

SIEGE OF MAFEKING RAISED KRUGER SUES FOR PEACE.

Pretoria Officially Announces That the Investment Has Been Abandoned.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—It was officially announced on Friday that when the laagers and forts around Mafeking had been severely bombarded the siege was abandoned, a British force from the south taking possession of the place.

President Steyn arrived here on Wednesday night, and had long and close conferences with the Transvaal Government. He left here for the Free State yesterday night. Addressing a crowd on the platform, he urged them to be of good cheer.

It is reported that 5,000 British troops have surrounded Christiansburg, and that Landdorst and other officials have been taken prisoners.

James Milne, the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, who has been a prisoner here, was liberated and escorted to the border this morning.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

A despatch from London says:—Col. Baden-Powell's brother, who is in London, to-day received a telegram from a Dutch friend in Pretoria, announce-

ing that Mafeking had been relieved.

THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

A despatch from London, Saturday, says:—There was a wonderful scene at the opera at Covent Garden theatre when the relief of Mafeking was made known. After the second act of "Lohengrin," the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duchess of Fife, the King of Sweden and Norway, and Princess Victoria were present. The news apparently emanated from the Prince of Wales, but the house was quiet until the information reached the gallery. The audience there announced the news in the voice of a Stentor, and demanded that the orchestra play "God Save the Queen." Herr Mottie, who was conducting, had retired, and the remaining musicians hesitated, but the audience struck up the national hymn. The royalties came to the front of their box, the Prince of Wales beating time, perhaps unconsciously, with his hand. The scene terminated with roars and cheers of jubilation.

AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

As soon as the news of the relief of Mafeking was proclaimed at the

Mansion house, the Lord Mayor and his wife appeared on a balcony before the miraculously-assembled crowd, which numbered tens of thousands. An immense portrait of Col. Baden-Powell was displayed, bearing the inscription:—"Mafeking Relieved." While the attendants were waving Union Jacks, the Lord Mayor briefly addressed the assemblage:—

"I wish your cheers could reach Mafeking"—here the speech was interrupted by redoubled cheering, and the singing of "Rule Britannia"—after which the Lord Mayor remarked:—"We never doubted what the end would be, or that British pluck and courage would conquer at last."

The Lord Mayor then led the crowd in singing "God Save the Queen" and "Soldiers of the Queen," and with renewed cheering and the waving of flags by the assembled multitude, and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the Lord Mayor and his party retired.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

Oct. 14—Boers march on town.

Oct. 15—Boers repulsed.

Oct. 23—Bombardment.

Dec. 24—Sortie.

Dec. 26—Unsuccessful sortie.

March 16—Plumer having advanced southwards to Lobatsi is forced to retire to Crocodile Pool.

March 31—Plumer Repulsed at Ramathlabama.

May 13—Baden-Powell lays trap for Boers and captures Kruger's grandson and 70 Boers, 40 being killed.

May 14—Bombardment.

FOUGHT RELIEF COLUMN.

Boers Attacked It Near Mafeking, Were Repulsed, and Retired.

A despatch from London, says:—Confirmation of the relief of Mafeking, brief but sufficient, reached London Sunday night. A special despatch from Mafeking, dated Thursday, says:—"A large British force from the south succeeded in entering Mafeking yesterday. The siege was raised by the Boers, their commandoes withdrawing eastward."

It is understood that it was led by Colonel B. T. Mahon, who served in the Dongola and Nile expeditions under Kitchener.

One story says the column secretly left Kimberley for the north on May 4. Its baggage was conveyed on led horses and light mule waggons. Quantities of live stock were captured.

The force is said to have passed through the Taungs and Vryburg districts without encountering the enemy, and reached Maritzan river, 20 miles south of Mafeking, on Friday, May 11.

Reports of what happened afterward differ widely. One despatch declares that the relief force entered Mafeking unopposed, the siege having been already raised. Another despatch says:—"The relief column as it approached Mafeking from the south was attacked by a strong force of Boers, who were repulsed. The column then pushed on, and the Boers retreated hurriedly. The rear guard continued in action for some time. The British casualties were slight."

CAPTURED BY HUTTON.

Colonials Surprise Commandant Botha's Brother and 24 Boers.

A despatch from London, says:—Following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the War Office:—

"Kroonstad, 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 thirty miles north-west of this place, Commandant Botha, Field Cornet Gasen, five Johannesburg policemen, and seventeen Boers. There were no casualties on our side.

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

NEWCASTLE NOT DAMAGED.

Burgers Even Appointed British Subjects to Local Offices.

A despatch from Newcastle, Natal, says:—This town was little damaged by the Boers during their occupancy. The residents pay a tribute to the burgers for their considerate treatment, including the appointment of British subjects to local offices.

A Message Said to Have Been Received in London.

A despatch from London, Monday, says:—Displayed in the most conspicuous style in the Daily Express is the dominant war news of the morning:—

"We have the best reason for saying that in the last 24 hours a telegram has been received at the Foreign Office, addressed personally to the Prime Minister, from President Kruger, proposing terms of peace.

"The exact terms of the message cannot be stated, but we believe it is couched in an exceedingly humble strain."

It is inconceivable, of course, that Lord Salisbury can have sent any reply except the one that stands ready on the lip of every Briton, "unconditional surrender."

Rumours come from Lorenzo Marques and elsewhere that the Boers are sick of the war, and that President Kruger is seeking peace.

The correspondent of the London Times at Lorenzo Marques says it is the common belief there that the Boers are thoroughly disheartened.

The basis for this statement is the testimony of the most recent arrivals from Pretoria. They say the residents are quite unable to predict whether the capital is to be defended or not. The archives are said to be already loaded for removal to Lydenburg. On the other hand, nothing has been done to strengthen the natural defences in the region of Lydenburg. The talk of removing the Government to that place may be a ruse to delude Gen. Roberts into the belief that Pretoria will make no resistance. The Boer ruling clique is said to be quite unable to agree as to what ought to be done. Judging from the present demoralization among the Boers it is improbable that any considerable number of them will submit to the investment of Pretoria. President Kruger's chief aim is to prolong the campaign so as to enable the peace mission to "do something to justify the lavish expenditure of Transvaal gold, which has taken place in Europe and America."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the National Legislature.

ROYAL MINT IN CANADA.

Colonel Prior asked if there had been any recent communication with the Imperial Government respecting the establishing of a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada. There was a strong feeling all over the country, especially in British Columbia, that there should be a mint in the Dominion. A large quantity of bullion was going to San Francisco, and with a mint here the gold would be retained in Canada, so that supplies which were now purchased in the United States would be bought here.

Mr. Fielding said there had been some negotiations between the department of Finance and the Home Government, but not recently. It was by no means clear that the establishment of a Royal Mint in Canada under the same terms and conditions as in the case of Australia would serve the purposes of the Dominion. It must be borne in mind that the Australian and English sovereign was the same, but the fact of our five-dollar piece being different created an important difficulty. The matter was engaging the attention of the Government, but he was not in a position to make any definite statement.

MEMBERS APPOINTED.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to Mr. E. F. Clarke, gave the names of nineteen members of Parliament who resigned their seats in the Commons and were appointed to positions between November 1, 1873, and November 1, 1878, and of two other members of Parliament who, after dissolution, were also appointed to positions.

LEPER PATIENTS.

Mr. Prior was informed by Mr. Fisher that there were 19 patients in Tracadie Lazaretto. Of these 14 are from New Brunswick, 1 from Prince Edward, 3 from Manitoba and 1 from Nova Scotia. Mr. Fisher added that he had been informed that there were lepers on Darcy Island in British Columbia, but he had never been requested to remove them to Tracadie, and the Dominion Government had refused to assume the cost of their maintenance in British Columbia, because such patients were legally a charge upon the province.

CANADIAN EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

In reply to Mr. Foster, Mr. Fisher said that the Canadian exhibit at Paris is, with the exception of the German, the most advanced towards completion. With respect to the cold-storage exhibit, Professor Robertson had succeeded in having the desired changes made at small cost, and the exhibit will be nearly if not quite concluded in ten days.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENTS.

Dr. Borden, replying to Mr. E. F. Clarke, said that it was impossible to give the cost of provisioning the second Canadian contingent separately. The Government has paid \$140,573.60 to the Elder-Dempster Line on account, which includes the charge of twenty shillings per ton per month and the cost of fitting, coaling and provisioning the boats. The accounts have not yet been received in detail and adjusted. There was no separate amount charged for officers as dis-

tinct from the men, a lump sum being charged for all the contingent. Certain names from whom supplies might be purchased were suggested to the steamship companies, but they were not restricted to this list, or to any list.

LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to amend the Expropriation Act, and also a bill to amend the Act Respecting Interest. He explained that both measures were intended to provide that the legal rate of interest should be 5 per cent. instead of 6 per cent., as at present. This rate, of course, only applies in the absence of any agreement between the parties concerned.

KRUGER GETTING READY

The Boer Capital Will Be Removed to the Mountains.

A despatch to the London Times from Lorenzo Marques says there seems to be no longer any doubt that it is the intention of the Transvaal to transfer the seat of Government to Lydenburg, and to endeavour to make a final stand there. The Volksraad is reported to have endorsed the proposal.

The despatch adds that there is general talk in Pretoria that President Kruger is contemplating an immediate departure from the capital. A number of officials are already preparing for flight. It is stated that State Secretary Reitz has chosen South America as his future home.

AFFAIRS AT PRETORIA

Boer Newspaper Strongly Advocates Destruction of the Mines.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—The recent Boer reverses are causing a splendid display of patriotic ardour. Amazon corps are being formed, both here and in Johannesburg, with the object of releasing all available men for active service. The spirit of the burghers is running high, and they are determined to make a desperate resistance to the British. There is feverish activity in all the Government and military departments.

The Volksstem strenuously advocates the destruction of the Witwatersrand gold mines as a necessary military measure.

Michael Davitt, the Irish Nationalist, who came here ostensibly as the correspondent of a newspaper, has started on his return to Europe.

RETURNED BRITISH MAXIM

Gun Captured at Nicholson's Nek Surrendered by the Boers.

A despatch from London, says:—A despatch from Bannet Burleigh to the Daily Telegraph from Kroonstad, says that the Boers have returned to the British a Maxim gun they captured at Nicholson's nek.

79 FATAL CASES.

Spread of the Bubonic Plague in Australia.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says:—Two hundred and thirty-five cases of the bubonic plague have thus far been officially reported. Of these 79 have proved fatal. A second death from the plague has occurred at Rockhampton, Queensland.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c., in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, May 22.—For an off day our receipts were heavy this morning, as a total of 72 carloads of live stock came in to the western cattle yards, comprising 1,100 hogs, 1,000 cattle, 300 lambs, yearlings, and sheep, 30 calves, and a dozen milkers.

Shipping cattle was unchanged and steady; choice stuff ranged from \$4.60 to \$4.85 and \$4.90, with \$5 as a top figure for selections.

Good butcher cattle was steady, but inferior grades were inclined to weakness on account of the large supply. Several loads were left over.

Small stuff, while not quotably changed, had a decidedly weaker tendency.

Hogs are steady and unchanged.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 61-8c; heavy hogs, 55-8c; and light hogs' 58-8c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.25 \$5.00
Butcher, choice, do.	3.75 4.25
Butcher, med. to good.	3.25 3.62 1-2
Butcher, inferior.	2.50 3.00
Stockers, per cwt.	3.00 3.75

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep, per cwt.	4 00 4 50
Yearlings, per cwt.	5 25 6 25
Spring lambs, each.	2 50 4 50
Bucks, per cwt.	3 25 3 75

Milkers and Calves.

Cows, each.	25 00 45 00
Calves, each.	2 00 10 00

Hogs.

Choice hogs, per cwt.	6 00 6 12 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt.	5 00 5 37 1-2
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5 00 5 62 1-2
Bows.	3 00 3 12 1-2
Stags.	2 00 2 12 1-2

Toronto, May 22.—Wheat—Local prices were easier, and business continued dull. Manitobas eased off 1-2c. Quotations are as follows:—Ontario, red and white, 64 1-2 to 65c, north and west; 65 1-2 to 66c east; goose wheat, 72c east, and 71c west; spring east, 66c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 77c, Toronto and west; and 78c, g.i.t., lake and rail.

Flour—Quiet. Straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, \$2.50 per bbl. bid, and \$2.60 asked. Special brand, in wood, \$2.90 to \$3.

Millfeed—Dull. Bran, \$13.50 to \$14 asked, and shorts, \$14.50 to \$15 asked west.

Corn—Lower, in sympathy with Chicago, No. 2 American yellow at 44 1-2c, on track here; and mixed at 44c. nally at 57 1-2c, north and west, and fallen off. Car lots are quoted nominally 58 1-2c east.

Barley—No. 2, 42c west, and 43c east; and No. 1, 43c west, and 44c east.

Rye—Quiet. Car lots, west, 51c; and 52c, east.

Oats—Easy. White oats, north and west, 26 1-2c; and east, 27 1-2c.

Buckwheat—Quoted at 50c west, and 51c east.

Montreal, May 22.—Grain—There is

some demand for oats, but otherwise the market is very quiet. We quote prices afloat as follows:—Ontario spring wheat, 71c to 71 1-2c; peas, 68c to 68 1-2c; rye, 60 1-2c to 62c; buckwheat, 57 1-2c; No. 1 barley, 50c; No. 2, 48 1-2c; oats, 31 1-2c to 31 3-4c.

Flour—Demand for small lots has improved and prices are steady. We quote:—Winter patent, \$3.65; straight rollers, 3.20 to \$3.45; in bags, \$1.55 to \$1.60; Manitoba patents, \$3.75 to \$4; strong bakers', \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Feed—There is a good demand and prices are firm. We quote:—Manitoba bran in bags \$17.50 to \$18, shorts \$19.50 to \$20, mouille \$20 to \$25; Ontario bran in bulk \$19 and shorts \$20 per ton.

Meal—Prices show no change. Small lots are selling at \$3.40 per barrel and at \$1.60 per bag.

Cheese—The market is quiet at 10 1-2c for western white and 10 3-8 for western colored and 10 1-4c for eastern white.

Butter—There is a good demand and creamery is firm at 17 1-4c to 17 1-2c.

Eggs—The market is moderately active and firm at 11 1-2c and 12 1-2c for choice.

Provisions—There is good demand for lard and smoked meats. We quote:—Heavy Canadian short cut mess, \$18 to \$18.50; short cut back, \$17 to \$17.50, selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless, special quality, \$19 to \$19.50, and heavy mess pork, long cut, \$17 to \$17.50; pure Canadian lard, 9 1-2c to 10 1-2c per lb, and compound refined at 7c to 8c per lb; hams 12c to 14c and bacon 11 1-2c to 13c per lb.

Buffalo, May 22.—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, spot, round lots, 72 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, spot, carloads, 71 3-8c. Corn—Light enquiry; No. 2 yellow, 43c; No. 3 yellow, 42 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 42c; No. 3 corn, 41 1-2c asked. Oats—Quiet and easy; No. 2 white, 28 1-2c; No. 3 27 3-4c; No. 4 white, 27 1-4c; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 26c asked. Rye—No. 1 nominally 60 1-2c; No. 2 60c on track or store. Flour—Quiet, steady.

Chicago, May 22.—Flaxseed closed; North, West and South-West, cash, and May, \$1.80; September, \$1.27 1-2 bid; October, \$1.22 bid; \$1.22 1-2 asked.

Detroit, May 22.—Wheat closed:—No. 1 white, cash, 73c; No. 2 red, cash, 72 3-4c; July, 71 7-8c.

GEN. RUNDLE'S MOVEMENTS

Still Several Days Behind Commandant Olivier's Commando.

A despatch from Winburg, says:—General Rundle reached Trommel, 28 miles from here on Friday, traversing exceedingly mountainous country. Commandant Olivier's commando is several days ahead of him, but stray patrols of Boers are watching Rundle's movements. His men are in splendid form in spite of long daily marches.

A strong company has been formed at Kingston to operate smelting works. It is expected that building operations will be commenced in a few weeks.