Pretorians Fleeing

Women and Children Sent Out of the Country in Great Haste.

British Forces are Now Within Forty Miles of Johannesburg.

Story of How Mahon Raced the Boers to Reach Mafeking.

London, May 22.—(3:30 a. m.)—British horsemen, according to a despatch from Lorenzo Marques, are now close to the Vaal river, within 40 miles of Johannesburg. The migration from Pretoria has begun. Women and children are being sent in trains to Machadadorp, on the way to Lydenberg. Trains are arriving at Lorenzo Marques filled with passengers, among whom are many Germans bound for Europe.

Some details of Col. Mahon's Mafeking relief expedition are now coming through from wayside points. It was one long rush to Mafeking. Mr. C. E. Hands, the Daily Mail's correspondent mentioned in Lord Roberts' despatch to the war office as dangerously wounded in the fight in the bush on May 13, sent his last message from Vryburg May 9, by runner to Kimberley, May 21. He says:

"The flying mounted column secretly and swiftly organized by Gen. Hunter started from Barkly and arrived here tonight, covering 130 miles in five days. It is a grand force of mounted men—Imperial Light Horse from Ladysmith, the Kimberley Mounted Corps with Royal Artillery and pom-poms, and a selected body of infantry from the Fusiliers Brigade. A special equipment of light spring mule transport completes the splendid force.

"The force so equipped was enabled to move with such rapidity that, although this is a difficult country, requiring vigilant scouting, the Boers were surprised. The column moved parallel with the enemy's positions on the Vaal at Rooidam and Fourteen Streams, actually getting behind them without firing a shot. So close were we Sunday and Monday that Gen. Hunter's balloon was visible and his bombardment heard."

A correspondent with Gen. Hunter telegraphs as follows from Fourteen Streams:

"Col. Mahon's relieving column left Barkly West under secret May 4, and reached Vryburg May 10. The Boers marched on the right flank of the British, and a strange race followed—Mahon pressing toward Mafeking with the utmost speed consistent with keeping the force in condition, and the Boers hurrying parallel in an effort to pass him and to throw themselves across the path.

"The Boers succeeded. Mahon then turned west during the night. The Boers followed, overtook and attacked him in the bush, but were beaten off.

"Then, as Lord Roberts wired, Col. Mahon and Col. Plumer united forces at Kammasbibi May 15, and Mafeking was relieved three days later under conditions not yet known here."

A correspondent of the Daily Express says: "Gen. Hunter devised and guided the relief, which was daringly executed by Col. Mahon."

The last message from Col. Mahon's column, before the relief, was dated at Majanamabili, May 11. It says: "The column left Vryberg yesterday, did 17 miles and outspanned at 2 a. m. No fires were allowed. We started at dawn today and trekked here."

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

An Agreement Arrived at and Bill Passes Its Second Reading.

London, May 21.—In moving the second reading of the Australian federation bill in the House of Commons to-day, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced that a complete agreement had been reached with the delegates on the lines of the government proposals. The bill, he added, would provide the right of appeal to the privy council should be maintained in every case where other than Australian interests are concerned, but where Australian interests were solely and exclusively concerned, the Australian legislature could adopt any course it pleased.

"The government also asks," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that words should be inserted giving the right of appeal to the privy council in every case in which both parties consent." After declaring that the result had been achieved by a discussion of the friendliest nature, the Colonial Secretary read a letter from the Australian delegates expressing their satisfaction and thanking him for having secured so satisfactory a result.

The bill passed its second reading amid loud and prolonged cheering.

PLAGUE AT 'FRISCO.

Federal Authorities Take Charge to Suppress It.

San Francisco, May 21.—The federal authorities at Washington have instructed Dr. Kinyoun, quarantine officer at this port, to take charge of measures to suppress the bubonic plague, which the local board of health has declared exists here. What action Dr. Kinyoun will take has not yet been announced. Business in Chinatown is at a standstill. Merchants have closed their doors and the Chinese remain within closed doors. They persist the plague does not exist among them, and that there is no necessity for innoculation. They will not submit to it, and it will have to be done by force if at all.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Czar Has Ratified Articles Agreed On at The Hague.

St. Petersburg, May 21.—The Czar has ratified all the articles agreed upon at The Hague peace conference.

MOLSONS BANK.

New Manager Appointed to Succeed the Late F. W. Thomas.

Montreal, May 22.—James Elliott, the local manager of Molsons Bank, has been appointed general manager to succeed the late F. Wolferston Thomas.

IN SOUTH NANAIMO.

Mr. Dunsmuir Receives a Splendid Reception From the Electors.

South Wellington, May 21.—A large meeting was held here this evening in were Mr. Radcliffe and Mr. Dunsmuir, dependent labor candidate. It continued until a late hour and was characterized by the best of humor. The speakers were Mr. Radcriffe and Mr. Dunsmuir, the candidates in this district; Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, Mr. Barker, of Nanaimo, and Mr. Lugrin, of Victoria. Mr. Dunsmuir made the important statement that he would replace Chinamen in his mines by white labor as soon as the latter could be procured, and instructed his foreman present to replace Chinamen by white men in any capacity as rapidly as possible. This statement evoked a prolonged chorus of applause from the whole audience. Mr. Dunsmuir, who took a very active part in the meeting, was splendidly received and undoubtedly had the great majority of those present with him. Mr. Radcliffe made a moderate speech in excellent temper and was accorded a very complimentary reception. If this matter is a criterion, Mr. Dunsmuir's prospects for election are most excellent.

How Eloff Was Trapped

Details of Clever Way in Which Mafeking Garrison Corralled Him.

Roberts' Army Moves Northward Steadily Towards Pretoria.

London, May 21.—(9:30 p. m.)—The following despatch has been received from Lord Roberts at the war office:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—The following is from Hunter: 'Mafeking is relieved. Mahon entered it May 18.'"

London, May 22.—(4 a. m.)—Col. Baden-Powell's hardest blow to the besiegers was the capture of Commandant Sarel Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, and his men, which is thus described in a despatch from Mafeking May 12, via Ootsi, May 14:

"Eloff to-day fell into one of the various traps that have been left open for months. At 4 a. m. the enemy, who had been much strengthened during the last few days, feinted an attack on the eastern side of the town, while a large force which during the night had crept along the river, guided by native rebels, who had chosen the craftiest detours, managed to enter the Baratong location. This they burned, and the huts of the natives were blazing for a distance of nearly a mile.

"Then, finding that they were unopposed, the Boers yelled: 'Come out, you skulkers; to-day we take Mafeking.'

"Suddenly a Boer cried, 'Here are the rooineks.' Nearly all fled. Capt. Marsh opened fire from the fort on each side, cutting off and repulsing the main body of the Dutch, but driving the vanguard of about 150 into the native location which had been burned. The enemy broke into two parties, one being penned in the stone kraal, and the other hemmed in a hollow behind a kopje, inside the outer defences. They had no water and but little food. Meanwhile a strong party, estimated at 500, ran around the native location and reached the camp close to the railway. They were surprised, and after sharp fighting captured Lieut.-Col. Hore, Capt. Singleton, and Veterinary Surgeon Dunlop Smith, who for a time were penned with 40 Boers in the offices of the British South Africa Protectorate. This position was covered by our forts.

"The Boers were called upon to surrender, but they refused, and the fighting was resumed for some hours. The Boers lost heavily. Finally two parties of the enemy surrendered, one party escaping. The casualties are not yet fully known. The Boers lost about 150, but our casualties were under 20. Mr. Angus Hamilton, correspondent of the London Daily Times, is missing."

The railway is expected to be at Kroonstad to-day (Tuesday). The congestion of traffic at Smaldeel delays Lord Roberts' advance, but his cavalry continues active through a wide radius east and southeast of Kroonstad.

The infantry advance steadily. Gen. Colville and Gen. Rundle shift their headquarters each second day. The Boers are retiring northward from Harrismith. Raiding and sniping are decreasing. Lord Roberts is advised that little resistance need be expected south of Lip river, near Johannesburg, where the natives are digging trenches, but the position, according to a correspondent, can be turned. The same authority thinks it improbable that there will be any desperate defence south of Pretoria, and that even the capital of the Transvaal is likely to be evacuated. The orders from the war office directing six more siege trains to go out, however, indicate preparations in expectancy of a siege.

Twenty war correspondents have been killed or have died of disease during the war. In this respect the Daily Mail has been particularly unfortunate.

The confirmation of the relief of Mafeking does away with the lingering doubts which existed in the minds of a few people who have got into the habit of believing nothing but war office despatches. With belated enthusiasm that department hoisted its flag on receipt of official telegram and the crowd cheered. It is announced that Col. Baden-Powell will be made a major-general.

A despatch from Kroonstad, dated Sunday, 20th, says a British convoy on its way to Lindley was attacked by the Boers and obliged to halt. The result of the attack is not known, but it is evident that the Boers in the rear of the main British army are alert and aggressive.

COOL BURGLARS.

Tie Up a Policeman and Proceed to Break the Bank.

Toronto, May 22.—Four burglars tied Policeman Ward with a wire and then entered the branch of the Standard Bank at the corner of Queen street and Brock avenue, and endeavored to break open the safe with sledge-hammers. They were unsuccessful.

French Parliament

Government is Sustained in House of Deputies by Fair Majority.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau Declines to Allow Revival of Dreyfus Affair.

His Programme Includes Direct Taxation and Workingmen's Pensions.

Paris, May 22.—After an adjournment of six weeks, parliament reassembled today. The chamber of deputies was crowded and all the cabinet ministers were present.

Paul Gouzy, Radical Socialist, then interpolated the government on its general policy.

The premier, M. Waldeck Rousseau, accepted the interpolation and asked for its immediate discussion. M. Gouzy explained that he desired to interpolate the government in order to clear the situation. The speaker pointed out the overwhelming majority recently cast for the government throughout France, except in Paris, at the municipal elections, and said the present moment was opportune for the chamber to endorse this support of the ministry, who should inform the chamber what they intended to do in response to this Republican demonstration.

M. Paul de Cassagnac followed with a speech, strongly attacking the government, but he said he did not desire its fall, because its policy was having the result of disgusting the country with the Republicans. The latter statement evoked a protest from the Nationalist benches.

M. Waldeck Rousseau then replied. During the course of his speech, which was frequently interrupted by the Nationalists, and applauded by the Socialists, the Premier said the Paris elections were truly a rebuff for the Republican idea, but, he added, the electors of the provinces had acclaimed the republic. Where the Republicans had been beaten, he asserted, their defeat was due to the alliance of a certain section of the Republicans with the opposition. Alluding to the Dreyfus agitation, M. Waldeck Rousseau said the pardon of Dreyfus was an act of humanity. By pardoning Dreyfus, he pointed out, the government undertook at the same time to end the agitation, and by the amnesty measure to prevent reprisals, thus giving France needed peace.

M. Waldeck Rousseau concluded with saying the government would ask the chamber to vote a law providing protection against calumniators of the chief of state, and a law dealing with religious associations, whose vested properties could not be allowed to swell in order to furnish the adversaries of the republic with their war funds. The government's programme, he further announced, included laws for execution, direct taxation and workingmen's pensions, adding that if the programme did not secure an authority he would leave to his successor the work of seeking its realization. This declaration called forth applause from the Socialists and Radicals and a section of the moderate Republicans.

M. Ribot, Republican, former premier, replied to M. Waldeck Rousseau, declaring the municipal elections were a success for the Republicans, but not for the government. He then proposed the simple order of the day, which M. Waldeck Rousseau refused to accept, and which the chamber rejected by 298 to 249 votes.

The Premier then announced that he would accept the order of the day proposed by M. Gouzy, couched as follows:

"The chamber is advised to energetically pursue a policy of reforms and the defense of the republic and laity, and approves of the declarations of the government." The first portion, up to laity, was adopted by a vote of 439 to 56, and the second and crucial portion was adopted by 271 to 226 votes.

Several resolutions dealing with the threatened revival of the Dreyfus affair were submitted. One introduced by M. Gustav Chapuis, Radical, invited the government vigorously to oppose a renewal of the Dreyfus agitation. This gave rise to some debate. M. Waldeck Rousseau repeated his declaration that the government was determined to end a campaign that was disastrous to the country and to Republican government. He said the ministerial amnesty view now before the senate was destined to bring about appeasement, but that there was no question of creating new press restrictions.

GENERAL BOTHA.

It Was He Who Forced President Kruger Not to Destroy the Mines.

London, May 23.—The Durban correspondent of the Times, telegraphing May 22, says: "The Rev. Adrian Hofmeyer tells me he was informed by a high Boer official that when President Kruger notified the raad of the government's arrangements to blow up the mines and to destroy Johannesburg, Gen. Botha hurried to Pretoria and had a stormy interview with Mr. Kruger, to whom he said that if the plan were not cancelled at once, he would himself defend Johannesburg, adding that the Boers were not barbarians. At this, according to Mr. Hofmeyer, the plan was abandoned."

FOR ESQUIMALT.

New Detachment of Engineers and Marines Passed Winnipeg Yesterday.

Winnipeg, May 22.—A military special having on board a large party of Marines and Engineers bound for Esquimalt passed through the city to-day.

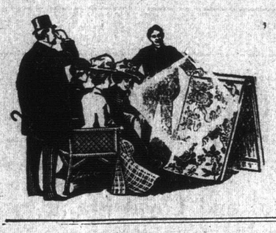
UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Alaskan Bill Occupied the Full Attention of the House.

Washington, May 22.—The house devoted one entire day to the Alaskan civil government bill. Little progress was made, only 24 pages being disposed of. There was a protracted debate over the question of the number of judges in Alaska and the mining laws, but the provisions of the bill were not amended.

WALLPAPERS

The most Comprehensive assortment of



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. . . .

Their Last Hope Has Fled

United States Will Not Depart From Neutral Policy to Please Boers.

Secretary Hay so Announces to the Disappointed Envoys At Washington.

Washington, May 21.—Secretary of State Hay this afternoon informed the Boer delegates that the President feels in the present circumstances no course is open to him except to persist in the policy of neutrality between England and the South African republics. In view of this announcement, all questions as to the character of the recognition to be extended to the delegates and the sufficiency of their credentials dropped at once into the background. It was after all of little moment whether or not the Boers were received as diplomatic agents or ministers, so long as they were powerless to promote the prime object of their mission, namely, cause the United States government to intervene to bring about peace.

A pyrotechnic discussion of the status of the Boer commissioners now in Washington was precipitated in the senate today by a resolution offered by Mr. Allen, Populist, from Nebraska, extending to the commissioners the privileges of the floor of the senate during their sojourn in the national capital. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 36 to 21, but not until after a sharp controversy between its author and Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Allen maintained that the resolution was in line with precedents, while Mr. Davis contended that in the peculiar circumstances the senate ought not to take any action that might be considered a recognition of the Boer diplomats, until the President, who alone had the power to receive diplomatic representatives, had taken action.

The Secretary of State, after consulting with the President, gave out the following statement:

"Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans, the delegates in this country of the South African republics, called today by appointment at the state department, and laid before the secretary at much length and with great energy and eloquence the merits of the controversy in South Africa, and the desire of the Boer republics that the United States should intervene in the interest of peace, and use its influence to that end with the British government. The secretary of state made the following reply:

"The President, in his message to congress last December said:

"'This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might have been averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered. As the war went on, the President, while regretting the sufferings and the sacrifices endured by both of the combatants, could do nothing but preserve a strict neutrality between them. This he has steadily and consistently done, but there never has been a moment when he would have neglected any favorable occasion to use his good offices in the interests of peace.'

"On the 10th of last March we received from Mr. Hay, the United States consul at Pretoria, the telegram:

"'I am officially requested by the governments of the republics to urge your intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities. Same request made to representatives of European powers.'

The President at once directed me to convey the substance of this telegram to the British government, and in communicating this request I was directed by him to express his earnest hope that a way to bring about peace might be found, and to say that he would be glad to aid in any friendly manner to promote so happy a result. The Transvaal government was at the same time informed of the President's action in the matter. Our representative in London promptly communicated the President's instructions to Lord Salisbury. In answer he was instructed to thank the President for the friendly interest shown by him, and Lord Salisbury added that Her Majesty's government could not accept the intervention of any power. This communication also was immediately transmitted to our consul at Pretoria, to be communicated to the presidents of the South African republics. So far as we are concerned, the United States was the only government in the world of all those approached by the South African republics which tendered offices to either of the combatants in the interest of cessation of hostilities:

"As allusion has been made to The Hague convention, and as action has been suggested based on that instrument, it may be as well to quote a phrase from Article III., which states: 'Powers stranger to the dispute may have the right to offer good offices or mediation, even during the course of hostilities.'

"And article V says: 'The functions of the mediatory power are at an end when once it is declared, either by one of the parties to the dispute or by the mediator himself, that the means of reconciliation proposed by him are not accepted.'

"This would seem to render any further action of the United States unadvisable under existing circumstances.

"The steps taken by the President in his earnest desire to see an end to the strife which caused much suffering may already be said to have gone to the extreme limit permitted by him. Indeed, if in his discretion he had chosen not to present to England the South African request for good offices he might have justified his action by referring to the following declaration, which was made in the very act of signing The Hague convention by the plenipotentiaries of the United States: "Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering or entangling itself with questions of policy or international administration of any state, nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of traditional attitude toward purely American questions.' The President sympathizes heartily in the sincere desire of all the people of the United States that the war now afflicting South Africa may, for the sake of both parties engaged, come to a speedy close. But, having done his full duty in preserving a strictly neutral position between them and seizing the first opportunity that presented itself for offering his good offices in the interests of peace, he feels that in the present circumstances, no course is open to him except to persist in the policy of impartial neutrality. To deviate from this would be contrary to all our traditions and all our national interests, and would lead to consequences which neither the President nor the people of the United States could regard with favor."

FILIPINOS STILL FIGHT.

United States Troops Attack a Fort But Fail to Take It.

Manila, May 21.—Gen. James Bell, commanding in the hemp provinces of Southern Luzon, has issued an order to his officers not to attempt to organize the municipal governments as prescribed by Major-General Otis in his recent order, on account of the disturbed conditions.

The Americans occupy a few coast towns, which the insurgents surround, constantly assailing the garrisons, which are too small to attempt operations in the surrounding country. Major Wise, with two companies, is in Donsal, an important town of Sorsogon, surrounded by a thousand insurgents. The Americans occupy trenches, and are continually exchanging shots with the enemy. Several regiments are needed to control each southern province, but they cannot be spared from their stations. Another squadron of cavalry will be sent to Gen. Bell. On the first trouble occurring with the Morros in the southern part of Mindanao, at Cottabatte, Major Brett sent a detachment to preserve peace at a conference between two chiefs. During the conference the tribesmen began shooting. One of the bands fired upon the Americans from an old fort. The soldiers returned the fire, killing several of the natives, but they were unable to take the fort, although a gunboat shelled it. Major Brett is sending a larger body of men to punish the recalcitrants.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Presented at Ottawa Last Night—Sir Charles Tupper Congratulated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 22.—The supplementary estimates for the current year were presented to parliament to-night. They amount to $3,500,000. Yukon government requires $364,000. Provision is made for telegraph lines to the Yukon, and the allowance for railway mail service between British Columbia and Manitoba is $7,000.

Col. Prior learned to-day that Clute's report on the railway trouble in British Columbia is not yet printed.

Sir Charles Tupper was presented with a magnificent bouquet of roses by his followers to-day, on the occasion of completing 45 years of public life. The opposition leader acknowledged the compliment, saying he hoped to remain in the house sufficiently long to lead the Conservative host to victory.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a graceful reference to Sir Charles Tupper, expressing the hope amid amusement that he would long live to grace his present position.

George Kennedy, formerly editor of the Columbian, has been appointed postmaster of New Westminster, B. C., in place of Hon. J. C. Brown, who has resigned.

PLUMER AND MAHON.

Their Columns Met at Daybreak on Tuesday Week.

London, May 22.—Details of the meeting between the columns commanded by Col. Plumer and Col. Mahon, show that the former rode into Masibistad at sunrise, May 15. The Hon. Maurice Gifford, Col. Rhodes, Prince Adolphus of Teck, Sir John Willoughby and others rode in from the south with the information that Col. Mahon's column was within two miles of the place.

Fight to A Finish

Transvaal Government Say They Do Not Intend to Consider Surrender.

In Hot Haste They Prepare to Defend Johannesburg and Pretoria.

A Wise Minority Counsel Yielding to the Inevitable Fate Now.

London, May 23.—(3:30 a.m.)—The Transvaal government has informed the correspondents at Pretoria that it has not considered and does not intend to consider unconditional surrender, but will fight to a finish. The foreign consuls have been informed that Johannesburg will be defended, and the government announces that it will not hold itself responsible for injury to persons or property resulting from the defence measures.

Pretoria despatches affirm that President Kruger, President Steyn and all the prominent leaders of the republics, after prolonged interchange of views, are determined to continue the resistance, but that a minority of the leaders advocate surrender without terms.

Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal state secretary, and her family, with the families of other officials, have gone to Lorenzo Marques.

Johannesburg and Pretoria are being cleared of non-combatants. The Boer chiefs, who now recognize the possibility that they will have to defend these cities, are preparing with the utmost haste. The Boers' spirit has been rising from a low ebb, and is now ready for a steadfast resistance.

Nevertheless, according to the Daily Chronicle, long messages in Dutch have been received by the British government by way of Amsterdam, in which President Kruger sues for peace. According to one account, President Kruger surrenders unconditionally; according to another, he asks for terms. There seem to be good reasons for believing that he is earnestly trying to secure terms, but cable inquiries fail to confirm the assertion that correspondence has recently passed between Great Britain and the Transvaal respecting terms.

Lord Roberts is again moving. The British infantry left Kroonstad Monday, and headquarters was expectel to leave immediately. The railway has been restored, and the first train is due to arrive to-day.

The Boers are busy blasting for emplacements along the Rhonester river. Gen. Dewet commands, as Gen. Botha is ill.

The advance of Lord Roberts will probably be swift. It is the expectation of well-informed observers that the Vaal river, 85 miles beyond Kroonstad, will be crossed by the end of the week.

Sir Redvers Buller, in a general order to his troops, congratulating them on the result of their ten days' operations, says they were only checked at Laing's Nek by a fresh commando sent from the Transvaal. Gen. Clery, with a cavalry brigade, engaged the rear guard of the Boers at Laing's Nek on Sunday, captured a number of wagons and took some prisoners. His artillery shelled the Nek. The Boers in their retreat laid waste the railway, blew up bridges and burned several houses—as many as six in Newcastle. The machinery of the Navigation collieries was ruined.

Gen. Buller, replying to residents of Newcastle, who presented to him a trophy, said he expected to return from Pretoria soon.

MAFEKING WAS HOPEFUL.

Wonderful Spirit Shown by the Heroic Little Town.

London, May 22.—Lady Sarah Wilson, in a despatch from Mafeking dated May 11, gives the following description of the final days of the siege:

"As we are near the end of the siege, conditions in this little town are perhaps becoming more cheerful. The rainy season is apparently over, the weather splendid, and consequently the fever epidemic is diminishing. Rations are still small, but it is wonderful how little one needs for existence, and the new food—brawn made from horse and ox hides—is a great success. This food and porridge, the inventor of which has received a £5 bonus from the government and equivalent of six weeks' additional provisions, the natives prefer to any other, so that the siege has taught them a new food."

CHOLERA PREVALENT.

Unhappy People of India Suffer From Famine and Disease.

London, May 22.—It is officially announced that the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, cables that the cholera continues to be very prevalent at Bombay and elsewhere and that this fact chiefly accounts for the decrease of numbers of persons on the relief works. He adds that the showers have been numerous, thus improving the water supplies and fodder in some parts. The total number of people receiving relief is 5,607,000.

DR. BURNS DEAD.

Well Known Minister Dies in Toronto.

Toronto, May 22.—Rev. Dr. Burns, for many years head of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, died to-night after a very brief illness. He had resided here for the last year or two.

BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Lord Strathcona Granted a Patent of His Title For His Daughter.

London, May 22.—The Queen has granted Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, a patent of his title to his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Jared Bliss Howard, his only child. Apart from the honor conferred on Canada's High Commissioner, the Queen's birthday honors, of which it formed a part, were not interesting. Peerages were conferred on Lord Morris, on his retirement from the appeal court; on Sir Peter O'Brien, the Irish judge, and Sir Richard Webster, former attorney-general and now master of rolls. Among those who have received the honor of knighthood is Prof. Richard Claverhouse Jubb, Regius professor of Greek at Cambridge University and member of parliament in the Conservative interest for the university. Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, captain-general and governor of Jamaica, is made a knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and Lieut.-General George Rigby Barker, governor of the Bermudas, is made knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. Other honors include the usual long list of political and service promotions. The Queen left Windsor this evening for Scotland.

The order of Knight of the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire is conferred upon Major-General Sir William Forbes Gatacre. Mr. Hamilton Hunter, British consul in Samoa, is made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George. The Times points out that two of the new peerages have been conferred upon Irishmen.

CANDIAN BANQUET.

Mr. Chamberlain Will Deliver an Address on Dominion Day.

London, May 21.—Mr. Joseph Chamlain has accepted an invitation to attend the Canadian banquet in London on Dominion Day.

Canadians Were There Too

The Artillery Took a Hand in the Relief of Mafeking.

Milner and Chamberlain Send Congratulations to Governor General.

London, May 22.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, in a despatch dated Kroonstad, May 21, as follows:

"Mahon reports that the flying column entered Mafeking at 4 a. m. on May 18.

"He was stubbornly opposed by 1,500 men on May 17, nine miles from Mafeking, but the Boers were driven from their strong positions after five hours' fighting, thanks, he says, to the magnificent qualities of his troops.

"A detachment of Canadian artillery, by a series of forced marches, reached him the morning of the fighting and rendered very valuable assistance.

"Mahon's casualties were about 30. The Boer losses were heavy."

Ottawa, May 22.—The following cablegram was received by Lord Minto this morning from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies:

"Congratulate Canada on the great services rendered by the Canadian artillery in relieving Mafeking. (Signed) Chamberlain."

The following cablegram has been received by the Governor-General from Sir Alfred Milner:

"Capetown, May 22.—The officer commanding the flying column which entered Mafeking on May 18 reports ten hours' stubborn resistance from 1,500 Boers on May 17. A detachment of Canadian artillery, by a series of forced marches, reached him on the morning of the fighting and rendered very valuable assistance. (Signed) Milner."

A BOER TRAP.

Squadron of Bethune's Horse Ambushed and Destroyed.

London, May 22.—(4:48 p. m.)—The war office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller, dated Newcastle, May 22:

"I have received the following from Bethune, dated May 21: 'While marching in the direction of Newcastle yesterday, one of my squadrons of mounted infantry was ambushed by Boers six miles west of Vryheid, and very few escaped. Lieutenants Lausum and Capell are among the missing. Capt. the Earl of De la Warr is slightly wounded in the leg. Total casualties are about 40. We have returned to Nqutu for supplies, and will march to-morrow for Newcastle via Dundee.'"

Gen. Buller then proceeds: "I detached Col. Bethune and about 500 men from Dundee on May 17 with instructions to march by Vaut's Drift and show his force at Nqutu, which was reported to have been evacuated by the enemy, prepare for the return of the magistrates and the civil establishment to the district. He was to rejoin me at Newcastle afterwards."

CLOSING ON PRETORIA.

British Troops Across the Vaal on Main Line of Railway.

Capetown, May 21.—British troops have arrived at Veereeniging, in the Transvaal, north of the Vaal river. The bridge across the Vaal was found to be intact.

Twenty-seven Free State and Transvaal locomotives were captured.

Pretoria, May 22.—An open-air meeting was held to-day by the local Hollanders, 200 of whom were present, to consider the situation in the event Pretoria should be beleaguered. A committee was appointed to secure a place of safety for the women and children.

The consul-general of the Netherlands, Herr Neiuwenhuys, was asked to advise the government to take care of its subjects.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Young McIntyre Will Be Sentenced To-Morrow.

Toronto, May 22.—The trial of Arthur McIntyre, the thirteen-year-old son of the late Peter McIntyre, for manslaughter, in having caused the death of his father, was held to-day by Justice Street and a jury of the criminal assize court. The trial occupied a whole day, and at the conclusion the jury remained out half an hour. They returned with a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence will be passed at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

BERMUDA GARRISON.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 22.—Orders have been received from the war office to despatch the First Battalion of the West India Regiment to strengthen the Berumda garrison.

Warm Time At So

Delegates at the Liber vention Get Back a Premier.

His Departure From th ing Hurried by a S of Missiles.

Opposition Candidates Successful Meeting He Left.

"I think too much of the di position I occupy and I wo those blackguards don't go Premier had become quite dr a trifling interruption at his Sooke on Monday night. " paign," he continued, "and u I have never been insulted before. You are Boers do corner."

A Voice—"And you are Kruger. Remember how you at the convention in Vancouv

Chairman Perry Mills then leader's rescue and asked the out. This they seemed willin wanted Mr. Mills to come them, a proposition which he pear desirous of accepting. ever, appealed to the meeting assured by Mr. Fraser and se Martinite visitors that the p quite anxious to hear the mu premier, he turned the stree persuasive eloquence upon tha and the dignitary relented, seemly hesitation consented o go on.

The Premier had worked through the now thread-bare the section that deals with r and bridges, and had here n question or two, in the cours the long pent up feelings of tw members of the Sooke delega Liberal convention at Vanc been set free, with the result Martin went off into heroics nity and insults, and could o suaded as a great favor to th the riding of Esquimalt to c speech to its hour and th length. Mr. Martin, who ha away from the Colwood meet afternoon, after having talked begun his Sooke meeting ra Some delay was then experien ting a chairman. Mr. John M John Muir and some others w ed to, but they all declined Fortunately, however, for t ment, the Premier had taken Mills, of Victoria, out with l the gap was stopped and the underway.

The re-enactment of the a measures, the government o railways and the road to be Victoria to Midway, by which nay miners were to be fed o eggs from Sooke, occupied t portion of his time after l much fraught by the little been restored. He also talke half an hour upon the virt "bad man Martin." This ga opportunity to revel in the Manitoba disallowance, as w Semlin government during his attorney-generalship, throughout the speech appea a pretext for denouncing th as a most oppressive monopol

A question, however, fro designated by the Premier guards"—in Rossland they "white-shirted hoboes"—br speech down, however, to n sues, and the Premier dec returned to power he fully cut off one of the members quimalt division. A furth from Mr. Higgins led to a re Martin's attack upon the s utility of Independent candid he attacked most vigorous frained from saying much Higgins' candidacy, nor did "roasting" of Mr. Haywa had undertaken at Colwood.

Referring to the stand t Macpherson at the governm in Vancouver on Thursday mier explained that his fol pherson's) reference to Mr. of New Westminster, as th man on the government sid slip of the tongue, and mea all.

It was about 11 o'clock w mier walked in silence do The other candidates were to speak, and their number creased by the arrival of and some other gentlemen Mr. Martin, however, told that he had urgent busines and slipped away, quittin and the other speakers ju done at the Colwood m hours before. From the s ing feet and a certain obno side, it was generally un the Premier's haste in d somewhat accelerated an material reason can now some truly outraged feelin

Before departing with h Fraser confessed his faith lite symbol and professed follow him to the end of erument or the opposition

The little government left, Mr. John Muir, patriarch of that distr asked to take the chair, w did, and filled the office w and dignity. After expre at the hasty departure o he introduced Mr. C. E. P

Mr. Pooley, who was a good round of applause, more to meet his old co was glad, too, to see so ladies out; but, like the indeed the whole audienc the fact that Mr. Martin slip away again, as he h same afternoon at Colw expected to have an oppor to him at the evening m been quite disappointed. lateness of the hour wou omit several things whi tended to speak on at s

For eighteen years, M tinued, he had had the senting the district of J had enjoyed the fullest the people, and had co to advance the interests while at the same time