

## LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. { CONTINUED ON PAGES 6, 11

### PREPARING FOR FINAL STRUGGLE.

#### Transvaal Government Will Not Consider Unconditional Surrender

### WILL DEFEND JOHANNESBURG

Kruger, Steyn, and All the Prominent Leaders Confer and Decide to Continue Resistance—A Minority Advocate Unconditional Surrender—Lord Roberts's Advance Will be Swift—British Prisoners at Pretoria Hear of the British Successes and Build Bonfires and Sing "God Save the Queen"—Uprising of British Prisoners is Feared.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot)

London, May 23, 3:30 a. m.—The Transvaal government has informed the correspondents at Pretoria that it has not considered and does not intend to consider unconditional surrender, but will fight to a finish.

The foreign consuls have been informed that Johannesburg will be defended, and the government announces that it will not hold itself responsible for injury to persons or property resulting from the defense measures.

Pretoria dispatches affirm that President Kruger, President Steyn and all the most prominent leaders of both republics, after a prolonged interchange of views, are determined to continue the resistance, but that a minority of the leaders advocate surrender without terms.

Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal State Secretary, and her family, with the families of other officials, have gone to Lourenzo Marques.

Johannesburg and Pretoria are being cleared of non-combatants. The Boer chiefs, who recognize the possibility that they will have to defend these cities, are preparing with the utmost haste. The Boer spirit has been rising from a low ebb, and is now ready for a steadfast resistance.

Nevertheless, according to the Daily Chronicle, long messages in Dutch have been received by the British government by way of Amsterdam, in which President Kruger seeks peace. According to one account President Kruger surrenders unconditionally; according to another he asks for terms.

There seems to be good reason for believing that he earnestly endeavored to secure terms, but cable inquiries fail to confirm the assertion that correspondence has recently passed between Great Britain and the Transvaal respecting terms.

Lord Roberts is again moving. The British infantry left Kroonstad Monday, and headquarters was expected to leave yesterday. The railway has been re-ordered, and the first train is due to arrive to-day.

The Boers are busy blasting for gun emplacements along the Rhenoster river. General Dewet commands, as General Botha is ill.

### LORD ROBERTS'S ADVANCE.

The advance of Lord Roberts will probably be swift. It is the expectation of well informed observers here that the Vaal river, eighty-five miles beyond Kroonstad, will be crossed by the end of the week. Sir Redvers Buller, in a general order to the troops congratulating them on the result of their ten day operations, says they were only checked at Laing's Nek by a fresh command sent from the Transvaal.

General Clery, with a cavalry brigade, engaged the rear guard of the Boers at Laing's Nek Sunday, captured a number of wagons and took some prisoners. His artillery shelled the Nek. The Boers, in their retreat, laid waste the territory, blew up bridges and burned several houses, as many as six in New Castle. The machinery of the navigation collieries was ruined.

General Buller, replying to residents of New Castle, who represented to him a trophy, said he expected to return from Pretoria soon. Nothing new concerning the relief of Mafeking has come through. All the accounts of the engagement on May 16 extol the bravery of the Canadians. Colonel Mahon's column arrived at the rendezvous one hour after Colonel Plumer, showing with what accuracy the movements were timed.

Sir Alfred Milner, speaking at Cape Town Monday before an enormous assemblage celebrating the relief of Mafeking, referred to the remarks of a previous speaker, who condemned the Boers as "cowardly scoundrels." He said:

"There are many among our enemies who deserve to be honored for their heroism. Although cases of treachery and barbarity have occurred, they have been exceptional. Yet they are entitled to respect."

London, May 23.—The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The German liner Bundergrath has been detained here all day for a special train from Pretoria, bringing the families of prominent Boers. The utmost secrecy regarding the identity is maintained, but it is believed that among them are Mrs. Steyn and Mrs. Reitz."

London, May 23.—1:30 a. m.—The British who are in the hands of the Boers at Pretoria, by some extraordinary means, learn of the British victories as soon as the Transvaal authorities, and they build bonfires and sing "God Save the Queen."

The Pretoria people are apprehensive of a rising of the prisoners, and agitate for a transference of the whole number to a point inside the British lines, saying that four thousand more or less make no difference.

The morning papers continue to discuss at length President McKinley's re-

fusal to intervene, pointing out the collapse of the Boer hopes. The Times says:

"The Boer delegates in the United States have had an interview with President McKinley, and the answer is exactly what we had a right to expect from the chief magistrate of a friendly nation. It is just as well as things have turned out, that Mr. McKinley made a tender of good offices to Lord Salisbury, which we did not appreciate when we first heard it, for the answer which the President's suggestion necessarily called forth has served a double purpose, as it made the position of this government and nation unmistakably to the world, and armed McKinley with indisputable reasons for refusing to listen to the Boer emissaries."

Cape Town, May 21.—British troops have arrived at Verening (in the Transvaal, north of the Vaal river). The bridge across the Vaal was found to be intact. Twenty-seven Free State and Transvaal locomotives were captured.

### BOERS HAVE LEFT NATAL.

London, May 22.—A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Monday, May 21, says the Boers are reported to have entirely left Natal, leaving Laing's Nek free. This leaves General Buller free to advance into the Transvaal when the railroads are repaired.

Lord Roberts is still at Kroonstad reorganizing his forces. General Buller's forces are encamped at Trommel, recuperating. A patrol, four miles from Trommel was attacked by the Boers. One man was wounded and some horses were killed.

Further details of the fighting at Mafeking say that Commandant Eloff's followers deserted him, whereupon he fired on them himself and then surrendered with eighty followers. The dispatch also says that one party of Boers was driven out of the Staart and allowed to escape, as "we had sufficient prisoners."

The capture of Eloff and his followers cost Baden-Powell three men killed and seven wounded.

The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

### BRITISH AMBUSHED.

"New Castle, May 21.—I have received the following from Methuen: "May 21, while marching in the direction of New Castle, one of my squadrons of mounted infantry was ambushed by Boers six miles west of Vryheid and a very few escaped. Lieutenants Lamun and Campbell are among the missing. Captain de la Warr is slightly wounded in the leg. The total casualties are about sixty-six. I have returned to N'Qutu for supplies. Will march tomorrow for New Castle via Dundee."

General Buller then proceeds: "I detached Colonel Botha and about 100 men from Dundee, May 17, with instructions to march by Van's drift and show his force at N'Qutu, which was reported to have been evacuated by the enemy, preparatory to the return of the magistrats and the civil establishments to the district. He was to rejoin me at New Castle afterwards."

### YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

#### NOTED SPEECH BY SENATOR SPOONER—HOUSE DISCUSSED ALASKAN BILL.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot)

Washington, May 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, addressed himself to his bill providing that upon the suspension of the insurrection in the Philippines the government of the islands would devolve upon the President until such time as Congress might direct otherwise. Notwithstanding the fact that he was almost too ill to stand, Mr. Spooner's effort was one of the notable ones of the present session. He defended with characteristic vigor and eloquence the propriety of the administration in the Philippines, maintaining that no other policy, in the circumstances, was possible, and that none other could have been adopted without dishonor to the country. Without concluding his remarks Mr. Spooner yielded the floor until to-morrow.

Late in the afternoon Senator Carter, of Montana, presented the credentials of Senator Clark, of that State, appointed by Lieutenant Governor Spiegle to succeed himself. They were allowed to lie upon the table.

Rev. Oliver Johnson, of Leslie, S. C., pronounced the invocation at the opening of to-day's session.

Mr. Platt, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Printing, presented a report on its investigation of the private publication of "messages and papers of the Presidents," and it was read in full.

Mr. Gallinger inquired of Mr. Platt if his committee had taken any action upon a resolution he had introduced providing for the publication of 30,000 sets of work for which he said there is great demand.

Mr. Platt replied that no action had been taken, as the adoption of the resolution would involve an expenditure on the part of the Government of more than \$200,000.

Mr. Gallinger directed attention to the fact that the cost of the work to the Government was about \$7 a set, while the private concern which was printing it sold it to the public at \$24 a set. He thought the committee might well report back a resolution to publish 30,000 or 12,000 sets. If the Government was not able to print the work for the scholars and libraries of the country he thought an arrangement ought to be made to print the work and sell it at cost. The report of the committee was ordered to be printed.

### IN THE HOUSE.

The House devoted the entire day to the Alaskan Civil Government bill. Slow progress was made, only twenty-four pages being disposed of. There was protracted debate over the question of the number of judges in Alaska and the mining laws, but the provisions of the bill were not amended.

### Maxine Elliott's Brother Suicides

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot)

San Francisco, May 22.—Thomas McDermott, brother of Maxine Elliott, the actress, wife of Nat Goodwin, committed suicide to-day. Domestic troubles led to despondency.

## CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY.

### Appropriately Observed Yesterday in Norfolk--Two Masterly Addresses.

#### Eloquent Address by Hon. Legh R. Watts—Unveiling of a Memorial Cross to Father Ryan, the Poet Priest of the South—Parade by Local and Visiting Military—Flowers Strewn on the Graves of the Confederate Dead, and Salutes Fired Over Them.

If the heroes sleeping under the beautiful carpet of green at Elmwood, their graves marked only by slabs, could have been awakened from their death sleep by the thunderous salutes fired over them yesterday afternoon, they would have seen that though they died for a cause that was lost, they are still revered and cherished in the memory of their people.

The sentiment attached to Confederate Memorial Day is as much alive to-day as ever; but this is not saying that the paying of tribute to the Confederate dead is altogether sentiment. The trait of human nature that has led it at all times to strive for the perpetuation of the memory of brave men who have died in a cause to which they were wedded in all honesty and sincerity, is conspicuously manifest in the Confederate memorial exercises. It was as yesterday, when several thousand people of Norfolk and Portsmouth and vicinity gave up their other duties for an afternoon in order that they might help to celebrate the day.

The weather was indeed propitious for outdoor exercises. So favorable was the temperature that even the old sol-

diers who marched through the streets did not tire in the march, first to the Norfolk Academy lot, and thence to the cemetery and return. Nature's richest work begun in the early spring has just been completed at Elmwood, and no more pleasant a spot could have been selected than this beautiful City of the Dead for such exercises of those of yesterday.

The procession formed on Commercial Square shortly before 4 o'clock and moved just a little later than that hour. St. Mary's Cadets, a company of small boys, came first with their own drum and file corps. They wore their neat little uniforms, carried swords, and kept all but perfect alignment. Following them was the platoon of policemen, commanded by Captain J. V. Collins. Then came the Naval Post band, with the bright red uniforms, which led the four infantry companies and the Norfolk Light Artillery Band, commanded by Captain Keeling. The infantry companies were as follows: Portsmouth Rifles, Captain Owens; Jackson Light Infantry, Captain Nottingham; Norfolk City Guard, Captain Salamonsky; Lee Rifles, Captain Burrow.

It was the first time the local militia has been seen on a public occasion for a long time. The appearance of the boys in blue demonstrates that Norfolk has a soldiery of which to be proud.

### THE VETERANS IN LINE.

Following the militia came the Confederate Veterans. They were headed by a drum corps from the Naval Post Band and marched in fours. Nearly one-half of them wore the old Confederate gray uniform. There were three camps—the Pickett-Buchanan Camp of Norfolk; the Stonewall Camp, of Portsmouth; and the Nimmeyer-Shaw Camp, of Berkeley. Prominent and familiar faces were seen in this line.

The Spanish-American War Veterans, commanded by Colonel George W. Taylor, came next, and then came the Norfolk Firemen and Fire Department. The Lambert's Point chemical engine and hose wagon, drawn by hand, was in line also.

The carriages with the speakers and

invited guests brought up the rear of the parade.

Commander W. B. Browne, of Pickett-Buchanan Camp, under whose auspices the celebration was held, had command of the procession, with Messrs. A. Myers and Hugh McKay as aides and Captain T. B. Jackson as adjutant.

### THE MARCH.

The march was down Main street to Granby, up Granby to Freemason, up Freemason to Bank and thence to the Norfolk Academy lot. The streets were lined with spectators.

Arriving at the Norfolk Academy lot the crowd gathered at the east end of the grounds to witness the exercises. The east end of the Academy building was used as a platform. The front was draped with flags and bunting.

Commander Browne made brief introductory remarks and called upon Rev. Comrade Slaymaker, of the Armstrong Memorial Church, Berkeley, to open the exercises with an invocation. Mr. Slaymaker uttered a feeling prayer while the audience stood with uncovered heads. When the prayer was ended Commander Browne introduced the orator of the day, Hon. Comrade Judge Legh R. Watts, past commander of Stonewall Camp, S. V. of Portsmouth.

In the introduction Mr. Browne said the story of the South's struggle had been written and told for thirty

years, and would be written and told through all the future; but each time it is retold it was sweeter.

Judge Watts was received with applause and his oration was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke as follows:

### JUDGE WATTS'S ORATION.

Brother Commander, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the twilight of the nineteenth century we have assembed to pay our annual tribute of love and flowers to the memory of the Confederate dead.

More than thirty-five years have passed since the fateful day at Appomattox, when the remnant of the army of Northern Virginia, every man a hero "if heroes ever were," laid down its arms, and its incomparable commander sheathed his stainless sword in the safe scabbard of his own and his people's honor. (Applause.)

The cause they fought for was lost; the young republic whose independence they sought to achieve has no place among the nations of the earth, yet, with each recurring spring and with an ever increasing devotion, young men and maidens, women and children, unite with battle-scarred veterans in the solemn services of "Confederate Memorial Day." This reverence and affection of a whole people for a cause that went down in wreck and disaster, and their admiration for those who dedicated themselves to its defense, has no precedent or parallel in all history. It is not according to the genius of men, especially in this busy age with its materialistic tendencies, to worship at the shrine of defeat or to erect monuments to perpetuate the memory and achievements of leaders and armies that failed.

### REASON FOR THIS HOMAGE.

Let us, therefore, briefly consider the reason for the homage thus paid by the Southern people to the memory of the

commands the approval of our former enemies. (Applause.)

It is needless to recur to those differences of constitutional construction which prevailed in the respective sections of the country and which were finally submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. The great principles for which the South contended before and during the war were identical with those upon which the Union was founded and to which the fathers of the republic adhered, and in defending them the people of that section were but true to their teachings and traditions. God's truth is immutable, unfeeling and unerring, and though the cause was lost, civil liberty and the right of local self-government was saved from the wreck. "Eternal right can never be made wrong."

### STATES RIGHTS PREVAILED.

In the good providence of God the effort to establish two or more independent republics on the North American Continent failed, but State sovereignty and the right of the States to exercise those powers, not distinctly granted to the Federal Government, are to-day everywhere recognized—they are now a part of the American system.

The Acts of Congress enacted during the wild frenzy of the reconstruction period and intended to destroy the autonomy of the States, have, one by one, been swept away by the decisions of the Supreme Court, and that august tribunal has finally and judicially determined that "The constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union composed of indestructible States." Each of the forty-five stars which form the national constellation shines with an equal splendor, and no star on the blue of our country's flag differs from another star thereon in glory.

### THE SOUTH'S VINDICATION.

We cannot now undertake to consider in detail just how far the final result of the war, as now accepted and understood, was a vindication of the South; one or two illustrations must suffice. The Confederate Armies had surrendered. President Lincoln, the only man whose defeat would have controlled the policy of the party in the matter of reconstruction and whose character and courage would have made the crimes of that era impossible, was dead. He had fallen by the hand of a crazy assassin, Mr. Davis, the illustrious President of the Confederate States, was a prisoner, confined in the gloomy casement of a Federal fort. The people of the North, stung to madness and infuriated with hate, clamored for his blood—they sought to make him the vicarious sacrifice for the sins of a whole people and "the lone martyr of a lost cause." Acting under the instructions of a brutal judge, whose name will be forever infamous, the Federal grand jury in this city indicted him for high treason and public sentiment demanded his trial and conviction. The situation was serious. The law department of the government hesitated; Chief Justice Chase intervened. The question was referred to the ablest constitutional lawyers of the country, and after the fullest and most exhaustive investigation they, with singular unanimity, decided it would be impossible to convict him. For this reason he was never tried and the case was soon afterwards dismissed. This, we submit, was not only an acquittal, but a vindication. Jefferson Davis was not a traitor, nor were the men who followed him guilty of treason. (Applause.)

### NORTH AT LAST UNDERSTANDS.

With the lapse of time, everywhere at the North the mist of prejudice is disappearing and reason is resuming its sway. The South, and the attitude of its people in that great contest, is, at last, being understood. The greatest statesman in the upper branch of Congress, the venerable Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, is no longer a partisan but a patriot, and he utters the sentiments of the leftest and broadest patriotism when he speaks of Virginia and Virginians, and Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, now a Senator from New York, in a speech delivered at a dinner given to the Southern Governors, referring to the subscriptions made for the establishment of a home for Confederate soldiers, at Austin, Texas, said: "Eighty per cent of these contributions come from men who fought in the Federal army through the war. I am glad they were in a majority of the subscriptions. It shows that we can have a foe who had the courage to fight and die for his opinions; it shows that we can rise above humanity to heavenly traits."

In an address delivered on a Federal Decoration Day, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., who bears upon his person a scar from a wound made by a Confederate bullet, thus summarized the situation: "We believe that it was most desirable that the North should win. We believed in the principle that the Union is indissoluble; but we equally believed that those who stood against us held just as sacred convictions that were the opposite of ours, and we respect them as every man with a heart must respect those who give all for their belief." A noble sentiment, bravely expressed, and worthy of the great Justice from whose lips it fell.

### LEE, THE GREAT LEADER.

Turning from the cause to its great leader, who was but the representative of the people he led and the principles for which they contended, we find everywhere and in every quarter but one opinion. Robert E. Lee is to-day universally regarded as the supreme type of American manhood. His character, public and private, is without a flaw. In peace and in war, in victory and in defeat, on the battlefield and in the retirement of private life, he was always the same—ever calm, brave, unyielding, generous and Christian. "Everywhere and throughout all to the end he was never known to display an un-Christian passion, or to let fall from his lips an ungenerous word." In this, how different is our hero from the great men of this and other countries.

Perhaps the highest tribute ever paid General Lee is found in the history of the United States, from the compromise of 1850, by James Ford Rhodes.

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## TWO CONVENTIONS AT RICHMOND

#### Medical Men and Leaders of Labor in Session There.

### THE FEDERATION MEETING.

Colored Delegate Applies for Recognition—Old Dominion Building and Loan Association to Go Into Voluntary Liquidation—A Pretty Church Wedding—The Woman's Club to Have a Club House of Its Own—Captain Van Zandt Dies at Rockland Lake, N. Y.—Governor Tyler at Palisadi.

(Special to The Virginian-Pilot)

Richmond, Va., May 22.—Two big bodies are in session here to-day—the American Medico-Psychological Association and the State Federation of Labor. Each has a large attendance and will consume several days in the transactions of business.

### MEDICAL MEN'S MEETING.

There are probably three hundred medical men from every section of the country attending the Medico-Psychological meeting. The day was devoted to the discussion of scientific questions. The feature of the meeting will be an address to-morrow night by Dr. J. Allison Hodges, of this city, on "The Effect of Freedom on the Physical and Psychological Development of the Negro."

### FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The State Federation of Labor assembled at 10 o'clock this morning and listened to an address by Mr. James B. Doherty, Commissioner of Labor.

The reports presented showed that the organization has increased 40 per cent, numerically since the last session. The majority of the day was given up to the work of the organization.

The Federation heard reports from the president and other officers this evening and adjourned to meet at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow.

The next meeting place has not been selected, but it is almost certain that Newport News will be chosen.

A colored delegate from Newport News, with credentials from a carpenter union composed of colored workmen, applied for admission to-day to the State Federation of Labor in session here. The application created considerable consternation and was generally discussed without going into the merits of the case or discussing the color line. The colored delegate was informed that he would first have to make his union a member of the local Federation at Newport News before he could be admitted to the State Federation. A large part of the day's session was taken up in the consideration of this matter.

Governor Tyler left tonight for home in Palisadi, where he will vote Thursday night for a Constitutional Convention. The Governor is firmly convinced that the proposition will win by a good majority.

Next Friday the Governor will go to Fredericksburg, where he will deliver an address before the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

### B. & L. A. TROUBLES.

The much-voiced question as to whether the Old Dominion Building and Loan Association shall go into the hands of a receiver appears to have been settled in the negative at a meeting of the stockholders held here this afternoon.

The meeting was held for the purpose of ratifying and approving the plan of voluntary liquidation adopted, which was proposed at the meeting of the shareholders on April 3.

The requisite number of votes was secured to make the plan of voluntary liquidation effective. Under the plan adopted the following executive committee will have charge of the conversion of the assets into cash: Messrs. J. Taylor Elyson, chairman; John S. Elliot; Frank P. Sutton; W. S. Forbes and John R. Williams.

### A SOCIETY WEDDING.

A very pretty wedding took place at Grace Episcopal Church this morning at 6 o'clock, when Miss Frances Gwynn Lyell and Mr. George Armes Tower were united.

The church was prettily decorated with palms for the occasion. The bride entered the church with her father, and wore an exquisitely-embroidered white satin gown brought from Manila by her uncle, Dr. H. T. Percy, of the United States Navy, when he came back on the Olympia. She wore a tulle veil, caught with orange blossoms, and carried bride's roses. The color scheme was green and white, and was carried out in the decorations and the gowns of the attendants. Miss Arme Price Lyell, sister of the bride, was gowned in a beautiful green organza. Little Miss Patty Stewart Lyell acted as flower girl, and wore a dainty organdy.

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### OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 6

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