghers to sur

war. war. Oct. 20-Siege of Kimberley begun. Oct. 29-Siege of Ladysmith begun. Oct. 80-Boers capture sortle party of 870 at Ladysmith. Oct. 81-British victory at Elauds-leagte. render. Sept. 25. — British forces occupies Komati Poort. Many Evers cross Portuguese frontier. and surrender. Oct. 9.—De Wet driven across the

of 870 at Ladysmith. Oct. 81-British victory at Elands-laagte. Nov. 6-Boers shell Mafeking. Nov. 26-Battle of Moder River. Dec. 10-Gatacre lost 1,000 men at Oct. 19.-Kruger sails from Lorenzo Marques for Marseilles on Dutch

enzo anrules for marsenies on Duten man-of-war. Oct. 24.-Buller sails from Cape Town for England. Oct. 25.-Formal annexation of South African Republic, to be styled Stormberg. Dec. 11-General Wauchope killed at Magersfontein. Dec. 15-Battle of Tugela. Buller

Magersfontein. Dec. 15—Battle of Tugela. Buller defeated, with loss of 1,000 men Nov. 6.-De Wet defeated at Botha and eleven guns. Dec. 15-Lord Roberts ordered to ville. Nov. 22.-Kruger lands at Mar-

Africa ec. 81-Lord Roberts takes com-mand of 250,000 men. Nov. 29.-Lord Kitchener takes over

Dec. 11.—Roberts sails from Cape Town for England. 1900. 25-Spion Kop abandoned by Dec. 13.-Clements defeated with British. Feb. 15—French relieves Kimberley. Feb. 27—Cronje surrenders 4,600 men and six guns. Feb. 28—Buller relieves Ladysmith. March 13—Bloemfontein surrenders to Roberts heavy loss by Delarey at Nooitge

Dec. 14.—De Wot and Steyn escape through Sprinkhann's Pass. Dec. 16-20.—Boer raid into Cape Roberts. March 27—Joubert dies

Dec. 20.—Martial law preclaimed over northern districts of Cape Col-May 18-Relief of Mafeking. 5-Pretoria surrenders. 29-General Prinsloo surrenders

ony. Dec. 29.-Surrender of Liverpools at July 29-Gen 8,848 men.

Jan. S .- Defeat of bodyguard near

3,348 men. Sept. 1-Transvaal annexed. Sept. 12-Ex-President Kruger starts for Europe. Nov. 12-Kitchener takes command. Dec. 12-Lord Roberts starts for England. Jan. 7.-Determined Boer attack on Jan. 18.-Delarey defeated near 1901

Feb. 3-Modderfontein captured by Jan. 28.-French enters Ermelo Boers, Feb. 6-30,000 reinforcements leave England. April 10-Negotiations for peace by

Smith-Dorrien repels determined at-tack by Botha, captures eight guns and 734 prisoners. Feb. 10.-De Wet slips through into

May 25—Plumer's supply train cap-tured by Boers. May 29—Denarcy destroys Seventh Yeomanry. June 12-200 Victoria Rifles captur-Cape Colony. Feb. 13.-Botha writes to Kitch-

ren. 13.-Botha writes to Kitch-ener proposing an interview. Feb. 22.-After desperate chase DeWet recrosses Orange River, hav-ing lost all guns, ammunition, trans-port and many prisoners. Kitchener meets Botha in response to the Boer Commandant's desire to confer with him with a view to pass as

him with a view to peace ne March 16 .- Botha breaks off nego-

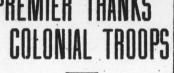
Captured. Oct. 9-Martial law in Cape Colony. Nov. 1-Benson loses twenty-five of-ficers and 214 men. March 22-23.—Babington routs De-larey at Ventersdorp and captures three guns and six Maxlms. May 8.—Milner leaves Capt Town 1902. March 8-Delarey captures Methuen and destroys his command. March 31-Canadians repulse attack by Delarey's forces. April 11—Peace terms reported ac-cepted by Boers. May 31—Boers surrender. EDISON'S GREAT PROMISE. Electric Motor to Cost Half Horse Keep. PARIS MAN CLAIMS PRICHITY. The New York Herald's European dition publishes the following:

16, 1901, in the distance record race from Paris to Chatellerault, an elec-tric carriage which could go 307 kilometres without being recharged, and this same carriage won the hill climbing contest by going up the Cote de Gaillon (nine per cent.) at a speed of forty-eight kilometres an hour." Nickel Accumulator Patented.

"As far as nickel accumulators are

"As far as nickel accumulators are concerned, I took out a patent for them here in 1886. "Our electric carriages can go easily within a fifty mile radius from the capital, and, with a stretch, to Fontainebleau, but for longer dis-tances I have manufactured a "mixed" carriage, driven half by electricity and half by essence, which must be seen in work to be des-cribed."

PREMIER THANKS



Surprised the World. **BRITAIN NEVER SO STRONG**

ribute to the Froops in the House of Commons-Mr. Redmond Creates a Row in the House-His Bitter Charges Against Kitchener and Roberts.

London despatch: During the course of his speech on the vote to Lord Kitchener, Mr. Redmond indulged in and had to be refreshed by a drink brought in by a friend. He said that an additional reason why he objected to the vote was because Lord Kitchener violated the tomb of the Mahdi at Khartoum. He assert the Mahd, at Khartoum. He assert-ed that Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, during the South African war, had been guilty of more dis-graceful conduct than any of the other Generals. Then, turning to the Ministerial benches, Mr. Redmond shouted: "You allow the women and children of soldiers to starve, in or-der to honor the favorites of your corrupt society." His statement was greeted with shouts of "sit down." reeted with shouts of "sit down," 'name him," and "divide," while the greeted "name him," and "divide," while the Irish members jeeringly advised the Ministerialists to call in the police. Amid the din Mr. Redmond was heard to say that the House was disgrac-ing itself in compensating the com-mander of the British forces in Sonth Africa, while allowing the men who had fought there to drift into the workhouse, and that the House was making itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world by a motion pretending to celebrate some great feat of to celebrate some great feat of arms. Groans and persistent yells drams. Groans and persistent yers drowned any further attempt at speaking until the closure was voted Mr. Redmond said he desired to repeat that Lord Kitchener was re-

June 12-200 Victoria Rifles captur-ed. June 20-Schalkburger and Steyn is-sue proclamation. Aug. 7-Kitchener issues proclama-tion of banishment. Sept. 17-Gough's three companies bc. 9-Martial law in Companies remarks were almost haudhe, owing to the uproar caused by the cheers of the Irish Nationalists, and the protests of the members of other parties. The Chairman replied to Mr. Redmond's appeal for a fair hear-

ing that it was impossible to con-trol the House, to which his speech appeared distasteful.

"What is my opinion of Edison's hatest?" he said. Why, little. Long before Edison I showed, on October 16, 1901, in the distance record race ACCEPTED BY THE BOERS Full Text, of the Agreement Signed by Both Parties.

> King Edward Congratulated by the Emperors of Germany and Austria and ener and Milner-Chamberlain Gets High Praise-European Boer Delegates Much Disappointed ---- Kruger Shuts Himself Up---- A Canadian Dies at Sea-Other Casualties-Botha Going to Europe-Canada's Congratulations.

> London, June 3, 4 a.m.-The an- martial after the close of hostilinouncement of the terms of peace

has not affected the general jubilation which has existed since the Government yesterday displayed Gen.

Kitchener's message teling of the end of the war. There were indica-The Loyalty of the Colonies tions that the Longoners would make revel last night, but the sense of the general public that the end of the war was a great occasion to give thanks and to settle down prevented the usual easy holiday-makers from making a triumphal demonstration. There is a general tribute to Colo-There is a general tribute to Colo-nial Secretary Chamberlain. Next to Gen. Kitchener, everybody credits him with the present achievement. The Graphic says that, while con-gratulating the Government on the triumphal settlement, it would be un-just not to recognize how large a next Mr. Chamberlain's statements part Mr. Chamberlain's statesman-

part Mr. Chimberlain's statesman-ship played in securing it. If South Africa is to-day British from the Zambesi River to Table Bay the credit is primarily Mr. Chamberlain's. The King and Queen drove amid cheering crowds last evening from Buckingham Palace to the Royal Opera House, where they heard a performance of "Siegfried." When they arrivod the auditorium and stage were both in semi-darkness, and the continuance of the music prevented a general triumphal wel-come to their Majesties. The King

come to their Malesties. The King was in excellent spirits. He watched the opera with frequent smiles. Dur-ing the intervals he chatted with Alfred Rothschild and Count Mens dorpf in the royal lobby. After the performance the crowds in the streets our formance the crowds in the streets oudly cheered the King and Queen. Both were unusually delighted.

Both were unusually delighted. The opinion of the newspapers here is that the terms of peace are sub-stantially those fixed a year ago. All the papers join in congratulating Mr. Chamberlin, The Standard says: "To

nas been offered an Earldon, but he refused, preferring to remain an elected legislator. The King has of-fered advancement in the preparet

Possessions of Farms "Fifth-The Dutch language will be taught in the Public Schools of the Transvaal and Orange River the Transvaal and Orange Later Colony where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law, for the better and more ef-fectual administration of justice. "Sixth-Possession of rifles will "Sixth-Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to persons re-quiring them for their protection, on taking out a license according

on taking out a license according to law. "Seventh—The military adminis-tration of the Transvaal and Or-ange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government, and, so soon by a civil government, and, so soon as circumstances permit, represen-tative institutions, leading up to self-government, will be introduced, "Eighth-The question of grant-ing the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the intro-duction of self-government

not be decided until after the intro-duction of self-government. Ninth-No special war tax will be imposed ou landed property in the Transvaal of Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war. "Tenth-So soon as the conditions permit it, a commission, on which the local inhabitants will be re-presented, will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Or-ange River Colony under the Pre-sidency of a Magistrate or other official, for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes, and sapplying those official, for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes, and supplying those who, owing to war losses, are un-able to provide for themselves, with food and shelter, and the necessary amount of seed, stock and imple-ments, etc., indispensable to the resumption of formal occupincy.

"His Majesty's Governmin will place at the disposal of these com-missions the sum of three, million pounds steriing (\$15,000,000), and will allow all the notes issued un-der the law of 1000 of the South African Republic, and all the re-celpts given up to officers in the field of the late Republics, or under their orders, to be presented to a judicial commission, which will be ap-pointed by the Government, and fi-such notes and receipts are found by this commission to have been duly lesued in return for valuable con-The baily Teigraph says in the first named commission says in the first named course, which put to shame the scotters and pressimists.
The baily Teigraph says in that it ower these two mea.
The King was the recipicat yester day by a number of teigrams that it ower these two mea.
The King was the recipicat yester day by a number of teigrams that it ower these two mea.
The King was the recipicat yester day by a number of teigram, and the same strain.
The Sun sys that Mr. Chamberlain

"His Majesty's Gover.m.m. will

for England. Municipal government started in Johannesburg. May 24.-Milner received by the tempt to relieve Ladysmith. Buller presses advance on Monte Cristo Hill. King and raised to peerage. May 29.-Delarey defeated by Dix-Feb. 19.-Buller takes Hlangwane Feb. 20.-Boers under Cronje, hav-Vlakfontein on at June 2. — Kritzirger captures Jamestown, Cape Colony. June 6.—Elliot engages De Wet near Reitz and captures his convoy. July 4.—Train wrecked by Boers near Naboomsmut ing laagered near Paardeberg, are bombarded by Lord Roberts. Feb. 21.-Fifth Division crosses Tu-Feb. 23.-Buller unsuccessfully atear Naboomspruit. July 5.-Kruger telegraphs to Gen. Feb. 26.-Buller makes fresh passage of Tugela. Feb. 27.-Cronje surrenders at Botha to continue fighting. July 13.-Broadwood surprises Reitz and captures Steyn's Paardeberg. Feb. 28.—Relief of Ladysmith. July 14.—French 'drives Scheepers' commando with heavy loss out of Camdeboo Mountains. Clements occupies Colesberg. March 5.—Gatacre occupies Storm-Brabant again defeats and July 20.-Death of Mrs. Kruger. March 7.-Lord Roberts defeats Boers at Driefoniteln. July 30.-W. Kitchener one gun. 32 prisoners, from B. Vh-joen near Middelburg. Aug. 6.-Proclamation by Kitchen-March 11.-Overtures of peace re-March 11.—Overtures of peace re-jected by Lord Salisbury. March 13.—Lord Roberts, without further fighting, takes possession of Bioenfontein. March 27.—Death of General Jou-March 21.-Death of General Sola bert. March 31.-Broadwood attacked at March 31.-Broadwood attacked at Materworks. During retirement R. H. A. azid convoy entrapped at Korn Spruit. Six guns lost, 350 tasualties. April 3.—Detachment of Royal Irish routed near Steynsburg by Colonel Rifles and Mounted Infantry sur-April 25,—Dalgety relieved Boers ro-April 25,—Dalgety relieved Boers ro-trant northwards, under Botha. and Mounted Infantry sur-d near Reddersburg. Aug. 19.-Duke of Carnwall lands treat northwards, under Botha. May 10.-Zand River crossed. Boers Scheepers' commando at Laingsburg. Van de Merwe killed. Sept. 26. – Botha's attack upon Forts retreating before Lord Robadvance. 12.—Lord Roberts enters Itala and Prospect, on the Zulu bor-der, repulsed with severe loss. Sept. 29.-Proclamation issued at Knoonstal without opposition, Presi-dent Steyn having retired to Hell-bron, which he proclaims his new capital. Attack on Mafeking re-pulsed, 108 Boer prisoners, including Commandant Eloff, taken, May 15 - Builden corunger, Dundan Sept. 29.—Proclamation issued at Pretoria, providing for sale of the properties of Boers still in the field. Sept. 20.-Delarey's attack upor Kekewich's camp at Moedwill beat-May 15.-Buller occupies Dundee en off with heavy loss. 17-18-Relief of Malekinr. 1902. .-Advance portion of Lord force crosses the Vaal Feb. 19.-Canadian Mounted Rifle arrive in Durban. March 7.—Capture of Lord Methuen May 28.-Annexation of Orange Free by party of Boers near Klerksdorp proclaimed. 30.-Flight of President Kru-March 31.-Gallant stand of Cana-dians in charge of the baggage at May 30.-Fight of President Klu-dians in charge of the baggage at Hart's River. Canadjans held their post, but lost eleven killed and forty-five wounded. In one section every man was either killed or wounded. five wounded. In one section every man was either killed or wounded. Later fighting has been of a guertween Buller and Christian Botha for illa character.

The news that Mr. Edison has solved the great problem of cheap electrical automobiles for long distances was interesting to the Paris-

ian, but the question remains that the "noblest conquest of man" will be seen in the Bois for many a year," said M. Jeantaud, one of the pion-cars of autobility in will eers of autobilism in France, to a Herald's correspondent. "If what I read in the Herald "If what I read in the Herald about Mr. Exhson's new battery be true, it is a marvellous discovery, and one which will make the electric

"Twenty years ago," he contin-ued, "I constructed my first electric carriago, and ever since have been seeking to find a light, good wearing accumulator—one which would un-der 100 kilogrammes give 100 am-peres an hour under 100 solit. peres an hour under 100 volts. I should be enchanted if my idea has

beeu realized. Will Cheapen Road Locomotion. "Road locomotion will be cheapen by half than horse traction. 'It will not be by thousands, but

by millions that electric vans by millions that electric vans and carriages will have to be construct-ed, and it would take fully ten years' output of all the factories now ex-istent to keep up with the demand." "Leaving M. Jeanband, I next called on M. Krieger, the technical director of the Compagnie Paris-ience des Voltures Electriques (Prodirector of the Compagnie Pr ienne des Voitures Electriques (cedes Krieger) to ask him how Electriques (Pro

'sized up" the Edison invention. The conversation took place by telephone, as Mr. Krieger has few minutes to lose in the twenty-four hours. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Tributes to the Troops.

Mr. Balfour was then allowed to proceed. He said there was no exact parallel for the motion. Never before had Great Britain sent so vast an parallel for the motion. Never before had she fought when a great had she fought such a great cam-pain without alies, and she had never

been so alled by her volunteers and colonial troops, whose valor and numanity he praised.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman sec-onded the motion. He said he hoped there would not be a jurring note in

the Parliamentary appreciation o the services of those who upheld the valor of the British army in South Africa. Mr. Balfour's motion, which included an expression of condolence with the bereaved, was adopted by 382 to 42 votes.

In the House of Lords.

The Prince of Wales and many Pecresses were present in the House of Lords when Lord Salisbury moved a vote of thanks to the offireview and the of the imperial force in South Africa. The motion specially mentioned the colonial Premiers, and paid a tribute to the spiendid quali-ties of the colonial troops, who, he reviewer to the spiendid qualisaid, contended under no ordinary difficulties against an enemy which tage of fighting in a peculiar coun-try, with which they were thortry, with which they were thor-oughly familiar. The Premier also said he thought the House had never before thanked, nor had such good cause to thank, the colonial troops for their assistance. Not long ago

many people in Europe thought that the time of the downfall of the Brithis Empire had arrived, but the co-lonial troops came brilliantly to Great Britain's assistance, and the more Great Britain's difficulties inmore Great Britain's difficulties in-creased the more colonial loyalty had manifested itself in alding the empire to defy the hostility and bit-terness of all its opponents. Great Britain had the assistance of a force which a few years ago was not dreamed of, and that was the sub-hert of exultation in England It

dreamed of, and that was the sub-ject of exultation in England. It was shown that when the country was denuded of troops her naval sup-remacy was sufficient to protect her, Great Britain was never safer than during that period of the war. Earl Spencer, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, added his tribute the House of Lords, added his tribute to the British forces in South Africa, and Lord Salisbury's motion for a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial forces in South Africa was carried unanimously.

WHAT THE TERMS ARE.

of the Treasury and Government Leader, A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons to-day announced the terms of peace in South Africa as

follows 'His Excellency Lord Milner, in behalf of the British Government; his Excellency Mr. Steyn, General Brem-ner, General C. R. De Wet, and Judge Hertzog, acting bi behalf of the

and over all their guns, rifles, and ammunition of war in their posses-sion, or under their control, and de-sist from further resistance and ac-knowledge King Edward VII, as their lawful Sovereign.

knowledge King Duward via as then lawful Sovereign. "The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant-General Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant De Wat

the position of subjects of His Maj-esty, be brought back to their homes so soon as means of transportation can be provided and means of subsistance assured.

sistance assured. "Third—The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their per-sonal liberty or property. "Fourth—No proceedings, 'civil or criminal, will be taken' against any burghers surrendering, or so returning, for any acts in connec-tion with the prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts con-trary to the usages of war which

not extend to certain acts con-trary to the usages of war which had been notified by the Command-er-in-Chief to the Roer generals, and which shall be trind by court-

fered advancement in the perage to both Lord Kitchener and Lord Mil-Lord Kitchener should be advanced to an Earldom. despatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War, dated May 30th, as follows: "After handling to the Boer dele-

Announcement Made by Mr. Balfour in House of Commons London June 2.—The First Lord

'His Majesty's Government must place on record that the treatment of the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in reb-llion, and who now surrender, will, if they return to their colonies, be determined by the

half of the British Government; his Excellency Mr. Steyn, General Brem-ner, General C. R. De Wet, and Judge Hertzog, acting hi behalf of the Orange Free State; and General Louis Botha and General Reitz, General Louis Botha and General Delarey, acting in behalf of their respective burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the fol-lowing terms: acting in behalf of their respective burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the fol-lowing terms: "The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles, and

lows:

Punishment Prescribed.

"With regard to the rank and file, they should all after surrender and surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant-General Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant before the resident magistrate ment before the resident magistrate ment before the resident magistrate trender, acknowledging themselves wet. Repatriation of Prisoners, "Second-All burghers outside the imits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers. will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of sublects of His Majgiving up their arms sign a docu-

are not entitled, for life, to be regis-tered as voters, or vote in any Par-liamentary or Provincial Council or municipal election.

municipal election. "With reference to justlees of the peace, field cornets, and all others who held off cial positions under the Government of Cape Colony, or who have been occupying a position of au-thority, or who have held commands in the rebel or burgher forces, they shall be tried for high treason before the ordinary courts of the country or such special courts as may here-after be constituted, their punishment to be left to the discretion of such court, with the proviso that in me case shall the genalty of death be in-

court, with the proviso that in ne case shall the renalty of death be in-flicted. "The Natal Government are of the

opinion that the rebels, should be dealt with according to the law of that colory.