# They Prate Of Liberty.

## Kruger's Envoys Welcomed In New York by Mayor and Council.

## Representatives of Tammany and of Boer Oligarchy Exchange Compliments.

## Fischer Asks the United States to Say "Stop" to Great Britain.

New York, May 17.—The particular event in connection with the visit to this city of the Boer delegates occurred this afternoon, when they were received at the city hall by Mayor Van Wyck, and in accordance with the resolution passed by the municipal assembly, officially welcomed to the city. Accompanied by the reception committee and a delegation from the South African Club, the delegates drove from the Manhattan hotel to the city hall, where the municipal assembly and the mayor were awaiting them.

The Mayor said: "I am delighted to welcome you to the city of New York, and assure you that in America you will receive a cordial welcome from the liberty-loving people of this country. I desire to inform you that the representatives of the city of New York have asked me to extend a welcome, and I welcome you on behalf of the people of the city."

Delegate Fischer said: "This is to us an occasion of pleasure and pride. We are not so conceited as to take to ourselves the honor shown us, but we wish to show that we don't represent an unworthy people. We believe that no people can understand what it is to struggle for freedom, except a people which has gained its freedom by such a struggle.

"This reception is an honor which we will remember. The small liberty-loving people will think the better of their big brother. We think we will come well out of the struggle. We have been told that ninety per cent. of the people of America sympathize with us. We want to convert the other ten per cent. by simply telling the truth. We hope that a free people will not have appealed to a free people in vain."

Ald. Kennedy then read an address on behalf of the municipal assembly, welcoming the delegates. Then Mr. Vanrensellaer introduced Delegate Wessells, who said: "Each member of this commission has a part to perform. The part assigned to Mr. Fischer is peace-making. We have other duties which we will not mention now. We have come to tell the free people of America that we mean to win and retain our freedom, if not today, to-morrow; if not to-morrow, we will keep on fighting for it for the next 100 years. We have had to fight for our liberty. We did not want to fight, but we had to. We ought to be worth some consideration to the United States, because we are one free people appealing to another. We do not ask the United States to fight for us, but we ask you to say to England, 'Stop'; and we think that if America said the word the war would be over. We are doing our own fighting, but you can hardly call it a war. It is like a little boy trying to defend himself when attacked. If we are beaten America will probably be ashamed in future years, if the question should be asked: 'What has happened to your little sister?'"

Delegate Wolmarans, who spoke in Dutch, gave a history of the Transvaal trouble.

As the envoys left the city hall they were shaken by the hands by persons on all sides. On making their reappearance, Mr. Fischer, standing on the steps of the city hall, delivered a brief address, in which he said the people of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State were struggling for their liberty, and wanted the sympathy of the people of America. Then they were escorted to their carriages. It took several minutes to extricate the carriages from the crowd, which pressed around and shook hands with the delegates.

### AIDING FAMINE VICTIMS.

Indian Government Striving to Help Cure the Trouble.

London, May 17.—Lord George Hamilton, presiding at a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Art to-day, referring to the terrible effects of the famine, said: "It must not be forgotten that it is a wage famine as well as a food famine. Therefore it presses more heavily on the people that it is the duty of the government to try and multiply and diversify the industries of India. With this view, the Indian government is placing contracts in India wherever possible, not with brokers, but with actual producers."

### AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Premier Holder is Not Satisfied With the Turn of Events.

London, May 17.—Mr. F. W. Holder, premier and treasurer of South Australia, has sent the following cable to Mr. John Alexander Cockburn, agent general for South Australia:

"For twenty years we have struggled to federate Australia; at last we have succeeded in obtaining prospects of approval. Now a dissentient minority has proved superior to our efforts on a matter important in principle, but still vaster in sentiment, with the result that all sorts of questions are re-opened, and the federation of Australia is endangered or postponed. The Imperial government follows men who are not the leaders of opinion in Australia." The Australian Natives Association cabled to the Victoria delegates as follows: "We fear that insistance upon the amendments may weaken Imperial sentiment."

Mr. Cockburn has issued a statement in which he argues that it is necessary for the supreme judicial power in local questions to be Australian and not Imperial, "in order that the constitution may live through interpretations as the constitution of the United States is moulded by the United States supreme court."

### LUCKY MAN.

Quebec, May 17.—The members of the city council this morning presented Mayor Parent with a sum of $5,000 as a mark of their appreciation.

# A Swedish Sea Murderer.

## Kills Seven and Wounds Five Persons on the Steamer Prinz Carl.

## Escapes Ashore But Is Arrested and Confesses His Dreadful Crime.

Copenhagen, May 17.—A telegram from Koping, Sweden, reports that as the steamer Koping was passing the Prinz Carl a man sprang upon the deck of the latter vessel and shouted: "If anyone comes near I will shoot." At the same moment a woman was seen hanging over the ship's side shrieking for help. The man escaped in the boat. When the Prinz Carl was boarded it was found that 12 men on board had been shot, six of whom, including the captain, were dead. The rest were found locked in their quarters. One of the wounded has since died. The murderer is being pursued.

Details show that shortly after passing Quickaund, at midnight, a man suddenly started shutting all the doors of the cabins and saloons. Then with a revolver in either hand and with a dagger and a knife in his belt, he began firing at everyone he encountered. He stabbed the captain in the back and a lady passenger in the breast with the dagger, and hacked at her with the knife. He also shot the mate through the shoulder, and of the four gentlemen who were playing cards in the smoking saloon one was shot in the temple because he moved when the murderer warned him not to stir. The Prinz Carl was stopped off Koping, and the murderer seized the opportunity to jump into a lifeboat and row away as fast as possible. Search of the steamer discovered seven dead and five wounded. The Prinz Carl proceeded to Stockholm. A tradesman of Arboga, Sweden, reports that a man giving the name of Cronkirst, of Stockholm, came to him yesterday and secured two revolvers, which he fired several times to test their qualities.

Stockholm, May 17.—The police have tracked to Eskilsturn (577 miles west of this city and arrested there the supposed author of the Prinz Carl tragedy. He tried to fire a revolver at the officers, and when arrested gave the name of Philip Nordlund. On being questioned about the murders prisoner replied that it was a matter for the police themselves to unravel.

On being further questioned, Nordlund confessed his crimes and said he had stolen eight hundred kronen from the captain.

The wounded say they were playing cards in the smoking room, when somebody put his head in the room and exclaimed: "Look out; there's a massacre on board." At the moment shots were heard. All sprang to their feet in order to leave the cabin, but they found the door fastened on the outside. While they were trying to force the door a shot was fired through the window and hit one of them named Karlson, who fell to the floor. The other three, Schneider, Konditor and Lindquiest, burst the door. Lindquiest, who was the first to step through, received a bullet in the head. Disregarding the wound he ran after the assassin to the steering room. The fugitive shouted down the speaking tube: "Full speed ahead." The engineers were already at full speed, and the engineer replied: "Is that the captain?" Receiving the answer, "Certainly; drive her to the dock," the engineer put the engine at full speed astern. The assassin then ran down to the engine room and threatened to shoot the engineer if he did not obey him. The engineer barricaded himself in the room. At that moment the Koping came along and the murderer fled in a boat.

### JAPANESE INFLUX.

Arrivals in United States Greatly Exceed Those of Former Years.

Washington, May 18.—In response to the senate resolution of the 16th instant, the secretary of the treasury to-day sent to the senate a statement from the Commissioner-General of Immigration concerning the immigration to the United States of Japanese laborers. From this statement it appears that 2,230 of these laborers arrived in 1898, 3,395 in 1899, and for ten months ending April 30, 1900, 7,181. These figures indicate only those who have come direct to the United States from Japan, but do not embrace those reaching this country via Canada. How many there are coming in this way the department does not know, but the commissioner expressed opinion that the number is large. The opinion is expressed that there will be a large increase in the coming year. He also states that strict examination is made to prevent the entrance of laborers under contract.

### INDIAN FAMINE.

Relief Committee in the United States Doing Good Work.

New York, May 18.—The executive committee of the committee of one hundred on the Indian famine relief committee to-day met in the chamber of commerce. It was learned that $20,246 is on deposit irrespective of subscriptions not yet paid. Newspapers in all parts of the country have agreed to accept subscriptions, as have a number of banks, trust companies and banking houses. An appeal to ten thousand churches in all sections of the country and Canada has been sent out. The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company agreed to send and receive cable and telegraph messages free of charge, and the express companies will be asked to make shipments of supplies free of charge.

### MOBILIZING VOLUNTEERS.

A Change in the Act Introduced by Secretary For War.

London, May 18.—In the House of Lords the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, introduced a bill to extend the powers of the Volunteering Act, by providing that volunteers may be mobilized in any great emergency instead of only to repel invasion, and also to enable volunteers to enter into agreement rendering them liable to be called on at any time for either home or foreign service.

### C. P. R. EARNINGS.

Montreal, May 18.—The C. P. R. traffic earnings for the week ending May 14 were $584,000; same week last year, $537,000; mileage increased to 7,130.

# The Relief Of Mafeking

(Continued From First Page.)

taking such risks, and surely there is nothing prouder in the annals of the British army than the story of that sally from the beleaguered town on the night of November 10th, or the reconnaissance of an earlier date, in the grey of dawn, under Major Godley. That midnight dash by Captain Fitzclarence and his little company stands out as a feat of arms unequalled in military history. And under what horribly discouraging conditions those grand deeds were planned and carried out! Listen to the tale of a correspondent who has been penned up in that hell on earth since the beginning of the bombardment, Mr. J. Angus Hamilton, representing London Black and White:

"A month to Christmas Day, and we are still enduring the straits of a siege and the torments of a bombardment. For almost seven weeks we have defied an enemy who encircles us upon every side, and who have summoned to their aid for the purpose of breaching our trivial earthworks, the finest guns from the arsenal in Pretoria. The Boers outnumber us in men and artillery, and not a day has passed since the siege began that they have not thrown shrapnel and common shell, omitting minor projectiles, into the town. And still we live, with just sufficient spirit to jeer across our ramparts at the enemy. They Mauser us, they shell us, they cut our water off, and raid our cattle; they make life hell, and they can do so, so long as it may please them; but no one was ever so deluded if they think that by such means Mafeking surrenders. From time to time we have given them a taste of our quality, and if on occasion we have lost some few, it is a source of melancholy satisfaction to know that their loss has been the greater."

This indomitable spirit has held the large Boer armies in useless occupation around the three main points of attack, and has contributed to the ultimate confounding of the Boer tactics. But for that dogged defence the enemy might possibly have been able to carry out their design of reaching the sea coast and over-running the whole of Cape Colony and Natal. Except those hard nuts which they failed to crack, there was nothing to prevent them from doing that. The whole Empire owes a debt of gratitude to the defenders of Mafeking, Ladysmith and Kimberley for averting what would have been a dreadful catastrophe.

"The attack by a force under direction of Colonel Baden Powell upon the Boer position at Game Tree Hill, on the morning of December 26, has scarcely a parallel for reckless heroism in history. The only exploits that can be mentioned alongside of it are the mad dashes of Lord Cochrane in cutting out the Esmeralda, and some other of his astounding feats of arms. The progress of the men toward the fort was not unlike the charge staff officer. Being already well ac- of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, for the deadliness of the zone which it had to cross. Within 300 yards of the fort it was impossible, says a correspondent, for any living thing to exist. The hum of the bullets across this area was like the noise made by myriads of locusts going down the wind. Men were beginning to fall as they reached within 200 yards, but the wounded continued to cheer and urged on their comrades with shouts to continue the attack. Captain Fitzclarence, shot through the leg, mastered his agony, sat up and waved on his men with extraordinary composure. In the cul-de-sac at the base of the fort wall, when all hope of winning or of safe retreat was gone, six British officers died fighting to the last. Two of them, Capt. Fremen and Lieut. Paton, struggled up to the loopholes and thrust in their revolvers and emptied every chamber amongst the enemy inside before they were killed themselves. This correspondent concludes the letter from which the foregoing is taken with the pathetic exclamation:

"In the meantime the siege continues, the guns of the enemy assault us, and no relief arrives—no relief arrives."

That was on December 27, so the reader may imagine for himself the ghastly miseries of January, February, March and April, without any relief having come to them. If it were so bad away back in December, what much the sufferings of the heroic garrison have been in those latter weeks before help came? The mind shrinks from the task of trying to conceive of the suffering, the mental and bodily agony, endured by all within those lines of Mafeking. Yet, in spite of the hardship and the privation borne so bravely by the British troops and residents, they remained true to the British instinct that invariably protects the weak and defenceless even in the face of seemingly insuperable difficulties, in cases where such protection actually increases the difficulty and danger—Baden-Powell took kindly care of the natives who dwelt within the lines, and all through the siege they have been treated with the same care and consideration that has been extended to the white people. This, for many who read that story, will stand out as the most glorious deed of all, as it certainly is the best proof that at no time does the Briton, be he officer or private soldier or sailor, forget those principles which have made the British nation unique amongst the nations of the earth. How many foreign commanders would have shown the humane consideration for mere helpless blacks?

### HERO OF MAFEKING.

Col. Baden-Powell, the Brave Commander of the Beleaguered Town.

The best of luck does not always attend the most brilliantly clever men; indeed, most of them have tales to tell of struggles against adversity and times when their careers seemed to be tottering. If that is the rule, then Colonel Baden-Powell is the exception to it. Brilliant he is in the first degree, and at forty-two years of age he has a record of which he may well be proud. But the gods have been kind to him. When he was given the rank he was actually the youngest colonel in Her Majesty's army, and, so being, he possibly excited the envy of another member of his family, who for a long time was the oldest subaltern in the service. When, a matter of four months ago, he was despatched to South Africa for the purpose of raising a military force on the spot and drilling it into efficiency, he was interviewed on his departure by an old army man, who wished him "God-speed." "It will be all right," Baden-Powell responded. "All I hope is that they will give me a warm corner!" His luck has stuck to him. The Boer obliged him with the first "warm corner" there was about; and how splendidly he and his men defended Mafeking when the air was full of shot and shell the newspapers have told.

The Colonel's father was the late Professor Baden-Powell, and he is descended on his mother's side from a family which achieved distinction in the naval service. He was educated at Charterhouse, and at the age of nineteen he joined the 13th Hussars, serving as adjutant with his regiment in India, Afghanistan, and South Africa. Thus he made the acquaintance of the Cape very early in his career, an acquaintance to be resumed on more than one memorable occasion afterwards. He was despatched to Capetown again in 1887 as assistant military secretary to General Sir Henry Smyth. He held this appointment for two years, and during that period he served in the Zululand operations, and came in for mention in the despatches—always an honor, but even more so in those days than now.

Then he was appointed military secretary to the Governor of Malta, who, though he had no power to do so, gave him the local and temporary rank of major. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was Commander-in-Chief at the time, and by his command Baden-Powell had to substitute two stars for the one crown on his shoulder-cords. Amongst his many accomplishments he is an amateur actor of no mean ability, has capabilities as a stage manager which would secure him employment on the boards if any impossible combination of circumstances made a change of career desirable, and, having a good voice into the bargain, it is no wonder that whilst in Malta he was in very great demand socially. The simple fact of the matter was that, whilst he devoted almost a maximum of time to serious pursuits, he was quite the life and soul of the place, leading the revels at the Palace, and generally rendering himself indispensable at all social functions of importance.

The firmness of his character and the fact that he was a born leader of men were already apparent. A little anecdote is told of his sojourn at Malta, which, though trivial enough in its way, shows how he sometimes stepped in where others in authority feared to tread. A carnival ball was held at the Palace, and the festivities were kept up till an early hour. By-and-by the distinguished host and all those about him began to desire heartily that the guests would go, for at half-past three in the morning, though they occasionally, in the manner of guests, remarked that they were "going," they looked good enough to remain for another hour or two. The A.D.C. didn't know what to do, and consequently did nothing; but Baden-Powell delat with the situation. He went out into the corridor, lit a cigarette at a gas-jet, and then, with some of the guests observing him, significantly turned it out. It was a delicate, but firm and effectual, hint. The visitors speedily took their departure, and, thanks to Baden-Powell, the Palace was soon in repose.

After this he returned to Africa, charged with the special service of raising and commanding the native levies in the Ashanti operations. This was a test of the man. This part of the coast was new to him, but, fortunately, he obtained the assistance of Captain (now Major) Graham, of the 5th Lancers, who was very well acquainted with the country and its people. The pair began operations at Cape Coast Castle, and very speedily organized a considerable force which, in the way of pioneering, scouting, and performing outpost work, did service of a quality which much astonished the numerous critics who had sworn that the West Coast tribes were good for nothing of the kind. Baden-Powell made soldiers of them, and when he came home he came with the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

His motto during this campaign against Prempeh was "Don't flurry; patience gains the day," and it had its origin in the native saying, "Softly, softly, catchee monkey," which he laughed at, but the truth of which he realized. He would remark at that time that a smile and a stick would carry you through any difficulty in the world, and it was because of this disposition and of these tendencies of character that he established such an influence over the natives, and got so much work out of them.

When in 1896 the Matabele rose for a second time, General Frederick Carrington, who was in command of the British forces, selected Baden-Powell as his chief quainted with the country and the people, the selection was a very wise one, and it was amply justified by results, for in this campaign he achieved his greatest distinction, was again mentioned in despatches, and received more promotion.

Though his official position was that of chief of the staff, actually he seemed to be everything that it was possible for a soldier and a man to be under the circumstances. One day he would be going through papers and returns in his office at Buluwayo, then he would ride alongside the General as principal staff officer, next place himself in command of a detached column and would vary these duties by going off on a scouting expedition with a few native trackers, and run great risks by spying out the places of the Matabele impis in the Matoppo strongholds.

As if this were not enough, he played the part of war correspondent and artist as well, and became "special" for one of the London dailies during this war, whilst for another of them, an illustrated, he frequently sent home sketches. It is rumored that while carrying on this work he was for a short time placed in a very delicate position. He was, curiously enough, appointed press censor, and it became his duty to examine all the "copy" of the correspondents, and cut out any remarks which he thought should not be cabled home. Of course his discretion in regard to his own "copy" could be depended upon, but it was an odd situation.

He was promoted from the 13th Hussars to the command of the 5th Dragoon Guards in 1897, and it was on his return from India a little while ago that he was sent off to where he is now. Such is the career in brief of this first-class fighting man.

But though brilliant all round as an officer, and renowned for his splendid courage and determination, he has earned fame for himself for one particular branch of work as no other officer has, or, it is safe to say, will do, in the present generation. He is by a long way the finest scout in the army. He revels in the work, looks upon it as grand sport, and is never so happy as when running all manner of risks in pursuit of it.

He says scouting is like a game of football. "You are selected as a forward player. Play the game; play that your side may win. Don't think of your own glorification or your own risks—your side are backing you up. Play up, and make the best of every chance you get. Football is a good game, but better than it, better than any other game, is that of man-hunting."

As to what scouting really means he himself can tell us. "It is comparatively easy," he says, "for a man in the heat and excitement of battle, where every one is striving to be first, to dash out before the rest and do some gallant deed; but it is another thing for a man to take his life in his hand to carry out some extra dangerous bit of scouting on his own account, where there is no one by to applaud, and it might be just as easy for him to go back; that is a true bit of hero work, and yet it is what a scout does continually as 'all in the day's work.' It is his own pluck and ability that enable him to do his work with success. For these reasons the scout on service is looked up to with the greatest respect and admiration by his comrades."

To be a good scout a soldier must be a detective of the Sherlock Holmes pattern, and that is just what the Colonel is. On one very misty day he was riding with the staff at the Berkshire manoeuvres, when on a neighboring hill four parties were seen. One officer declared that they were squadrons of cavalry, whilst another was willing to wager that they were guns. Colonel Baden-Powell watched them closely for a minute, and observed that one individual crossed over from one party to the next. He made a deduction, and promptly offered to bet that they were sheep! An orderly was sent out to see what they really were, and when he returned his report was "Sheep!"

Another time when in Matabeleland he had suddenly noticed that the grass had been recently trodden down. He followed up the track, and found it to be the "spoor" of several women and boys going in the direction of the enemy. There were no trees for miles about, but he noticed a leaf lying a few yards off the track, and he convinced himself that the party had come from a village about fifteen miles away where leaves of this kind grew. As it was damp and smelt of beer, he came to the conclusion that, according to their custom, they had been carrying pots of native beer on their heads, the mouths of the pots being stopped with bunches of leaves, and as the leaf was ten yards from the track it showed that there was a wind blowing when they passed.

This was at seven in the morning, and though there was no wind blowing then there had been about two hours before. The sum total of the Colonel's deductions was that this party had been taking beer from the village to the enemy on the hills, and would arrive there about six o'clock. The men would start drinking at once, and by the time he could reach them would be getting sleepy from it, and so he could reconnoitre their position without difficulty. He followed the track, found the enemy, and got away with excellent information. Everything had happened as he had deducted! No wonder the Matabele call him "Impeesi," or wolf, and the man who never sleeps. And no wonder also that the Boers should fear him more than any other soldier.—Tit-Bits.


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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. . . .


### BULLER PUSHING ON.

Apparently He Intends to Enter Transvaal by Laing's Nek.

London, May 18.—(3 a.m.)—Gen. Buller is pushing straight ahead without opposition. He has only lost five wounded during the movement. Apparently he is aiming at Laing's Nek, which is on the direct road to the Transvaal, though he may diverge to Botha's Pass.

Dr. Archer, who was at Dundee during the Boer occupation, asserts that there are several hundred Englishmen serving in the Boer forces who would desert if assured of pardon from the British. The Pretoria official list of foreigners shows 160 Englishmen who are not fighting, but hold their residences in the Transvaal by special permission. They are bank clerks, engineers and shopkeepers.

Durban reports the receipt of a telegram from Lorenzo Marques saying that a Boer plot to blow up the British cruiser Forte was discovered and that in consequence the warship steams out seven miles nightly.

### WHY STEYN RETIRED.

Saw His Men Could Not Face British in Pitched Battles.

London, May 18.—President Steyn saw the fight at the Zand river. The impression he got there was that his burghers could not face Lord Roberts in a pitched battle, and this resulted, according to advices from Lorenzo Marques, in his decision to evacuate the Kroonstad works without a battle.

### SENATOR MAGINNES

Appointed to Succeed Clarke For Montana.

Helena, Mont., May 18.—Governor Smith this afternoon appointed Martin Maginnis, United States senator, to succeed Senator Clarke.

# Newcastle Now Captured

## General Buller Occupies It and Sweeps the Boers Out of Natal.

## Methuen Enters Hoopstad, Hutton Catches Commandant Bothar

London, May 18.—Gen. Buller, in a despatch to the war office, dated Newcastle, May 18, says:

"Newcastle was occupied last night, and to-day the whole second division and the third cavalry brigade will be concentrated there.

"I have sent the mounted force through Nuta to expel a small force of the enemy, and to re-assure the natives.

"The enemy have burned the chapel, broken much glass, plundered many houses and taken cash from banks, but otherwise they have not done much harm.

"The railway is badly damaged; the Ingagani and Nkader bridges are destroyed, as well as many culverts and the pumping stations and water.

"Of the 7,000 men flying before us, about 1,000 seem to have gone to Wakkerstroom and some by Miller's Pass to the Free State. The remainder, who are described as a 'disorganized rabble,' have gone north and say they intend to make a stand at Laing's Nek."

MORE SUCCESSES.

London, May 18.—It has just been officially announced that General Mathuen entered Hoopstad yesterday unopposed, that Generals Duprey and Daniels and forty men have surrendered, and that General Broadwood occupied Lindley yesterday.

It is further announced that Hutton's Mounted Infantry yesterday surprised and captured Commandant Botha and twenty-three others thirty miles northwest of Kroonstadt.

"Kroonstadt, May 18.—Methuen entered Hoopstad yesterday unopposed. Generals Duprey and Daniels and forty men have surrendered.

"Broadwood occupied Lindley yesterday after slight opposition. Only two of our men were wounded. Steyn was not there and his government officials had left last Sunday.

"Hutton's Mounted Infantry yesterday surprised and captured, about 30 miles northwest of this place, Commandant Botha, Field Cornet Gassene, five Johannesburg policemen and 17 Boers. There were no casualties on our side.

"Buller reports that Natal farmers are handing in arms."

A despatch to the war office announces that Lord Methuen entered Hoopstadt yesterday, and that General Broadwood's cavalry occupied Lindley, the same day, and as so many had expected, Lord Roberts' advance has been promptly resumed. Evidently the Commandant Botha, whom Lord Roberts reported to the war office, was captured with a number of others thirty miles northwest of Kroonstadt, is not the federal commander-in-chief or he would have mentioned that fact in his despatches. Rumors are current at Lorenzo Marques that further fighting has occurred on the railroad south of Mafeking.

The relief of Mafeking has had the effect of suspending for a moment interest in the operations elsewhere. In the field of warfare, nevertheless, yesterday brought important official announcements. Lord Methuen entered Hoopstad Thursday. He is now 70 miles from Kroonstad and 50 miles from Bothaville.

Gen. Buller entered Newcastle Thursday evening. Lord Roberts is not idle. While waiting for stores at Kroonstad he is using his mounted men to search in a wide tract of country. Col. Broadwood occupied Lindley on Thursday, and the same day Gen. Hutton captured one of the Bothas 30 miles from Kroonstad.

Gen. Rundle on Thursday encamped at Cloccolan. British successes are thus reported at every point from which news came yesterday.

A Lorenzo Marques correspondent, telegraphing yesterday says: "New peace proposals will probably be put forth by the Boer governments. Their reverses are causing despondency. There was a prolonged meeting of the Transvaal executive at Pretoria Thursday, and the destruction of the mines was again considered. It is understood the government does not intend to destroy the mines now."

According to other advices from the same point, President Kruger and the other high officials propose leaving almost immediately for Lydenburg. The British prisoners will be conveyed there, and the foreign consuls at Pretoria are leaving for Lydenburg. In Kroonstad it is said that President Kruger will surrender when Lord Roberts crosses the Transvaal frontier.

Lord Roberts is accumulating immense supplies, and the preparations for another movement are well advanced. The next step will be Johannesburg. Two thousand men are working on the railway deviation at Valsch river. There are 12,000 Boers at Rheonster Spruit. Reconnoitering parties are sighted daily by the British patrols.

Commandant Nell with the Johannesburg "Zarps" is actively commanding 15 miles north of Kroonstad. Desperate efforts are being made by the Transvaalers to get every available unit on the fighting line. All exemptions have been cancelled. The civil administration is reduced to the lowest limit. The Boers have dynamited Laing's Nek tunnel, and the railway is completely wrecked. The work of repairing will occupy many weeks. The Boers hold the best positions for defending the passes.

### MONTREAL NEWS.

Change in McGill Medical Faculty—Bank Manager Retires.

Montreal, May 17.—It is rumored that owing to the change to be made in the chemistry department of the faculty of medicine at McGill university next year, Dr. Girdwood will resign as professor of chemistry at the close of the present season. John S. Meredith, who was for over eleven years local manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, at head office, has retired from service with generous pension. Since May of last year W. L. Ramsay has been discharging the duties of manager at the head office.

# Waiting For News

## War Office at Midnight Had No Word of Mafeking Relief.

## It Seems Clear That the Town Is Still Holding Out.

## Annexation of Orange State Will Be Published on Queen's Birthday.

London, May 18.—(3 a. m.)—England still waits with almost breathless interest for news of the relief of Mafeking. A crowd, remarkable for the number of men in evening dress and including many ladies, lingered around the war office even after midnight, hoping for some announcements. Only reluctantly did the people disperse when the lobbies of the war office were cleared with the word that nothing had been received. One thing seems clear—the town still holds out. Were it otherwise the Boer wires laid to the camps of the beleaguered would have flashed the news. Skeleton messages from Lorenzo Marques, based upon information that leaked out of the war office, show that the Boer stormers on Saturday fell into a trap. Col. Baden-Powell permitted them to seize one fort and he then surrounded and overtook them before the large forces near at hand perceived the strategic move. It was thus that Sarel Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, and part of his commando were taken and 50 Boers killed.

The Canadian artillery contingent is reported to have reached Buluwayo on May 2. The distance from Buluwayo to Mafeking is 490 miles. As the railway is open all the way to Pitsani, 22 miles from Mafeking, where Col. Plumer is, the Canadians may yet take part in the relief.

Gen. French scouting northward found the Boers in strong force at Rhenoster Sprut, 30 miles from Kroonstad. Generals Botha, Delarey and Olivier, with artillery, were holding the position.

President Steyn, according to one despatch, has gone to Pretoria. Another says he is a fugitive at Lindley. The Free Staters are surrendering on all sides.

A despatch from Capetown says that proclamations are being printed there, to be published on the Queen's Birthday, May 24, annexing the Free State. One of President Steyn's brothers, who is a prisoner of Gen. Brabant, says the Free Staters will accept annexation. Those who took up arms the second time, he explains, had to do so under threats of instant death if they refused. Five hundred rifles have been surrendered at Kroonstad in excess of the number of Boers who have taken the oath of allegiance.

Lord Roberts has directed the British commanders to receive all comers in a good spirit, and to issue to them passes to go to their farms.

It is unofficially asserted that Lord Kitchener is in command of the Mafeking relief column and that news of the relief of the town cannot be received until Monday.

Gen. Hunter's movement in the western Transvaal are rather puzzling. He has returned to Fourteen Streams with one brigade, leaving another, Gen. Barton's, at Christiana.

Lord Methuen is said to be advancing along the south bank of the Vaal. Col. Kekewich is with him. The loop railway line across the Vaal is fast nearing completion. The probability is that Gen. Hunter took back a brigade to Fourteen Streams owing to the scarcity of transport.

Gen. Rundle has captured ten thousand bags of corn. He is marching slowly through a district which is described as literally "alive with cattle, sheep and horses."

Mr. Michael Davitt, according to a despatch from Lorenzo Marques, is said to have advised the Boers while he was in Pretoria if they could hold out until the presidential election in the United States they might feel "pretty sure of intervention."

At Johannesburg the women are forming a police corps, so as to release every man for fighting purposes at the front.

There seems no longer any doubt of the intention of the Transvaal to transfer the seat of government to the Lydenburg district and to endeavor to make a final stand there. The raad is reported to have endorsed the proposal. The Times also says that a number of Transvaal officials are preparing for flight, and that State Secretary Reitz has selected South America as his future home.

### STEYN AT PRETORIA.

He is Busy Consulting With the Transvaal Government.

Pretoria, May 18.—President Steyn arrived here last night and is now in close conference with the Transvaal government.

Buller entered Dannhauser at 10 o'clock this morning. The houses in the town were found to be not much damaged owing to the sympathies of the Boer inhabitants. A house at Hatting Spruit, however, was destroyed. A number of rebels were found at their homes and arrested. The railway is little damaged, but several large culverts have been destroyed. The Boers north of Newcastle are falling back on Amajuba. General Buller has received a message from the Queen congratulating him upon the taking of Dundee and expressing appreciation of the work of the troops to which he has replied. The Boers left two doctors and an ambulance here.

### BOXERS BURN CHRISTIANS.

Horrible Cruelty Practised in China With Connivance of Government.

London, May 18.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says:

"The anti-foreign movement headed by the Boxers has attained alarming proportions. There has been a serious anti-Christian outbreak near Peoh Ting Fu, province of Pechili, seventy-three native Christians were murdered, including women and children. Many were burned alive.

"The Catholic missionaries report that the persecution is the most serious known for years. The danger is increased by the apathy or connivance of the government."

# Fire Aboard The Mont

## Strathcona's Horse Have row Escape on Voya South Africa.

## First Test of Discipline the Mettle of Cana Troopers.

From the Montreal Herald.

Off Coast of Africa, 400 mil Cape Verde Islands, March 28,

The troopship Monterey, wit on board, was in peril last n broke out in the bakehouse in t the main deck, and burned wi able fierceness for a quarter when it was extinguished throu lant efforts of the crew.

At 7:45, while the men we about, some on deck, and oth sleeping quarters below, flame served issuing from the roof of The captain of the ship and of mand of the regiment were q fied. The bugle sounded in wel alarm of "Fire." The non-comm ficers rushed down into the quarters and ordered the men on deck as they were. The m climbed the stairs, and formed It was an exciting moment. past each other in their eagerne that portion of the deck where collected, but apart from this t confusion. Having lined up, celved orders to stand at ease perfectly quiet. Absolute sil all over the ship, nothing betn the heavy sea beating against and the command of the ship they issued instructions to the ing the flames. The men stood not knowing but that at the n they would be called to fight t be ordered to the boats. stood beside them, each officer

As the troops lined up the through the roof of the bakery, redoubled over a portion of the all was order, for the men had fidence in their officers. And observed that they could put confidence in the portion of the which was battling with the with the volume of water pour stretches of hose and forced h the fire was checked, and ten was altogether extinguished.

The bugle sounded "Retire." there a more welcome comma board the Monterey. The men their intense emotion up to th it was with one mighty shout o ed by three ringing cheers f ghters, that they demonstrat light that all danger was past freedom was only half achieve of being dismissed on deck, promptly ordered down to th quarters and compelled to rem the remainder of the night. had the privilege of sleeping even this was denied them afte

The fire originated by the igniting from the over heating oven. The starboard side o was badly scorched, also a p canteen adjoining.

The men throughout the da admirably. Their coolness wa considering the fact that the this time been no fire drills, of Strathcona's Horse had n tary training before they jo tingent. A ship on fire at dangerous, but the danger w in this case, owing to the fi the main deck. Had the fir the hold where the forage is would have been great trouble it.

Even had the worst occu troops been obliged to take they would have likely been p as the vessel was in the di steamers plying between Eng African ports. Succor if it ha ed, was even nearer than just after the fire had been the light of another steamer rectly behind the Monterey This ship could have been sig of distress.

There were some amusing connection with the fire. more excited men brought the ers on deck, and some tied ready for any emergency.

The head baker was he when the bakery was being water, "Be careful and sav As it was there was a short breakfast this morning, but the only extent to which th from their first fire scare o Monterey.

During the night the first bound northward from Sout us. The Monterey signall vessel with the hope that a to and take on our first mai vessel did not stop. How board the vessel got from their first news of the wa Halifax. It was that the tiring towards Pretoria and way lines behind them. great British victory would more welcome, for ever sinc sailed, the fear that we South Africa too late to t important engagement with haunted the troops like a this news raised despairing some assurance that the C Riders would at least be siege of Pretoria, if for not

Tuesday forenoon the t first view of land since le shores, when the Montere and Toga, the two most of the Cape Verde group. ing but an spheaval of bas glittered in the sunlight as in five miles of it. With could be distinguished a near its summit, from whic stream which jumped he mountain side, finally p ocean over a precipice at height. This island was in circumferenec showe whatever, and was not in

The other island—Foga miles eastward of Brava, did not approach nearer t to it. From that distance to be a barren rock rising height like a peak in the C The ship's officers ventur tion that the island reach 7,000 feet, was about 30 ference, and while large barren rock, there were arable land, and it was in one thousand people. Portuguese possessions.

Bathing parades are n every day's routine of dut ing, a quarter of an hour sounded, each trooper is on deck, and be thorough 2½ inch hose with 1½ inc ed are brought into use.