

# The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

A fool spends his money in dissipation and a wise man spends his for recreation.

A husband waiting for his wife at a bargain sale is about the cheapest thing in sight.

With the opening of the presidential campaign this country will probably experience another natural gas boom.

Three robbers who went into a Chicago house "in the guise of constables" seem to have had a very low taste and to be lacking in all professional ethics.

Chicago thugs who took \$15 from a market gardener after he had lost \$10 at a game of dice probably played a surer thing with the rest of the money.

Judging from the senate debates on armor plate, the new shell that will penetrate eighteen inches of Harvey-ized steel has had no effect on senatorial skulls.

Mount Lassen, near Red Bluff, Cal., is said to be rumbling ominously. The peak should be searched closely; some vice-presidential possibility may be up there, communing with himself.

Lord Roberts says he has received "a most cheery" telegram from Col. Baden-Powell, the defender of Mafeking. The mule ragout, with rashes of fried cat, must have been unusually good in the beleaguered town that morning.

During the past week strikes have multiplied. There are now nearly 100,000 men out, the most of them endeavoring to obtain fewer hours of labor. With but one or two exceptions, these men are pressing their cause in an entirely orderly manner, which is proof of the intelligence of the American workmen. Where violence has occurred, it has been invoked by men who have not always enjoyed American citizenship.

The experience of the French troops in the Sahara has shown that dark-colored horses bear great atmospheric heat much better than do those of a light color. A writer in Nature remarks that the same fact has been demonstrated in India, and adds that tropical animals generally have darker coats than are found upon those living in cold climates. Similarly the darkest-hued races of mankind inhabit the warmer countries.

"That is the eighth boy," said the matron of a city employment bureau recently, "who has come today to engage a cook, laundress or parlor maid. Moreover, each one has made a good selection, stated his requirements clearly, and finished in half the time his mother or sister would have occupied." The new boy is as distinct a product of the age as the new woman. He can make his own bed, sew buttons on his own clothes, manage a bachelor establishment for his father and himself, make out the menus and do chafing-dish cookery, all without losing his rank in school or his prestige among his boy mates.

"Puerto Rico" or "Porto Rico?" Let us hope that uniformity will at last prevail. It is not the first case of a vexatious variation and puzzle to those who wish to spell it correctly. It took years to get rid of "Dacotah" and to establish the spelling "Dakota." The situation with respect to our new island possession is that the board of geographic names, which is supposed to determine such matters, has decided strongly for Puerto Rico. The President, it is understood, accepted the authority of the board and adopted its spelling. But congress has enacted a form of government for "Porto Rico," which thus becomes the legal name of the territory.

The mystery of the "wabbling" of the earth's axis may be explained in the opinion of Dr. J. Halm, a German astronomer, by assuming that the rotation of our planet is affected by changes in the magnetic influences of the sun. He publishes a comparison of observations on sun-spots and on the irregular motions of the north pole, which appears to show a coincidence between the two phenomena. During a maximum of sunspots the magnetic influence of the sun seems to be greatest, and after the passage of such a maximum the disturbance of the earth's axis diminishes. The fact that the earth's poles of magnetism do not correspond in location with its geographical poles may, Doctor Halm suggests, indicate how the sun's disturbing action is applied. When the magnetism of our globe is most powerfully excited then the strain along its magnetic axis may cause a distortion of the figure of the earth, which becomes less as the strain diminishes.

A good man is a useful man. He is not all ornament. He has his work to do, his place in society to fill, his influence to exert. He is truthful; others share in his goodness. He scatters blessings all along his pathway. He is no encumberer of the ground. There is neither a human nor a divine demand for his removal as useless. He is spared year after year on account of his productiveness. By his prayers, his instructions, his counsels, his example, his spirit and his deeds, he improves and benefits all who come within his reach.

# RESUME of the NEWS

## From the Capital.

A resolution for the final adjournment of congress June 6, has been introduced.

Secretary Gage announces that \$25,354,500 of 2 per cent bonds of 1891 will be redeemed.

The house committee favors packing oleomargarine in one and two-pound branded packages.

The house has passed a bill limiting laborers for the United States to eight hours' work per day.

The senate, by a decisive vote, laid on the table the proposition for a pneumatic tube service.

The war department has sent to congress an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures in Cuba.

The Boer envoys were informed by Secretary Hay that the president will not depart from his policy of strict neutrality.

Notice of the appointment of Hon. Martin Maginnis as senator from Montana was received by the senate and referred.

President McKinley told the Boer envoys that he cannot again offer his good offices, much as he would like to see peace restored.

A statue of Gen. Grant, the gift of the G. A. R., was unveiled in the rotunda of the house of representatives at Washington last week.

The house committee on pensions reported a new pension bill entirely removing the pension prohibitions against Mexican war veterans because they served in the Confederacy.

The senate committee on Indian affairs authorized a favorable report on the bill providing for the registration of marriage of the reservation Indians and otherwise regulating marriages.

The secretary of war has directed Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes, Thirty-first volunteer infantry, upon his arrival at San Francisco to proceed to his home at Cleveland for honorable discharge from service.

## Personal Mention.

Gardner Williams, professor in Cornell, is dead.

William Houston, cousin of Gen. Sam Houston, is dead.

John Tuatcher, the well known writer on billiards and turf matters, died at Chicago of consumption.

Rousseau O. Crup of West Bay City was renominated for congress by the Tenth Michigan district Republican convention.

The Democrats of the Fifth Ohio district nominated for congress John Snook of Paulding county on the ninety-second ballot.

Thomas S. Timson, general Eastern agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., aged fifty-three years.

Francis Bicknell Carpenter, whose great historical picture of Lincoln reading the emancipation proclamation to the cabinet which made him one of the best known historical painters in this country, died at New York.

The death of Mrs. Rosalie Farley, wife of Edward Farley, at Bancroft, Ind., marks the passing of one of the most remarkable women of that state. For years she leased many thousand acres of grazing lands of the Omaha tribe, and has been long known as the "cattle queen."

## Unfortunate Happenings.

E. A. Dorkin of Larimore, N. D., was killed by a railroad gasoline motor.

Twenty-two lives were lost by the mine explosion in North Carolina.

The organ factory of M. E. Schultz company at Chicago, burned. Loss, \$15,000.

A number of spectators at a Wild West show at Terre Haute, Ind., were accidentally shot.

Fire destroyed the contents of John Sauer & Co.'s cigar leaf tobacco warehouse at Cincinnati. Loss, \$50,000.

Henry Snell and John Shady were killed and a third man injured while engaged in rebuilding a barn on the farm of J. K. Emmett near Yates Center, Kan., the structure collapsing.

A fire in the mill and lumber district at North and Sheffield avenues, Chicago, caused the destruction of the planing mill of Wagner, Hartig & Kell, and damage to several buildings. Loss, \$60,000.

Fire at Little Rock, Ark., destroyed Quinn Bros.' large dry goods store and several smaller establishments. The principal losses are Quinn Bros., \$100,000, and Levy Storch, dry goods, \$25,000. Minor losses make the total amount aggregate \$180,000.

## Foreign.

Women are to be allowed to hold office in England.

German and America are in no danger of quarrelling.

Grand Vizier Ahmed Ben Mussa died at Tangiers, Morocco.

A holy war has been proclaimed in Algeria and Morocco.

Many towns in Mexico were demolished by an earthquake.

Pope Leo decided not to consider "Americanism" at present.

Four thousand people witnessed the Passion play rehearsal at Oberammergau.

The debt of the Russian imperial treasury to the state bank has been redeemed.

A detachment of the West African frontier force landed on the gold coast recently.

Fifty Filipinos, who ambushed Americans, were killed. Americans lose two killed.

The Russian embassy at Constantinople calls attention to deplorable conditions in Armenia.

Advices from Colombia say that the rebels are operating around Panama, which is full of troops.

It is reported at Berlin that the recent cold weather almost entirely destroyed the Moselle vintage.

No official negotiations between the Germans and Americans have occurred over the Berlin meat bill.

## Sins and Sinners.

A negro murderer was lynched by a mob at Pueblo, Colo.

Reid & Conger's store at Clinton, Iowa, was burglarized.

A bold robbery occurred in a prominent hotel in Kansas City.

A law instructor in the University of Pennsylvania was murdered.

A special policeman was murdered by strike sympathizers in St. Louis.

Willard Egan of West Superior, Wis., is accused of horse-stealing.

Lizzie Betz of Cincinnati was assaulted by an unknown negro in broad daylight.

John Arnold and George Fryman, two soldiers, were shot at Fort Riley, Kas., while fleeing for liberty.

Rufus Bunor, colored, of Ardmore, 1. T., killed a nine-year-old girl and attempted to burn her body to conceal the crime.

T. W. Murphy, known among his friends as "Terrapin Tom," shot and killed himself at his home in New York. He was fifty-six years old and well known as a writer of gastronomic topics. He was formerly manager of the Congressional restaurant in Washington.

## Otherwise.

Kid McCoy whipped Dan Creedon in six rounds.

Hawaiians refuse to affiliate with either party.

Rhode Island granite cutters' strike has been settled.

Indiana gold Democrats refuse to "stand" for Bryan.

Log driving will soon commence at West Superior, Wis.

Kansas City Democrats instruct their delegates for Bryan.

Democrats declare anti-trust legislation is for political use.

North Dakota raised \$1,100 for famine sufferers in India.

The conference of Charities elected officers at Topeka, Kan.

There are twenty-five cases of smallpox at Eau Claire, Wis.

Gold Democrats met at Indianapolis to consider a national ticket.

Three hundred tin plate workers are on a strike at Joliet, Ill.

Corn will be carried from Chicago to Buffalo for one cent a bushel.

Boston's physicians are compelled to report cases of consumption.

The convention hall at Kansas City is being rushed to completion.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago withdraws from gubernatorial race.

A German firm has ordered 100,000 tons of Alabama coal at \$7.50.

A new hardwood saw mill is being erected at West Superior, Wis.

The Methodist conference has removed the pastorate time limit.

Notices of the Mystic Shrine met in Washington in annual convention.

Old settlers of Red River valley will meet at Park River June 12-13.

Eau Claire, Wis., common council may purchase city waterworks.

Southern Presbyterians ask for a change in the book of the church.

Republican leaders in Kentucky want Gov. Taylor renominated.

Nearly 10,000 immigrants, mostly from Italy, are on their way west.

American exports to Asia are four times as great as eight years ago.

United States Flour Milling stock brings twenty-five cents per share.

Railroad tickets to Kansas City convention will be good until Sept. 30.

H. W. Little of Cleveland died at Cornell infirmary, aged twenty-three.

Indians on the Pine Ridge reservation want the squaw men removed.

Senator Quay has announced his candidacy for re-election to the senate.

The American section of the Theosophical society convenes at Chicago.

Fifteen master plumbers at Chicago have asked strikers to return to work.

The fraternity of Operative Millers of America met in convention at Kansas City.

A Topeka Christian science healer will be prosecuted for a patient's death.

Mrs. James Brown Potter will defend herself against her husband's suit for divorce.

Several students at the University of Wisconsin have been suspended for lazing.

A sensational discovery of a subterranean river has been made in North Dakota.

Arrangements for the Republican national convention are practically completed.

C. F. W. Neely intended to locate in Venezuela and purchased property there.

Rev. Schell sues several ministers, including Dr. Parkhurst, for \$25,000 damages.

Judge Tuley, Chicago, declines the Democratic nomination for governor of Illinois.

A London man is in New York to engage house servants for London where they are scarce.

The banking house of Nelson & Co., at Pentwater, Mich., has failed. Liabilities \$100,000.

Locomotive engineers' insurance department at Milwaukee failed to act on indigent fund.

The New York Journal says that the Paris exposition is not nearly so good as the world's fair.

The Presbyterian assembly referred the creed revision question to a committee, to report next year.

Ex-Governor Foster was elected to succeed Donelson Caffery as United States senator from Louisiana.

Portland, Ind., has made a profit of \$15,697 on an investment of \$20,334 in a municipal electric light plant.

The Methodist conference elected two new bishops and voted to admit women to the general conference.

Four hundred telephone men in Cleveland, Ohio, strike for an eight-hour day without reduction in wages.

# ON ANTIETAM FIELD

MONUMENT DEDICATED TO HEROES OF THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Another Link Forged in the Chain Which Binds Together the Once Warring Factions of the North and the South—Shoulder to Shoulder Stand Veterans of the Blue and Gray on Antietam's Field—President McKinley and Other Prominent Persons Attend the Dedication—Unusual Interest in Memorial Day Services.

Hagerstown, Md., June 1.—Another link in the chain which binds together the once warring factions of the North and South was forged yesterday by the dedication of a monument erected to the memory of men who wore the gray as well as those who wore the blue, and who died in mortal combat on the bloody field of Antietam. The event, which is probably without a parallel in the history of the world, was graced by the presence of the president of the United States, accompanied by many members of his cabinet, a score or more of United States senators, twice as many members of the house, the governor of Maryland and prominent men from all parts of the country. There were also present hundreds of veterans who fought for "the lost cause" and thousands who fought for the side that proved victorious. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, they stood with uncovered heads throughout the ceremony which marked the conveyance of the monument from the State of Maryland to the national government. All animosities forgotten, they listened to the simple stories of those who told of the heroism of the dead and of the desperate struggles of those who survived the battle and still live to tell the many incidents of the day of **Carnage and Strife.**

A great crowd of others who had come from the adjoining country to witness the spectacle and to greet the chief executive of the nation, aided by their presence the impressiveness of the ceremony and added to the significance of the occasion. The dedicatory ceremonies were opened by Col. Benjamin E. Taylor, who introduced Gen. Henry Kyd Douglas, director of ceremonies. Prayer was offered by Rev. B. F. Clarkson, who was followed by Gov. John Walter Smith in an address of welcome. Col. Taylor, as president of the Antietam Battlefield Commission of Maryland, then presented the monument to the national government, and the Hon. Ellihu Root, secretary of war, in a brief address, accepted it on behalf of the United States. Then followed short addresses, mainly of a reminiscent character, by Generals John B. Brooke, James Longstreet, Orlando B. Willcox, J. E. Duryee, Senators Foraker, Burrows, Daniel and others, who were prominent on the opposing sides in the great struggle. These were followed in turn by Hon. George B. McClellan of New York and other members of the United States senate and house of representatives. This concluded, the band played "Hail to the Chief," and Gen. Douglass introduced President McKinley, who delivered the address of the day. The exercises closed with a benediction by Rev. William Dapne.

**Confederates Participate.**  
Vicksburg, Miss.—Memorial day was celebrated with its usual success. The graves of 16,000 federals in the national cemetery were strewn with flowers. The local camp of Confederate veterans participated. A great crowd of negroes from the surrounding country camped all day in the cemetery, converting the place into a vast picnic ground. A number of fights occurred but no one was seriously hurt.

**Services at Chickamauga.**  
Chattanooga, Tenn.—The graves of 13,669 Civil war veterans and 169 soldiers who died in the encampment at Chickamauga Park two years ago were decorated with flowers and flags. An address was delivered by Gen. Xenophon Wheeler on behalf of the G. A. R.

**In Far-Off Manila.**  
Manila, P. I.—Memorial day was observed here as a general holiday. Military ceremonies were held at the various stations and salutes were fired from the forts at Santiago and Manila. A military escort proceeded to the Malate cemetery, where the graves of United States soldiers were decorated and an address was made by the chaplain. Memorial exercises were also held in the theater, after which a number of addresses were delivered, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The observance of the day was very successful.

**In South Dakota.**  
Sioux Falls, S. D.—Memorial day was observed with unusual interest in all parts of the state. Veterans of the Spanish-American war participated quite generally in the services. Patriotic addresses formed a feature of the ceremonies in most of the towns.

**In North Dakota.**  
Fargo, N. D.—Never before has so much interest surrounded Memorial day services in this state. The ceremony of decorating the graves of the dead soldiers was followed out according to the established custom. Parades and patriotic addresses formed features of the programmes.

**Observances in Wisconsin.**  
Milwaukee, Wis.—Memorial day was fittingly observed throughout the state. Fair weather prevailed and the exercises were largely attended everywhere.

**Remembered in Minnesota.**  
St. Paul, Minn.—The weather favored the observance of Memorial day in this state. Participation in the exercises by the Spanish war veterans gave unusual interest to the ceremony. In this city the parade was an unusually large one. The Eighth infantry from Fort Snelling participated.

# FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Recent Engagements With Casualties on Both Sides.

Manila, May 30.—Maj. A. T. Allen, of the Forty-third infantry, while scouting from Cuthagton, island of Samar, May 8, drove a party of insurgents from the valleys. Four Americans were killed, including Lieut. W. H. Evans (John H. Evans?), who was slain while gallantly leading a charge against the intrenchments. Eleven of the enemy were killed and four wounded. The town of Caterman, island of Samar, was attacked at midnight April 30 by a thousand rebels who intrenched themselves near the town over night. Capt. John Cole, of the Forty-third regiment, fought the Filipinos for six hours and afterward buried 150 of the enemy. One American was killed and one wounded. The hamlet of Fainin, in the province of Laguna, island of Luzon, the headquarters of Gen. Calles, was surrounded May 26 by three detachments of the Forty-second regiment, Thirty-seventh regiment and eighty cavalry. Only a few of the enemy were encountered, Calles having departed the day before. Fainin, which was manifestly a rebel stronghold, was burned to the ground. Capt. Norton's scouts and two companies of the Eighteenth regiment, while scouting May 12 in Northern Panay, surprised a number of the enemy near Valderama and killed thirty-five of them. There were no casualties among the Americans, but some of them suffered from sunstroke. The official reports announce scouting and small engagements in Panay and Cebu islands and Labys, Laguna, Benguet and Pagsanjan provinces, resulting in fourteen of the enemy being killed and many wounded. The Americans also captured sixty rifles, a Nordenfeldt gun and supplies of ammunition and destroyed a powder factory. A rebel major who surrendered at Liscum last week has been persuading others to follow his example. Yesterday he effected the surrender of forty-six men with fifty-five rifles at Marlac and hopes to influence more of his countrymen to do the same.

## MCOCY GETS DECISION.

Misunderstanding Starts a Free-for-All Fight.

Chicago, May 30.—Kid McCoy was given a decision over Syracuse Tommy Ryan last night at the end of one of the prettiest six-round fights ever seen here, but over the decision and what Referee Malachy Hogan claims was a misapprehension, a free-for-all fight resulted, and but for the presence of a large force of police who hustled the men out of the ring and cleared the hall in a hurry, it is probable that the McCoy-Ryan fight would not have been the most interesting thing on the evening's programme. One clause of the agreement was that if a draw should be declared, both men on their feet at the end of the sixth round, Referee Hogan said after the contest that he had no such understanding and rendered a decision as he thought just. As the bell rang at the end of the sixth round Ryan, bleeding from ear and nose from the Kid's fierce jabs but comparatively fresh, started toward his corner. "McCoy wins" shouted Referee Hogan. In an instant the hall was pandemonium.

"What do you mean," said Ryan. Hogan said nothing, but climbed through the ropes. "You're a robber," shouted Ryan. Hogan turned around and just as he did so Ryan swung his left to Hogan's face. Quick as a flash Hogan returned the compliment with a blow on Tommy's nose. But before they could go further the police were between them. The Tattersall's management admitted after the fight that the draw agreement was correct, but said Hogan's decision would stand. "So far as the fight was concerned McCoy, in the opinion of a large majority, had a long shade the better of it."

## FORM OF PERSUASION.

Infernal Machine for Use on Boise City, Idaho, Bankers.

Boise City, Idaho, May 30.—Three infernal machines were discovered near a fashionable boarding house. It is supposed they were intended for use in injuring local bankers who refused to subscribe to a loan for the Idaho Midland railway.

## Russia's New Cruiser.

Philadelphia, May 30.—The Russian cruiser Variag left Crampp's shipyard for her preliminary or builders' trial. If the Variag meets her speed requirements she will be perhaps the fastest warship of her class afloat. She must maintain 23 knots an hour for twelve consecutive hours under natural draft.

## Survey Steamer Damaged.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., May 30.—The United States coast survey steamer Blake, while surveying Culebra, or Pagan island, off the east coast of Porto Rico, struck a sunken rock and sustained some damage. She is now being docked here. Her repairs will require several days.

## Two Killed by Lightning.

Jacksonville, Ill., May 30.—During the violent storm here last evening lightning struck the Centenary church, greatly damaging it. A man was knocked from a car but was not badly injured. Two men were killed under a tree in a field.

## Promotion for Otis.

Washington, May 30.—The president yesterday sent to the senate the nomination of Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A., to be major general June 16, 1900, vice Merritt, who retires on that date.

## French War Minister Resigns.

Paris, May 30.—General, the Marquis de Gallifet, minister of war, has resigned. It is officially announced that his successor is Gen. Andre.

## Taxation on Beer.

Washington, May 30.—The senate committee on finance authorized a favorable report on the house bill amending the law concerning the taxation on beer, so as to eliminate packages of less than quarter of a barrel.

## Two Boys Drowned.

Winnipeg, May 30.—Last night while fishing on the banks of the Assiniboine river John Black and B. Gilbertson, aged twelve years, fell into the stream and were both carried away by the current and drowned.

# PRETORIA GIVES IN

OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH WITH-OUT RESISTANCE.

London Papers Treat the War as Ended—President Kruger Goes to Waterfallhaven—All the Boer Forces Are Dissolving—Committee of Pretoria Citizens Appointed to Maintain Order—Large Proportion of Boers May Seek Refuge on Portuguese Territory—Guerrilla Warfare May Continue for Some Time.

London, June 1.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from the earl of Rosslyn, who was a prisoner at Pretoria, but who, as a civilian, appears to have been released. The dispatch is dated Wednesday at 11:40 a. m.:

"Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours without resistance. The president has gone to Waterfallhaven. Burgomaster de Sousa is authorized to receive the British. He, with an influential committee of citizens headed by Judge Gregorowski, has been appointed to preserve life and property during the interregnum. Everything is quiet, but the crowds are waiting expectantly in Church square for the arrival of the British. Fearing a possible disturbance and bloodshed among the prisoners of war at Waterfall, United States Consul Hay and Leigh Wood insisted upon twenty officers being liberated on parole to go to the men. Their action cannot be too highly praised. I was permitted to accompany the officers. Everything was quiet."

## War Practically Ended.

London, June 1.—Yesterday at noon, the British were only about two hours' march from Pretoria and the Boer military forces had abandoned the city. This intelligence comes from the Reuter agent at the Transvaal capital and from the earl of Rosslyn in a press dispatch. The two messages left about the same time. At 2 o'clock this morning the war office had received no cable from Lord Roberts which the officials would make public, but it is assumed that the press advices are correct. Most of the London morning papers, through the courtesy of the Daily Mail, print Lord Rosslyn's dispatch and comment upon it, treating the war as ended. Some of the more cautious critics think that guerrilla warfare is likely to be carried on for some time in various parts of the conquered territories. All the Boer forces **Are Dissolving.**

Lord Roberts apparently has not yet taken any considerable quantities of artillery, arms or stores. Large bodies of Boers must still be somewhere in the field. Waterfallhaven is 140 miles due east of Pretoria on the Delagoa Bay railway, but it should not be confused with Waterfall, ten miles north of Pretoria, where the British prisoners are. Waterfallhaven is a small place in a mountainous country. The seat of the Boer government—what there is left of it—will probably be Lydenburg. A dispatch from Lourenzo Marques, dated Wednesday, says: "Commandant Krous has surrendered Johannesburg to Lord Roberts. By to-night's train arrived fugitives who said they were told **To Leave Pretoria**

on Tuesday. They affirm the train on which they left was shelled away by the British, and that half the train was cut off, the remainder steaming away. This incident probably occurred at Elandsfontein Junction. Passengers from Pretoria assert that the town is utterly demoralized. There is a mad rush for the coast. Five train loads of fugitives are expected here to-night." The correspondent thinks the border trouble between the Transvaal and Portugal may come to a head at any moment. Komati bridge is strongly defended. Yesterday the Portuguese authorities were preparing to resist a possible engagement. A mile battery was sent to the front. The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Times says: "It would not be surprising if a large proportion of the rebel Dutch sought temporary refuge on Portuguese territory. Although the authorities here are reticent they are not blind to such a possibility."

## Release of British Prisoners.

By the release of the British prisoners at Waterfall a full brigade will be added to the army of Lord Roberts, as there were 177 officers and 4,182 privates among them. Events everywhere in the field of war seem to dwindle in comparison. Gen. Hunter re-entered the Transvaal at Mari-bogpan Tuesday. The advance was made off the railway. Water is scarce and all the farms are deserted. Yesterday Gen. Hunter reached Greydsdorp with ten days' supplies. Gen. Baden-Powell is invading further north without opposition. Commandant Snyman having gone toward Pretoria. In Northern Natal Utrecht has surrendered to Gen. Hildyard and Gen. Lyttleton is moving to Vryheid. Three different correspondents estimate the number of Boers at Laing's Nek at about 10,000.

## Praises Consul Hay.

The Times says this morning: "The war is practically over. By this time the British flag is floating over Pretoria. Mr. Kruger has fled and is undoubtedly on his way to Delagoa Bay. Mr. Hay, son of Secretary of State Hay, who holds the office of American consul at Pretoria and who, in that capacity, took charge of our affairs, thoughtfully insisted upon a special step for safeguarding the large number of British prisoners."

## Fischer's Dramatic Utterance.

Boston, June 1.—"Even if the whole country is taken and the leaders imprisoned the war will cease only for a time and it will be renewed again if we are not until we get our liberty," was the dramatic utterance of M. A. Fischer, one of the