

### TELEGRAPH SUMMARY.

The labor troubles at Tampa, Fla., take a more serious turn. Charleston, S. C., will probably get the federal soldiers' home.

The German press and officials ridicule Senator Lodge's speech. Six men are killed by a mine explosion in Wise county, Virginia.

Proceedings have been begun in New York against the ice trust.

The Spanish war claims against our government now aggregate \$142,555.

Insurance Commissioner Young reports \$22,300 collected during the month of April.

General Gatacre arrives in London. There is no demonstration made on his arrival.

Frank Rierson, a member of the junior class at the state university, dies there of pneumonia.

The American pavilion at the Paris exposition was formally turned over to the exposition authorities yesterday afternoon.

The postoffice department and war office are taking active steps to completely unearth the postal frauds in Cuba.

So-called ambulance men are arriving at Lourenço Marques, hurrying forward to Pretoria and joining the Boer army.

The Filipino junta at Hong Kong has been receiving large amounts of money and war munitions of late, the latter from Germany.

The school children of the United States have contributed \$50,000 toward the LaFayette statue to be unveiled in Paris July 4th.

The British army entered Kroonstad at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, without receiving any resistance from the Boers.

A federal court judge issues a sweeping injunction, absolute for a week, against the strikers on the street car lines of Kansas City, Mo.

The first letter mailed in the American postoffice at the Paris exposition was from Commissioner Pick to President McKinley.

An engineer, a fireman and five tramps are killed by a collision of trains in a tunnel of the Baltimore and Ohio road at Philadelphia. The tower watchman was asleep and did not put on the proper signals. He says it was his fault; that he was overworked and went to sleep.

The Insurance Commission Report. (Special to the Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., May 12.—Insurance Commissioner Young today paid into the state treasury \$22,300, collected during April. He says he is informed that the Triple Link Life Insurance Company, of Illinois; the Masonic Mutual Relief Association, of the District of Columbia, and other life and fire companies not licensed by North Carolina, are trying, through the mails and otherwise, to do business here. He gives warning to the public against all unlicensed companies.

A DEATH AT THE UNIVERSITY. (Special to the Messenger.)

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 12.—Frank Clayton Rierson, age 21 years, a member of the junior class of the university, died today after an illness of two weeks of pneumonia. The remains were taken to his home at Winston. The class adopted resolutions of respect.

Does It Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

"After suffering from severe dyspepsia over twelve years and using many remedies without permanent good, I finally took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It did me so much good, I recommend it to everyone," writes J. E. Watkins, Clerk and Recorder, Chillicothe, Mo. It digests what you eat. Robt R. Bellamy.

THE LAFAYETTE STATUE.

Washington, May 12.—When the senate convened today Senator Davis reported that the committee on foreign relations, a joint resolution respecting the unveiling of the statue of LaFayette at Paris, July 4, 1900. The preamble recited that the school children of the United States had contributed \$50,000 for the statue and the government of the United States had added \$50,000 for the pedestal of the statue.

"DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the finest pills I ever used."—D. J. Moore, Millbrook, Ala. They quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. Robt R. Bellamy.

SPANISH WAR CLAIMS.

Washington, May 12.—Secretary Root has sent to the senate a report showing that \$86 claims aggregating \$142,555 have been filed for private property taken and used during the war with Spain. A bill accompanies the report to authorize the settlement.

"After suffering from piles for fifteen years I was cured by using two bottles of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve," writes W. J. Baxter, North Brook, N. C. It heals everything. Beware of counterfeits. Robt R. Bellamy.

The hospitable Kentuckians have prepared a thrilling program for the Veterans who go to the Confederate Reunion by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, May 30th-June 3rd.

## GERMANY AND AMERICA

### MORE GERMAN LEGISLATION HOSTILE TO OUR INTERESTS.

### THE BOER MISSION IN AMERICA

Our Intervention—Considered Probable—England Advised to Accept It—Unfavorable Comments on the Turco-American Embroglio—Germany and Brazil on Friendly Terms—Senator Lodge's Speech Hinting at Entanglements with Germany Discussed.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)

Berlin, May 12.—This week's proceedings in the reichstag were rather tame, but the passage of the African steamer bill is of interest to Americans, inasmuch as the government declared its willingness to insert into the contracts with this subventioned line the same paragraph that is already in the North German Lloyd's contract, forbidding their steamers landing agricultural products competing with German products at German ports.

The fact that a proviso exists in the Lloyd contracts for German mails was brought out clearly because the agrarian leader, Certei, without contradiction, thanked the imperial chancellor, Count von Hohenlohe, for the proviso.

However, practically the effect of the proviso is likely to be nil, because American agricultural products cannot bear the high freight charges of fast steamers.

The Kreuz Zeitung, in an inspired article, discussed the Boer mission to America, saying it considers American intervention probable and advises England to accept it and finish the war if England wishes to retain American friendship.

The Turco-American embroglio is unfavorably criticised here, the German press holding that the object is too insignificant and also that the United States is ungrateful because it was due to the sultan's counsel that the Moros of the Sulu archipelago did not join the insurgent Filipinos.

The emperor has forbidden all German officers to participate in the Antiel and other French races.

The health of the insane Bavarian King Otto is slightly improved. The latest bulletin issued states that the king passed his days seated in the garden around Fuerstenreid, silently brooding.

A high personage in the foreign office, speaking to the correspondent of the Associated Press regarding the late death of Mr. Lodge in the United States yesterday, said the telegram exchanged between the emperor and President Campos Salles show that the relations between Brazil and Germany are of the most cordial character. Brazil, the official added, apprehends no danger.

The Vossische Zeitung is the only evening paper which comments on Senator Lodge's speech. This journal says: "Senator Lodge's words leave no doubt that they were aimed at Germany. One must doubt the good will and political intelligence of American statesmen when one of the most respected of them still believes the tale of the exchange of the North Schleswig for the perfectly worthless Danish Antilles, and the foolish babble about founding German colonies in southern Brazil."

The article concludes as follows: "Do not let Americans believe they can gain the sympathies of the world through such rhodomontades. With such thoughtless speeches they can only still further discredit their political forms in which this is embodied."

Neely Prefers Trial in America.

New York, May 12.—John D. Lindsay, counsel for Neely in the Cuban postoffice matter, said today that Neely was perfectly willing to go to Cuba if Governor General Wood desires his presence here, and he thought even that extradition papers might be superfluous. However, he admitted that both Neely and his counsel preferred to have the case tried here, where it would come before the federal courts of the Southern District of New York.

"Everybody knows the condition of the courts in Cuba," explained Mr. Lindsay. "All manner of irregularities exist there, made worse, if anything, by the passage of war over the island. From time to time General Wood issues an imperialistic edict stating that such and so will obtain in the courts hereafter, or gives out a statement from Washington to the effect henceforth such and such a section in the penal code will be changed."

Mr. Lindsay went on to intimate that the state of affairs in the Cuban courts was so uncertain on account of the capriciousness of Mr. McKinley's policy that Neely much preferred, if possible, to stay under the jurisdiction of the plain United States law.

J. Q. Hood, Justice of the Peace, Crosby, Miss., makes the following statement: "I can certify that One Minute Cough Cure will do all that is claimed for it. My wife could not get her breath and the first dose of it relieved her. It has also benefited my whole family." It acts immediately and cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe, bronchitis, asthma, and all throat and lung troubles. Robt R. Bellamy.

AMERICAN POSTOFFICE IN PARIS

Washington, May 12.—The first letter mailed at the United States postoffice at the Paris exposition was addressed to President McKinley by Commissioner General Peck. In the letter Mr. Peck says:

"It seems fitting that you should receive the first letter ever deposited in a postoffice of the United States located in a foreign land. I, therefore, have the honor of informing you that this communication is the first ever transmitted through such a channel. It is registered."

A complete postoffice under the direction of the postmaster general of the United States is now in full operation in the national pavilion established by our government at the Paris exposition."

## ASLEEP AT HIS POST.

### Freight Trains Wrecked—Five Men Killed—The Tower Watchman Left on the Clear Signal—He Admits His Responsibility.

Philadelphia, May 12.—Through the negligence of a towerman who lay asleep at his post, a disastrous and fatal freight train wreck occurred here last night in a tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. An engineer and a fireman were killed and five unknown tramps are supposed to be dead in the wreck. The property loss is estimated at \$185,000. The man who was responsible for the accident, Frank Lamtall, surrendered himself late this afternoon to C. O. Bent, superintendent in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company. He is now under arrest.

The bodies are buried beneath the wrecked and cannot be recovered until the fire, which followed the collision, is extinguished. About thirty firemen of the city fire department were either burned or overcome by smoke while fighting the flames. None of them, however, was seriously injured.

Every night a train known as the New York freight express leaves here for New York. Last night the train was made up in two sections, the first section containing forty-three cars. When it reached the tunnel the engine was unable to pull it up the grade and seventeen cars were detached and left standing about midway the tunnel while the others were drawn through.

It was the duty of towerman Lamtall to set the signal on the semaphore at the Callow Hill street entrance to the tunnel. Being asleep, he admits, he failed to do this, leaving the white light in view.

At 11:30 o'clock the second section of the freight, comprising thirty-eight cars, approached at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Engineer Laub, seeing the white signal, gave the locomotive extra speed in order to carry the train up the grade. The rapidly moving train collided with the standing cars in the tunnel with terrific force.

Fire immediately broke out and three oil cars, each containing 4,000 gallons of oil, exploded. Soon the wreckage was a mass of flames. The fire department was called out and though the firemen have been at work all last night and all today, it has been impossible as yet to extinguish the flames. Owing to the heat and smoke and gaseous atmosphere the firemen could enter the tunnel only a short distance without being overcome. Holes were dug in the streets to make ventilators and the roof of the tunnel blasted, but to no avail.

Shortly after the collision Lamtall disappeared and could not be found until he gave himself up late this afternoon. When questioned he said: "I did it. Why the white signal remained in view I do not know, but it was there and the train went through as usual. I was asleep or dosing and why, I cannot say except that I felt myself overworked; but I am ready to stand the course and take what comes to me. I have no excuse to offer."

### A SWEEPING INJUNCTION

#### Issued by a Federal Judge Against Street Railway Strikes at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., May 12.—The federal authorities found alleged cause for interfering this evening in the strike organized this morning by the union employees of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Judge W. C. Hook of Leavenworth, Kan., sitting in Kansas City, issued from the United States district court tonight an injunction that is more absolute and sweeping in its terms than any injunction ever before secured in this district in a contention between labor and capital.

The injunction is made absolute for a week, the matter being set for a hearing on Saturday next, and if its restrictions shall be observed by the strikers the Metropolitan Company has its fight won, for the strikers' hands are tied for seven days, and in the meantime the Metropolitan Company can go about the re-organization of its disrupted forces.

The injunction is predicated upon the fact that the majority of the persons complained against as threatening the interests of the company are residents of other states, and the further fact that the strikers threaten to prevent the company from carrying out its contract with the United States government to transport the city mail carriers to and from their routes. The injunction restrains the persons named and all others from in any manner, directly or indirectly, stopping or interfering with the running of cars on the lines of the Metropolitan Company; enjoins them from harassing, assaulting or in any manner interfering with any person who may be in the employ of the company, as he goes to or from his work or as he is engaged in the operation of a street car; enjoins union men and all others from picketing or patrolling the car houses, stopping places, stations, tracks, or approaches thereto, or to loitering in large numbers in or about any of the places named, or making loud or boisterous noises in the vicinity thereof for the purpose of intimidating or interfering with the company's employees.

The injunction even goes further than this, and enjoins any concerted action to cause any act or any annoyance which will assist in stopping the operation of the cars or interfering in any wise with an employee in moving a car which may carry a mail carrier, or messenger, or upon which a mail carrier or a messenger may wish to ride.

In addition to the police and the deputy county marshals, sworn in today, a force of United States marshals will be on hand to interfere in case the injunction is ignored and there is every possibility that the strikers will not desist in their efforts to bring out the men who have so far failed to join them.

The strike was ordered early today on all the street car lines of the Metropolitan Railway Company. About five hundred of the 1,500 conductors, motormen, and gripmen of this city and Kansas City, Kansas, responded.

Up to a late hour tonight there had been no disturbance at any point and the company was maintaining a fairly efficient service.

## ARMOR PLATE QUESTION

### BY A CLOSE VOTE THE SENATE REJECTS THE PROPOSITION.

### A FILIBUSTER IS ORGANIZED

To Prevent a Vote on the Committee's Proposition Regarding Contracts for Plates for the Battleships Now Building—Senator Chandler's Sensational Speech, Charging Frauds Against the Government in the Harveyized Steel Plates Contracts.

SENATE.

Washington, May 12.—By a close vote the senate rejected the proposition to erect, without reference to the price at which the government could secure armor plate for its warships, an armor plate factory. The vote upon the direct proposition was 22 to 24, and subsidiary amendments were rejected by about the same vote. When the committee's proposition was about to be voted upon, a filibuster was organized, the quorum of the senate was broken and the question is still in the air.

During the debate today Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, delivered a sensational speech in which he charged that the government had been defrauded in the adoption of the Harveyized armor. He declared a similar fraud was proposed in the attempt to force the government to adopt the Krupp armor.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Senator Hale, of Maine, made notable speeches, deprecating the war talk yesterday by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. Neither senator was fearful that we might become involved in difficulty with Germany on account of the Monroe doctrine, the latter declaring that the United States and Germany were bound together in indissoluble ties, and the former that our relations with the German empire were never more cordial than they are today.

Senator Hoar protested against the "wretched imperialistic business," and the talk that this nation had only recently become a "world power," asserting that we have been a world power since the war of 1812.

The naval appropriation bill being under consideration, Senator Chandler declared that after the adoption of the Harvey armor by this government, Commander Folger, resigned and joined the Harvey company at a salary of \$5,000 with an addition of \$20,000 of stock in the company. He then went to Europe in the interests of the company.

Senator Chandler said that at the conclusion of Secretary of the Navy Tracey's term he became immediate counsel for the Harvey Company in defense of the Harvey patents.

When the government refused to buy more than \$209 a ton for Harvey armor the combined armor manufacturers of the world endeavored to obtain by subterfuge or by injustice another armor. I do not believe that the Krupp armor, which they offer us, has any merit whatever, except that it is hardened deeper than the Harvey armor by the well known means of carbonization. There is no patent on this, and there is no secret about it that is worth a dollar in any court."

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, challenged the statement of Senator Lodge made yesterday that Germany was threatening the Monroe doctrine. He said he had it on the highest authority that there was never a time when more cordial relations existed between the United States and Germany than today.

In conclusion Senator Spooner argued that in as much as the "country is in the hands of the government of two armor companies" the United States ought to erect its own armor plant without delay. The present situation, he declared, was intolerable.

In closing the debate, Senator Hale, in charge of the bill, after speaking of the government's inability to complete ships without armor said: "I don't believe that a great need or necessity for an increase of the navy stalks before us, because of any apprehension of hostilities, either now or in the future, with the empire of Germany. That great country is tied to us by indissoluble bonds in the name of 10,000,000 people of German extraction, who today make some of our best citizens. I have no fear any danger awaits us from German intervention."

Then at 3 o'clock, by special order, debate ceased and the voting began upon the armor question.

The amendment offered by Senator Penrose to pay \$545 for the armor for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri was defeated.

Senator Pettus, of Alabama, offered an amendment making it mandatory upon the secretary of the navy to erect an armor plate plant at once at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000. The amendment was defeated—22 to 24.

Then Senator Tillman's amendment, striking out the committee's proposition to pay \$445 per ton for armor, fixing the maximum price at \$300 per ton except for armor for the battleships Missouri, Maine and Ohio, for which \$545 was to be paid, and making it mandatory upon the secretary of the navy to construct an armor plant was defeated—22 to 24. The vote in no respect differing from the vote on Senator Pettus' amendment.

Senator Tillman offered his amendment three times, each time raising slightly the limit of the cost of the armor. Each time the amendment was defeated.

Senator Chandler offered an amendment precisely similar to those proposed by Senator Tillman. The vote on the amendment indicated the absence of a quorum, the vote being 17 yeas to 23 nays.

A call of the senate was demanded and a quorum was developed and a vote on Senator Chandler's amendment was taken again, resulting—yeas 17, nays 22—not a quorum.

"It is evident," said Senator Hale, "that we cannot dispose of this question today. We are the majority of the minority," and on his motion the senate then at 4:15 o'clock p. m., adjourned.

### CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

#### The Federal Departments Actively Engaged in a Thorough Investigation

Washington, May 12.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has apparently been charged with the direction of the prosecution of the inquiry into the Cuban postal frauds. At noon today the assistant secretary retired into Secretary Root's private office for a secret conference with Deputy Auditor Lawshe, and the postoffice inspectors who have been detailed by Postmaster General Smith to investigate these Cuban postal frauds.

Colonel Edwards, the army officer in charge of the division of customs and insular affairs, also was called in to the conference.

At the conclusion of the conference at the war department it was announced that Acting Secretary Meiklejohn had appointed Abraham L. Lawshe deputy auditor for the postoffice department, to be assistant auditor and auditing the accounts of the department of the postoffices in Cuba in place of W. H. Reeves, who has been suspended pending the result of the investigation of the alleged frauds. Mr. Lawshe will leave for Havana Monday.

Today's conference lasted for several hours, and it is believed that the officials have progressed as far with the inquiry at this end as the material in hand permits.

Under the close scrutiny of the experts have sufficed to establish a state of things in the Cuban postal service demanding prompt and strict investigation into the relations of other employes than Neeley at the earliest moment. It was rumored that Mr. Rathbone, the director of the Cuban posts, had been suspended in order to clear the way for the inquiry. This rumor, however, appeared to be at least premature; there were no suggestions ordered in the case beyond that of Auditor Reeves.

General Wood has been cabled full authority to make suspensions of officials if the inquiry he is making at his end tends to connect Mr. Rathbone or any one else with the frauds in the slightest degree. In view of the activity with which General Wood is proceeding with his investigation immediate developments may be looked for in Havana.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn received an express package today from General Wood at Havana, containing an application for the extradition of Neeley. Mr. Meiklejohn sent the document to the department of justice for the action of the attorney general, who undoubtedly will cause its presentation to the governor of New York without delay.

It is declared to be the purpose of the administration to leave nothing undone to ascertain the true situation of affairs in Cuba and to bring to speedy justice every person who may be found to have been connected in any manner whatever with frauds upon the postal revenues.

### SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

Hot Springs, Ark., May 12.—The liquor traffic began in the Southern Baptist convention today. Rev. Dr. J. B. Cranford, of Texas, introducing a resolution declaring the antagonism of the Southern Baptists to the traffic in every form, congress was denounced for nullifying the law abolishing the canteen, and the establishment of the army canteen and saloons are declared to be blots on our civilization. The resolution was adopted.

This morning's session was largely devoted to the discussion of the century movement, which aims to make the year memorable in the church's history. It is proposed to have committees in church association states hold meetings to let the people know just what we are doing and what they should do.

The afternoon session was taken up by a discussion of the twentieth century movement and Sunday school board report. There was a lively discussion over the report of the centennial committee.

Rev. Dr. W. E. Hatcher, a venerable delegate from Richmond, Va., stirred up a lively debate by declaring for state's rights in church affairs. He said the proposed board of nine would be a homeless concern which would assume to dictate to churches and state associations what they should give to missions.

"I had stomach trouble twenty years and gave up hope of being cured until I began to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It has done me so much good I call it the savior of my life," writes W. R. Wilkinson, Albany, Tenn. It digests what you eat. Robt R. Bellamy.

THE LOUISIANA EXPOSITION.

Washington, May 12.—The house committee on the Louisiana exposition at St. Louis in 1903, at a meeting today, practically completed the bill providing for government participation. The view prevailed that if the government was to contribute one-third of the cost of the enterprise the bill should provide that the government will share proportionately with St. Louis and the subscribers in the net proceeds from the enterprise. It is probable that the committee will favor government assistance.

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INSPECTING MOUNT VERNON.

Washington, May 12.—Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin visited Mount Vernon today. Secretary Root's purpose was to inspect the projected national boulevard which is to connect Mount Vernon with the capital.

## ROBERTS IN KROONSTAD

### THE BRITISH ENTER THIS STRONG HOLD WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

### BOERS GREATLY DISHEARTED

By the Rapidity of the Advance Movements of the British—The Situation as Satisfactory to the British as Could be Desired—Lord Roberts' Advance Steady and Rapid—Boers Hold a White Flag Then Fire upon the British.

London, May 12, 4 a. m.—The situation at the seat of war in South Africa is as satisfactory, from the British view point, as the most sanguine friend could have hoped a week ago. The occupation of Kroonstad especially places the whole of the Orange Free State in British possession. It is evident from Lord Roberts' last dispatch that the Free States are scattering to their homes, while the Transvaalers have gone northward, declining to fight longer in the Orange Free State. What little resistance the former still are likely to make, seems to be centering at Lindley, whither President Steyn has transferred his government.

It is evident that the strategy of Lord Roberts, and the rapidity of his advance have bewildered and disheartened the Boers, as their resistance since the British reached Zand river has been slight. The only point where they seriously attempted to check the advance seems to have been on the British right, where they defended with some vigor two kopjes, which eventually were carried by the East Lancashires and Sussexes, the Boers finally retreating, leaving a group of gunners dead on the top of one of the hills. The only point in the Free State where the Boers seem in any force, except at Lord Roberts' front, is on the southeast, where Generals Rundle, Campbell and Brabant are holding them in check west of Ficksburg and Ladybrand and are gradually pushing them back, as well as effectually defeating all their efforts to break through and threaten Lord Roberts' communications.

There is no further news regarding the advance of the relieving column. Mafeking, but it is possible that Lord Roberts' successes will result in forcing the Boers to raise the siege.

Geneva, Friday, May 11.—Morning—The British forces have arrived here, marching splendidly. General French in the advance. Firing was heard yesterday in the direction of his force. Some of the Inniskillings had approached a kraal, where a force of Boers were concealed.

A white flag was flying in the kraal. While the troopers were unloading their horses a deadly fire was poured upon them from the windows of the farm houses, killing several of the Inniskilling. Several of them were captured most of whom had been wounded. It is understood that the railway to the Zand river will be completed tonight. The line was almost entirely destroyed north of the river, but beyond where the British are, the Boers retreated from their positions too hastily to do much damage.

London, May 12.—11:35 a. m.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office under date of Geneva Siding May 11th, evening, as follows: "My headquarters, with Pole-Crew's division, marched twenty miles today and are now at Geneva Siding, fourteen miles from Kroonstad and about six miles from Boshrand, where the Boers are holding an entrenched position. Gordon's brigade is in touch with them; Tucker's division is a short distance south of them, and the Inniskilling is still further east. Broadwood's brigade overlooked a part of the enemy's convoy yesterday at Polgieter's, south-east of Venterburg and captured several wagons and some prisoners."

"French, with Porter's and Dickson's brigades and Hutton's mounted infantry, is some distance due north of this place.

"We have taken nearly 100 prisoners during the last two days. All the Free States who could give a good account of themselves have been disarmed and allowed to return to their farms. The nights are getting much colder."

2:30 p. m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Bishrand, May 12, 9:02 a. m.—I am eight miles from Kroonstad. The enemy evacuated the first line of entrenchments during the night. We are now reconnoitering towards Kroonstad.

"General French's cavalry crossed the drift over the Vaalop river at 4:30 o'clock last evening, just in time to prevent passage being opposed by the enemy."

### THE BRITISH IN KROONSTAD.

The war office has received the following dispatch from General Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 12, 2 p. m.—Entered Kroonstad at 1:30 o'clock without opposition today, when the Union Jack was hoisted amid cheers from the few British residents.

"The procession entered the town headed by my body guard, all of whom were on foot and after my staff came the North Somerset Imperial Yeomanry, followed by Pole-Crew's division, consisting of the guards and the Eighteenth brigade of navals, the Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth batteries, two 6-inch guns manned by the Royal Artillery company and the Twelfth engineers, the rest of the force encamped around the town.

"President Steyn fled last evening after vainly endeavoring to persuade the burghers to continue opposing us. The Transvaalers said they would no longer fight on Orange Free State soil and made off for the Vaal river. Free States have gone to their homes, and being made use of this morning and then deserting. Many of the Free States have gone to their homes.

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INSPECTING MOUNT VERNON.

Washington, May 12.—Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin visited Mount Vernon today. Secretary Root's purpose was to inspect the projected national boulevard which is to connect Mount Vernon with the capital.

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