

KRUGER INTERVIEWED.

No Surrender So Long as There Are 500 Armed Men Left.

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Express prints an interview that its Lorenzo Marques correspondent obtained yesterday with President Kruger at Machadodorp, 167 miles east of Pretoria. The President and State Secretary Reitz were found established in a private railway car, which President Kruger lately ordered constructed in anticipation of the present contingency. The car, which is comfortably but not luxuriously furnished, was sidetracked at the station. The President was smoking his pipe when the correspondent met him. He appeared depressed and worried, but was in a quiet determined mood. He did not make the slightest objection to being interviewed. After admitting that it was true that the British were in Pretoria he said:—

"That, however, does not mean the end of the war. The burghers are fully determined to fight to the last. They will never surrender so long as there are five hundred armed men in the country. I am deeply encouraged by the fine work De Wet and Steyn have been doing in the Orange Free State."

The correspondent here interjected, "But surely the war is over now the capital is taken?" President Kruger exclaimed with energy:—

"Capital? What is a capital? It does not consist of any particular collection of bricks and mortar. The republican capital, the seat of Government, is here in this car. There is no magic about any special site. Our country is invaded, it is true, but it is not conquered. The Government is still effective."

The correspondent said he presumed President Kruger had left Pretoria to avoid capture. Smiling feebly, the President said:—

"I was not so foolish as to be taken prisoner. I provided this means of locomotion with precisely the same purpose that the burghers supply themselves with horses in the field. It is necessary that I be able to move quickly from place to place. That's all. By-and-by this car will take me back to Pretoria. At present, it enables me to keep away from Pretoria, where I could be of no service, and should only play into the enemy's hands."

The correspondent asked whether it was true that he had brought £2,000,000 in gold with him. President Kruger declared that the report was untrue, and added:—

"Whatever monetary resources we have are simply those we require for State purposes. At the same time, I am not going to tell you where our treasure is. Let Roberts find it if he can."

The correspondent mentioned the rumour that he intended to take refuge on a Dutch warship, to which the President replied:—

"That, again, is a lie. I know nothing about a Dutch warship, and I do not contemplate taking refuge anywhere. I shall not leave my country. There will be no need to do anything of the kind."

The correspondent expressed surprise that Mrs. Kruger had left her husband, whereupon the President said, "Why, she is quite safe in Pretoria. She would only suffer personal inconvenience here. She will await my return with calmness and courage. She is a brave woman. I am here awaiting further information. We are surrounded by faithful burghers, and are quite safe."

GUERRILLA WARFARE, SAYS REITZ. Here State Secretary Reitz interjected:—

"Your may depend upon it that the war is not over yet. There will be guerrilla warfare over an enormous area. We will fight to the end. We will probably retire to Lydenburg, where we can hold out for many months."

"Yes," added President Kruger, "the real struggle has only now begun, I fear there will be much bloodshed, but the fault is the British Government's."

Then, in a high voice full of passion, he concluded:—

"The time for talking is past. We have done plenty of talking. It did no good. Nothing is left for us now but to keep on fighting."

IRISH IMPERIAL YEOMANRY CAPTURED.

600 British Surrounded by 3,000 on Thursday last.

A despatch from London says:—The following despatch has been received from Lord Roberts, announcing a disaster to the 13th Battalion, Irish, of the Imperial Yeomanry:

"Pretoria Station, June 5, 12.55 p.m.—I regret to report that the 13th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, had to surrender to a very superior force of the enemy on May 31 near Lindley."

"On receiving information of the battalion being attacked, I ordered Methuen to proceed with all speed to its assistance."

"Methuen was then on the march, on the Helbron side of Kroonstad, and half an hour after the receipt of my telegram on June 1 he started off."

"By 10 a.m., of the following day he had marched 44 miles in 25 hours; but he was too late to rescue Colonel Spragg's Yeomanry."

HEAVY GUNS MOUNTED.

Gen. Schalkburger Installs Three Batteries of Artillery.

A despatch from Pretoria, Sunday night, via Lorenzo Marques, says:—Gen. Schalkburger has returned from Lydenburg. There are three batteries of artillery in the forts, where heavy guns are also mounted.

Another great war council was held at midnight. At its conclusion strong commands were sent to Rustenburg and Waterberg to await the advance under the forces of Gen. Baden-Powell and Col. Plumer.

The Volksstem, the Transvaal organ, last night bitterly attacked the Portuguese authorities. It alleged that Portugal has been guilty of numerous breaches of neutrality, and said it hoped the powers would see that the two small Republics received fair play against the resources of a world Empire.

AT DELAGOA BAY.

Presence of British Warships Looks Significant.

A despatch from London, Thursday, says:—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques says that much significance is attached to the presence of many British warships in the harbour there. It is generally admitted that if there is trouble on the Transvaal border between the Boers and Portuguese, and serious developments follow, the British will assist the Portuguese. The latter are uneasy over the prospect of difficulties growing out of the landing of British troops at Beira.

MILNER'S WARNING.

Months Yet Before Work Generally Can Be Resumed.

A despatch from London says:—The following despatch has been received at the Colonial Office from the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner:—

600 DEFEATED BY FORTY.

Boers Found in Heaps After a Thrilling Attack on the Australians at Elandsfontein, a Suburb of Johannesburg.

A despatch from Johannesburg, says:—There was an amazing scene when the British seized Elandsfontein the mining suburb of Johannesburg. Along the valley below Elsberg and beyond it were great heaps of cyanide and mine tailings commanding the railway station, which was the centre of a struggle, when a section of forty mounted Victorian Riflemen rushed the place.

After Lieutenant Walker had shifted his command to higher ground, and thus prevented the progress of any trains, a command of 600 Boers sent a volley at his men from a train which was just about to depart. Then the Boers detoured, scaled the heaps of tailings, and for a half hour there was a thrilling fight with rifles.

Bullets were whistling in all directions, and women and children were running hither and thither through the streets. Some of the women were so paralysed with excitement that they were unable to move, and stood silent at their doorways watching the fighting.

The fight closed as quickly almost as it opened, and most of the Boers retreated to the north-west up a slope. Some of them even descended the shafts of the mines, as they had noticed the Foot Guards approaching, and saw that they were surrounded.

When the Kaffirs saw that the Boers had been repulsed, they rushed from their location and tried to loot the stores of the Jews, but the British troops firmly prevented this, and soundly thrashed several crowds.

The residents of Johannesburg watched the fighting from the north-west on the skyline. They stated that they expected there would be at least a week's fighting outside of the city, especially to the south-west.

BOTHA'S LAST TELEGRAM.

It Notified Kruger That the Burghers Would Not Fight, the Surrender Complete.

A despatch from Johannesburg, undated via Kroonstad, says:—The capture of Elandsfontein was a complete surprise, and resulted in some disorder in the evening in Johannesburg. This was chiefly the case among the foreign contingents, who threw articles that had been stored for needy burghers' families from windows and then helped themselves.

Public Prosecutor Krause issued a proclamation ordering all burghers who were under arms to join their commandoes at daybreak, otherwise they would be placed under arrest and would be severely punished.

General Grobler, with 2,000 men, hurriedly departed toward the north-west. The correspondent of the Mail and Empire has visited several of the mines. The local managers all report that the property generally has been better protected during the war than before.

When General Pole-Carew's signalman and his interpreter reached the station before the attack, the latter was captured by the Boers and placed under a guard over night. While talking together during the night the Boer guard told the interpreter that he was sick of the war. The interpreter replied, "Let's change places, give me your arms, and come with me." The Boer replied, "All right!" and both appeared in the British camp next morning.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

BANK ACT. BALLOT FRAUDS.

Judges Boyd, Falconbridge and Mac-Tavish are to form the commission which will investigate the charges of corruption in connection with the elections, to the House of Commons. Their powers in the way of enquiry are to be very extensive. Their attention is directed especially to the elections of 1896 and the bye-elections subsequent thereto, but they may go as much farther back as to them may seem fit. They will be instructed to report their findings in the different elections, and to recommend whatever changes in the law they may think necessary in order to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities.

As they have no power to inflict penalties, the chief benefit to be derived from their investigation will probably be in the public exposure of wrongdoers and their methods. The announcement on the subject was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House in the shape of an order-in-Council, which he read.

THE ST. THOMAS POSTMASTER. Mr. Mulock, answering Mr. Casey, said the postmaster at St. Thomas was suspended because the inspector had reported him incompetent, indolent, and negligent. Afterwards, representations were made that these charges were not true, and Controller Armstrong and Inspector Henderson were asked to make a further report. They concurred in finding the postmaster guilty of negligence in not keeping two wickets open, and in not demanding greater activity on the part of the staff, but they did not think the postmaster had been indolent or incompetent. Neither did they think him wholly to blame for the state of affairs complained of, because the postmaster did not receive loyal service from a certain one member of the staff. Under the circumstances, the Government thought that his suspension was a sufficient mark of disapproval, and would effectually prevent the conduct complained of from being reinstated.

ALIEN LABOUR ACT. Mr. Clarke was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that since July 1st, 1897, the Department of Justice has paid out \$1,635.44, and the Department of the Interior \$920.87, in connection with the Alien Labour Act.

REPRESENTATION OF THE YUKON. Sir Hibbert Tupper was told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that it is not the intention of the Government this session to ask Parliament to provide for the representation of the Yukon district in the House of Commons. The Government has decided to wait until after the next census, when the exact condition of the population will be better known.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS. Mr. Prior was told by Mr. Mulock that an endeavour is being made to reach a reciprocal arrangement with the United States postal authorities in regard to the collection of insufficient postage on letters. The suggestion which has been made by Canada is to adopt the rule which generally prevails among the countries which are members of the postal union.

THE WAR SETTLEMENT. Mr. Bourassa was told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that neither the Government nor any of its members have been consulted as to the conditions upon which the South African war should be settled. They are not considering the advisability of offering any suggestion or opinions on the matter.

BANK ACT. On the third reading of the bill to amend the Bank Act, Mr. Rosamond offered an amendment to the effect that, when a bank loaned money on goods, warehouse receipts, or similar securities the transaction should be registered where it would be open to public inspection.

Mr. Fielding said this was contrary to the principle upon which banking had always been conducted in Canada. The amendment was lost.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

FOUGH! AGAINST BIG ODDS. The Irish Yeomanry Lost Heavily Before Surrendering.

A despatch from London, says:—The list of casualties now coming through indicates that there was severe fighting before the 13th Yeomanry surrendered. Already the names of 19 men killed and 23 wounded have been issued. The killed include Sir John Elliott Cecil Power, Bart, and among the wounded is the Earl of Longford.

THE TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, June 12.—We had 88 carloads of live stock on sale here to-day, but light as was the supply trade was rather quiet, though prices were scarcely notably changed.

Butcher cattle were firm, though sales were not effected as quickly as they might have been, as buyers hesitated to pay the high figures asked, and buyers and sellers were a little apart.

Stockers, butts, and milk cows are unchanged; only a few feeders here, and enquiry light.

Good veal calves wanted. Sheep are a shade easier. Yearlings are steady, and unchanged.

Good spring lambs are wanted. Only about 150 sheep and lambs came in.

About six hundred hogs came in; prices are unchanged and firm.

For prime hogs, scalding from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 67-8c; heavy hogs, 61-4c; and light hogs, 6c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.25 \$5.10
Butcher, choice do.	3.75 4.50
Butcher, med., to good.	3.25 3.75
Butcher, inferior.	3.00 6.62 1-2
Stockers, per cwt.	3.00 8.62 1-2
Sheep and Lambs.	
Sheep, per cwt.	3.75 4.50
Yearlings, per cwt.	4.50 5.25
Spring lambs, each.	2.50 4.50
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50 3.50
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	25.00 45.00
Calves, each.	3.00 10.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6.50 6.87 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt.	5.50 6.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	6.00 6.25
Sows.	3.00 3.25
Stags.	2.25 2.50

Toronto, June 12.—Wheat—The boom in wheat in Chicago continued to-day and British markets were firmer all round. July wheat in Chicago made a gain of 1 3/4 cents. Local prices were stronger. Manitobas were up more. Ontarios were firm, but no higher. Quotations are as follows:—

Ontario red and white, 65 to 65 1/2c; north and west, 65 1/2 to 66c; spring, east, 66c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 78 1/2c; Toronto, and west, 80c, g.f.t., lake and rail; and 75c, Owen Sound.

Flour—Tone is firmer, in sympathy with wheat. Straight roller, in buyers' lots, middle freight, \$2.92 1/2 per 60 lb. bid, and \$2.60 asked. Special brands, in wood, \$2.80 to \$3.00. Millfeed—Dull, Bran, \$13 to \$13.50; and shorts, \$14 to \$14.50, west.

The Clergyman's Wife.

The position of women in the world is a matter about which the average man gives himself little concern. As Mrs. Gamp said of the "Rooshians," he accepts the fact that women "was born so," and so must be content to perform the duties pertaining to their state in life.

These duties are, roughly speaking, the care of man and the perpetuation of the race. As they seem to be such natural and appropriate duties, it is difficult for man to realize how much of sacrifice and of limitation of possibilities their performance involves. The daily life of most women is a weary round of details, on which the comfort and health of the family depends, of attention to clothing, to food, to brooms and dust cloths. They are constantly called on for decisions, and always about minutiae. It is scant wonder if in the end this perpetual engagement with petty details produces a certain narrowness of view, the mind losing its focus for large affairs. Perhaps it is well that it does lose it, thus rendering women oblivious to the greatest limitation their lot involves, and one which men least realize, their lack of direct power in the greater affairs of life.

It is only indirectly, through their influence over those holding power, that they have power in great events, a condition which would be intolerable to men.

It is thus a hard job to be a clergyman's wife. It is doubly so to be a woman, for not only is she saddled with all the duties falling to her sex in the apportionment of the world's work, but she suffers from limitations and obligations not naturally imposed upon her sisters. To begin with, she is generally the wife of a poor man, but a man with cultivated tastes and that high regard for the decency and respectability of life which characterizes his class everywhere. To maintain a standard of living which shall not only conduce to the best work, but insure respect, the pastor's wife must work as hard as any artisan at contriving ways and means and making economies. And, nine times out of ten, the bravery with which she does it is simply splendid. Think of the way in which the pastor is relieved from small worries, of the strong man in all the higher walks of the life who have come out of minister's homes, and of the personal sacrifices their opportunities and education have entailed upon the wife and mother.

Considered as a whole, there is no more useful or self-denying body of women anywhere, nor one that deserves so well of the state.

But beside this daily struggle with cares and economies, the clergywoman must also "set an example." Now while in little things she is quite as good, and generally a little better, than other women, it is not an agreeable thing for anybody to be an example. But the pastor's wife must always remember that she is so to her husband's flock, and that in little as well as in big things. Mrs. Brown is relieved from such responsibility because through her husband may preach all the virtues, she is not expected to practice them. But there is no such escape for the clergywoman who is expected to illustrate in her daily walk and conversation all the teachings of the clergyman. And there is reason to fear that her responsibilities are not to end with being an example.

Now there is no doubt that most clergywomen are pastors' assistants, engaged in the spiritual work of the church. But being capable as well as good women, and recognizing the limitations of sex, they realize that they can best advance that work by devoting their talents to helping the man whom they can influence. They therefore relieve him so far as may be of the burden of petty details of cares and worries, so that he may concentrate his attention upon his work. They become his watchers and critics, weighing his actions and words and commending this line of procedure and condemning that. In this capacity they are so invaluable to the pastor that it may be questioned whether they could be equally useful in any other, even were they not already overworked. To oblige them to be candidates with their husbands would, moreover, tend to lower the standard of the clergywomen. The young pastor would be tempted to select a wife with a view to striking the taste of the average congregation, rather than as a helpmeet, in the best sense, for himself.

VERY COSTLY. She—I'm really sorry for I think you'd make an excellent husband if it were not for your expensive tastes. He—I suppose you're jesting. What expensive tastes have I? She—Me, for instance!

THE POINT OF VIEW. Tom—Women are all more or less cowardly. Jack—Oh, I don't know. I never heard of one afraid to get married.

THE BRITISH NAVY. The British Navy has control of 62 docks, 61 of which are of stone, the other one wood.

ADVICE. Please help me, sir! cried the beggar. I am starving! Coldly the person appealed to looked at him in his misery.

Why, my man, said he, you don't look as though you needed any help to starve! If you can't do it unaided why don't you give up the attempt?

Remarkable Cures of Itching Piles

By the Use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the Only Positive, Thorough and Guaranteed Cure for Every Form of Piles.

If there is one single reader of this paper who is at all skeptical regarding the value of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for any kind of piles, the following statements by well known business men of Western Ontario should be sufficient to convince him that his unbelief has no foundation.

The only better or more convincing evidence you can possibly get is to be had by a personal trial of this marvelous cure. By using Dr. Chase's Ointment regularly you are certain to be cured of this dreadfully annoying affliction, and will be just as enthusiastic as thousands of others in praising this ointment, the only actual and absolute cure for piles.

Here is the evidence. Weigh it carefully and if a sufferer, as these men have been, profit by their experience, which they have related for the benefit of just such persons. You need not suffer for fifteen years, or even for three years, as these men have done. In a week or two you can be thoroughly and permanently cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

FEDERATED SOUTH AFRICA.

Natal Government Asked to Renounce Responsible Government.

A despatch to the Central News from Newcastle, Natal, says it is understood that the Imperial authorities are approaching the Government of Natal with a proposition that the colony shall voluntarily renounce responsible government for a certain period so that a system of Crown Government may be established throughout British South Africa, leading in course of time, to federation and the subsequent extension of autonomy simultaneously to all the States.