



MR. GEO. T. ANGELL, of Boston, Secretary of the American Humane Society, makes the following appeal to the American press through his official journal last month. It is headed: "To the American Press," and he says: "We wish to most respectfully suggest to the about twenty thousand American editors who receive our little paper every month that they will in the interests of humanity, both to the human beings and the lower creatures [used in wars] kindly consider: 1st. That while we are a very powerful nation, yet when this South African trouble ends Great Britain will probably be the most powerful nation in the world—1st, on account of its enormous navy, equal, we believe, to all others in Europe, and its enormous mercantile marine, easily used for transportation of troops and military supplies. 2nd. Because of its large armies, now thoroughly equipped and experienced in using all the most modern military appliances. 3rd. Because of its power to add to its armies hundreds of thousands of men from its various colonies in Canada, Australia, India and elsewhere. 4th. Because of its enormous fortifications on both the Atlantic and Pacific, and in almost all parts of the world. 5th. Because, after deducting the great military debts of continental European nations, it will be found that Great Britain has probably greater financial power to carry on great wars than all the continental European nations combined. 6th. Because while there may be differences of opinion between the peoples of Great Britain and Germany, there is almost no possibility that the German Government will, during many years, be found at war with Great Britain. *Let us have no more wars with any nation.*"

THE RECEPTION of the Boer delegates at New York is probably a good specimen of what they may expect throughout the United States. Both political parties will give them to understand that their noble cause has their heartfelt sympathy and each will make all the use of them and their cause that they can to catch votes in the coming Presidential Election. It is improbable, however, that the United States will go beyond this, for although the Irish and Dutch fire-eaters would like to embroil Great Britain and the United States over this question, we think it more than probable that President McKinley will stand by the "Hague Treaty" to which the United States was a party only a year ago, and politely inform the Boer delegates that the American Government cannot interfere unless both the parties to the quarrel are willing to have them act as intermediary. As our readers are aware, the United States Government has already tendered its good offices in this direction, and has been informed by Britain that she could not allow any outside interference from any country. This has always been regarded by Britain as a family quarrel as she is the suzerain power in South Africa, and the Transvaal can only negotiate with foreign powers through her. For this reason Mr. Chamberlain has always refused to submit the question under dispute to outside arbitration. In the face of these facts, it would be impolitic in President McKinley to interfere any further in a quarrel in which his country has no direct interest, and which would probably place his Government in a very embarrassing and unenviable position. We doubt if any man in the United States is better able to size up the situation than President McKinley, and although he may appear to humor the Boer delegates and their supporters for political reasons, we doubt if they get any substantial benefit from either himself or his country. It will be interesting for outsiders to watch the ways of American politicians during the coming months.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.—Messrs. A. R. Dewdney & Bro., manufacturing jewelers, of Toronto, have for nearly a year past been missing small articles from their factory, but in spite of all their endeavors they found it impossible to locate the leak. The thieves, however, growing more bold on account of their non-detection, at length purloined a valuable diamond ring and by this means located themselves and furnished a clue which the firm were quick to follow up. The result of their investigations was that on the 10th May one of their employees was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the missing property, and later on a Queen Street jeweler as an accessory to the crime. When arraigned before the Police Magistrate they answered to the names of Robert Platt and Joseph Bauldry.

The prisoners were charged with stealing jewelry from the factory of A. H. Dewdney & Bro., manufacturing jewelers, 44 Colborne Street. The articles, which are valued at about \$1,000, have been missed gradually for some nine months. Platt works at the factory, and he is supposed to have done the stealing, Bauldry getting rid of the jewelry. Platt lives at 120 Shuter Street, and Bauldry at 712 Queen Street West. When the information was read against them the prisoners looked confused, and it took them some time to decide where and how they would like to be tried. Finally they elected to be tried before the Magistrate. Then after another whispered conference they stated that they would like a remand till Monday to think it over, as well as to decide how they would plead. They got the remand. On Monday they were again brought before the Magistrate, when Platt elected to be tried summarily and pleaded "guilty" to the charge. Bauldry pleaded "not guilty" and elected to be tried by a jury. They were both remanded, and on the 23rd May, when, at their own request, they were again brought before the Police Magistrate, they both pleaded "guilty" and were remanded for sentence until the 26th May on which day the Magistrate allowed them to go on suspended sentence. It is to be hoped that they will take this warning to heart.

MAFEKING has been relieved, and so has every British subject and well-wisher of the British Empire. While it is true that the surrender of Mafeking to the Boers would not have affected the result of the campaign, or the victorious march of the British armies, it is nevertheless a fact, that the capture of brave Col. Baden-Powell and his gallant men, would have given a shock throughout the British Empire that would not readily have been either forgotten or forgiven. For over seven months Baden-Powell has managed, although having no artillery, and always surrounded by much superior forces, to hold the enemy at bay, and even to improve his defensive position. Only a few days before the place was relieved, he drew the besiegers into a trap, and by rapid and skilful maneuvering succeeded in killing about fifty and capturing nearly 100 of them, amongst whom was Commandant Eloff, grandson of President Kruger. The defence of Mafeking by Baden-Powell, although not a great siege, shows an almost inexhaustible amount of resource on the part of the commandant, and will go into history as one of the most remarkable sieges on record. It is significant as showing the lack of attacking quality in the Boers, that during the present war although they invested Ladysmith, Kinberley and Mafeking with infinitely superior artillery and troops, yet in spite of all these superiorities they were never able to take advantage of their opportunities. In other words the Boer is afraid to attack, although he fights splendidly in entrenched positions when he knows the back door is open for retreat in case of emergency. It is safe to say that had the British been the besiegers instead of the besieged, all three of the beleaguered places would have been taken by storm within a few weeks after they had been invested. It is stated that Col. Baden-Powell has been promoted to the rank of Major-General and will be given a separate command as soon as he is able to take it. As one of the principal heroes of the war, and a credit to the British army, we trust that he will not only get the higher rank of Lieut.-General before the war is over, but a chance of distinguishing himself in attack as well as defence. We are certain that if the popular will was consulted he would get a peerage also at the close of the campaign.

GOLDWIN SMITH has again been distinguishing himself by giving an interview to the *New York Herald* on the Transvaal war, in the course of which he takes pains to exhibit his usual venom to the present government of Great Britain. With the exception of the Irish Home Rule question on which he has stood firm, Goldwin Smith has been on both sides of every public question that we can remember during the last thirty years. He is a gentleman of learning and undoubted talent, also of much kindness of heart, and without doubt the greatest master of the English language in the world today, but in spite of all these splendid qualities, his name, which ought to be honored amongst his countrymen generally, stinks in the nostrils of every patriotic Briton on account of his venomous attacks upon his own country and his aid to everything anti-British.