They Hide Their Losses

Peculiar Method By Which the Boers Compute Their Killed in Battle.

Swedes, Frenchmen, Germans or Other Nationalities Are Not Counted.

Bloemfontein, April 6.—The most interesting thing about our stay in Bloemfontein is the fact that we are among the Boers.

We enter a shop, and the tailor, or chemist, or whatever he may be, tells us that he fought us all in Methuen's battles. We call at a town dwelling or a country cottage, and find that the man of the establishment has just given up his rifle to the British and come back to his home and family. We enter into conversation with a man in the street and suddenly discover that he is telling us just the things we did not know about some fight of which we had thought we know rather too much.

The few sore-headed and over-noisy men who are disposed to keep the trouble going (they were mainly Germans) have either run away or are being sent to Capetown, and we are all dwelling together as brothers in amity.

It took a little time and some severity to bring us to this even tenor of concord. A few arrests, a few fleerings, a few gentle hints to leave, and it was done. Some women, mostly Germans again, are understood to be tuning treason to their own voices. I know of one who creeps out of doors when she is obliged to go, but shudders at the sight of the hated British, and tells us so—but we are only fighting men with Mausers.

All has been and is just what was to have been expected, and yet we cannot help being a little surprised. We have not, even now, become quite used to seeing loose-bodied, big-hatted Boers flipping down in their saddles, in twos and threes, in the streets—and neither shooting at us, nor being shot at. Personally, I admit that I cannot get used to being with them and having them tell me about their people and doings in the war—they are so "slim" (tricky), so bent on saying whatever they think you want them to say, so generally and so deeply unprincipled.

I met one yesterday who is of English stock, and therefore a bit more believable. He said that he had been in Schumann's commando down at Rensburg. This was a most peculiar commando, he said, and was looked upon by all Boers as of very little use or respectability, because it was all made up of English, Irish, Scotch and American men who had no dislike for the English, and no intention to kill any if they could help it. He said his comrades were all very like himself, men with farms and houses, wive sand children, and were burghers years before the war.

In order to save their property and protect their families from insult they took up arms when they were ordered to do so. He told me that only about 1,700 Transvaal Boers had been fighting in the Free State (we captured nearly 4,000) that there were not above twenty or thirty foreign mercenaries in the Free State forces—which is very likely to be true—and that there were not more than a thousand mercenaries in the Transvaal army. He called the mercenaries "auxiliaries" and when I asked him why he did so, he said it was because they were not paid, and therefore could not be called mercenaries.

I wonder whether I have ever written in my notes of the Boers ho wit is said that they compute their losses in battle?

Everyone in Tugland knows, of course, that eight is the largest number of killed which they have ever reported, that "two killed" is the usual admission, and that their reports of each battle usually end with the sentence: "The English dead covered the ground," or "Thousands of English and Gourkhas were seen dead on the field as we retired to take up a better position." The explanation of a part of this perverse mistreatment of the facts is this:—When a battle is closing the Boer commandant begins to look the dead over.

"Who is this?" he asks, as he comes to a body.

"That is a Swede."

"Bury him." he orders.

Stopping by a second body he asks: "Whose body is that?" He is told that it is another Swede—or a Hollander—or a Frenchman. "Bury him," he says.

Over a third body he is told that the remains are those of a Johannesburg miner. "Bury him," is his reply.

When he reaches the next corpse he enquires whose it is, and is informed that "It is the body of young Piet Vanderbile."

"One killed," he remarks, making a note with his pencil on a piece of paper. "Tell his people in the commando where they can find his body to take it away."

This is done, for as I have said, to die in battle among the Boers is almost like dying at home. Each man has fighting beside and around him his father, uncles, or brothers, or cousins, and these look after him as decently as they can—even riding off to the dead man's home with his body, if it is possible.

It still appears that what we used to hear about the independence of each private soldier in a commando is very true. The Boers who are around us here all say that there is no discipline, as we understand the term, in their ranks. A man chooses his own place in the Boer position in battle. He fights or not, as he pleases. He even leaves his commando and goes home when he is tired of the war or when he funks under fire. Plenty of Boers have returned to their homes already, but it is admitted that the guying they get from their neighbors is apt to be scarcely less endurable than the fear hey felt in battle.

JULIAN RALPH.

FELL FLAT.

Martinite Meeting in Westminster Not Enthusiastic.

New Westminster, May 19.—The big government meeting in the opera house to-night was disappointing to government supporters. The house was not nearly filled and Mr. Brown's explanations of his flop were very tame. In fact he flatly declined to apologize for his actions and considered he was not sacrificing any principles in consenting to strengthen Martin's government, and held that Martin had justified his own position. In the course of a two hours' speech he appealed to the people of all sorts and grounds, and wound up with a display of political fireworks. He dealt in generalities or referred to ancient provincial campaigns, and supplemented this by making a speech on Dominion politics. Reid made a capital speech in the short time allotted to him, and the other speakers were given a fair hearing.

George Kennedy's explanation of the sale of the Columbian took what time he had left, but he would not deny any of the editorials now being written effectively used against him. The local political aspect is unchanged as a result of the meeting.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Sixth Regiment Inspection—The Oriental Problem.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 1[illegible].—The Sixth Duke of Connaught's [illegible] Own paraded in full force to Brok[illegible] Point to-day, where they were [illegible] reviewed by Colonel Benson. A large [illegible] crowd of citizens turned out to witne[illegible] the manoeuvres. Colonel Benson [illegible] expressed himself as much pleased with the appearance and drill of the battalion.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last evening the following resolution was passed: "Be it resolved that this council request the Dominion government to appoint a special commission to enquire into the state of affairs regarding the extraordinary proportion of Asiatics to the white population, and the consequent injury to the very existence of the white man; also that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to G. R. Maxwell, M.P.

To-day's Pacific express was cancelled owing to a bridge giving way between Savonas and Pennys.

R. T. Llewellyn died at St. Paul's hospital to-day from inflammation of the lungs. He was Vancouver's diver, and was the first man to go under water in the narrows.

The Elections In France

Mr. Meline Says the Result Means the Overthrow of the Government.

Situation in Africa Looks Like a War With Morocco Before Long.

Paris, May 19.—The unexpected result of the Paris municipal election unfavorable to the government has thrown France into a state of political uncertainty, which the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday will help to clear up. The opening debates will show how the hostile feelings in Paris influenced the position of the ministry in the proceedings at the Palais Burbon. Prior to the adjournment of the session it was indicated that the cabinet's hold on the chamber was far from secure, and the slap in the face received may be followed by a coup de grace from the deputies. In any case the fight in the municipal arena is only the curtain raiser to a more deadly struggle between the Nationalists and the Ministerialists within parliament, as the Nationalists, encouraged by their victory, are determined to try a fall with Waldeck-Rosseau at the earliest opportunity. The Nationalists are certain of the support of the malcontent Republicans headed by ex-Premier Meline, who are incensed at the socialistic tint given the ministerial policy by the predominant influence of M. Milarand, and also by the partiality towards the Dreyfus party. This Meline faction of the moderate Republicans is a most important factor. It was the votes of its members that turned the scales against the minister at the Paris elections. If M. Waldeck-Rosseau is defeated in the chamber, M. Meline is looked upon as his most probable successor with a policy of appeasement and the wiping out of the Dreyfus affair entirely off the slate. He is vehemently opposed to any resuscitation of the Dreyfus agitation, after the exposition, as is threatened by Jos. Reinach and other Dreyfusards.

M. Meline interviewed on the municipal elections, declares the result is a crushing defeat of the government, and doubts if the latter will survive the debates thereon.

"It is very probable," he says, "if the chamber had been sitting this week it would already have been a minority. Its days are certainly numbered."

Count Boni De Castellane will be one of the first to challenge the government by calling the attention of the chamber to the speech of Jos. Reinach intimating that a pact exists with the ministry according to which the Dreyfus affair will be revived after the exposition. The Nationalists speeches and attitude since Sunday indicate that their victory has had a sobering effect upon them and the leaders' and organizers' counsel in municipal policy. The fact is their victory came as a surprise and their electoral declarations were not drawn upon a view to immediate execution. They are now reluctant to create an upheaval in municipal matters, fearing to endanger the success of the exposition and cause a reaction of feeling.

The newly elected Nationalist councillors visited M. De Roulede at San Sebastian and held a banquet to celebrate their victory. The banished President of the League of Patriots declared he would say nothing to disturb the happiness of the country and break the truce of the exposition.

Major Marchand, the hero of Fashoda, is eager to win fresh laurels. He is announced to have frequented the colonial office to entrust him with a new mission in Africa. Major Marchand since his return to France has been holding himself in the background in obedince to the desires of the government, and has modestly refrained from accepting opportunities to be run as a second Boulanger. He wishes to go to the region of Lake Tchad to organize the fruits of the recent French expedition and to put French influence in South Africa on a more secure basis.

The French authorities are in receipt of information indicating that trouble is brewing on the southeastern borders of Morocco, where a holy war is being preached among a number of tribes who are concentrating in Tafilet. This territory is adjacent to the oasis recently occupied by French expeditions after fighting the Arabs. The French fear the holy war, the object of which thus far is obscure, may be directed against them as Morocco claims that the oasis is within its sphere. The French troops are being reinforced. The Moorish government has warned the French that it will repel any aggression.

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Even Sooner Than Expected

Mafeking Was Relieved on Wednesday by Mahon's Column From Kimberley.

Wonderfully Stirring Scenes In London When the News Was Confirmed.

Lorenzo Marques, May 19.—Mafeking was relieved on Wednesday, May 16.

London, May 19.—A Capetown despatch, under to-day's date, says the relief force entered Mafeking unopposed, the siege having been already raised. The relief column, which left Kimberley secretly, passed the Taungs and Veyburg districts without encountering the Federals.

Col. B. T. Mahon, who, it is understood, commanded the relief column, served in the Dongola and Nile expeditions with General Kitchener.

London, May 19.—Further confirmation of the various reports of the relief was received to-day in a despatch from Lorenzo Marques, under to-day's date, announcing that Mafeking had been relieved.

There was no interruption to-day of London's celebrations of the British successes in Africa. Traffic is practically suspended and great crowds surround the Mansion House and public buildings, shouting and cheering. Lady Georgina Curzon this morning telegraphed her congratulations to Col. Baden-Powell and to her sister, Lady Sarah Wilson. She informed Baden-Powell that the fund for Mafeking, for which she had made an urgent appeal on May 12, already amounted to £7,000.

The members of the stock exchange mustered early and bought all the flags and bunting available. The opening of business was delayed owing to the excitement, but the jubilant stock brokers had little inclination for business and amused themselves by connecting by telephone through the Paris bourse so that the singing of "God Save the Queen" might be heard there.

A Te Deum service was held in St. Paul's this afternoon. The Lord Mayor and the sheriffs had intended to be present at the service, but they were forced to telephone that it would be hopeless for them to attempt to leave the Mansion House, which was besieged by an impassable crowd.

One of the most curious processions of the day was formed by some hundreds of South Kensington art students of both sexes, headed by mounted khaki-clad comrades. The girls wore their study smocks and reaped a golden harvest along the road of the parade for Lady Georgina Curzon's Mafeking fund. In the midst of the procession was a great model of Col. Baden-Powell mounted on a car, and guarded by the model of a lion. The students indulged in a mild demonstration in front of the residence of Col. Baden-Powell's mother.

All the naval and the military centres dressed ships and fired salutes.

Capetown, May 19.The Argus says that 80 of Eloff's patrol were killed and the Irish-Amrican brigade was greatly cut up at Mafeking and Kroonstad.

The Boers are turning against the French and Germans.

Kroonstad, May 19.—Gen. Hutton, with his mounted infantry to-day made a dash upon Bothaville and captured three commandants and 19 other prisoners, mostly "zarps." The Cole machine gun section, commanded by Atlhammer has arrived here.

Owing to the derailing of two trains at the Vet river, progress toward the completion of the railway will be delayed for some days.

Toronto, May 19.—News has been received from Lieut.-Col. Otter that he was only eight days in the hospital, and that he has returned to the head of his regiment.

A STORM BREWING.

Russia's Breach of Faith in Korea Bringing a Crisis.

London, May 19.—The successful turn that affairs have taken in South Africa is fortunate for Lord Salisbury, as his foreign administration had threatened to become an all too prominent topic. The news that Russia had secured a coal depot in Korea, as announced May 18, in a despatch to the Times from Pekin, has raised a storm of indignation and many of the Conservative organs have declared that this is merely another unfortunate instance of the Premier's administration of British interests in the Far East. Among those who study questions, the belief obtains that Russia's latest move is a direct breach of contract with and a blow against Great Britain and Japan which brings these nations face to face with a grave crisis which pusillanimous diplomacy will neither end nor mend. The Globe, for instance, openly advocates the immediate sending of a powerful fleet to Korea and bluntly demanding that Russia forego the advantages she is alleged to have secured in contravention with the agreements of 1881. However, though the important organs are in a bad humor over the matter it is said on good authority that Lord Salisbury has too keen an appreciation of Great Britain's present trouble to take any alarming action in the immediate future and that she only contemplates diplomatic enquiries and passive aid to Japan in the protests she will doubtlessly make.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Liberals Urged to Prepare for Elections in the Fall—Governor-General at Winnipeg.

Montreal, May 19—Tarte's paper urges the Liberals to prepare for general elections in the fall.

Winnipeg, May 19.—Lord Minto will be an attraction for the approaching Winnipeg summer fair. He is expected here to open the show.

Winnipeg, May 19.—Peter Larson was held up near Louise bridge last night and robbed of $40, all he possessed.

Hamilton, May 19.—The vault and safe of R. C. Baxter's private bank at Burlington was wrecked with nitroglycerine, but $12,000 in the bank was overlooked by the thieves.

Winnipeg, May 19.—The elevator belonging to the Northern Elevator Co. at Oakville was burned to the ground early yesterday morning. There was stored in the building about 9,000 bushels of grain, which was a total loss.

CUT HIS THROAT.

Insane Man Commits Suicide—Old Westminster Resident Dies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Westminster, May 19.—The death occurred at the provincial asylum, New Westminster, yesterday, of an Italian named Tajapo Binardo, who had been brought down from Revelstoke by provincial officers on Thursday. At the inquest held this morning by the coroner, Capt. Pittendrigh, it was brought out in evidence that the deceased had attempted to take his own life three days ago, at Revelstoke, and besides cutting his throat to the windpipe, had made three gashes in his abdomen, each of which was about four inches deep. After being taken in charge, the poor man was brought to this city, but only survived until about 2 o'clock yesterday. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the unfortunate man had died from self-inflicted wounds.

James Macnamara died at his residence in New Westminster this morning. He was a native of County Clare, Ireland; went to California in 1848, and was in the Fraser river excitement of 1858; came to British Columbia, living in Victoria for a time before finally settling in New Westminster. He was assistant jailor at the provincial jail up to twelve years ago.

ROSSLAND MINES REPORT

Work Being Done and the Ore Shipments for the Week.

Rossland, May 19.—The section of the combination shaft being sung from the surface of the Le Roi to meet the section being raised from the Black Bear tunnel is 120 feet deep, and is expected to connect with the upraise during the coming week. When this connection has been made, this section of the shaft will be enlarged and timbered to its standard size, 6x22 feet. It is also expected that the section now being raised from the hundred foot level to the mill foot level will be completed during the coming week; sinking will then be resumed below the 800 foot level. Thus in two or three weeks at most the Le Roi will have the largest and deepest shaft in British Columbia. It is expected that the Nickel Plate shaft will reach the 60-foot level during the coming week. A pump will then be sunk and development vigorously prosecuted on the 400 and 700 foot levels. The Red Mountain Railway Company has surveyed a spur track up to the site of the proposed new ore bins, and it is expected that construction on it will begin at once.

The ore shipments from the Le Roi mine this week have again passed its previous record, the total being 4,030 tons. This brings the total for the year to date up to 28,659 tons for the Le Roi, and 48,061 for the whole camp. While the tonnage shipped is increasing from week to week, the development of the ore bodies in the Le Roi is not being neglected. In fact, shipments are a secondary consideration, the exploration of the mine and development of the ore chutes coming first and the machinery is being worked to its maximum capacity. Appended is a statement of the shipments for the past week and the year to date:

Mine.	Week Tons.	Year Tons.
Le Roi	4,030	28,659.5
War Eagle	....	10,603
Centre Star	....	7,017.5
Iron Mask	....	1,434.5
Evening Star	....	356
Monte Christo	....	273
I. X. L.	....	245.5
Giant	....	42
Iron Colt	....	30
Total	4,030	48,061

THE ONLY TOPIC.

Relief of Mafeking Sweeps All Else Aside in London.

London, May 19.—Mafeking, the splendid stand of its heroic defenders and their timely relief formed the sole topic of conversation here, the other events of the week being entirely swept out of the memory of the people of England. Neither Kimberley nor Ladysmith appealed to their sympathies as did Mafeking. The coincidence of the news of Mafeking's safety arriving in England on the very day to which Lord Roberts asked Col. Baden-Powell to hold out, added to the general feeling of widespread satisfaction and popular confidence in the commander-in-chief.

In South Africa there is a great demand for the cartoon published in Punch entitled "The Eleventh Hour," in which Col. Baden-Powell is drawing the attention of Mafeking, depicted as a wan-faced woman, to a telegram posted on a wall and reading: "Hold on till the 18th.—Roberts."

Col. Baden-Powell is reported as saying "All right, hurry up, Roberts is a man of his word."

Had Lord Roberts allowed Mafeking to fall, all the sweeping victories in the world would not have wiped out the stain that in the eyes of the populace would thereby be attached to his record. While Mafeking itself is of small importance, the relief of that place must naturally have a great moral effect adversely on the Boers, and be most satisfactory to the British.

WEST HURON INQUIRY.

Chancellor Boyd Will Be Chairman, It Is Reported—New Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 19.—It is reported that Chancellor Boyd will be chairman of the Ontario judges who will investigate the West Huron election frauds. The commission will not get to work for some time.

Information in possession of the government shows that a great conspiracy has been fostered by the Clan Na Gael to destroy public works in Canada.

The Supreme court has decided that there shall be a new trial in Dunsmuir v Lowenberg & Harris.

M. W. Minthorne, of Westminster, has been appointed a preventive officer of customs.

KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

News of Another Canadian Soldier Dead.

Hamilton, May 19.—Major J. S. O'Reilly, master in chancery, received a private telegram to-day from South Africa condoling with him on the death of his son, Patrick O'Reilly, who was killed. This is the first intimation received here of the death of O'Reilly. He was about 23, and one of Hamilton's most popular young men.

Extension of White Pass

General Manager Hawkins Returns From a Trip to the North,

Company's Inducement to the Quartz Miners to Develope Their Properties.

Mr. C. E. Hawkins, general manager of the White Pass & Yukon railway, was in the city. He has just returned from a trip as far as White Horse, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the progress of the work on the extension to the railway and the mining and business prospects. The first fourteen miles of the extension along the shore of Lake Bennett is very heavy rock work, and it will be August 1 before trains can run over this section. The section from Caribou to White Horse will be operated shortly after June 1, a ferry service being maintained between Bennett and Caribou until the section along the lake has been completed. The distance from Skagway to Bennett is 27 miles; from Bennett to Caribou is 27 miles; from Caribou to White Horse 44 miles, so that the railway will be close on 100 miles in length. Mr. Hawkins expressed himself as greatly pleased with the work done, and said that with the roadbed provided for them by Mr. Heney's company, trains between Caribou and White Horse could travel forty miles an hour.

"Within eight days after Lake Bennett opens so that we can get the barges carrying our steel into Caribou," he said, "the extension will be completed into White Horse. The two 600 feet trestles are finished, and track laid to a point several miles beyond. We have steel there to complete the track to within twenty miles of White Horse, where tracklaying will stop until we can get our rails to the front. With the heavy barge, we have three barges in Bennett that we will send to Caribou with rails as soon as the lake opens. By August 1 trains will be running through from Skagway to White Horse without change."

A barge carrying two engines, two passenger coaches and a steam shovel for the company left Vancouver yesterday, and five more engines will follow shortly. The passenger coaches and one of the engines will be sent to Caribou as soon as the ice goes out of the lakes. Material is also going forward for the drawbridge to be erected at Caribou.

The company have greatly increased their facilities for handling freight at both Bennett and Skagway, and can handle four times the amount they could last year.

The business outlook, Mr. Hawkins said, was very encouraging. The output of Klondike will be greater than ever; there is a large amount of hydraulicink and prospecting for quartz in Atlin; the richness of the quartz at White Horse has been proved and the discoveries at Koyukok, Big Salmon and elsewhere have greatly extended the known gold bearing belt. The copper properties have turned out better than the most sanguine expected. Six claims were worked during the winter, and several of them have from 50 to 100 tons of ore on the dumps. The first shipment to the smelter will be made in June. To encourage the development of these mines the railway company have offered to advance to the shippers the charges to the smelter, this of course on ores the assays of which would justify it. The tariff will be a graded one, fixed by the value of the ores. Speaking of the generosity of the company in this matter, the Bennett Sun says:

"The new tariff on ore over the W. P. & Y. route, besides showing the business-like disposition of the railway company, is calculated to be of inestimable value to the prospectors of the district, and will ensure the speedy recognition from the outside world of the mineral wealth of Cassiar and White Horse. The railway company has so far interested itself in the matter as to offer the guarantee of all smelting and shipping charges on ore sent from these parts. They will accept the delivery of ore at any point along its route, for transportation to any of the coast smelters of British Columbia or Washington. For instance, a miner can offer at the Bennett depot a five-ton experimental shipment of ore; this will be carried by the W. P. & Y. to the desired smelter at a total cost of $12.50 per ton.

"It is generally known throughout the district that we have immense bodies of rich mineral deposits, many of which have been located by persons with no further capital than their labor, and it is to these men that the railway company's offer will be practically gratifying.

"The railway company will also give a large rebate on present tariff to persons shipping any considerable amount of ore, and it seems to be the desire of the general manager of the road to assist in all possible ways the early development of our district's mineral wealth, at the same time securing a large carrying business for his company."

Mr. Hawkins said last evening that the ore was very rich. The Bornite ore want from 50 to 60 per cent. copper, with some silver and a little gold, and on the Anaconda, near the Rabbit's Foot, quartz had been struck carrying copper and gold to the value of $8 a ton. The ore belt extends from a point 2½ miles north and west of the town to a point 10 miles south and west, and is already 15 miles in length. There is some talk of a matting plant being erected, and in all probability the summer's work will justify this.

Mr. Hawkins returned to the Sound this morning and will leave shortly for the North, to be away a month.

It is expected that the ice will be out of Lake Bennett by May 25 and that the Yukon will be open to navigation on June 1.

GLADSTONE'S STATUE.

Unveiled in the Hall of the House of Commons.

London, May 19.—In the presence of principal Liberals, including Lord Kimberley, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Russell of Killowena, Mr. H. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, in the central hall of the House of Commons to-day, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House, unveiled a statue of Mr. Gladstone, whom he entitled the greatest parliamentary figure of our times. The notable absentees from the ceremony were Lord Rosebery, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. John Morley.

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TO THE ELECTORS OF COWICHAN

GENTLEMEN:—

By request, I again offer myself as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia at the coming election, for the district of Cowichan, for which district, along with Alberni, I had a seat in the Legislature for four years. The experience then gained, I am prepared to make use of for the benefit of Cowichan and the province generally.

My views as to the various questions affecting the province will be explained to you on the public platform, but I may sum them up as the greatest good to the greatest number, and government by the people for the people.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. MUTTER.

To the Electors of Esquimalt District

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to offer myself for re-election to the local legislature as an opponent of the present government.

If elected, I shall oppose the provincial ownership of railways; the giving of large grants of land and money to railway and other corporations; and, while keeping faith in the matter of grants already made, will resist the passage of any law that may injuriously affect the rights of free miners and actual settlers on railway lands.

I shall favor government assistance in exploring and opening up newly discovered mining sections; strong measures for the suppression of Oriental immigration; the cancellation of all timber leases, land and other grants, where the requirements of the charters have not been complied with; liberal grants of money for roads, and a more efficient method in its expenditure; and the equalization of taxation: Every good measure will have my support, no matter by whom introduced.

I shall take full early opportunity of addressing you more at length upon the political issues, and meanwhile remain,

Faithfully yours,
D. W. HIGGINS.

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