

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR; PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN IT.

From the First Hostile Move by the Boers

TILL THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE

1899

Oct. 11.—Time fixed by the Boers for compliance with their ultimatum, expired at 5 p. m.

Oct. 14.—Boers march on Kimberley and Mafeking.

Oct. 15.—Kimberley isolated.

October 20.—Boer position on Talam Hill captured by the British under Symons.

Oct. 21.—French routs Boers at Elandsburg.

Oct. 22.—Julie retires from Dundee on Ladysmith.

Oct. 23.—Death of Gen. Symons at Dundee.

Oct. 30.—General sortie from Ladysmith. Naval gun silencing Boer siege artillery. Surrender of part of two battalions and a mountain battery at Nicholson's Nek.

Nov. 1.—Boers invade Cape Colony.

Nov. 2.—Ladysmith isolated.

Nov. 9.—General attack on Ladysmith repulsed, with heavy loss to Boers.

Nov. 15.—Armored train wrecked by Boers near Cheleyev. Over 100 British troops captured.

Nov. 23.—Methuen attacks Boers at Belmont with Guards Brigade and 9th Brigade. Boers driven from their position.

Nov. 25.—Methuen attacks Boers in position at Emslin and dislodges them. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller arrives in Natal.

Nov. 28.—Methuen engages 11,000 Boers at Modder River. Battle lasting all day. Boers evacuate position.

Dec. 1.—Australian and Canadian contingents leave Cape Town for the front.

Dec. 10.—Gatacre attempts night attack on Stormberg, but is surprised and driven back with heavy loss.

Dec. 11.—Methuen attacks Boer position at Magerfontein and is repulsed with heavy loss. General Wauchope killed.

Dec. 15.—Buller advances from Cheleyev against Boer positions near Colenso. British force repulsed on Tugela with 1,100 casualties and loss of 12 guns.

Dec. 18.—Lord Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as Chief of Staff.

1900.

Jan. 6.—Suffolk Regiment loses heavily near Kensburg, over 100 prisoners taken.

Jan. 10.—Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener arrive at Cape Town.

Jan. 11.—Dunsonville seizes post on Tugela. At Potgieter's drift.

Jan. 18.—Buller makes second attempt to relieve Ladysmith.

Jan. 23.—Spion Kop captured and held during 24th, but evacuated on the night of Jan. 24-25. General Woodgate fatally wounded.

Jan. 26.—Buller's force recrosses the Tugela.

Feb. 5.—Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith commences. Lyttelton crosses Tugela, and delivers attack on Vaal Krantz, which he captures and occupies.

Feb. 7.—Vaal Krantz evacuated and British force withdrawn across the Tugela.

Feb. 9.—Lord Roberts at Modder River.

Feb. 15.—Lord Roberts at Jacobsdal. Relief of Kimberley.

Feb. 17.—Rearguard action between Kelly-Kenny and Cronje en route to Bloemfontein. Fourth attempt to relieve Ladysmith. Buller presses advance on Monte Cristo Hill.

Feb. 19.—Buller takes Hlangwane Hill.

Feb. 20.—Boers under Cronje, having lagged near Paardeberg, are bombarded by Lord Roberts.

Feb. 21.—Fifth Division crosses Tugela.

Feb. 23.—Buller unsuccessfully attacks Tugela Hill.

Feb. 24.—Buller makes fresh passage of Tugela.

Feb. 27.—Cronje surrenders at Paardeberg.

Feb. 28.—Relief of Ladysmith. Clements occupies Colenso.

March 5.—Gatacre occupies Stormberg. Brabant again defeats and pursues Boers. Overture of peace made by Boer Presidents.

March 7.—Lord Roberts defeats Boers at Driefontein.

March 11.—Overtures of peace rejected by Lord Roberts.

March 13.—Lord Roberts, without further fighting, takes possession of Bloemfontein.

March 17.—Death of General Buller.

March 31.—Broadwood attacked at Waterkroon. During retirement R. H. A. and convoy entrapped at Korn Spruit. Six guns lost, 350 casualties.

April 3.—Detachment of Royal Irish Rifles and Mounted Infantry surrounded near Reddersburg.

April 7.—Colonel Dalglouy isolated near Wepster.

April 25.—Dalglouy relieved. Boers retreat northwards, under Botha.

May 10.—Zand River crossed. Boers rapidly retreating before Lord Roberts advance.

May 12.—Lord Roberts enters Kroonstad without opposition. President Steyn having retired to Elandsburg, which he proclaims his new capital. Attack on Mankie's repulsed, 105 Boer prisoners, including Commandant Eloff, taken.

May 15.—Buller occupies Dundee and Glencoe.

May 17.—Relief of Mafeking.

May 24.—Advance portion of Lord Roberts' force crosses the Vaal near Parys.

May 28.—Annexation of Orange Free State proclaimed.

May 30.—Flight of President Kruger from Pretoria.

May 31.—British flag hoisted at Johannesburg. Surrender of 500 Yeomanry at Lenoxy.

June 24.—Preliminary negotiations between Buller and Christian Botha for armistice.

June 5.—Occupation of Pretoria.

June 8.—Hildyard takes Botha's Pass. Surrender of 4th Derbyshire at Rooledaal.

June 11.—Stubborn fight at Allerman's Nek. Heavy Boer losses.

June 12.—Boers evacuate Langs Nek. Roberts defeats Botha at Diamond Hill.

July 4.—Roberts and Buller join hands at Vlakfontein. Railway to Natal clear.

July 11.—Surrender of Scott's Greys and Lincoln at Dittal Nek.

July 30.—Surrender of Prinsloo and 8,000 Boers to Hunter in Brandwater Basin.

August 16.—Elands River garrison relieved.

Aug. 25.—Execution of Cordua for conspiracy to kidnap Lord Roberts.

Sept. 6.—Buller occupies Lydenburg.

Sept. 11.—Kruger, flying from the Transvaal, takes refuge at Lorenzo Marques.

Sept. 13.—Proclamation issued by Roberts calling on burghers to surrender.

Sept. 25.—British forces occupy Komati Poort. Many Boers on Portuguese frontier, and surrender.

Oct. 9.—De Wet driven across the Vaal.

Oct. 19.—Kruger sails from Lorenzo Marques for Marseilles on Dutch man-of-war.

Oct. 24.—Buller sails from Cape Town for England.

Oct. 25.—Formal annexation of South African Republic, to be styled Transvaal Colony.

Nov. 6.—De Wet defeated at Bothaville.

Nov. 22.—Kruger lands at Marseilles.

Nov. 29.—Lord Kitchener takes over supreme command.

Dec. 1.—Roberts sails from Cape Town for England.

Dec. 13.—Clements defeated with heavy loss by Delarey at Nootgedacht.

Dec. 14.—De Wet and Steyn escape through Sprinklaan's Pass.

Dec. 16.—Boer raid into Cape Colony.

Dec. 20.—Martial law proclaimed over northern districts of Cape Colony.

Dec. 29.—Surrender of Liverpool at Helvetia.

1901.

Jan. 8.—Defeat of bodyguard near Helyett.

Jan. 7.—Determined Boer attack on Belfast.

Jan. 18.—Delarey defeated near Ventersburg.

Jan. 28.—French enters Ermelo. Smith-Dorrien repels determined attack by Botha, captures eight guns and 784 prisoners.

Feb. 10.—De Wet slips through into Cape Colony.

Feb. 13.—Botha writes to Kitchener proposing an interview.

Feb. 22.—After desperate chase DeWet recrosses Orange River, having lost all his ammunition, transport and many prisoners. Kitchener meets Botha in response to the Boer Commandant's desire to confer with him with a view to peace negotiations.

March 16.—Botha breaks off negotiation.

March 22-23.—Babington routs Delarey at Ventersdorp and captures three guns and six Maxim's.

May 8.—Milner leaves Cape Town for England. Municipal government started in Johannesburg.

May 24.—Milner received by the King and raised to peerage.

May 28.—Delarey defeated by Dixon at Vlakfontein.

June 2.—Kritzing captures Jamestown, Cape Colony.

June 6.—Elliot engages De Wet near Retz and captures his convoy.

July 4.—Train wrecked by Boers near Naboomspruit.

July 5.—Kruger telegraphs to Gen. Buller to continue fighting.

July 13.—Broadwood surprises Retz and captures Steyn's correspondence. Narrow escape of Steyn.

July 14.—French drives Scheepers' commando with heavy loss out of Cambo Mountains.

July 20.—Death of Mrs. Kruger.

July 30.—W. Kitchener captures one gun, 32 prisoners, from B. Viljoen near Middelburg.

Aug. 6.—Proclamation by Kitchener of permanent banishment from South Africa of all Boer leaders taken in arms after Sept. 15.

Aug. 8.—Commandant de Villiers and two field cornets surrender.

Aug. 12.—Kitchener reports the largest return of Boer losses yet made in a week. More than 800 prisoners, 700 wagons, and 33,000 cattle.

Aug. 13.—Kritzing's commandos routed near Steynsburg by Colonel Gorrings.

Aug. 19.—Duke of Osnwald lands at Cape Town.

Aug. 27.—Lord Milner returns to South Africa.

Sept. 10.—Colonel Crabbe routs Scheepers' commando at Laingsburg. Van de Merwe killed.

Sept. 28.—Botha's attack upon Fort Italia and Prospect, on the Zulu border, repulsed with severe loss.

Sept. 29.—Proclamation issued at Pretoria, providing for sale of the properties of Boers still in the field.

Sept. 20.—Delarey's attack upon Kekevel's camp at Moedwill beaten off with heavy loss.

1902.

Feb. 19.—Canadian Mounted Rifles arrive in Durban.

March 7.—Capture of Lord Methuen by party of Boers near Klerksdorp.

March 31.—Gallant stand of Canadians in charge of the baggage at Hart's River. Canadians held their fire wounded. In one section every man was either killed or wounded. Later fighting has been of a guerrilla character.

A FEW STATISTICS.

Total British Death List Over 20,000—Cost Over \$825,000,000.

The war in South Africa began officially on Oct. 11th, 1899, the date set in the Boer ultimatum. It concluded on May 31st, 1902, it being continued two years seven months, and 20 days, and has been won by the British at a cost which, in the words of "Oom Paul" Kruger, the Transvaal President, "staggered humanity."

The official British statistics to April 1st of this year give these losses:

Officers.	Men.
Total deaths in South Africa	1,020 20,031
Missing and prisoners	384 9,181
Sent home as invalids	2,973 69,311

The British have taken about 37,000 Boer prisoners, and are not reliable statistics. Nor are there any statistics as to the money spent by the two Boer Republics.

The cost of the war to the British, according to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presenting the budget in April last, has been a little over \$825,000,000. Britain has had about 280,000 men in the field. The Boer force at the start was estimated at 75,000.

History of the War.

A brief glance at the chief events since hostilities commenced up to the present is given in the following chronological history:

1899.

Oct. 11.—Kruger's ultimatum to British.

Oct. 12.—Boers invade Natal.

Oct. 13.—British fall back on Ladysmith.

Oct. 15.—Buller despatched to seat of war.

Oct. 20.—Siege of Kimberley begun.

Oct. 29.—Siege of Ladysmith begun.

Oct. 30.—Boers capture sortie party of 870 at Ladysmith.

Oct. 31.—British victory at Elandsburg.

Nov. 1.—Boers shell Mafeking.

Nov. 26.—Battle of Modder River.

Dec. 10.—Gatacre lost 1,000 men at Stormberg.

Dec. 11.—General Wauchope killed at Magerfontein.

Dec. 15.—Battle of Tugela. Buller defeated, with loss of 1,000 men and eleven guns.

Dec. 15.—Lord Roberts ordered to Africa.

Dec. 31.—Lord Roberts takes command of 250,000 men.

1900.

Jan. 25.—Spion Kop abandoned by British.

Feb. 15.—French relieves Kimberley.

Feb. 27.—Cronje surrenders 4,600 men and six guns.

Feb. 28.—Buller relieves Ladysmith.

March 13.—Bloemfontein surrenders to Roberts.

March 17.—Joubert dies.

May 18.—Relief of Mafeking.

June 5.—Pretoria surrenders.

July 29.—General Prinsloo surrenders 3,848 men.

July 31.—Transvaal annexed.

Sept. 12.—President Kruger starts for Europe.

Dec. 12.—Kitchener takes command.

Dec. 12.—Lord Roberts starts for England.

1901.

Feb. 3.—Modderfontein captured by Boers.

Feb. 6.—30,000 reinforcements leave England.

April 10.—Negotiations for peace by Botha.

May 25.—Punser's supply train captured by Boers.

May 29.—Delarey destroys Seventh Yeomanry.

June 12.—200 Victoria Rifles captured.

June 20.—Schalkburger and Steyn issue proclamation.

Aug. 7.—Kitchener issues proclamation of banishment.

Sept. 17.—Gough's three companies captured.

Oct. 9.—Martial law in Cape Colony.

Nov. 1.—Benson loses twenty-five officers and 214 men.

1902.

March 8.—Delarey captures Methuen and destroys his command.

March 10.—Delarey's repulse attack by Delarey's forces reported accepted by Boers.

May 31.—Boers surrender.

"What is my opinion of Edison's latest?" he said. Why, little Long before Edison I showed, on October 16, 1901, in the distance record race from Paris to Chatelleraut, an electric carriage which could go 307 kilometres without being recharged, and this same carriage won the hill climbing contest by going up the Cote de Gailion (nine per cent.) at a speed of forty-eight kilometres an hour."

Nickel Accumulator Patented.

"As far as nickel accumulators are concerned, I look out a patent for them here in 1892."

"Our electric carriages can go easily within a fifty mile radius from the capital, and, with a stretch, to Fontainebleau, but for longer distances we have manufactured a "mixed" carriage, driven half by electricity and half by essence, which must be seen in work to be described."

PREMIER THANKS COLONIAL TROOPS

The Loyalty of the Colonies Surprised the World.

BRITAIN NEVER SO STRONG

Tribute to the Troops in the House of Commons—Mr. Redmond Creates a Row in the House—His Bitter Charges Against Kitchener and Roberts.

London, June 3, 4 a.m.—The announcement of the terms of peace has not affected the general jubilation which has existed since the Government yesterday displayed Gen. Kitchener's message telling of the end of the war. There were indications that the Londoners would make their feelings known by a demonstration last night, but the sense of the general public that the end of the war was a great occasion to give thanks and to settle down prevented the usual easy holiday-makers from making a triumphal demonstration. There is a general tribute to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. Next to Gen. Kitchener, everybody credits the Graphic says that, while congratulating the Government on the triumphal settlement, it would be unjust not to recognize how large a part Mr. Chamberlain's statesmanship played in securing it. If South Africa is to-day British from the Zambesi River to Table Bay the credit is primarily Mr. Chamberlain's.

The King and Queen drove amid cheering crowds last evening from Buckingham Palace to the Royal Opera House, where they heard a performance of "Siegfried." When they arrived the auditorium and stage were both in semi-darkness, and the continuance of the music prevented a general triumphal welcome to their Majesties. The King was in excellent spirits. He watched the opera with frequent smiles. During the intervals he chatted with Alfred Rothschild and Count Mensdorff in the royal lobby. After the performance the crowds in the streets loudly cheered the King and Queen. Both were unusually delighted.

The opinion of the newspapers here is that the terms of peace are substantially those fixed a year ago. All the papers here in congratulating Mr. Chamberlain, the Standard says: "To Mr. Chamberlain, who for three years has been the object of bitter calumny and unmeasured abuse, the country is under special obligations. In the difficult days which preceded the outbreak of hostilities, when the military situation was at its worst, and in the complicated situation of the last few months, Mr. Chamberlain has exhibited unvarying firmness of judgment and buoyant courage, which put to shame the sceptics and pessimists."

The Daily Telegraph says that two men beyond those who fought in the field stood pre-eminent—Chamberlain and the late Lord Salisbury. The country has an obligation to recognize in grateful and ungrudging terms all that it owes these two men.

The King was the recipient yesterday of a number of telegrams thanking him for the conclusion of peace. Emperor William sent him a cordial congratulatory telegram, and the Emperor of Austria equally warmly congratulated him. All the British colonies telegraphed warmly in the same strain.

The Sun says that Mr. Chamberlain has been offered an Earldom, but he refused, preferring to remain an elected legislator. The King has offered advancement in the peerage to both Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner. It is agreed by all parties that Lord Kitchener should be advanced to an Earldom.

WHAT THE TERMS ARE.

Announcement Made by Mr. Balfour in House of Commons

London, June 2.—The First Lord of the Treasury and Government Leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons today announced the terms of peace in South Africa as follows:

"His Excellency Lord Milner, in behalf of the British Government; his Excellency Mr. Steyn, General Brabant, General C. R. De Wet, and Judge Hertzog, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State; and General Schalkburger, General Retz, General Louis Botha and General Delarey, acting in behalf of their respective burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the following terms:

"The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and ammunition of war in their possession, or under their control, and acknowledge King Edward VII. as their lawful Sovereign.

"The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant-General Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant De Wet.

"Repatriation of Prisoners.

"Second—All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of His Majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transportation are provided and means of subsistence assured.

"Third—The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

"Fourth—No proceedings, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burghers surrendering, or so returning, for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war which have been notified by the Commandant-General to the Boer generals, and which shall be tried by court-

BRITAIN'S PEACE TERMS ACCEPTED BY THE BOERS

Full Text of the Agreement Signed by Both Parties.

King Edward Congratulated by the Emperors of Germany and Austria and by the Pope—Scene in the House of Commons—Honors for Kitchener and Milner—Chamberlain Gets High Praise—European Boer Delegates Much Disappointed—Kruger Shuts Himself Up—A Canadian Dies at Sea—Other Casualties—Botha Going to Europe—Canada's Congratulations.

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PosSESSIONS OF FARMS.

"Fifth—The Dutch language will be taught in the Public Schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law, for the better and more efficient administration of justice.

"Sixth—Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to persons requiring them for their protection, on taking out a license according to law.

"Seventh—The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government, and, so soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions, leading up to self-government, will be introduced.

"Eighth—The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

"Ninth—No special war tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to-day, for the purposes of the war. The terms of the conditions permit it, a commission, or other local inhabitants will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony under the Presidency of a Magistrate or other official, for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes, and supplying those who, owing to war losses, are unable to provide for themselves with food and shelter, and the necessary amount of seed, stock and implements, etc., indispensable to the resumption of normal occupancy.

"Tenth—So soon as the conditions permit it, a commission, or other local inhabitants will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony under the Presidency of a Magistrate or other official, for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes, and supplying those who, owing to war losses, are unable to provide for themselves with food and shelter, and the necessary amount of seed, stock and implements, etc., indispensable to the resumption of normal occupancy.

His Majesty to be Set Apart.

"His Majesty's Government will place at the disposal of these commissions the sum of three million pounds sterling (\$15,000,000), and will allow all the notes issued under the law of 1900 of the South African Republic, and all the receipts given up to officers in the field of the late Republics, or under their orders, to be presented to a judicial commission, which will be appointed by the Government, and if such notes and receipts are found by this commission to have been issued in return for valuable considerations, they will be received by the persons to which they were originally given.

Treatment of Rebels.

After he had concluded reading the peace agreement Mr. Balfour proceeded:

"There are certain important points not dealt with in this document, but which have been signed on Sunday night. Therefore it may be convenient if I read a despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated May 30th, as follows:

"After handing to the Boer delegates a copy of the draft of the agreement I read them a statement of the following nature:

"His Majesty's Government must place on record that the treatment of the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in rebellion, and who now surrender, will, if they return to their colonies, be determined by the colonial courts, and in accordance with the laws of the colonies, and any British subjects who have joined the enemy will be liable to trial under the law of that part of the British Empire to which they belong.

"His Majesty's Government are informed on one to officers who have been granted to British subjects in Cape Colony now in the field, or who since April 12th, 1902, are as follows:

Punishment Prescribed.

"With regard to the rank and file, they should all after surrender and giving up their arms sign a document before the resident magistrate of the district in which they surrender, acknowledging themselves guilty of high treason, and the provided they are not guilty of murder or acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, shall be treated as not entitled, for life, to be registered as voters, or vote in any Parliamentary or Provincial Council or municipal election.

"With reference to the officers of the peace, field cornets, and all others who held official positions under the Government of Cape Colony, or who have been occupying a position of authority, or who have held commands in the rebel or burgher forces, they shall be tried for high treason before the ordinary courts of the country after being constituted, their punishment to be left to the discretion of such court, with the proviso that in no case shall the penalty of death be inflicted.

"The Natal Government are of the opinion that the rebels are of the same class, and that the law of that colony."

EDISON'S GREAT PROMISE.

Electric Motor to Cost Half Horse Keep.

PARIS MAN CLAIMS PRIORITY.

The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following:

The news that Mr. Edison has solved the great problem of cheap electrical automobiles for long distances was interesting to the Parliament, but the question remains that the "noblest conquest of man" will be seen in the Bois for many a year.

"Twenty years ago," he continued, "I constructed my first electric carriage, and ever since have been seeking to find a light, good wearing accumulator—one which would utilize 100 kilowatts per hour under 100 volts. I should be enchanted if my idea has been realized.

Will Cheaper Road Locomotion.

"Road locomotion will be cheaper by half than horse traction. It will not be by thousands, but by millions that electric vases and carriages will have to be constructed, and it would take fully ten years' output of all the factories now existing to keep up with the demand."

"Leaving Mr. Jeannand, I next called on M. Krieger, the technical director of the Compagnie Parisienne des Voitures Electriques (Proprietor of the Edison invention). "I said up" to ask him how he voted to defy the hostility and bitterness of all its opponents. Great Britain had the assistance of a force which a few years ago was not dreamed of, and that was the subject of exhibition in England. It was shown that when the country was denuded of troops her naval supremacy was sufficient to protect her. Great Britain was never safer than during that period of the war.

Dani Spencer, the Liberator leader in the House of Lords, added his tribute to the British forces in South Africa, and Lord Salisbury's motion for a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial forces in South Africa was carried unanimously.