

SOUTH AFRICA.

Capture of Manie Botha, De Wet's Ablest Lieutenant.

Relief of the Gallant Garrison at O'okiep, Which Has Been Long Closely Invested by the Boers.

PRETORIA, May 2.—Col. Baker reports that April 30 he captured Commandant Manie Botha, his adjutant and eleven others near Ernsford, Orange River Colony. This is regarded as important, as Manie Botha is a nephew of the commandant general, and is General De Wet's ablest lieutenant.

CAPE TOWN, May 2.—Reports which have reached here via Port Natal, western Cape Colony, dated April 19, are to the effect that British columns are now in close touch with the British garrison at O'okiep (about 90 miles inland from Port Natal), and that the relief of the British force there is practically completed.

The plucky little garrison at O'okiep has been closely invested by the Boers for weeks past and has put up a defense which can be compared to that of Mafeking. The defenders of O'okiep suffered no comparatively few casualties, but they were subjected to constant "sniping," and had occasional sharp brushes with the Boers. On the night of April 15 forty Boers rushed an outpost on a kopje held by twenty of the British garrison. The Boers were repulsed and the British had four men wounded.

Holographic communication has now been established between O'okiep and Kimpfontein, 50 miles distant. It has in this way been learned that the women and children at O'okiep had taken refuge in a fortified schoolhouse there. Three city boys and one girl have been killed in the town by long range fire from the Boers, but the population is cheerful and confident.

OTTAWA TROOPER'S EXPERIENCE.—OTTAWA, May 1.—Trooper J. O. Scott, writing from South Africa to friends in Ottawa, relates the following sample of ill luck experienced by a well known Ottawa man. Dr. Jackson of Ottawa lost his rifle and stopped to look for it. He was captured by the Boers and his horse and saddle taken from him. He had only been released two hours when he was recaptured by four Boers and stripped of watch, money, boots, pants and coat. They gave him a pair of cotton pants and a pair of low shoes.

READY TO SAIL.—HALIFAX, N. S., May 4.—There are 1,700 troops at the military camp in this city, and the 3rd regiment, commanded by Colonel Williams, is ready for embarkation. The troops will not sail for South Africa, however, before Thursday. Two thousand tons of coal are to be taken aboard. Colonel Williams held an inspection of the 3rd regiment on Saturday afternoon and he remarked on the good conduct of the whole camp, saying that since the men began to assemble there had been only two arrests. Besides the 3rd regiment, two squadrons of the fourth regiment, under Colonel Doullanger, will sail by the Cestrian. The officers selected their horses on Saturday. It is probable there will be a mounted street parade on Tuesday.

MONEY THAT WON'T REACH THE FIGHTERS.—SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 4.—The Iowa Transvaal committee has collected \$2,000 for the fighting Boers in South Africa, and will send its first installment of \$2,000 to Dr. Leyds at Brussels next week. The shipment will be followed by others in the near future. The league has collected in all about \$15,000.

A BRAVE BRITISH GARRISON.—LONDON, May 4.—Mail advices have been received here describing the siege of the British garrison at O'okiep, in Western Cape Colony. These advices show that early in April the Boers had pretty much their own way in the northwestern corner of Cape Colony. They destroyed miles of railroad, burned the sleepers and dynamited the

DARING ASSAULT

And a Great Victory for the American Arms.

Campaign Against Sultan Bayan Ended by Capture of His Chief Fort.—Gen. Davis Says This Event Brings All Success for the Infantry and Artillery.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The war department today received a cablegram from General Chaffee indicating that the campaign against Sultan Bayan, one of the principal Moro chiefs, had been completely successful. The result was accomplished by a general assault on the principal Moro fort and its capture after a number of the leading Moros had been killed. The cablegram which was received this afternoon was as follows:

"Adjutant General, Washington: 'The following is the full substance of Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis' message from Bayan: 'Eighty-four survivors at Bayan surrendered unconditionally this morning at 7 o'clock. Sultan Bayan, Raja Muda Bayan, Sultan Pandapatay and all leading Moros were captured and sent to their followers. The assault on the principal fort which surrendered last night, was one of the most gallant performances of American arms. Col. Frank D. Baldwin and his regiment hand to hand struggle in the trenches under the walls. These trenches are lined with Moro dead from rifle fire. I have never seen or heard of any performance excelling this for gallantry and grit. It is my painful duty to report that the overthrow of the Moro power was not accomplished without severe loss. One officer and seven enlisted men were killed, four officers and 27 enlisted men wounded. After 84 survivors marched out this morning as prisoners and it was understood they were all, eight others who had concealed themselves in the fort made a break for liberty, but none succeeded. Some Moro wounded tried to stab the soldiers trying to help them. It is impossible to state the number of Moros killed, many lying in the hall grass. The surrender saves us from the need of scaling ladders which were ready. I intend to retain the prisoners until two or three small detachments are organized and then with your consent to retain hostages eight or ten of the principal boys and release the others. The force in line of advance consisted of four mounted guns and 400 rifles. This was fully sufficient. Could not have used more men advantageously. Had we sent a strong column it would only have swelled the casualty list. One neighboring Datto has already expressed his interest in the prospect of a general coming. In shortly when the weight of the blow is known. The dead were sent to Malabang for burial. In light of present knowledge I could have besieged the principal fort and compelled its surrender, but that would probably have resulted in a sortie for freedom and escape for many. By attacking they have been completely crushed. I have been completely crushed. I shall invite Sultan Terao to pay me a friendly visit, if he does not do so of his own initiative. The result to follow this action is very important. I secure respect for United States authority in the centre of Moro savagery.' (Signed), 'CHAFFEE'."

MASONIC FUNERAL.—The Union Lodge of Thomaston, Connecticut, Pays Full Respect to a Deceased M. M. Member.

The funeral of the late W. Montecord McCordick took place here on Thursday afternoon from the residence of George W. Gaynor, and was largely attended. The remains reached here from Thomaston, Connecticut, on Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by John G. and George W. Gaynor, jr., half-brothers of the deceased, and Jess Terwillinger, representing Union Lodge, No. 26, A. F. and A. M. of Thomaston, Conn. Union Lodge of Connecticut, of which the late Mr. McCordick was a member, musters about a hundred and eighty members, and the kindness of the order to Mr. McCordick during his illness, and in sending their Junior Warden, Mr. Terwillinger, all the way down here with the remains, are acts of fraternal kindness which the relatives of the deceased most gratefully appreciate. The funeral was conducted by the Salisbury Masonic order, assisted by their American brother, Mr. Terwillinger. The Masons, in regulation suits and regalia, made a fine appearance and conducted the impressive burial service of their order in a creditable manner. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Henry Perry, Grand Warden J. W. Carter, was conductor of ceremonies, and brother McCordick was eulogist. The big Mr. McCordick was one of Salisbury's most popular boys, and had occupied a lucrative position of trust in Connecticut for several years. He made a host of friends in the home of his adoption.

KING EDWARD.—Hold His Second Court at Buckingham Palace, Last Evening.

LONDON, May 2.—King Edward's second court was held this evening at Buckingham Palace. Members of the royal family arrived at the garden entrance of the palace, where they were received by the White Staves and conducted by them to the white drawing room. Here they were joined by the King and Queen. The procession to the ballroom formed at half-past seven o'clock.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 3.—Two hundred employees of the Standard Oil Co. factory here have signed an agreement to refrain from purchasing western beef for 90 days.

DRAMATIC SCENE

At the Electrocutation of a Massachusetts Murderer.

The Thrilling Prayer of the Convict Just Before His Life Was Burned Out—Electric Current Twice Applied to Make Death Certain.

BOSTON, May 6.—John D. Cassels at 12.40 o'clock this morning paid the penalty for the murder of Mrs. Mary J. Lane. At 12.40 o'clock he was electrocuted at the death house of the State prison in Charlestown.

There was a most dramatic scene when Cassels was brought out by four keepers, who followed the "condemned man" and Rev. John W. S. Barnes, the prison chaplain, who held Cassels by his right arm. Cassels showed no particular signs of fear, but when he knelt down and began to pray, Cassels was slightly pale. He was dressed in a frock coat and vest of a grey stuff which was turned down at the neck. The left leg of his trousers had been cut up to the knee and the trouser rolled up, showing his bare leg. The chaplain of the prison stepped back to the west wall of the death house and Warden Bridges went back to the seats occupied by the legal witnesses of the execution. Cassels knelt on his bare knees directly in front of the chair, clasping his hands above his head and began to pray, raising his eyes. Then in a voice which was thrilling, and with eyes uplifted and hands uplifted he prayed: "Gracious God, My Father, I have come to the foot of the cross, and I beseech Thee that Thou wilt be merciful. Receive my soul, and, oh God, forgive those who swore this poor miserable life away. O God, cheer my dear old father in his old age and comfort his poor old mother and keep him that he may forgive me. O God, cheer and be merciful to Mary, the woman I love and the woman that Thou made me love. Forgive those who have made me die, and forgive those who have made me suffer. They are not to blame for it. God keep my children and again forgive me who am about to die. O God bless my children and keep them from harm."

At the conclusion of his prayer, Cassels stood up and was quickly strapped in the chair and at exactly 12.40 o'clock the current was turned on. Cassels surged against the straps which held him in the chair and after one-half minute the current was turned off and the body sank back inertly. Dr. M. Morris, who represented the surgeon general, applied the stethoscope to Cassels' breast and discovered a spasmodic movement of the heart, whereupon the signal was given to the electrician in charge, and the current was turned on again. This time there arose from the bare leg of Cassels, to which the electrode had been applied, a mass of steam. There was no scream, and the man which seemed to arise was merely steam.

Dr. Hackett Derby of Boston and Dr. Joseph I. McLaughlin, the prison physician, examined the body after the second application, and while they were doing so the medical examiner, Dr. Hackett, decided that Cassels was dead, it was rather as a matter of precaution that the current was once more applied. Again the body surged against the straps, and the electrician in charge, and once more the steam from the electrode on the left leg arose. The current was kept on for the third time for about twenty seconds, then it was released and the medical men present looked at the body and decided that Cassels was dead. The warden had the mask removed from the face of the dead man. His eyes were wide open but indicated neither fear nor suffering.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME.—It is believed that Cassels' infatuation for Mrs. Lane, although she was the wife of another man, began when he was a young man, but that it was not until she was married, but claimed that an intimacy had existed between himself and Mrs. Lane for more than a year, and that however an elopement was planned. The couple were to meet in Springfield, February 2nd, but Mrs. Lane failed to appear. At the last minute she decided to remain with her family, and she was accompanied by her husband and a revolver and two bottles of carbolic acid and went to her home in the city. She was with him, and when she refused three shots at her, two of the bullets taking effect, she died. Her husband was found lying in the road. He had taken the acid, but medical attendance saved his life.

Lane had been in the city since he began Dec. 30, was full of sensational incidents. A voluminous correspondence which indicates the relations between Mrs. Lane and Cassels was introduced. "When one witness testified that Cassels had said after the shooting he was sorry he had not killed Mrs. Lane, the prisoner shouted, 'You lie.'"

A verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was found on January 2 of this year. All previous scenes in the case, however, were eclipsed by that which occurred at Springfield on January 30, when the condemned man was executed by electrocution. When Cassels was given the customary opportunity to speak he drew from his pocket a manuscript and began a passionate appeal to the court, which was interrupted by the district attorney, who said that the commonwealth had pardoned himself and that the district attorney had been compelled to suppress letters which passed between Mrs. Lane and the prisoner, which if introduced would put a different light on the whole matter. As he proceeded the prisoner became greatly excited and made an impassioned plea for clemency. "Don't murder me in a cell like this. Don't disgrace a Christian land and what God says. They shall not kill," he urged. "Shoot me in the open, but don't murder me," said he dramatically. When the court said that if the sentence which the court was about to pronounce was carried out it would be the coldest, most unscrupulous murder ever committed in Massachusetts. When Cassels had finished, Judge Hopkins reviewed the case, announced the concurrence of the court in the finding of the jury and pronounced sentence of death. Instantly Cassels sprang to his feet and shaking his fist at the bench which the judge had just vacated he shrieked: "May

TWO MEN KILLED

And Fifty-five Others Injured by Head-on Collision.

Between Two Trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, on a Straight Stretch of Track.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., May 4.—Two were killed and 45 injured, two probably fatally, in a bad head-on collision between an emigrant train and a fast freight near Rockwood, on the Connellysville division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad today. The trains dashed towards each other on a straight stretch of track and this fact alone averted what would have been the worst wreck in the history of the road. The dead are two Italian immigrants; a newsboy on the immigrant train; and an Italian immigrant. The majority of the newsboys were injured, but none of their injuries are serious enough to warrant their removal to the hospital.

The scene of the wreck is a half mile east of Rockwood. From Luzon for a number of miles east the road is operated over the single track. The place of the wreck is half way to the Connellysville station, which marks the terminal of the double tracking operation of the Connellysville division of the road. The immigrant train was late out of Cumberland and had been given time at the telegraph office along the line. When the crash came the baggage car and three coaches next were almost demolished. Nearly every occupant was cut and bruised by the shower of broken glass. A number were physically broken. A man was blown clear beneath the wreckage and his cries were heard fearful to hear. The trainmen, aided by the willing immigrants who were riding in the rear cars, worked hard to raise the wrecked coaches. Fire started several times, but was extinguished before damage was done. Both engines, four coaches of the passenger and three of the freight were demolished.

RUSSIAN HORSES IN NEW YORK.—Characteristics of the Orloff Breed Are Strength, Style and Speed. (New York Sun.)

For a hundred years or over the Orloff breed of Russian horses has from time to time been written of, and experiments along the line of their speed development have at last resulted in the 2nd performance. The Russians have introduced Orloff-bred trotters as an outcross for their Orloff breeding stock, and even the best of the penderous Percherons and the best of the Orloff breed have been classed as between the Orloff and the Percheron. It is an examination of the consignment here that has led to the conclusion that neither, but a half-breed, seems to be the best. The Orloff-bred horses resemble heavy carriage horses, resembling in color the slightly bred French coachers introduced into America by various breeders.

They are, white, rather round topped, yet not of the Stevens hackney build, and in color dappled brown and spotted grey, having a dour, but a fine, bloodlike, intelligent, quick-acted, possessing rare speed combined with attractive form. They are of a fine, but not shaggy mane, long clipped foretop, bowlike, thick-plated tails or heaviness of the limbs that the illustrators have impressed on Americans at all interested in the horse of their kind. Their heads are neat, their all-round action bold and trappy. They trot on a long neck, which are well arched, the middle of the neck much like the high-bred American type heavy harness horse, quarters and shoulders massively muscled, and their bodies finely suited into the joints, yet very substantially furnished with flat, clean bones. They are the feet of the flat-footed trotter. Their toe angle and correspondingly high to be kept in the road, and the shippers have evidently been at no little expense and pains in making their selections.

Only two stallions, both handsome gray, accompanied the lot, and neither suggests the horse of Scheyer's paintings, nor yet the creation of draughtmen who portray the hackney and heavier types seen on our streets in the social and commercial world. Their speed is said to be at an average trotting pace, to a three-minute fraction. They are very little, lost motion, they go on a fine, but not a fine, but attractive, knee roll and a fine, but not a fine, but attractive, knee roll. A few years since W. E. D. Stokes introduced a Russian Drosky and an Orloff pair that occasioned a little curiosity on our streets whenever shown. It was about the first introduction of the Orloff roaster, and it is said that the best of the present Orloffs extensively consigned to these shores. Asked as to the dangers awaiting the Orloff because of acclimating sickness, the attendants give it as their opinion that they would readily become accustomed to our weather conditions. They stood the voyage admirably and not one of them was affected. The consensus of expert opinion seemed to be in their favor, and the only handicap as to future the best of the Russian breeders is the high cost of transportation.

In Nuremberg, Ger., 800 workmen are employed making lead soldiers and lead toys. They turn out about 100,000 lead soldiers a day.

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EVERY MAN A HERO.

In the Battle at Kleinhart River, Where Canadians Died Rather Than Surrender.

The London Standard gives a brilliant account of the fight at Kleinhart River. It says:—"Delarey's object was to 'rush' the British defense by a coup de main. Shortly after his heavier guns had opened fire on the camp, a pom-pom was trained on our men, who were lying down along the bank. Simultaneously 500 Boers, riding in lines, and in widely extended order, were launched from the ridge, and galloped straight for the farmhouse. The enemy came on at a headlong pace, and did not slow down until they were within 500 yards of the building. Volley fire was directed at them from the house and its vicinity, and the Boers halted. The moment they came to a standstill our guns in that corner of the camp opened fire on them at a range of 1,200 yards, and the Boers were compelled after three or four minutes to wheel about and gallop for cover under the ridges from which they had come."

"In the meanwhile the small band of Canadians and the Mounted Infantry on the other bank found themselves attacked a few minutes before their own number. About six hundred Boers advanced upon them, under cover of the belt of trees, and charged upon the thin line, calling upon them confidently to surrender. Lieut. Carruthers of the 60th Cavalry promptly replied to their shouts and crying, 'Back! No surrender!' shot down the foremost man with his revolver, at a distance of fifteen paces. The men were not slow in emulating their gallant leader. There was absolutely no cover to raise the short grass, but lying down in it at full length, they fired steadily and straight and forced the Boers to bolt back to the screen of the trees. The enemy, however, were determined to capture or annihilate the little band. While some of them slipped into the trees and from that position of advantage, fired down on our men, the others extended their line, and quickly brought the defenders under a declimating cross-fire.

"But every man of the seventy proved himself a hero. For two hours, with all but 15 of them, the men were killed or wounded, they kept the 600 Boers at bay. It was not till then that the enemy ventured to make another rush, and succeeded in capturing the handful of survivors. The Canadians had 21 men out of 67 killed and wounded, and the Mounted Infantry lost 30 out of 45. Lieut. Carruthers was the only officer who was not either slain or seriously hurt. He had several flesh wounds, and his clothes were perforated in many places by bullets, but he stoutly refused to go to the hospital. When he was taken prisoner, some of the Boers wanted to shoot him then and there; but they ultimately thought better of it, saying that he was 'too brave a man to die in that way.' Every one of the dead had been shot repeatedly, and most of the wounded were struck more than once. Surgeon Hoops, for instance, was hit twice in the wrist, as well as in the knee and the thigh."

A CANNY POSITION.—(London Daily News.)

There is a certain Scottish minister in a West Highland parish who has never yet been known to permit a stranger to occupy his pulpit. Lately, however, an Edinburgh divinity student was spending a few days in the parish, and on the Saturday he called at the manse and asked the minister to be allowed to preach the following day.

"My dear young man," said the minister, laying a hand gently on the young man's shoulder, "gin I lae ye preach the morn, and ye gie a better sermon than me, my fowk wad never again be satisfied wi' my preaching, and gin ye're nae a better preacher than me, ye're no' worth listening to."

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