

BOER ATTACKS ON CONVOYS

Not So Successful as They Would Like.

GENERAL CLERY RETIRED.

Mrs. Botha at The Hague—Kruger and Botha Conferring—Military Commission to Settle War Claims—Boers Now Carrying Daggers—Raiders at Work.

London, June 12.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will ask the Government in the House of Commons tomorrow whether it will give full information as to the condition of affairs in South Africa. It will be a surprise if he elicits anything very definite. What most people would like, but do not expect the Government to give, is the exact truth concerning the occupation of various provinces, which are daily becoming more numerous and more emphatic, but which are bewilderingly divergent. There is daily some fresh version of the mission to Europe of Mrs. Botha, wife of the Boer commandant-general. The latest comes to the Morning Post from Brussels in the form of a summary of a statement issued by the Transvaal agency there. It says in effect that Mrs. Botha is not acting as an intermediary for the purpose of terminating hostilities. She is visiting Mr. Kruger as the emissary of her husband to explain the situation in South Africa to him. The initiative of any peace negotiations is in Mr. Kruger's hands. Neither Gen. Botha nor any other Boer leader will attend any peace conference except under orders from Mr. Kruger.

The Standard's Brussels correspondent, however, attributes to the same source a statement that negotiations are possibly passing between Gen. Botha and Gen. Schalkburger, although Mr. Kruger has not been informed to that effect.

From other Boer and pro-Boer sources on the Continent come stories which almost compel belief that negotiations or tentative proposals in that direction are under way. The correspondents in South Africa contribute to the rumors. One declares that the Council of the Netherlands, with Gen. Kitchener's permission, has returned to Standerton from Pretoria and resumed negotiations with the Boer leaders.

The Cape Times optimistically predicts an early peace, declaring that the Boers are only anxious to surrender.

More Boers Captured.
Pretoria, June 12.—General Buller's division has captured a party of Boers, including a brother of the Acting President Schalkburger, on the Swaziland border.

Many Boers Die.
London, June 12.—The Daily News to-day prints statistics with names, showing an enormous death rate among the Boer refugees at the Pretoria race course. The race course has been used as a refuge camp since the occupation of Pretoria by the British under Lord Roberts, about a year ago. The report gives the number of deaths at the camp during the past three weeks respectively as thirty for the first week, twenty-four for the second week, and twenty-six for the third week, a total of eighty. The number of refugees at the camp is 3,125. Thus the death rate is 457 a thousand annually.

Alleged Famines.
Berlin, June 12.—The Magdeburg Gazette publishes a letter from Johannesburg, which states that a regular famine is raging among the British and Boer population there. One day recently 12 Boer women and children in an encampment died of hunger and want. Entire families are dying of starvation.

No Mounted Men Need Apply.
Montreal, June 12.—The Star publishes the following special cable from London:
London, June 12.—The Imperial Government's refusal of a Canadian corps is the subject of Linley Sambourne's chief cartoon in today's Punch. Canada is represented holding out a written offer to Brodrick, while on the ground lie papers containing such headlines as "Heavy British Losses," "Severe Fighting," "Renewed Activity of the Boers," "Brodrick is Made to Say to Canada," "In view of the present—promising—um—outlook in South Africa we can now afford to refer you to our minutes of October, 1899, to the effect that no mounted men need apply."

Formerly of Stratford's.
London, June 12.—A recent casualty list shows that Captain H. M. Armstrong, of the Devon Yeomanry, was killed at Vaalfontein. He was a son of Major Armstrong, of Sherbourne, Warwick. He went out from Canada with Stratford's Horse, and was later granted a commission as lieutenant in the Devon Yeomanry, being made a captain a few weeks ago. He was 32 years of age.

New York, June 13.—A despatch to the World from London says:
The British Government has decided to levy \$2,000,000 on the Transvaal gold mines to help pay the cost of the war.
Sir David Barlow, formerly Finance Minister for India, who was commissioned to report upon the taxable capacity of these mines, advised the colonial secretary Chamberlain to levy \$175,000,000, but Mr. Chamberlain, after consultation with Lord Milner, increased the maximum to the amount stated. This action, when it becomes known, is certain to cause consternation among the Kaffir stockholders, who fancied that the idea of taxing the mines, which are mostly owned in England, had been abandoned. As these very

gold mines were the real underlying cause of the war, many have maintained that their British owners should be made to bear a large share at least of its heavy burden.

The Welcome Rain.
Bombay, India, June 13.—The monsoon has broken.

According to a despatch to the London Daily Mail from Simla a favorable monsoon had started the first of June 1, and rains were everywhere expected in India except in the northern portions of the Punjab. The monsoon rains have thus started unusually early, and it is hoped they will greatly improve the crop prospects.

A Turbine Boat Test.
London, June 13.—The Naval and Military Record, commenting on the three weeks' trial of the British turbine torpedo boat destroyer "Viper," which was conducted under regular service conditions, and during which she developed a speed of 30 1/2 knots, and was pronounced capable of going 31, says her coal consumption was enormous at top speed, which the paper adds, militated against the plan which the Dover-Calais Co. is now maturing, to build two turbine channel steamers and reduce the time of crossing between England and France to 35 minutes. The "Viper's" trial was pronounced to be completely satisfactory. Although she was handled by an inexperienced crew, she showed a remarkable immunity from breaking down. The "Viper" was steady in all weathers.

To Close Soon.
Pekin, June 12.—Indications point to a probable, definite settlement of the indemnity question at the next meeting of ministers, which is expected to take place Sunday. The Ministers feel it is absolutely necessary that a strong front should be made to terminate the affair.

German Protest.
Berlin, June 13.—The report of the British Transvaal concessions committee is severely condemned here by the whole press, as being high handed and denying private property rights in war, against the practice and the cry of all civilized countries. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from a reliable source that the German Government has instructed the German embassy in London to protest against the gross wrong perpetrated against a large number of German stockholders in the Netherlands South African Railroad, whenever it appears certain or even likely that the British Government will adopt the committee's report. Germany takes the ground that the German stockholders have an undoubted right to full compensation from Great Britain for their shares. Germany recalls her own proceeding after the war of 1870-71, when she purchased at a high price the French Eastern Railroad, in Alsace-Lorraine, although the road aided France in every possible manner during the war.

London, June 14.—A late issue of the London Gazette says that Major-General Sir C. Clery, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., is placed on retired pay. Dated Feb. 1, 1901.
Gen. Clery had charge of one of the divisions under General Buller at the outbreak of the war, and failed to distinguish himself at the Tugela River.

Boers Carrying Daggers.
Pietmaritzburg, June 14.—Fifty Boers under a renegade named Kennedy have raided the house of the Hon. Dirk Uys, member of the Natal Legislative Assembly for Zululand, carrying off all his cattle except a few cows, which were left at Mrs. Uys' entreaty.

Before leaving the Boers told Mrs. Uys to tell her husband that they had raided his cattle because he had twice brought news of the conditions of the Boers over the line, and had thus been the cause of all the surrenders that had taken place lately on the Natal border, also that now he had gone to attend the English road they were having their revenge.

The Boers were well mounted, had a good supply of ammunition, and "sporting Mausers," and had new clothing, one being dressed in a khaki uniform. All of them carried short daggers in their belts.

Boers Driven Off.
Klerksdorp, June 14.—Detail of the attacks on the convoy at Ventersdorp show that the Boers were driven off at all risks to obtain possession of it. Their plan was skillfully laid. They waited till the meeting of the full and empty convoys with their escorts near Witpoort, where the convoys separated to return home, the enemy, who were waiting in ambush, occupied the site of their late camp, and thus interposed between the convoys, and poured a heavy fire into the rear of the Ventersdorp section.

The Potchefstroom escort, hearing the sound of firing, returned to the assistance of the convoy, and found a strong party of the enemy occupying some rough ground, and admirably covered. A detachment of the Imperial Light Horse, a company of the North Lancashire Regiment, and one of the Welsh Fusiliers, formed the first two to the left, the latter to the right, and skirmished for two hours, gradually approaching the enemy. Then, fixing bayonets, they advanced with a cheer, and the fine steel-tipped line took the position. The Boers, not daring to wait, bolted incontinently.

Later, when near Kaalfontein, the convoy was again attacked, but it was evident that the enemy were only half-hearted, since they fired at very long range and did no damage. Details have now been received of another desperate attempt on the part of the Boers to wreck a train on the Delagoa line.

The Boer leader Hindon led the attack. He was dressed as a British officer, and all his followers were likewise attired in khaki. Hindon laid sixty cartridges in position on the line, and when a train approached they exploded under the engine. The driver was killed instantly, and the fireman and many others on the train were injured. All the passengers were in vain, and belonged chiefly to the Welsh Regiment.

Hindon then ordered a number of the Boers to the top of the engine, from whence they could fire on the occupants of the armored trucks. The officers of the escort on the train made a gallant attempt to check the Boer raid, shooting all who attempted to carry off loot.

The Boers were busily engaged in searching the carriages and stripping the sick and wounded men when a shout was heard of "Fix bayonets!"

The marauders, seeing that another armored train had now arrived, immediately decamped. They retreated to the adjoining bush and their hurried flight was hastened by the bursting shells from the train which had so opportunely come upon the scene.

The sole loot of the Boers was a tin of bicutite. It was evident that they were much disgusted at the failure of their attack.

The injury done to the line was not serious, and the rails were quickly repaired.

Kruger and Botha.
Brussels, June 14.—The correspondent of the Independence Belge at Amsterdam telegraphs that for some days past Mr. Kruger has been in direct correspondence with the Boer leaders at Standerton, Transvaal. He adds that Lord Kitchener authorized the transmission of the despatches between Mr. Kruger and the Boer leaders. The code of the Consul-General of the Netherlands is being used.

Mrs. Botha and Kruger.
The Hague, June 14.—Mrs. Botha has arrived here, and is domiciled at a hotel near Scheveningen, whence she will visit Mr. Kruger this afternoon.

Scheveningen is a fishing village, and popular bathing place, about 3 miles from The Hague.

War Compensation Claims.
Pretoria, June 14.—A Military Commission has been appointed to consider all claims for compensation in South Africa for damage done by the British troops.

The Commission is composed as follows:
Mr. Fleetwood Wilson, C. B., Chairman.
Col. Morgan, Director of Supplies.
Col. Wickham, Director of Transport.
Mr. Flynn, financial adviser.
Major Huneberg, compensation officer; and

Gen. Palmer, the new permanent commander of British forces in India.



GEN PALMER, THE NEW PERMANENT COMMANDER OF BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

Lieutenant Cooke, secretary.
The preliminaries have been discussed, and the claims already made are some three thousand in number, for damage sustained prior to the end of March last.

The total sum claimed exceeds a million sterling, but the British refugees have not yet been able to submit their claims to any appreciable extent.

On the return of the civilian population several thousand additional claims will be submitted, and it is confidently expected that the settlement will take at least a year or two.

The appointment of the commission forms the completing link in the adjustment of outstanding claims for damages done in South Africa to the property of Boers and Britons.

The London Civilian Commission now sitting, and prepared to proceed to South Africa, if necessary, is considering the claims of foreigners, and the new military commission, together with another one shortly to be appointed, will practically cover all the ground.

Many cases have occurred of damage to farms, buildings and property, including standing crops and stock, which may rightly come within the scope of these commissions.

London, June 16.—Lord Kitchener has cabled from Pretoria, under today's date, as follows:
Twenty miles south of Middleburg, 250 Victorian Mounted Rifles from General Buller's column, were surprised in camp at Steenkoolpruit by a superior force of Boers at 7.30 p.m. June 12. The enemy crept up to within short range and poured a deadly fire into the camp, killing two officers and 16 men, and wounding four officers and 38 men, of whom twenty-eight were slightly wounded. Only two officers and 50 men escaped to General Buller's camp. The remainder were taken prisoners and released. Two pom-poms were captured by the enemy. Full details have not yet been received.

DeWet Again Suffers Defeat.
London, June 15.—Lord Kitchener telegraphs the War Office from Pretoria, under today's date, as follows:
During the march from Vreda (Orange River Colony) Elliott's column engaged the enemy under DeWet on June 6, and after severe fighting captured a convoy of 71 loaded wagons, 45 prisoners, 55 rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, and 4,000 cattle.

"The Boers left 17 killed and 3 wounded on the field. Our casualties were 3 officers and 17 men killed, and 1 officer and 24 men wounded."

Boer Commandant Gives Himself Up.
Klerksdorp, June 16.—Col. Williams' column has arrived after tonight's successful trek. At Leuwkop the

force sighted a party of Boers, who abandoned thirteen wagons containing women, children and chattels.

On May 27th another convoy was sighted. The enemy made strenuous efforts to escape, and went across the drift over the Vaal, called Koodoos drift; but the wagons got blocked, and there was a fight.

The enemy lined both banks of the river. There were many women and children in the wagons, from beneath which the Boers fired, regardless of the safety of the non-combatants. Owing to their presence our men were obliged to refrain from returning the fire.

From the opposite side, where there were no women, our troops killed and wounded several of the enemy.

At this point we brought a pom-pom into action, and the enemy instantly crossed to the Transvaal side, abandoning thirty wagons, thirteen carts, and other vehicles, 5,000 rounds of ammunition and twenty rifles.

We also made twenty-seven prisoners. There were also many voluntary surrenders, among the latter being Commandant Potgieter.

1,000 Boers to Surrender.
Durban, Natal, June 16.—It is reported here that the surrender of 100 men under Commandant Van Rensburg at Pietersburg is preliminary to the surrender of 1,000 men in that district.

Boers Vigorously Active.
London, June 17.—Whatever may be the truth in regard to the reported peace negotiations in South Africa, the commandoes in the field are evidently not a party to them. In addition to the defeat at Steenkoolpruit, reported by Lord Kitchener, which offsets the report of the defeat of General De Wet near Vreda, there are reports of vigorous activity on the border of the Orange River, and Cape Colony. It is stated from a British source that the Boers and Cape rebels there continue to increase in numbers, and Commandant Kritzin-

ger, on June 13, told a farmer in the neighborhood that the movement of the commandoes southward was only beginning, and that the Boers intend to compel the British to evacuate Cape Colony as they have the other very dark Andrew Beck served time at Toronto for stabbing a man, and was again sentenced only last week to three years for attempting to attack Judge Bell in court, although his paramour and two additional years for assaulting a constable who prevented him. Siddals has served time in the Central prison for assault. Abram was sentenced to twenty years for shooting a man in Chatham, but was released on parole. He also served time in the Central prison for burglary at St. Catharines. He was tried last week on the charge of burglarizing the residence of Geo. Stephens, M. P., and acquitted by the jury on a verdict which Judge Bell characterized as the most extraordinary he had ever heard. Abram was immediately arrested on the charge of having stolen goods in his possession. Beck when sentenced cried out defiantly that he would never serve the time, and that he would die first. The police are looking for the parties who rendered the assistance from outside.

Another View of It.
London, June 16.—The record of the military operations in the Transvaal is regarded as satisfactory by military men without regard for the results of Mrs. Botha's diplomacy. Mr. Buller's estimate of the forces still in the field against the British army is considered to be grossly exaggerated, and he is censured for repeating it. It is not believed that more than five thousand Boers are under arms, although their number can be doubted all possibly trebled if they gain a victory over any British force.

The number of Boer prisoners under guard exceeds twenty thousand, and they are anxious to have the war end. A considerable force of surrendered Boers is now under arms for the protection of their farms and herds, and it is also anxious to have terms of peace arranged.

The Dutch districts of Cape Colony where General French is now in command are weary of the deprivations of Boer raiders when they have to feed and clothe them, and a decisive victory over guerrilla bands is expected in that quarter. Important news from General French is looked for in the next ten days, by which the pacification of the country south of the Orange river will be effected.

The sources of resistance of DeWet, Botha, Steyn, Delarey, and Schalkburger are well-nigh exhausted, and they would assume the responsibility for a surrender if Mr. Kruger, with his fanatical faith in the final triumph of the Boer cause, were not an obstinate old man who has secured the help of his own people.

His news remain meagre, and the reports of peace negotiations are illusory, but experienced men are convinced that land has been sighted after a long voyage against strong head winds and many cross currents. They are counting much upon the moral effect of the greatly needed severity at Pretoria by which burghers on parole, escaping under arms and being captured, have been condemned to death. They are convinced that the end will be in sight as soon as the Boers find out that they cannot run with hares and hunt with hounds.

Several versions are given of Mrs. Botha's interviews with Mr. Kruger, but there is no authority for any

statement. Mr. Chamberlain remains inscrutable, and Lord Milner reticent.

PRISONERS BREAK JAIL.

Daring Escape From Prison at Chatham.

THREE OF THEM GET AWAY.

Chatham, Ont., June 16.—Andrew Beck (Epperson?), sentenced to five years in Kingston; Sam Siddals, due to spend a year and a half in the Central Prison, Toronto; and Frank Abram, held on the charge of receiving stolen goods, made a sensational midday escape from jail here to-day. All the men are desperate criminals. About 2 o'clock Mr. Jax Bogart was surprised to see three men scale the prison wall, peer cautiously around and then hurry away. He at once notified Jailer Mercer, but the men were out of sight when he reached the scene. The three men, of whom Siddals alone was in prison, were seen crossing the Lake Erie bridge to the north of the city. They were also seen near the second concession of Chatham township, but took to the woods. Sheriff Gemmill and Chief Young have had a search all morning, but up to 11 o'clock no trace of the escaped prisoners had been discovered.

The three men were in the day ward with two other prisoners, The Huckle, serving two months for bigamy, and John MacDougal, a vagrant, both old men. The desperate trio had silenced these two by threats of death, soon after Jailer Mercer had made his morning visit to the cell, and the old men were so frightened that they could at first give the authorities no information. Later they stated that after the jailer had left Abram produced a wire door which he had hidden in the saw, and that the window was first sawed, then another bar over the inside of the window cut through. The prisoners then quickly fled.

An examination of the cut bars shows that the escape was the result of a deep lull and clever plot. There is no doubt, too, that the criminals had outside assistance. The bars on the outside of the cell window had been cut during the night, and through the saw marks prove this. Three one-inch bars and the brass lock between the prisoners and liberty, and two of the bars were cut from the outside. Sealing the 16-foot wall was easy owing to the windows of the jail being situated at an angle of the wall.

All three prisoners have extensive prison records. The three are all short in stature, but heavily built, powerful men. Siddals alone is fair, the other very dark. Andrew Beck served time at Toronto for stabbing a man, and was again sentenced only last week to three years for attempting to attack Judge Bell in court, although his paramour and two additional years for assaulting a constable who prevented him. Siddals has served time in the Central prison for assault. Abram was sentenced to twenty years for shooting a man in Chatham, but was released on parole. He also served time in the Central prison for burglary at St. Catharines. He was tried last week on the charge of burglarizing the residence of Geo. Stephens, M. P., and acquitted by the jury on a verdict which Judge Bell characterized as the most extraordinary he had ever heard. Abram was immediately arrested on the charge of having stolen goods in his possession. Beck when sentenced cried out defiantly that he would never serve the time, and that he would die first. The police are looking for the parties who rendered the assistance from outside.

FIGHT IN COURT ROOM.

Prisoner Attempts to Murder a Chatham Constable.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SCENE

Chatham, June 13.—This afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock, Andrew Epperson, the man who stabbed J. Allison, attempted to commit murder in the court-room.

The jury had just returned a verdict of guilty, and as Officer Cape was about to take the prisoner to the cells to await sentence the man made a dash towards the table immediately in front of Judge Bell, where the knives and razors used as exhibits were lying. Epperson grabbed a razor, and the constable grappled with the infuriated man. The officer was thrown and fell to the floor.

Sheriff Gemmill, Crown Attorney William Douglas, R. L. Brackin and Chas. Goodall, a Banner-News reporter, rushed to seize the man. Mr. Brackin forced the razor from Epperson's hand, and Judge Bell seized the other exhibits and placed them out of reach. Epperson was overpowered and immediately taken to the cells. Never before has such a scene taken place in the courtroom in Chatham. The greatest excitement prevailed. When Cape was forced to the floor Epperson placed his knee upon the constable's breast and brandished the razor. It was only by the efforts of Mr. Brackin that Cape's life was saved. The supposition is that Epperson was equal to that of the Tebbel case. In the year mentioned Arthur Blatch robbed and murdered Alfred Welch, and set fire to his victim's tailor shop in order to cover his crime. It occurs, and no trace of him was found until he was arrested at Wellington, N. Z., on November 6th, 1900, in consequence of information given by a woman. The prisoner was positively identified at Wellington by two residents of London, who says that he is Charles Lilly White, a naturalized American, who had been in the United States since 1885. He alleges also that he has an aunt named Tebbel, of London, Chicago, and that he lived in the State of Washington from 1892 to 1893. Some documentary evidence supports the prisoner's claim, and the police are puzzled. The case in custody is a palmer and a musician, accomplishments which were not possessed by Blatch.

A WONDEROUS FARM HAND

Killed His Wife and Fatally Wounded Her Father.

HE USED A BAR OF IRON.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 16.—James Churchill, a farm-hand, who worked near Ithaca, early this morning murdered his wife, Minnie Churchill, a village father's home in Newfield, a village nine miles distant from this place. He mutilated her head with a heavy bar of iron while she slept peacefully beside her daughter, seven years old. Her father, Daniel Mintura, who was over 80 years of age, also fell a victim to his son-in-law's wrath. Mrs. Churchill died two hours after the assault was committed. She was 30 years old. The old man still lives, but will survive but a few hours. It is thought, as his skull has been fractured.

Churchill himself attempted suicide by taking an ounce of carbolic acid, but was revived, and Sheriff C. S. Suman arrested him and brought his prisoner to Ithaca to-night.

The crime was the result of extreme jealousy. Mrs. Churchill separated from her husband two months ago. He left home, and came to work for a farmer near Ithaca. Saturday night he had fully made up his mind to revenge himself. He first walked into Ithaca, where he secured the poison, then walked out to Newfield, first arming himself with the iron bar. He gained admittance to the house of his father-in-law through the cellar, and attacked his wife before she could cry for help. The screams of the little girl, who escaped from the bedroom awakened the mother, who attempted to light a lamp in the kitchen. While he was engaged in this, Churchill struck him several blows. The little girl ran to a neighbor's for help, and when the neighbor entered the house later, the two victims were lying unconscious. Churchill was in a semi-conscious state.

Sheriff Seaman, District Attorney Blood and Coroner Brown drove out to Newfield a few hours later. The murderer was brought into the city in a net, but will fully recover. He admitted that the act was premeditated. He is 32 years old.

SHOT HIS OWN SON DEAD.

Strange Story That Comes From the Philippines.

MAJOR ROCKEFELLER'S REMORSE

One dark night in the summer of 1899 Major Rockefeller, of the U. S. Infantry, as was his custom, visited the outposts of his regiment in the Philippines. Next morning he was missing, his horse was lying unconsciously in a field, and from evidence it was the conclusion that he had been captured by the Filipinos.

His disappearance was reported to the War Department by General Otis, then in command in the Philippines. General Otis gave it as his belief that Major Rockefeller had been ambushed and slain. Searching parties were sent out in every direction, but no trace of the missing officer or his grave could be found. Many reports on the strange disappearance were made to the War Department.

In October last a story was circulated from Columbus, Ohio, that Major Rockefeller was alive and well in Honduras, Central America, according to a letter received there by his brother-in-law. The story said that while in battle with a band of insurgents, Major Rockefeller met his son, who was kidnaped from him years ago in Hong Kong, and that his son, a handsome, dashing young man, who fought like a fiend, was leading the rebels.

Shot Him Dead.
The young man charged right up to the American lines, the story said, and Major Rockefeller shot him dead. Major Rockefeller directed that the body be searched, and papers found revealed that he was Paul Stanhope, of Hong Kong. A diary written in English and giving details of the career of the young fellow was found in his possession.

Major Rockefeller was stationed in Hong Kong in 1872. His wife and son, then three years old, were with him. A Chinese nurse looked after the little boy. One day he was kidnapped. In 1879, the story said, a white boy was placed in the Jesuit College in Hong Kong by a Chinese woman. In 1881 the boy was adopted by an English merchant, Henry Stanhope, who gave his name to the boy. The boy was of an adventurous disposition, and in 1888 joined Aguinado's army. It was this young man, his own son, it was said, that Major Rockefeller shot and killed in the engagement with the Filipinos.

STRANGE CASE OF IDENTITY.

Prisoner Charged With Murder Says He Is Wrongly Accused.

London, June 16.—The British steamer Duke of Norfolk, Captain Jenkins from New Zealand, brings a prisoner charged with murder, robbery, and arson, committed at Colchester, County of Essex, in 1893. The case promises to develop a mistaken identity controversy almost equal to that of the Tebbel case. In the year mentioned Arthur Blatch robbed and murdered Alfred Welch, and set fire to his victim's tailor shop in order to cover his crime. It occurs, and no trace of him was found until he was arrested at Wellington, N. Z., on November 6th, 1900, in consequence of information given by a woman. The prisoner was positively identified at Wellington by two residents of London, who says that he is Charles Lilly White, a naturalized American, who had been in the United States since 1885. He alleges also that he has an aunt named Tebbel, of London, Chicago, and that he lived in the State of Washington from 1892 to 1893. Some documentary evidence supports the prisoner's claim, and the police are puzzled. The case in custody is a palmer and a musician, accomplishments which were not possessed by Blatch.