

MILNER AND LYTTELTON

Have Both Left England for South Africa.

OPINIONS AS TO THE WAR

And Lord Kitchener's Proclamation

—3,000 More Refugees Gathered—
—The Boers More Active—The
Guerrilla Warfare May Last a
Long Time.

London, Aug. 11.—The Boers have an awkward habit of upsetting both military calculations and current phrasing. Mr. Chamberlain has described the first stage of their operations as "brigandage and outrage," and Gen. Kitchener has proclaimed the day when the burghers must cease from lawlessness under penalty of exile and distraint of property, and leader writers and military critics have protested against further softness and rose water magnanimity toward murderers and pillagers, who are not entitled to belligerent rights. Suddenly comes an official account of the capture of a block-house in the centre of the Orange River Colony after an attack as bold as the assaults upon Steinaecker's Horse in Swaziland, one of which is described in detail in press despatches. These three affairs, while trivial as operations of war, at least indicate that the Boers are still fighting with desperate valor, and not shrinking from attacking fortified posts and facing Maxim fire. Clearly the time has not yet come for refusing the Boers belligerent rights, especially when the fighting is described as severe at Brandfort, Lord Roberts' first halting place in his march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. Equally significant is the renewal of Boer activity on the railway lines in Cape Colony. Even more ominous is the evidence of two fresh outrages showing that the Boer desperadoes cannot be controlled, and that the final stage of the war will be characterized by acts of wanton barbarity.

Milner Goes Back to Africa.

London, Aug. 11.—Lord Milner, Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, left England yesterday to face a desolate waste, blacker even than when he left three months ago. His holiday, which followed the declaration of Gen. Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, that Lord Milner was personally the greatest bar in the consideration of any terms of peace, was one of several moves of the British Government lavishing an armistice. His ruling principle of statesmanship that the Afrikaner idea must be destroyed made his active personal administration concurrently with the policy of ending the war by negotiation. The stories of the Boers shooting wounded British officers after the fight at Viakfontein have again entered the situation, and the door to the compromise was shut with a bang by the proclamation of Lord Kitchener, which was issued on Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's instructions. This proclamation, it is safe to say, will never come to the knowledge of a tenth part of the Boers who are on command before Sept. 15, the date when it becomes operative, and as the fighting Boers do not expect to recover their property in a form worth having and the leaders do not expect ever to have a serious share in the government of the country, the threats of forfeiture of property and banishment from the country add nothing to the blackness of their outlook.

The suggestion that the British Government will be without effect and is but a forerunner of a declaration that the new territory must pay the entire cost of the war after Sept. 15th, possibly has some truth. There are 61 mobile columns chasing the Boers, securing here and there a few burghers who leave their commandos. But Delarey, De Wet and Botha have held their own in their respective and familiar areas throughout the South African winter. There will be good grass on the veldt by the beginning of October, when it may be expected that the Boers will resume the offensive.

As Viewed in Germany.

Cologne, April 11.—Lord Kitchener's proclamation in regard to the banishment of all Boers who fail to surrender by Sept. 15th is condemned by the entire German press. Even the Cologne Gazette says that England is overstepping the limits of civilized warfare. It adds:

"This is the utmost Great Britain can do, and that country is under a moral obligation to feed the Boer families that have been driven from their homesteads. This measure will not have the desired effect. It will only go to increase the number of paper decrees issued by the British."

A Step in the Right Direction.

Pretoria, Aug. 11.—Gen. Kitchener's proclamation decreeing banishment for the Boer leaders who persist in keeping the field after September 15 is welcomed by the British here as a step in the right direction. Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of the purchase of rolling stock to facilitate the return of the inhabitants is also welcomed. It is hoped that the British manufacturers will patriotically execute the orders.

3,000 More Refugees.

Bloemfontein, Aug. 11.—Three thousand Boer refugees are now arriving

at Brandfort. They were swept up by the British columns that have been in operation in the northern part of the Orange River Colony. Food, blankets, and doctors are being sent from here for the refugees. Immense quantities of cattle passed Vi Jon's Drift yesterday. A number of natives followed the trek and killed any cattle left behind from exhaustion. This meat they killed and divided on the veldt and as then carried to their kraals. Many native families obtain food in this manner. The refugees are all in a wretched state of health. Diphtheria and other malignant diseases are prevalent among them that additional medical aid has been sent to them. The physicians are carrying supplies of antiseptics for the diphtheria cases. Small numbers of Boers continue to surrender in the Orange River Colony. Batches of prisoners are periodically arriving.

Bloemfontein Approves.

Bloemfontein, Aug. 11.—The proclamation of Lord Kitchener in reference to the banishment of Boers from South Africa of those commandos, field cornets, and leaders of armed bands who do not surrender by September 15th is highly applauded by the loyalists of the Bloemfontein district.

Lytelton Also Sails.

London, Aug. 11.—Lord Milner, after leaving a private engagement in the country, embarked quietly at Southampton, without other public demonstration than the cheering from the wharf, General Lytelton, who has sailed with him, is capable officer with marked talent for administrative detail. He was the best commander under General Buller in the Ladysmith campaign, and has been named by military men as Lord Kitchener's successor, either before or after the close of the present guerrilla operations. Lord Milner's return to South Africa will probably be followed by more practical measures than Lord Kitchener's proclamation, which the Unionist journals are making a brave effort to commend as statesmanlike. The resumption of mining operations at Johannesburg on a large scale and the widening of the areas where the usual occupations of peace can be conducted will be facilitated as rapidly as possible. This will be a practical method of meeting the Boer argument on Holland that the war is in progress with no signs of abatement, and that the British army of 250,000 men is held up virtually as General Buller's army corps was after Colenso and Magersfontein.

Lord Kitchener Not Wounded.

London, Aug. 10.—The War Office has received no advice giving color to the rumor circulated by a news agency in the United States that Lord Kitchener has been wounded in a skirmish with the Boers. The rumor is officially discredited. Lord Kitchener's customary despatches reaching the War Office this afternoon and contained no reference to any accident to him.

Kruger's Health.

London, Aug. 12.—A despatch to the Morning Leader from Harpers-on says that Mr. Kruger's health is most unsatisfactory. He retires at 7.30, rises at midnight and does not again retire until 5 o'clock.

A French Opinion.

A Paris despatch says: "The Temps ridicules Lord Kitchener's proclamation, pointing out that it is necessary first to catch the Boer chiefs before banishing them. It says Kitchener is working within a vicious circle. The Temps also recalls the recipe given to children for catching birds by putting salt on their tails."

WAR AS IT IS.

Some of the Horror of it Conveyed in Word Pictures.

"Lineman," in Blackwood, continues his vivid pictures of the war. His contribution is sad reading. Referring to one incident, the writer says: "The casualties are few but terrible; the face is swept from the head of one eager soldier, who lives and stands a moment unconscious of his frightful fate. Another is disemboweled, and he, too, writhed long, lives, pleading horribly to comrades hurrying by with averted heads to spare a moment from the killing ahead to kill him. It is well that all men should know what war is. You officers with your 'light hearts,' your cause must be just, indeed. If things like these do not weigh upon you."

"A battle," says the writer elsewhere, "is a killing, except to the brain and senses; it is an earth-quake to the instincts. A dead man is but a life in the world mosaic; the thought of death but another; it is not till afterwards that one is horrified at one's absence of horror, or sad to remember that someone jested in the presence of unutterable sadness."

The semi-annual report of the Manchester Ship Canal Company shows profits of £61,263.

Lord Minto wishes it to be known that in accordance with instructions which he has received, no programme for their Highnesses' reception can be approved without His Excellency's official sanction thereof.

WANTS A SIMPLE FUNERAL

Empress' Wishes Will be Strictly Carried Out.

BODY IMBEDDED IN FLOWERS.

Cronberg, Aug. 11.—The remains of the Dowager Empress have been embalmed by Professor Reavers, and lie imbedded in a mass of tube and La France roses.

In accordance with the expressed wishes of the deceased, the funeral services will be as simple as possible under the circumstances. The body will remain on the bed where she died until ready for the coffin.

The roses, in which it is almost buried, are from her private garden, many of the blooms being from bushes cultivated by her own hands. No one will be allowed to view it except the members of the immediate family and household.

Emperor William had a long conference with Count von Buelow to-day. He drove from Homburg to Friederichshof, and soon after his arrival there the following official announcement regarding the funeral arrangements was made:

"On Thursday the Royal family will attend the funeral service in the castle, at which the Bishop of Bismarck, who was summoned by the Empress, will officiate. Only the immediate family will be present."

"Saturday evening the coffin will be escorted from Friederichshof to the Protestant church in Cronberg by a vice will be held in the presence of the family of the Empress, her household, and a few of her friends

that King Edward will probably not visit to Homburg or Cronberg, but will proceed direct to Potsdam to await there the arrival of the body.

EMPERESS FREDERICK.

Before the nation has gone out of mourning for the death of Queen Victoria of Great Britain, her eldest daughter, the Empress Frederick of Germany, has passed away. In his "Life of the Prince Consort," Thos. Norton (1840), the Court returned to Buckingham Palace, where, on the 21st, the Princess Royal was born. For a moment only, the Queen says, "was the Prince (Albert) disappointed at it being a daughter, and not a son." On the 10th of February, 1841, the anniversary of the Queen's marriage, the Princess Royal was baptized at Buckingham Palace, for the names Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa. The sponsors were the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, represented in his absence by the Duke of Wellington, the King of the Belgians, the Queen Dowager, and the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Sussex.

On January 23rd, 1858, the Princess Royal was married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, by whom she had seven children, of whom the present Emperor of Germany is the oldest. It is a coincidence that the mother of Frederick the Great of Prussia was also an English Princess, Sophia Dorothea, daughter of King George I. Her husband was also named Frederick William, and of him his son wrote:

"He had an industrious spirit in a robust body, with perhaps more capacity for minute details than any man that ever lived; and if he occupied himself with little things, it was that great results might be the consequence."

CROWN PRINCE'S WOOING

In the hamlet of Cronberg the Empress was as well known to the laity as was Queen Victoria at Balmoral. Her manners were simple; she was an early riser, fond of riding, and early taking that form of exercise, which she cultivated in every direction. Part of every day was devoted to study or painting and to receiving visitors. Few women have excelled her in endowment of natural gifts, her in cultivation of every direction. She had been known to converse on Venetian art with the most learned Italians, discuss medical problems with distinguished physicians, and quote from the English poets with literary cognoscenti, and with her chisel add life-like touches to the features of the Emperor Frederick upon which a celebrated sculptor was engaged.

The memoirs of the English court give interesting details of the early years of the Princess Victoria. Elizabeth the young mother, from whom she inherited her mental gifts, led the reason of the visit of Prince Frederick William of Prussia to Bismarck in the autumn of 1855, should be suspected by the Princess Royal, and her parents were anxious she should remain fancy free until after which the Prince begged hard to be allowed to woo and win his bride before he left the country. The Queen tells the simple story—how "Fritz" offered "Vicky" a spray of white heather and asked for her hand in return. The marriage took place two years afterward in the St. James' Chapel Royal, in great state. When the future Emperor William was born the letter of Prince Albert to the young mother contained a tribute to the talents of the Princess which he had sedulously fostered: "You must, however, bring the hopeful Wilhelm with you, and not hide him away with a bishop as the portfolio—'Don't look at that, papa; it is so bad that you must not see it'—and then forth came into view something full of beauty and talent."

KRUGER THE POLTROON.

His Insult to the United States People Resented.

Rev. Herman D. Van Brockhuizen, pastor of a Boer church in Pretoria, travelling in the United States, soliciting aid for the Boer women and children who are destitute as a result of the war. He says that Kruger sent by him this message: "Tell the American people they are helping to murder us."

Mr. Kruger thinks that the United States ought to declare war against Great Britain, which would lead to a general war of nations, to assist the Boers in their war for independence. Hundreds of thousands of "murders" would occur in such a war, with its battlefields as wide as the civilized world.

The ex-President has escaped from all the horrors of the war in South Africa. He abandoned his country when the British came too near his place of refuge. He left his sick wife in the hands of British guards and she has since died. It is reported, and is probably true, that he carried away with him \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 in gold belonging to the former Boer Government, and that the amount is deposited to his credit in various European banks.

Mr. Kruger is not himself an object of sympathy except in his domestic calamities. What does he mean by murdering "us"? He has secured his own safety by abandoning the Boer country and the Boer cause. The sublime "oom Paul" of the early part of the war is a refugee, rich, safe, and, apparently, not entirely sincere.

Substantially three-fourths of the soldiers in the Boer war, some 15,000, are prisoners at St. Helena, Ceylon, Bermuda, and in other parts of the world. Nothing is left of the Boer plan of defence but raids of bushwhackers. They are fighting without hope and without purpose. It is their duty to make peace on humane terms.

Kruger has shown himself without the spirit that leads a desperate millionaire in his own self-exile, he has no right to urge on his countrymen a continuance of a hopeless war.—Chicago Chronicle.



THE DEAD EMPRESS FREDERICK

torchlight procession, followed by the Royal family on foot.

"Sunday afternoon a funeral service will be held in the cathedral. It is expected here that King Edward will be present.

"The royal family will go to Potsdam Sunday evening, and the body will be taken there Monday evening.

"The funeral service in the mausoleum at Friederichshof, Potsdam, will be held Tuesday. As it was the Empress' wish that there should be no State ceremony, the service will not be attended by all the German Royal personages. It will be as simple as possible."

Emperor William has received a telegram of sympathy from the Pope.

Berlin in Mourning.

Berlin, Aug. 11.—The Town Hall, municipal buildings, schools and many private houses have displayed emblems of mourning, and Unter den Linden is thronged with thousands of people passing and repassing before the late Dowager Empress' palace.

It is asserted in Berlin to-night

Princess Victoria's husband, Frederick William Nicholas Charles, was born in 1831, and received a thorough scientific education. He was commander-in-chief of the second Prussian army in the war with Austria in 1866, and was at the head of the South German forces as commander-in-chief of the third army in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. On the death of his father, in March, 1888, he became Emperor of Germany, but his days were numbered, for he was suffering from cancer in the throat, which caused his death on June 15th, 1888, after a nominal reign of three months. He and his wife were deeply attached to each other, and they were both credited with more liberal sentiments than have been usually entertained by members of the German royal family. Had Frederick been able to carry his ideas into practice, the happiness of the German people would probably have been augmented. His widow's influence on public affairs ceased with his death, for Bismarck disliked her and the present Emperor seems to have from the first taken his grandfather, rather than his father, for a model.

FOUR OF EMPRESS FREDERICK'S NEAR RELATIVES IN THE GERMAN ROYAL FAMILY.



EMPEROR WILLIAM, Her Eldest Son. EMPRESS VICTORIA, Her Daughter-in-law. PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, Her Eldest Daughter. PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, Her Second Son.

ENGINEER AND BRAKEMAN DEAD

Fatal Accident on Owen Sound Branch of C.P.R.

TWO OTHERS INJURED.

Engineer Killed Under Engine, Brakeman Scalded to Death—Gravel on Tracks Caused Accident—Thirteen Cars Wrecked—Inquest Called.

Owen Sound, Ont., Aug. 11.—The most disastrous railway wreck that has ever occurred on the Owen Sound line of the C. P. R. took place yesterday afternoon near Proton Station, about thirty miles south of this place. As a result, engineer Campbell, of Toronto Junction, and Wm. McCraw, a brakeman, are dead, and Fireman Auley, of the C. P. R., and John Macomber, another brakeman, whose home is at Havenock, are in the hospital here seriously injured.

The wrecked train was the way freight between Toronto and Owen Sound, and consisted of three passenger cars, the majority of them being empty, and the van. It was in charge of Conductor Lappa, and was making the run from Owen Sound to Proton, to make way for the steamship express, due here at 5.10. The train was running at about thirty miles an hour when the locomotive left the rails at a cutting and turned over, and cars instantly piled up inside of the length of two cars, the locomotive falling fully twenty feet to the ground.

Engineer Campbell was thrown out of the cab of his engine, and the ponderous boiler came down into the ground. Death must have been instantaneous, though the body was literally cooked. The escaping steam from the boiler was terribly scalding from the waist down, while Fireman Auley, who was riding on the locomotive, was scalded all over his entire body. His fellow-brakeman, Macomber, who had been in the centre of the train, could not be found for some time after the accident, and it was feared had met a similar fate as the engineer, but he was discovered among the wreckage. He is seriously injured internally, besides receiving several cuts and contusions, which make his case very serious. The injured men were taken to the Proton station, about two hundred yards from the place of the accident, and the engineer's body was removed from under the engine.

The auxiliary was sent from here, and the three injured men brought to town and taken to the hospital, where McCraw succumbed to his terrible injuries at about 4.30 this morning. Wrecking trains were sent from Toronto Junction and the wreckage is being cleared away as rapidly as possible.

Cause of the Accident.

The accident is attributed to the fact that a gang of men who were working on the line with shovels in crossing the track filled up the space inside the rails with gravel. It is supposed that the shovels were left in the engine of the rails. The steamboat express was half an hour late at Orangeville. Had it been on time it would have passed at the place of the accident, and would have been the first to reach the spot where the accident occurred, in which case the consequences to the hundred and seventy-five passengers on board would have been disastrous. All the passengers were transferred to another train at the wreck and reached here at midnight. All the injured men are unharmed.

McCraw's father drove over from Craigville this morning, and the body of his son was taken back this afternoon by the Collingwood steamer. McCraw was one of seven brothers, all of whom are railway men, two being station agents on the G. T. R. at Merriton and Aurora. Campbell's father is C. P. R. station agent at Cheltenham. Both of the dead men were very popular.

Called an Inquest.

The first train to get past the point where the wreck took place at Proton reached here at 1.15 to-night, the wrecking crew having succeeded in clearing the track fully twenty-four hours earlier than was anticipated. County Crown Attorney Armstrong has called an inquest to be held at Proton on Monday at noon. The funeral of Brakeman McCraw will take place from his father's home at Craigville on Tuesday, and that of Engineer Campbell from Cheltenham on the same day.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—Supt. Timmerman last night confirmed the statement that the derailing was due to a packing of earth on the tracks. It made use of by a contractor who was excavating an extension at one side. He was hauling earth over this crossing, and it accumulated there. The marks showed that the first wheel of the locomotive left the rails at that point, the earth being sufficiently hard to raise the wheel out of the flange. The engine stopped very short, causing more damage to rolling stock than would have been the case otherwise, as it tended to pile the cars up together. The damage to rolling stock was about \$5,000. There was no loss in freight, as only three cars were loaded, and these contained coal and salt. Wrecking crews were sent out from Toronto Junction and Owen Sound to work at both ends of the wreck, and they succeeded in clearing the line about 9.30 o'clock last night.

Customer in Restaurant—Have you any Belgian here? Absent-minded Walker—Yes, sir; blonde or brunette, sir?