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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1900.

NO. 8.

ST. JOHN'S WARM WELCOME FOR HER BRAVE SONS.

Five Men from Paardeberg Cheered at the Union Depot--Sussex, Chatham and Fredericton Also Celebrated the Return of Gallant Men.

One St. John soldier from South Africa and four belonging to other provincial points stirred the city up to a high point of enthusiasm yesterday. They had reached New Brunswick just after their march of months over the veldts of the dark continent, after doing such a noble share in the conquering of the Boers--a share which goes into the total which made the Canadian contingents famous even among the best of Britain's soldiers.

The men reached here about noon. They were Private Bruce Macfarlane of Fredericton (in charge); Privates I. Harvey and H. Leavitt, of the Infantry School; Private Frank Sprague, of St. John, and Private McLeod, of St. Stephen. They had left Quebec in company with other returning provincialists Sunday afternoon. On the way down they were royally welcomed at every station. These left the party as their stations were reached--Private Joseph Letson, Chatham; Private Ferguson (Moncton) and Hartland (Sackville); Sergeants Akhurst and McNabb (Halifax); Privates McCarthy and Wray (St. John) all of whom left the train at Moncton.

When the five reached St. John there was a great crowd at the depot and a royal welcome went up. Ex-Mayor Sears called for cheers as the men left the train. Mayor Daniel welcomed the men, while the cheering continued. Then friends forced their way to the returned soldiers, and completely took charge of them for a time. They were welcomed singly and jointly. Everyone who could shake hands, while the buttons were cut from their khaki uniforms for souvenirs. It was an exciting scene indeed and evidently was fully appreciated by the gallant fellows.

Finally Private Sprague was trotted off to his North End home, followed by a crowd. The others accepted an invitation to the Union Club, where they were seated in coaches. They were dined at the club, among those with them being Mayor Daniel, ex-Mayor Sears, Ald. Macne, McGoldrick, Armstrong, Colwell, Col. McLean and Col. Markham.

In the afternoon they were about the city with friends. Time and again they were cheered and many times were stopped by seekers for war souvenirs, while many a camera was leveled at them. Of these pictures making experiences, Private Johnson said, "I did not see any way out of it and stood there looking foolish till the operation was over."

Macfarlane and Leavitt went to Fredericton at a late hour and returned on a send-off at the depot. McLeod and Harvey stayed here last night and Sprague, of course, is right at home. The men all look well, despite their hard experiences.

On the Barrack Green. Despite the fact that the weather was wet, there were hundreds of men, women and children at the Barrack Green last evening to witness the 62nd regiment at battalion drill and to greet Private Sprague of St. John and Major Daniel, of St. Stephen.

At 8 o'clock the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. McLean and headed by the regimental band, marched out from the drill shed to the green. After the march had been put through a number of manoeuvres, they were formed up in line and the colonel sent for the two heroes of the first contingent, also for Private Johnson, who returned from South Africa a couple of weeks ago. The regiment was then formed in quarters and Col. McLean addressed the men.

He said that they had in their presence Private McLeod, of the 1st Battalion; Private Johnson, of the 2nd; Private Sprague, of the 3rd Regiment C. A. These men, as members of the Royal Canadian Regiment in South Africa, had distinguished themselves. They were given a credit to the province of New Brunswick but to the Dominion of Canada. They had received wounds in the front. They wanted to go back to the front, but the medical officer would not permit it.

He then called for three cheers for the returned soldier boys, which were heartily given by the regiment and the citizens present. Private Sprague then called for three cheers for Col. McLean, which were given with a will.

Col. McLean further said that he had called Johnson Private Johnson, who had promoted him from a private to the position of sergeant. He had been with him a number of times, and he was proud to have him with him. He said that he was proud to have him with him. He said that he was proud to have him with him.

Words failed him, he said, to give expression regarding the gallant manner in

which they fought for Queen and country. They helped to do more in one day to bind together more closely Great Britain and the colonies than many politicians had done in years. They had made a great name for Canada for which all Canadians were proud. The citizens were all proud to see them again and would be glad when a larger majority of their comrades came home. He thanked Col. McLean for the privilege of addressing the men and called for three cheers for the Paardeberg heroes. Private McLeod then called for cheers for the mayor, which were given with a will.

The band played another selection and ex-Mayor Sears, who was chief magistrate of the city when the boys left for South Africa, was called on for a speech. He said he was pleased to join in the hearty welcome extended to the returned soldiers who had done so nobly in South Africa and was indeed proud of the boys from the province who took such a stand in one of the greatest wars that the British empire had ever dealt with. It was a great day for the city, and he was glad to see them again. He was glad to see them again.

The band played another selection and after much hand shaking the heroes of the Union Club, where they were seated in coaches. They were dined at the club, among those with them being Mayor Daniel, ex-Mayor Sears, Ald. Macne, McGoldrick, Armstrong, Colwell, Col. McLean and Col. Markham.

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THE CHINESE REBELLION IS EXTENDING TO THE SOUTH.

The Great Stores at Shanghai a Temptation to the Natives--Warships Wanted--The Allies Severely Checked.

London, July 17, 3.3 a. m.--Up to this hour there has been no further news received regarding the reported massacre at Peking from any source. In the house of commons last evening, beyond an admission that there was no ground for hoping that the report was not true, Mr. Wm. St. John Broderick, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, had nothing to communicate. An unusual hush fell upon the chamber when the subject came up. A few members doffed their hats, but otherwise there was no demonstration.

No question was put to Lord Salisbury in the house of lords, probably by a preconcerted arrangement, it being considered that at the present stage an effort would be only embarrassed to force the premier to make a statement. It was whispered on the ministerial side of the commons that the next vote on account of the military undertakings in South Africa and China will be starting in a moment.

Telegrams from Shanghai and Chefoo indicate an increasingly serious state of affairs. It is alleged that the foreign consuls at Shanghai have called their governments that there is urgent need of more ships to protect that port, owing to the menacing attitude of the Chinese and the temptation to loot the vast stores of merchandise recently accumulated there. It seems that the Chinese have already threatened to fire the great oil tanks on the Pao Tung side of the city.

From Chefoo comes the report that the entire adult male population of three provinces of Chi Li, Siam Si and Shan Tung are massing to defend Peking from the Chinese. There is little doubt that a further check of the allies at Tien Tsin would be the signal for a general anti-foreign rising throughout the province.

The Japanese officers are still confident of their ability to reach Peking before the Boers become impossible; but the European consuls at Shanghai and Tientsin are possibly before September. Fighting is said to be imminent at New Chung where the Boxers are threatening the foreign consulates. The 2nd, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 10th cavalry regiments, one squadron each of the first and the sixth cavalry, the first, tenth and eleventh regiments of infantry, complex one battalion each of the second, 6th, seventh, fourth, eighth, ninth, twelfth and twentieth regiments, and three companies of the twenty-fourth infantry. This available force of cavalry and infantry aggregates about 9,000 men. Some artillery undoubtedly would be sent, and there are eight batteries of field artillery, a and F of the second, C and D of the third, B of the fourth, D of the fifth and E of the sixth regiments.

The situation has changed so rapidly from day to day as to alter the estimate of the foreign commanders several times. It is possible that the estimate of troops needed for Chinese service will be increased. If so the United States will regard this matter with some interest. We might possibly assist between three and four thousand additional troops. This, however, would be the limit unless the war department disapproved a recommendation of General MacArthur and General Miles to send a further force to the Philippines.

General Miles was called upon by Secretary Root during the afternoon to counsel him as to the projected troop movements. He favors the prompt dispatch of a large force to China. A good deal of amazement has been caused here by the complete misunderstanding that has been conveyed to the European nations as to the attitude of the United States government regarding the reticent view of the Chinese. This government, it can be stated authoritatively, never has thought of compromising for money or any other form of indemnity. It has always been in the habit of retreating, according to the highest authority, only when it has been forced to do so.

Chinese Massacre News in Berlin. Berlin, July 16--The news regarding the massacre at Peking has been received by German press with unanimous expression of deepest sorrow and indignation. The absolute necessity hereof of perfect harmony between the powers. The number of Germans massacred at Peking is said to be 95. A military contributor to the Berliner Tageblatt computes the Chinese forces may be well doubled and trained with Mausers, at 80,000. Lord Gough, secretary of the British embassy, made the following statement to the correspondent of the Associated Press this afternoon: "The Peking massacre does not render it necessary for the powers to abandon the policy that they are not at all with China. The powers will continue to claim that their action there is in behalf of the deposed government and only against rebels and usurpers."

General Miles' Suggestion. Washington, July 16--General Miles had a long conference this afternoon with the secretary of war concerning the dispatch of troops to China. It is understood that General Miles very strongly urged that the troops be immediately withdrawn from the Philippines so that a large army could be thrown into China within comparatively few days. The troops in the Philippines could make the trip across to China in about a week, while the dispatch of troops from this country will take considerably more than

a month and the men can hardly be on the field until September. Notwithstanding General Miles' recommendation, the apparent policy is to forward the troops to China from this country and Cuba as fast as they can be assembled. General Miles has recommended that Major General Bates, who commanded a brigade with credit in Cuba, be placed in command. He is now in the Philippines. The disposition is toward sending an officer from this country. General Miles is frequently referred to as likely to assume command of the American forces in the Orient himself.

To Try for a Reward. Berlin, July 16--The German consul at Chefoo, having communicated to the governor of Shan Tung Emperor William's offer of a reward of 1,000 taels for the rescue of foreigners in Peking, the Chinese, according to reports, is dated July 13, and says the sending up of foreigners in Peking has become a mark of respect and confidence to relieve them have failed owing to the revolt of Chih Li. The governor adds that he will again try his best to effect their rescue.

Courtesies of National Representatives. Washington, July 16--Thebauld, of the French Embassy, called at the state department today, seeking information, but bringing no definite news of the Chinese situation. Many of the foreign representatives called and left their cards at the war department as a mark of respect and confidence on learning of Col. Lescure's death.

To Replace the Peking Victim. Washington, July 16--A rumor has gained circulation that W. W. Rockhill would be named as the United States representative to China. It is probable that such a step would be deferred until the last doubt as to the fate of the ministers at Peking was dispelled. The Chinese, according to the clerk of the state department, and is at present chief of the Pan-American bureau.

A Tien Tsin Fight. London, July 16--The war office today issues a despatch from General Dornford, dated Tien Tsin July 13, which adds little to previous information. The Chinese, according to this despatch, attacked the station in the morning of July 13, and were repulsed after four hours hard fighting, in which 500 of the enemy were killed. On July 9, General Dornford, commanding a force of 100 Americans, 50 British, and 50 Russians, and General Fukushima, commanding 1,500 Japanese, attacked the Chinese and their positions in the southwest of the city, killing 350 and capturing four guns. American and Japanese troops were sent to the station and the western arsenal. General Dornford adds that the day's honors rested with the Americans and Japanese, and that the Russians among the Americans or the Russians.

AN EXTRA INDEMNITY IS POPULAR AT OTTAWA.

Both Sides Have Men Who Would Vote for It--The Opposition Want the Money and They Are Going to Have It--The Railway Votes Passed--Intercolonial Position.

Ottawa, July 16--When the House of Commons met today, Mr. Champagne, the Liberal member for Wright county, moved the adoption of that portion of the debate committee recommending that an extra allowance of \$500 be allowed this session to translators of the house. Sir Wilfrid Laurier merely said "no," without any further speech. Mr. Bergeron (Conservative) said he knew why the prime minister opposed the grant. Mr. Bergeron was about to tell why, when Mr. Champagne arose to explain his motion. Mr. Champagne explained how in the long session of 1885 and 1891 the translators and Hansard staff received the extra \$500. He regretted the prime minister opposed this.

Dr. Spruille (Conservative) heartily approved of the \$500 extra to the translators and also to the members of the house. Mr. McMillen (Liberal) said he intended to vote \$500 into his own pocket even though he thought the money well deserved. Mr. McMillen said he thought the proportion of difference between ministers' salaries (\$8,500) and those of ordinary members (\$1,000) was too much. While the prime minister was not paid too much (\$20,000) some of the minor ministers were. Mr. John V. Ellis heartily concurred in the idea that both members of the house and the translators who were paid by the session should get an extra \$500 in this session.

Mr. Bergeron said financially he was probably the poorest man in the house. He thought the government should have brought down their estimates with an extra \$500 a member. If he was a rich man he would immediately vote for the extra \$500. He favored the \$500 to the translators. The prime minister said that as a rule proposals from committees should be accepted. It was his opinion that the sectional indemnity should be increased. But he did not think that an extra \$500 should be voted now; rather there should be a general law. "If I had anything to do with this at a future period," said Sir Wilfrid. "I would suggest that the sectional indemnity should be increased to \$1,200 or \$1,500, not to be increased or decreased under any circumstances. This may tend to make speeches shorter." Sir Wilfrid moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

The minister of militia said that the Canadian troops who had served in South Africa, as regards pensions, would be treated in the same way as imperial troops. The government has not yet considered, he added, whether anything was to be added to this by Canada. Mr. Bourassa (Liberal) asked if the government thought the people would settle the trouble in China without Canada's aid. But if aid was necessary and if there was time to do so, particularly to the matter.

Hon. Mr. Foster asked the date of the general election. "My honorable friend will be very safe in watching the ministers of the crown and being guided by them," answered Sir Wilfrid. The premier promised Mr. Flint to accept any suggestions for the improvement of the Scott act.

Mr. Oliver (Alberta) who asked a question on same matter earlier in the day, argued that provision should be made for wives and families of soldiers who had died in South Africa. The minister of militia said that all such cases were being looked after by officers of the patriotic fund. The government has not yet considered, he added, whether anything was to be provided for in the bill which had been passed in regard to separation allowance and funeral expenses.

As soon as the session was over, Dr. Borden added, he intended to take the matter up. Where a soldier's wife was receiving a separation allowance, it ceased with her husband's death. A supplementary of \$25,000 for judicial inquiry into alleged election irregularities, Dr. Spruille instigated that it was improper for the government to have promoted Judge Falconbridge at a time when he was acting on royal commission. Mr. Haggart thought it would be an extraordinary thing if Judge Falconbridge was to be prevented from the appointment and preferment which he deserved merely because he was acting on a commission. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick--That is putting the matter right.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that that was exactly how it stood. In reference to \$25,000 for Glasgow exhibition fishery he said that 6,000 feet would be given, as compared with 30,000 feet in Paris. A discussion took place on the Paris exposition, during which Mr. Fisher admitted that the building was no credit to Canada. The building should have cost about \$75,000, but it cost \$100,000. As for exhibits, they had been carefully selected and well placed. Recently a shipment of fruit in cold storage had been sent over and arrived just in time to compete with other fruits in a big competition. Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Ontario took first prizes. The Dominion beat everything. New Brunswick took second prize and Prince Edward Island third prize.

In reply to Dr. Spruille the premier said that when Hon. Mr. Tarte came back he would remain in Canada. Mr. Sifton, referring to Roumania Jews coming to Canada, in answer to a question by Mr. Clarke, Toronto, said that he had discussed the matter with officials in London, Eng., and had instructed Mr. Pres-

ton that no such emigration was to be encouraged and no license issued on it. On the supplementary for Intercolonial Railway, J. V. Ellis, of St. John, being in the chair, James McMullen criticized the heavy expenses on the Intercolonial. He was glad to see the road in an improved condition under the management of Hon. Mr. Blair and but for this he would have urged that the road be taken out of political hands altogether and placed under a board of management. But what he rose to say was to protest against the placing of the Intercolonial in same position as canals, as international works.

Mr. McAllister--What do we pay to the canals? Hon. Mr. Blair pointed out to Mr. McMullen that the Intercolonial was work when canals were present. The government was endeavoring to bring about confederation. Those who took any right view of what the Intercolonial accomplished would have to read the history of their country over again. When the deadlock was reached between Ontario and Quebec the building of the Intercolonial came as a welcome relief not only to their country but to secure confederation. It was in his opinion a fair way of placing the maintenance and construction on the one side against the Intercolonial on the other side. In doing that Ontario got by long odds the best of the bargain. What expenditure was being made now was only what was necessary to meet the growing traffic along the road. Mr. Haggart declared all the expenditures useless.

Hon. Mr. Logan (Amherst), brought to the attention of the minister of railways the position of trackmen on the Intercolonial road. He said that the increase to trackmen since the present government came into power was 41 per cent, and to track foremen 62 per cent. The minister of railways gave the trackmen an increase of 5 cents per day. This was about as much as the late government gave during 18 years they were in office. Mr. Taylor--He gave it because it is not an election year.

Mr. Logan--No, he gave the increase last year. But notwithstanding this increase last year, he discovered that the Canadian Pacific gave \$125 per day to the Intercolonial men only got \$1.10. In 1885 the C. P. R. increased this amount while it was \$1.20 all over on the Intercolonial. He said that the Intercolonial C. P. R. was only 57 cents. What he wanted to see the trackmen get was what they deserved, but that all permanent employees under a trackmaster be granted a raise of 20 per cent, on wages which existed when present government came into power; and all permanent employees to be regarded as in line of promotion, seniority to have the preference where merit and other qualifications were equal; and that a day's pay be given for walking each section on Sunday. These men had to look after their work in all kinds of weather and in all kinds of seasons. The government should be able to do this. When the Intercolonial men only got \$1.10, while the C. P. R. was only 57 cents. What he wanted to see the trackmen get was what they deserved, but that all permanent employees under a trackmaster be granted a raise of 20 per cent, on wages which existed when present government came into power; and all permanent employees to be regarded as in line of promotion, seniority to have the preference where merit and other qualifications were equal; and that a day's pay be given for walking each section on Sunday. These men had to look after their work in all kinds of weather and in all kinds of seasons. The government should be able to do this.

Mr. Haggart wanted to know what had been done in regard to his old arrangement with the C. P. R. in regard to soliciting traffic for that line along the I. C. R. route. It will be remembered that he had been given five days for an I. C. R. agent to solicit traffic for his own road between Halifax and St. John. This condition of affairs has now been changed. Hon. Mr. Blair replied to Mr. Haggart what has been his policy all along in this connection. The management of the I. C. R. did not interfere with his own connection at St. John or doing anything that would in the slightest way inconvenience the public, but they did think that for traffic originating along their own line they ought to get the long haul to Montreal or St. Koskie. That was the principle upon which all railways acted and upon which the Intercolonial was acting, although no agreement was reached between the C. P. R. as that was found impossible. All the estimates, including the supplementaries, were passed. The only thing that remains to be done is concurrence.

Ottawa, July 16--(Special)--The senate was at 4 o'clock today, C. N. Armstrong of Baie des Chaleurs fame, objected to re-consideration of Hon. Mr. Blair's railway amendment bill, and consequently the senate threw it out by 15 to 17. It also threw out a second time clause appointing the time clause appointing three judges for the province of Quebec in provincial judges bill.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell led the attack on Quebec. The vote stood 16 to 17. It was defeated by a majority of one. The bill was not all, it also defeated clause on dominion election bill which provided that qualified voters in unorganized districts would be entitled to vote at elections there being no lists. The dominion election act and railway act were passed in mutilated condition. The railway subsidies bill was also read a third time.

The senate at last allowed the amendment to the criminal code with the clause exempting trade unions from the operation of combines act to pass.

WESTERN MARKSMEN.

Canadians Showing Up Well at the Range.

TAKING PRIZES.

The Team Seems to be Getting Good Deal of Cash Along With the Reputation They are Acquiring--Langstroth Makes a Possible.

Toronto, July 16--The telegram's special cable says: Pte. T. A. Langstroth, 74th Battalion, did excellent shooting in the Alexandria, which began today at 500 yards. He got his shots within the bulls eye each time. In Alexandria, at 600 yards Pte. Langstroth made another splendid score, tallying 34 points out of a possible 35. He has an excellent opportunity of winning first prize, which is 20 pounds and is awarded to competitors making best aggregate scores in shooting at 500 and 600 yards. In Martin's cup, shooting in which took place today Sergt. J. McVittie, 48th Highlanders, made score 21, getting twenty-ninth place and winning 35 shillings; Lieut. A. A. Smith, 56th Battalion, ninety-fourth place, winning 40 shillings. His score, 20 points. The match was at 200 yards with seven shots, a time limit of 2 minutes being fixed.

Evidence of Blood.

New London, Missouri, July 16--In the trial today of Alexander Sester, charged with the killing of Gilbert Gates, Mrs. Rebecca Steward said she saw a pool of blood and blood spots in the road in Helen Lane, along which Sester was travelling. Mrs. Amanda Clark testified that on the same day she met Sester with two teams and wagons. She spoke to Sester, but he did not reply. In the rear wagon she saw the figure of a man under some covering. After she passed the wagon she saw blood spots on the snow and a pool of blood in the road.