

BOBS' MOBILE ARMY FLEETER THAN BOERS.

Mounted Men and Long Range Guns After the Enemy.

INFANTRY LEFT BEHIND.

Hutton and His Troops Again in Touch With the Boers—Kruger Commanders Every Able Bodied Man—British Burglers Being Forced Into the Ranks—Women Want to Fight in the Trenches—Rebel Sentences Must Stand—Gen. Hunter's Force—Strathcona Man Accidentally Shoots Himself—Botha Has a Big Force and Many Big Guns—Methodist Conference Cheers Britain.

London, May 10.—The crossing of the Zand River by the British appears to have been effected sooner than even the most sanguine expected, and this morning Lord Roberts' temporary headquarters is established in a cable cart on the north bank of the river. Though the opposition the Federals are offering shows that yesterday's reports of the abandonment of their position were ill-founded, Lord Roberts' advance force, consisting of from 10,000 to 12,000 mounted men, besides infantry, artillery and the naval contingent, appears to be sufficiently powerful to overwhelm any opposition the burghers can offer. Even though, as reported yesterday, they had been reinforced by 3,000 men from other commands, and possess a score of heavy guns, the experts believe the opposition will not be prolonged more than shall be necessary to remove the guns and other impediments in the direction of Kroonstad.

CROSSED THE ZAND.

British Troops Forcing the Boers Back Steadily.

London, May 10, 10.25.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the War Office from Weigelgen, under date of May 9th, evening, as follows: "The Boers' column of heavy cavalry and Royal Garrison artillery guns and four brigades of cavalry marched here today. The enemy held the opposite bank of the Zand River. Their strength will be ascertained tomorrow, when I hope to be able to force a passage of the river. The Boers also reports to the War Office as follows: "Cable cart headquarters at the front, May 10 at 10 a. m.—We are now across the Zand River. The enemy are still holding a strong position, but we are gradually pushing them back."

A Moving Headquarters.

Thabanchu, May 9.—The Boers have moved their headquarters in this district from Ladybrand to Clocolan. They occupy strong positions at Megathling's Nek.

Free States on the Ramp.

Maseru, May 9.—The Free States are moving in small parties, with their herds, from Ficksburg to Bethlehem, on their way to Harrismitth or the Vaal.

Boers Trust to Their Legs.

London, May 10, 4.55 p. m.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts: "Cable Cart, Zand River, May 10, 12.30 p. m.—The enemy are in full retreat. They occupied a position twenty miles in length. Ours were necessarily longer. With the widely scattered force it will take some time to learn the casualties. But we are hopeful we have not suffered much. The cavalry and horse artillery are pursuing the Boers by three different roads."

The Raad Takes the Bit.

Pretoria, May 9.—The request of the Government for permission to sell mining rights for prices which should be approved by the Government was rejected by the Raad by a vote of 12 to 9.

Steyn Still Veerfearing.

New York, May 10.—According to a despatch to the Herald from Zand River via Lorenzo Marques, President Steyn in an interview with Richard Harding Davis last Monday, said: "We will fight to the end. Not one of my burghers is unwilling to fight. We have never considered abandoning the Transvaal. We will fight at the Vaal River, at Pretoria, and afterwards in the mountains. We have nothing to gain from peace, everything by fighting. The British are now at Winburg and Virginia. We expect a big battle shortly."

Women Want to Fight.

Pretoria, May 9.—President Kruger has received a telegram from a burgheress asking if the time has not arrived for the formation of a corps of burgheresses, to be employed in the interior of the interior.

Favored Submission.

London, May 11.—A despatch from Bennett Burleigh to the Daily Telegraph from Weigelgen, dated Wednesday, says: "The burghers held a meeting recently without the consent of President Steyn, at which the advisability of submission on the part of the Free State was discussed and approved."

Gave Botha a Guarantee.

Botha, May 10.—A despatch to the Cologne Gazette from Pretoria says Gen. Louis Botha, who succeeded Gen. Joubert as commander of the federal army, informed the Government that he would resign his command if it were intended to destroy the Johannesburg mines. He had no grievance against private property, he said, and would only fight a hostile army. Gen. Botha was informed that it was not intended to destroy the mines.

Koorn Spruit Disaster.

London, May 2.—Eagerly England has waited a month for the details of the disaster at Koorn Spruit. It will be remembered that it was there on March 23rd that the British forces in the Free State lost 518 men, seven guns and some 80 wagons full of stores.

The arrival of the latest mails from South Africa has once more brought the matter into public discussion. The London papers within the last few days have printed columns and columns of detailed descriptions of Koorn Spruit from their correspondents. Private letters upon the same topic have arrived and been printed. Yet the only mention of the Duke of Teck is one reporting an instance of hopeful bravery. This is told by Lord Cecil Manners, the correspondent of the Morning Post, and is as follows: "Owing to their (the Household Cavalry) having been in the rear of the convoy, covering the retreat from the only forces of the enemy known to exist when the firing began from the other side of the river, their losses, apart from their baggage and several captured with the convoy, were slight. Being wounded in two places—in the hand and the thigh—Lieut. Meade probably owed his safety from capture to the gallantry of Prince Adolphus of Teck, who was one of the officers in charge of the convoy, and who gave him up his horse, remaining himself unmounted for a considerable time."

Boers in Great Force.

London, May 11.—Nothing has been received amplifying Gen. Roberts' despatches, and it is therefore impossible to estimate the nature of the Boer retreat or the severity of the preceding action.

The reports concerning the probability of the Boers making a stand at Kroonstad conflict, but it seems to be the consensus of opinion in the British camp that whatever happens at Kroonstad, the passage of the Transvaal frontier will be strongly resisted.

Telegrams sent from Weigelgen Wednesday night say it is estimated that the Boers are in great force north of the Zand River. They are reported to have 46 guns, and are being reinforced from the eastward. Gen. Botha is in command, but it is said that he is at loggerheads with Gen. De Wet. The sources of the news regarding the Boer movements and intentions are evidently very untrustworthy, and the repeated assertions that the Free State Boers are about to abandon the war and submit to the British need strong confirmation.

The correspondents at Thaba Nchu predict a big battle in that neighborhood. They say the Boers are in great force to the east of that town. One correspondent places them at Eden, with President Steyn personally commanding them.

The Boers who were lately at Ladybrand have moved northeast to Clocolan and Megathling's nek, where their positions are very strong. Gen. Brabant's and Gen. Ruddle's troops hold several strategic points at Winburg and Ladybrand, but whether they are seeking an engagement is unknown.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in the morning Post, says: "The Boers are now approaching their final agony. Lord Roberts has 40,000 men beyond the Zand River. With General Buller there are 30,000, and with General Hunter 10,000. Against the pressure of these various columns the Boers can make no effective resistance. A collapse must follow the first battle in which the Boers make a determined stand and are well beaten. The interest in the question is whether the Transvaal Government will then submit or will encourage the burghers to continue a hopeless struggle to the point of their general ruin. The latter alternative is by no means improbable."

Members of the House of Commons were freely holding in the lobbies last evening that Lord Roberts would be in Pretoria in two months. The Ministerialists are building confident hopes upon the comprehensive plans he has communicated to the War Office. Predictions are definitely made that he will enter Kroonstad next Monday, and it is believed that his advance is probably already reconnoitering in the vicinity of Ventersburg, where the hilly country begins again. Beyond Kroonstad is an intricate and difficult country, and if the Boers should elect to fight, it is possible they could check the progress of the British until Lord Roberts' numerous cavalry had had time to ride around their flank and threaten their rear.

From 15,000 to 20,000 is the highest estimate of the Boers under the personal command of General Botha, who is said to have 46 guns. Lord Roberts is pressing hard after this force with 25,000 men and 140 guns, and 20,000 more men are easily available.

dashing enough for that kind of work."

These was the Rev. Dr. William J. Hunter, from the Canadian General Conference, who skillfully made use of the flower incident to emphasize and intensify the pro-British sentiment of the conference.

Boers' Victorious Army.

London, May 11, 1 a. m.—Lord Roberts has not hampered his advance with more infantry than he needs. He had two divisions, Gen. Tucker's and Gen. Pole-Carew's when he crossed the Zand River yesterday, and the only additional infantry within reasonable call was the Highland brigade at Winburg, and another brigade within supporting distance. He had at least three divisions on the line of communications, but preferred to advance toward Kroonstad with two rather than five divisions, and in this way to reduce the strain upon the transport system. He had four cavalry brigades, a large body of mounted infantry and heavy naval guns and royal garrison artillery, in addition to a great force of horse artillery.

A Striking Contrast.

The contrast between this reconstructed army and the army corps yesterday from South Africa with Gen. Buller is striking. A large mounted force, with guns of long range, has been substituted for an infantry force with guns of inferior range and comparatively few cavalry supports. Lord Roberts has converted the British army into a mobile force, admirably adapted for operations against the Boers. The march on the Bloemfontein-Thaba N'Chu line to Ventersburg has been made with remarkable celerity, and every halt has been brief.

Not a Rear Guard Action.

The Boer position was so long that the engagement was not a rear guard action, but a deliberate if feeble attempt to block the progress of Lord Roberts' army. If the casualties were light it was because full use was made of the British superiority in artillery, and the Boers, being outnumbered, were almost outflanked, fell back upon Kroonstad, hotly pursued by the cavalry and mounted infantry, along the railway, the Ventersburg road to Kroonstad and the Senekal road northward. This fresh Boer defeat occurred in the Ventersburg district, about 35 miles south of Kroonstad.

Mobile British Forces.

The most remarkable features of the last fortnight's operations are the mobility of the British columns and the efficiency of the transport service. The bulk of the work falls to the mounted force, and it is no longer a slow-moving infantry campaign. Six supply trains were at the Vet River on Tuesday, and the railway will probably be in operation to the Zand River today. All the preparations for a forward movement have been thoroughly made, and the army will probably direct the operations all along the line and pays out the wire which sends bulletins to London.

With Gen. Hunter.

Definite intelligence from the correspondent of the Express at Fourteen Streams shows that Gen. Hunter's division does actually include both Gen. Hart's and Gen. Barton's brigades. Gen. Hunter's progress seems to be still opposed. The Boers have been located twelve miles north of Fourteen Streams, but one commando has retired upon Vryburg.

May Expel the Rest.

Pretoria, May 10.—Despite the edict of expulsion recently issued against all British subjects in the Transvaal, which followed the explosion at Beggie's engineering works at Johannesburg, the question of permitting the British yet remaining in the country to stay here is again receiving official attention.

Commandered in a Bunch.

London, May 11.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Lorenzo Marques says, under date of Thursday, that arrivals from the Transvaal state that the British born burghers at Johannesburg are refusing to be commandeered in their houses, where some of them are besieged. During a concert at the Gayety Theatre on May 5th, in behalf of the Beggie fund, the doors were suddenly closed and all the males present were commandeered.

Women in the Trenches.

Pretoria, May 10.—The Afrikaner women have been deeply stirred by the reverses that have befallen the Boer arms, and they are seeking by every means in their power to add to the strength of the forces of the republics. A number of them have offered the Government to immediately form a corps to guard the railway or to proceed to the front and fight in the trenches with their male relatives.

American Methodists With Britain.

Chicago, May 10.—The Methodist General Conference yesterday, held at the University of Chicago, elected Cyrus D. Foss, presiding, and two separate demonstrations of the intense and heartfelt sympathy of the Methodist Episcopal Government and people for the British cause.

Strathcona Cheered.

London, May 10.—A contingent of Canadians belonging to the Strathcona Horse were heartily cheered as they departed today at Liverpool. They will sail from London or South Africa tomorrow by the British transport Assava.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

London, May 8.—A despatch from Bloemfontein says Trooper Clarence E. Cowan accidentally shot himself at Karree Siding.

Mr. Cowan was a member of the Strathcona Horse. He was a young Englishman and joined the regiment in the Northwest.

of those persons who were arrested while actually carrying arms. It was impossible under the circumstances to carry out civil procedure. It had not been proved, the court said, that there had been any wantonness or oppression on the part of the military officers. In cases where the court was satisfied of the necessity of such action, it would not interfere with punishment imposed by the military authorities on detained rebels in districts where actual rebellion against military operations existed. The officer commanding was responsible for law and order in such districts, and after the completion of operations was accountable to the civil courts for his acts and deeds. While active operations were in progress the court was not to interfere with his discretion. There is great indignation here over a scurrilous article in the News, one of the Dutch papers, headed "Kill, kill, kill." The article is a savage attack on the archbishop for his support of the policy of the Imperial Government.

Mules From Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, May 10.—The British transport Den o' Talleo arrived here yesterday from St. Helena, where it had conveyed a detachment of Boer prisoners. The transport is shipping 1,000 mules for the use of the British army in South Africa, and leaves here Saturday for Cape Town.

Told to Make Ready to Fight.

Pretoria, via Lorenzo Marques, May 10.—The Government on Saturday night summoned all the able-bodied men in Pretoria to assemble in Burgheers' Square yesterday.

The assemblage was addressed by Vice-President Schalkburg, who said that the time had arrived when the Republics needed all their citizens through the recognition of the absolute independence of both Republics. England's reply to the peace proposals made it clear that her inten-



THE EARL OF AVA. Died of Wounds Received in Defending Ladysmith.

Cavalry having been in the rear of the convoy, covering the retreat from the only forces of the enemy known to exist when the firing began from the other side of the river, their losses, apart from their baggage and several captured with the convoy, were slight. Being wounded in two places—in the hand and the thigh—Lieut. Meade probably owed his safety from capture to the gallantry of Prince Adolphus of Teck, who was one of the officers in charge of the convoy, and who gave him up his horse, remaining himself unmounted for a considerable time."

Boer General Killed.

Pretoria, May 10.—A despatch from Christiansburg, sent from that town Tuesday, states that there was fighting on the Vaal River Monday. Gen. Van Aswegen, who was in command of the Griqualand Boers, was killed.

The War and Reform.

London, May 10.—Addressing the company at the banquet of the Glasgow University Club, given in London this evening, Lord Rosebery said: "We shall come out of the war with triumph for our arms and lustre for our national character; but we will lose the surest results of the struggle if we fail to utilize it to reform and rearrange our administration to meet the growing requirements of an enormously increasing empire."

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laugh. "You know I was told to hit her hard, and I did. She fell over, but she didn't say much. She cried a little, I guess."

TORONTO BOY SHOOT'S FATHER

Shocking Tragedy in a Steamboat Office.

MURDERER ONLY FOURTEEN

Father Refused to Let Him Go to St. Catharines and the Lad Shot Him Through the Heart—The Story He Tells—"Hang Me Now if You Want to!"

Toronto, May 10.—A tragedy unexampled in the criminal annals of Toronto took place this morning at 11 o'clock in the office of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, on Yonge street wharf, by which the company's agent in Toronto, Peter McIntyre, died at the hands of his own son, a lad of fourteen, who, after a violent quarrel, shot him through the heart.

The details of the terrible affair are as yet somewhat obscure, but it appears that Mr. McIntyre came down as usual about 7 o'clock. The boy, Arthur, whose birthday is in June, came down at 5.30 and went about his duties as office boy. At 10 o'clock he was sent out to get change for a ten-dollar bill, and returned about 10.25.

The office is divided into two parts, an outer and an inner room, and there were three men in the outer room, and Mr. McIntyre was seated alone in the inner room.

The boy went in there and closed the door. About five minutes afterwards a shot was heard. Two of the men thought it was on the wharf, and rushed out there, but the third—a customs officer, Mr. McCuaig, went into Mr. McIntyre's office and found him lying in one corner, while the boy, apparently flooring, was writhing on the floor near by.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

Examination showed that Mr. McIntyre had been shot through the heart and was quite dead. The boy, on being questioned, admitted the shooting. He said he had made him go to his father's trunk in the morning before he came down and bring the revolver with him. After getting the change he had asked his father to let him go to St. Catharines and work on the farm of his uncle, Mr. Nivin, but his father had refused. They had then had a quarrel and his father rose and came towards him. The revolver, Arthur said, was then drawn, but he did not pull the trigger.

CHANGED HIS STORY.

Shortly after telling this story the boy changed it, saying briefly: "I killed my father; hang me now if you want to."

The weapon used was a five-chambered, run fire Bull's-eye. Two of the cartridges in it had been snapped, and the boy had four extra cartridges in his pocket.

THE LAD ARRIGNED.

The case came up in Police Court just before adjournment, and the boy was charged with the murder of his father. The hearing was adjourned for a week. Rev. Armstrong Black went up to Mr. McIntyre's residence on Markham street to break the news to his widow, and it is not yet known what the home relations of the boy and his father have been during the last few days, but those who know say that Arthur was an obedient boy and not at all wild.

THE WISE POLICE.

The theory of the police is that the boy committed the crime during a period of temporary insanity, and that his first remark, "The devil made me bring down the revolver," is the key to the whole terrible affair. They think the shock of his father's death restored him to his senses. Mr. McIntyre was a prominent citizen, greatly interested in transportation problems. He leaves a widow and four children. The boy tried to turn the revolver on himself, when McCuaig rushed in and took the weapon from him.

The Philosophy of Sneezing.

"Why do you say 'God bless you' when I sneeze, grandmamma?" asks the child to-day; and, as grandmamma does not know, grandpapa will possibly mutter to himself: "Ha! that's one of the questions that children may ask, and the men cannot answer. The Jewish rabbis of old, whose opinions on matters of this kind must be accepted unquestioningly, as no one else of any importance appears to have been looking on at the creation of the world, say that when Adam and Eve sinned it was enacted that man's death was to be sudden, ending unexpectedly in a sneeze, induced probably by the sweat of the brow being checked by a chill. But Jacob set back, presumably, in the history of the world a few ages, and wrestled with the angel over the point whether men should fall to pieces when they sneezed. He gained the victory, but the angel made a condition with him that the sneeze should only prove mortal when those who stood by omitted to say the words, 'God bless you.' It so happened afterwards that Jacob sneezed one day when there was nobody by to say the words, and the result was that he grew ill and died a lingering death, a thing unknown in the good old death-by-sneezing days. Ever since then, fearing the sneeze, as a sign of not sudden death, but of approaching disease, men never omitted the salutation of 'God bless you.' The Brazilians have a legend somewhat similar.—Glasgow Mail."

MAN IS EVIDENTLY INSANE.

Reading, Pa., report: An awful murder was committed at Mount Aetna, six miles north of Womelsdorf, yesterday, when David Clay, in insane frenzy, battered in the head of his aged mother with a hammer. The circumstances are such as to make it extraordinary in the annals of criminology. "The murderer says: 'I did it because Jesus told me.'"

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Said Jesus Told Him to Commit the Crime.

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