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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—MONDAY MORNING MARCH 26 1900—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

MAFEKING WAS STILL BEING HARD PRESSED TEN DAYS AGO

Senate Rdg Room Hebdo
SENATE PO

And There is No Word as Yet of Relief, Altho Some of the Natives Are Dying of Starvation—Boer Shelling Heavy.

Four Officers of the Guards Were Fired on by Johannesburg Mounted Police Nine Miles from Modder River and One Was Killed—More British Bravery—No New Features of the War.

London, March 26.—(4.15 a.m.)—Except for the "unfortunate occurrence," as Lord Roberts calls it, which resulted in the killing of Lieut. Lygon, and the wounding and capture of Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, Lieut.-Col. Codrington and Captain Trotter, the campaign presents no new feature. The mishap of the Guards' officers is a testimony to their bravery. They met a party of five Boers, whom they tried to capture. The Boers took refuge on a kopje, where three of their comrades were hidden, and within five minutes every member of the British party was hit.

Little Progress for Mafeking's Relief.

Apparently little progress is being made toward the relief of Mafeking. A private telegram from lieutenant at Kimberley, dated Wednesday, March 21, announces that he was on the point of starting for Mafeking, presumably with the relief column.

Guns in Van Reenen's Pass.

General Sir Forestier-Walker and Prince Alexander of Teck have left Cape Town for Bloemfontein. It is reported from Ladysmith that Van Reenen's Pass bristles with guns.

Roberts Made a Quick Change.

Mail accounts of the capture of Gen. Cronje, just received, bring out interesting points as to the rapidity with which Lord Roberts changed his plans when he found that Gen. Cronje had escaped from Magersfontein, where it was originally intended to attack or close in upon him. Lord Kitchener was sent forward to intercept him. As the British had absolutely no cover they lost heavily, and were compelled to fall back momentarily, and to withdraw their transportation to a safe distance.

MAFEKING IS STILL CLOSED.

Boers Were Shelling the Town Heavily Up to March 14—Native Food Question Difficult.

London, March 26.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from Mafeking, dated Wednesday, March 14:

"We are still being heavily shelled. There have been several casualties. Skirmishing continues in the trenches. The native food question is becoming difficult. The Boers have broken the arrangement to respect the Sabbath by not firing, and have seized the opportunity to extend their trenches."

Natives Dying of Starvation.

Lord Sarah Wilson, in a despatch from Mafeking, dated Wednesday, March 14, says:

"We have received news of the relief of Ladysmith, but it serves to increase our disappointment, as there is no prospect of our relief. The town remains closely invested. The Boers are reported to be very numerous and strongly entrenched between us and Col. Plumer's force. Some of the natives are dying of starvation owing to their prejudice against horseflesh."

MAFEKING WELL MARCH 13.

During the Few Days Previous the Enemy's Cordon Had Been Much Relaxed.

London, March 25.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"A telegram from Nicholson, at Bulawayo, states that Baden-Powell reports: 'All well to March 13. During past few days enemy's cordon much relaxed.'"

The Nicholson referred to in Lord Roberts' despatch is Major John Nicholson, commandant-general of the British South African Police, stationed in Rhodesia.

CLEMENTS AT PHILIPPOLIS.

Read Lord Roberts Proclamation and the Burghers Began Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Philippolis, Friday, March 23, via Norval's Pont, Saturday, March 24.—General Clements entered Philippolis at noon today. He assembled the burghers, addressed them, and read Lord Roberts' proclamation in Dutch and English. The future of the Free State, he declared, would have to be decided by Her Majesty's advisers, but the burghers might be certain that the late Government at Bloemfontein would never be restored.

He advised that all the inhabitants accept the inevitable and obey all the orders of the military and other authorities duly appointed, intimating that the Landrost and sheriffs had been reappointed under the Queen.

The burghers began taking the oath of allegiance and surrendered their arms.

BOERS ARE TENACIOUS.

Griquntown Reoccupied by 400 Burghers—Column Sent to Drive Them Out.

Barkly West, Saturday, March 24.—Griquatown was re-occupied Thursday by 400 Boers. A column left Kimberley yesterday (Friday) to drive them out. It is reported that all the loyalists there, including two men, have been imprisoned.

CHURCHILL SAYS "MORE TROOPS."

The Stream, He Says, Should Never Cease Until the Boers Surrender Unconditionally.

London, March 26.—Mr. Winston Churchill, in a despatch to The Morning Post, says: "It is imperative to continue sending more troops to South Africa. The stream should never cease until the Boers surrender unconditionally. At the end of the war Great Britain will possess the finest army in her history. This, however, must not lure the nation from the fertile fields of trade and commerce into the stony wastes of militarism."

NO TALK OF INTERVENTION NOW.

The Tribune Correspondent Gives a Pointer to the United States About the Continental Powers.

New York, March 25.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford, London correspondent of The Tribune, discusses of the question of foreign intervention in the South African war in the following despatch to this morning's issue:

"There is no longer talk of foreign intervention, since it is clear that neither the nation nor the Empire will allow any interference with British plans in South Africa. There was no doubt about this when Lord Salisbury replied to Secretary Hay's friendly offer, or letter of transmittal, and New Zealand has emphasized the determination of the United Empire to settle its own affairs precisely as Americans arranged their terms of peace at the close of the war with Spain. There are intriguers on the Continent who are hoping that the American Government will be drawn into a Dutch ambuscade and will be ensnared into repeating the offer of mediation. A prominent diplomatist has said to me: 'The continental nations have not liked the era of good feeling between America and England. They are anxious to have the friendly relations between these countries disturbed and broken up and are hoping that something like intervention will be attempted from Washington. They will be most careful to stay out themselves, but are eager to have England and America fall out.' I do not doubt that this is an accurate summary of continental opinion."

ARE THE BOERS RETIRING?

Story From Kimberley Says They Are Leaving Kroonstadt—An Improbable Yarn.

New York, March 25.—In his latest war cable to this morning's Tribune, filed at London at 6 o'clock this morning, Mr. Isaac N. Ford, the correspondent, says:

"It is reported this morning that the Boers are retiring from Kroonstadt. This information comes from Kimberley, where it was probably received by a native runner. It seems scarcely probable, however, that burghers would retire from such a strongly intrenched position as Kroonstadt without being compelled to do so, and, as Lord Roberts has not yet made a move, too much importance need not be attached to the report. There still appear to be some isolated bodies of rebels in the country to the west of Kimberley, but they cannot be in sufficient force to give much trouble to the British military authorities.

"No information whatever as to the state of affairs at Mafeking was received in London up to an early hour this morning, nor is it known whether Lord Methuen's relief column has yet advanced north of Vaal River.

TO BE ON CANADIAN LINES.

Proposed Plans for British South Africa, Including the Two Republics—First Gov.-General.

London, March 24.—It is understood that the committee of the British Cabinet which has been deliberating on the political future of South Africa in general, and of the Boer Republics in particular, has already arrived at an agreement on the several points of principle, including the creation of a new Vice-royalty. The settlement will provide for a Governor-General of the whole of South Africa on Canadian lines, with a House of Commons sitting at Cape Town and Legislative Assemblies in the various Provinces, including the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, after a period of political probation.

Lord Reay May Get It.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts will have the first offer of the Governor-Generalship, and will refuse. The post will not be offered to Sir Alfred Milner, as has been suggested. He will, in fact, be recalled. Politicians expect that the new Viceroy will be Lord Reay, a peer of ability and administrative experience, with almost the unique advantage of having Dutch blood in his veins and of speaking the Dutch language.

A Conference to Be Held.

The Cabinet having settled the broad lines of policy, the details will be arranged at a conference which will be held in London, and which will include Lord Loch, the former High Commissioner to South Africa; Sir Alfred Milner, Premier Schreiner of Cape Colony, the Premier of Natal and several ex-Cabinet Ministers from South Africa.

Will Wait for Roberts.

Nothing has yet been settled with regard to the military position after the war, beyond the general decision to offer all possible inducements to suitable soldiers, such as the Imperial Yeomen, to settle in South Africa. The question as a whole must stand over until General Lord Roberts is comfortably quartered in Pretoria, and has had time to think over the situation and draw up a report. The widest differences of opinion on this point exist even among well-informed men. The estimates of a military strength which will be requisite to hold the Transvaal range from a permanent garrison of 30,000 down to a police force of 5000.

BOERS KNOW THEY'RE BEATEN,

But They Will Hold Out for Four or Six Months in the Hope of Intervention.

Durban, March 24.—It is learned from an authentic source that the Boer leaders are aware that they are beaten, but think they can hold out for four or six months, within which time they firmly believe foreign intervention will force Great Britain to grant favorable terms, including independence.

They expect Germany or the United States to interfere.

The mission of Messrs. Wolmarans, Fischer and Wessels to Europe is to hasten this so far as Germany is concerned.

The Boer plans include a stand at Kroonstadt, the Vaal River and other points, culminating at the defence of Pretoria, which has been preparing for a siege. The ranges of the guns have been tested, mines have been laid and the forces in the field have not allowed themselves to be cut off with their heavy guns, which are needed in the forts at Pretoria.

The majority of the Transvaalers are ignorant of the gravity of the situation, tired of remaining so long from their farms. They will fight hard, believing that their liberty and property are at stake, and confident of ultimate successes.

TRANSVAALERS IN RESERVE.

The Free Staters Have Hitherto Done the Fighting in Natal—News From Ladysmith.

Ladysmith, March 24.—The scouts frequently engage the Boers beyond Meran, under the Biggarsberg, but no important fighting has taken place.

Surrendering Under Proclamation.

The Free Staters continue to enter our lines, surrendering under the proclamation by Lord Roberts. They declare that the Transvaalers are determined to fight to the bitter end.

Transvaalers in Reserve.

The majority of those who have hitherto taken part in the fighting have been Free Staters. The Transvaalers have been held in reserve. The Boers are preparing for another campaign, and will occupy a strongly-fortified position in the Transvaal, necessitating heavy fighting before they can be driven out. The Boers are not expected to make a stand at Johannesburg, but will concentrate at Pretoria.

PRO-BOERITES AT BRADFORD

Were Struck by Dead Cats and Other Unsavory Missiles When They Tried to Speak.

Bradford, England, March 25.—An open-air meeting convened here to-day by Boer sympathizers proved an utter fiasco from their point of view, and was turned into a huge patriotic demonstration.

The pro-Boer speakers were unable to obtain a hearing. Dead cats and other unsavory missiles were thrown at them, and they were violently hustled on quitting the platform. Despite the presence of 120 policemen, there was much disorder.

Kruger Annuls Concessions.

Brussels, March 24.—It is announced that President Kruger of the Transvaal republic has annulled the Belgian railway concessions in that country. Much Belgian capital is invested in these concessions and grave commercial complications are likely to follow.

Duke of Norfolk Goes.

London, March 25.—The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Chief Butler of England, Postmaster-General, will sail for South Africa next Saturday as an officer of the Sussex Yeomanry, which he has been instrumental in raising.

The Duke informed a correspondent of the Associated Press that he will not command the regiment. He is lieutenant-colonel of the Second Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment, but has heretofore been unsuccessful in his efforts to go to the front.

Movement Expected Soon.

London, March 26.—A despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Kimberley, dated Sunday, March 25, says:

"Prisoners brought in here report that a force of British cavalry has entered the Transvaal and penetrated to a point 18 miles north of Christiana. The British forces at Fourteen Streams are being strengthened. A movement northward is expected soon."

KIPLING WORKING EDITOR.

Lord Roberts' Newspaper, "Friend," Now Published at Bloemfontein—Lines on Steevens.

London, March 25.—A Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Saturday, says that Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who is hard at work assisting to edit the newspaper Friend, conducted by the war correspondents, has contributed to it the following four lines on the death of Mr. G. W. Steevens, the famous representative of The Daily Mail:

"Thru war and pestilence, red siege and fire,
Silent and self-contained he drew his breath;
Brave, not for show of courage, his desire
Truth as he saw it, even to the death."

RUMOR MAKERS GET A SHOW

The Lull in South Africa Has Given the News Speculators a Little Chance.

IRISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Is One Topic of Considerable Interest and Parliamentary Dissolution is Another.

New York, March 25.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford, London correspondent of The Tribune, finds that the temporary pause in Lord Roberts' operations in South Africa creates a transition period in South African affairs and provides the rumor-maker with employment.

In his cable despatches to this morning's Tribune, he discusses the political-military situation as follows:

"There has been a revival of various academic controversies in Parliament, while the public mind is preoccupied with issues of a different kind. The most important of these is the question of Irish University education, which upset the Gladstone Ministry in 1873. Mr. Balfour has a solution of his own for this vexatious question, but has not succeeded in converting either his colleagues or the rank and file of the Unionist party to it. He has explained his view in a sympathetic speech, and Mr. Lecky has dissented from the proposed scheme, preferring to enjoy outwardly the existing Roman Catholic University in Dublin, and advocating the claims of the Irish for higher education in an atmosphere peculiarly their own.

"Mr. Balfour really only goes half way, and his proposals will not satisfy the Roman hierarchy. This Irish debate leaves the question unsettled, university education in Ireland will not be taken up by the present Parliament. The Queen's visit to Dublin will be of more practical benefit as a remedial measure than academic debates, in which even the Nationalists themselves are not prepared to explain the definite terms of settlement that will be satisfactory to them.

Destinies of South Africa.

"The rumor-mongers meanwhile have been disposing of the destinies of South Africa, and formulating Lord Salisbury's scheme of pacification and future government. They have not stopped with this large undertaking, but have bravely explained in detail his scheme for Imperial federation. All these tales are fictions. Lord Salisbury neither talks with newspaper correspondents, nor provides leader writers with cues; he is never in a hurry, but broods over great questions in silence. He is not likely to adopt a definite scheme for the future government of South Africa when Lord Roberts is making Bloemfontein the centre of an effective military government, and is aiming to repeat the experiment at Pretoria. When the war comes to an end, there will be a long interval of military rule, during which political problems can be worked out with deliberation. Englishmen are not deceived by these premature reports; they know that Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner will arrange the race question in South Africa in due time, and that Lord Salisbury and the Unionist Cabinet will leave the details to them."

As to Dissolution.

As to the dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Ford says:

"Rumor also forecasts the dissolution of Parliament in the autumn, but there is no means of knowing the Prime Minister's mind on this subject. No decision can be reached until the war is at an end, and a practical method of dealing with the Dutch dependencies has been devised. The Liberals dread an appeal to the country at the close of the war, with Imperialism as the leading motive of the Unionist program. They are anxious to have the elections deferred until the spring of 1901, so that they can have time for pulling themselves together and reviving the religious question, which has been cast into the background by public interest in the military affairs. Unionists are known to favor the dissolution of Parliament at the earliest possible date after the capture of Pretoria."

IRISHMEN GETTING TOGETHER.

John Redmond, T. P. O'Connor and Tim Healy Had a Little Love Feast.

Liverpool, March 25.—Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party in the House of Commons, Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Timothy Healy addressed an important Irish demonstration here to-day. Congratulating Irishmen upon the reunion, Mr. Redmond said they had met under happy auspices for the first time in a decade, and he declared that he stood upon the same platform as Messrs. O'Connor and Healy.

Cook's Turkish Baths—204 King W.

BRITISH OFFICERS SHOT BY THE JOHANNESBURG POLICE!

Lieut. Lygon of the Grenadier Guards Was Killed and Three Others Wounded Nine Miles From Camp at Modder River.

London, March 24.—At a late hour tonight the War Office posted the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, March 24.—Yesterday Lt.-Col. Crabbe, Capt. Trotter and Lt. the Hon. E. Lygon of the Grenadier Guards, and Lt.-Col. Codrington of the Coldstream Guards, rode eight or nine miles beyond their camp on the Modder River without an escort except one trooper. They were fired upon by a party of Boers, and Lt. Lygon was killed, and Lt.-Col. Crabbe Lt.-Col. Codrington and Capt. Trotter were seriously wounded. The trooper also was wounded. One of the wounded officers held up a white handkerchief, and the Boers came to their assistance and did all they possibly could, attending to their wounds. The Boers then conveyed the wounded to the nearest farm house, where they were taken care of."

Shot by Johannesburg Police.

Bloemfontein, Saturday, March 24.—The Boers who yesterday killed Lygon of the Grenadier Guards, and who wounded Col. Crabb, Lieut.-Col. Codrington and Capt. Trotter of the Coldstream Guards, who had ridden eight or nine miles beyond their camp on the Modder River without escort, except one trooper, were members of the Johannesburg Mounted Police. After dressing the wounded, they sent them to the British camp in an ambulance.

KRUGER'S INFLUENCE WANING AND BOERS WILL HAVE PEACE.

An Italian Observer's Belief That the Boers Will Not Fight to the Last Ditch—No Fight for the Possession of Pretoria.

London, March 25.—The somewhat general assumption that the Transvaal Boers will, as threatened, fight to the death in the last ditch is not entirely supported. Mail advices received even during the period of Boer triumphs asserted the existence of a strong feeling against the war, even among pure-blooded Transvaal burghers. These advices are confirmed to some extent by Signor Gauduso, an Italian of position and intelligence, who has just returned to Europe from Pretoria and Johannesberg. He said to a Rome correspondent yesterday:

"At the commencement of the war Pretoria and Johannesberg were deserted, but later were filled with burghers who returned from the field. Numbers of commandants and field cornets were old men who quickly succumbed to the hardships of campaigning, and thousands of the rank and file had to be invalided home either because they were too old, too young or too feeble. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the average Boer is any stronger physically than the average European. None of these disabled men return to their colors as far as I could see or learn. Their return to their homes as physical wrecks greatly impressed the people, and quite early in the campaign the horrors of war were vividly brought home to the inhabitants by the constant streams of wounded men. In addition to the ordinary resources for dealing with the sick and wounded four large hospitals were specially built in Pretoria and Johannesberg, and they were always full of patients.

"At one period this drain on the field forces so alarmed the Boer generals that they decided to arm a large number of Kaffirs from the reserve stock of rifles in the Pretoria arsenals. But the results were so unfavorable that the experiment was abandoned. Another disadvantage is the paucity of officers in the Boer army. Most of the foreigners in the Boer military service are officers, and the Germans are all members of the general staff.

"It is true that dissensions have existed among the Republican allies from the commencement of the war, and, bearing in mind the other disadvantages, it is marvelous that the Boers should have kept the British at bay so long and effectively. The differences were largely due to the tyrannical conduct of the Boers, who almost invariably regard the Orange Free State as a subordinate province. My opinion is that not more than half of the Free State burghers have taken to the field, and their martial spirit has not unnaturally exasperated the Transvaalers.

"There is no love lost between the two presidents. Steyn will not fight at Kroonstadt if he can help it. If his personal safety is guaranteed he will yield without further fighting. He is, in all probability, negotiating at this moment. Pretoria could offer a stout resistance, even to Roberts' immensely stronger forces, but I do not believe that the British will have to fight for its possession.

"Kruger's influence is waning. The moment his strong grasp is relaxed the Boers will be found tumbling over one another in their eagerness to obtain peace at any price. Most of them feel that they have made a good fight and proved their manhood, and that there would be no loss of honor in accepting the inevitable."

HON. J. ROSE-INNES SAYS THAT INDEPENDENCE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

Things Possible Before the War Are Impossible Now, Says the Late Leader of the Opposition in the Cape Assembly.

Cape Town, March 24.—(12.45 p.m.)—A correspondent has had an interview with the Hon. J. Rose-Innes, late leader of the Opposition in the Cape House of Assembly, concerning the future of the South African republics. By Opposition is meant the leader of the English members of the House, as the Dutch, who have all the rights of Englishmen, have a majority in the Cape Parliament. Mr. Rose-Innes was elected to the Cape Parliament from Victoria East in 1884. He was Attorney-General under the Rhodes Ministry in 1890-93 and has held other high offices.

At the beginning of the interview Mr. Rose-Innes stated that it was essential that the settlement of the present war should be permanent in order to insure peace. Therefore the conclusion was forced upon him that the independence of the two republics was impossible.

Mr. Rose-Innes continued: "If any real autonomy or independence is conferred on the Boer republics it will be impossible to prevent them from again becoming a menace to the peace of South Africa in the near future. Paper guarantees will be ineffectual. It is always difficult to keep arms out of any part of Africa; it is absolutely hopeless to attempt to prevent their accumulation by independent states.

"It is clear, after what has happened, that the Transvaal dominated by the Boers would be a highly militant state; if the Boers could not dominate it they would not desire it. Moreover, the sending back of the Uitlander population, after the circumstances under which they left the Transvaal and in view of what has happened since, and the placing of them on equal footing with the Boers as regards the right to bear arms and vote, and then withdrawing the British troops and re-establishing the republics would simply court internal disturbances.

"Things that were possible before the war are impossible now. Racial feeling will be embittered, whatever settlement is made. If anything can allay that feeling it will be absolutely fair, even-handed administration at first, with the prospect of complete self-government on colonial lines when the country is settled and ready for it.

"Much depends upon those who are placed in authority. The appointment of officials who fear neither the influence of capitalists nor that of the Boers must have a marked effect, especially if they are sympathetic. England will, of course, be taunted with having all along wanted to take the Boer country. Such taunts should be ignored, because they are false. Such taking-over, however, is necessary if England's object is to secure abiding peace in South Africa."

British Losses to Date.

London, March 25.—The total British losses, exclusive of the invalids sent home, are 16,418 in killed, wounded and missing.

Pember's Turkish Baths. Excellent sleeping accommodation. 129 Yonge.

The New York Favorites.

The styles of the new spring Dunlap hats at Dineens' are ideals of refined elegance—and the Dunlap hat quality is never approached in any other make of hats. As Dunlap's sole agents for Canada, Dineens' prices for the genuine Dunlap hats are the same as Dunlap's prices in Dunlap's own store in New York.

"He's an Absent Minded Beggar," but his friends did not have to remind him what soap to use when taking his morning splash; following the reveille he just chuckled in a cake of the famous floating "Snow" soap, and he found it when he wanted it. Leading grocers sell it. Made by The Imperial Soap Co., Limited.

Palms! Palms!

The demand for palms in the home has increased wonderfully and they must be counted among the indispensable articles for ornamental purposes. We devote much time and the most careful attention to palms and always have a large and vigorous stock to choose from. Dunlop's, 5 King-street west, and 445 Yonge-street.

Metallic Vault and Office Furniture, Office Specialty Mfg. Co., 77 Bay St.

Why They Come First to Dineens'.

Imported novelties in new spring hat fashions for men, ladies and children are shown in splendid assortments at Dineens'. These hats come to Dineens' continually, on standing orders with foreign makers, to ship on whatever is new as quick as it is ready to appear in London, Paris or New York.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors and experts, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

Headache Cured in a few minutes Bingham's Stimulating Headache Powders are not depressing. Money refunded if they fail. 25 cents for box of 12. Bingham's Pharmacy, 100 Yonge-street. ed7

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths, Bath and bed $1.00. 202 and 204 King W

W. H. Stone, undertaker, 348 Yonge Street. Phone 932. 138

The F. W. Matthews Co., Undertakers 455 Queen W. Phone 2871.

Monuments.

Finest work and best designs at lowest prices. The McIntosh Granite & Marble Company, 1119 and 1121 Yonge-street, Toronto (terminal Yonge-street car route). 'Phone 4249. 146

Pember's Turkish Baths. Excellent sleeping accommodation. 129 Yonge.

BIRTHS.

GREIG—At 85 Borden-street, on Sunday, March 25, the wife of W. H. Greig, of a son.

KOLPH—On March 24, at 46 Bernard-avenue, the wife of A. J. Rolph, of a son.

DEATHS.

BOYD—On Friday, March 23, at the General Hospital, Robert, the son of the late John and Rachael Boyd, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral from his mother's residence, 129 Sydenham-street, Monday (to-day), at 4 o'clock p.m., to the Necropolis. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

CAMERON—At 516 Front-street west, on Saturday, 24th inst., Mrs. James Cameron, in her 87th year, the relict of the late James Cameron.

Funeral from her late residence, Monday, 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

GILES—At 69 Collier-street, Florence Emily, beloved wife of James S. Giles, on March 25.

Funeral from the above address, Tuesday, 27th, at 3 p.m.

LOUDON—At 169 Madison-avenue, on March 24, William James, infant son of H. J. and Gertrude Loudon.

Funeral private.

PALLETT—On Saturday, March 24, at her father's residence, Summerville, Viola J. L., eldest daughter of William and Annie Pallett, in her 20th year.

Funeral Monday, March 26, at 2 p.m., to Burnamthorpe Cemetery.

SULLIVAN—At his residence, 703 King-street west, Edmund Sullivan, in the 79th year of his age, native of County Limerick, Ireland.

Funeral from the above address on Tuesday, March 27, at 9 a.m., to St. Mary's Church, thence to St. Michael's Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

TAYLOR—On Friday, March 23, Margaret, beloved wife of Theodore C. Taylor of the Crown Lands Department.

Funeral private, from 99 Walmer-road on Monday, March 26, at 2.30.

WANZER—In New York, on March 23, 1900, Richard Mott Wanzer, in his 82nd year.

Funeral from residence of his son, Frank L. Wanzer, 140 Victoria-avenue south, Hamilton, on Tuesday, March 27, at 3.30. Funeral private.

BAXTER AND LEMIEUX GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

Judge Wurtele's Charge Was Straight Against the Prisoners and the Verdict Came on Sunday.

Broker Baxter Cried Like a Child When He Heard of His Conviction—They Will Both Be Sentenced To-Day.

Montreal, March 25.—(Special.)—"We find the accused guilty," was the Sunday morning greeting which fell upon the ears of Messrs. James Baxter and Ferdinand Lemieux from the lips of the jury that had been trying this celebrated case before Judge Wurtele in the Court of Queen's Bench. The charge was conspiracy to defraud the Banque Ville Marie out of a large sum of money.

Judge Wurtele, in his charge to the jury, could not see one redeeming point in the defence, which Messrs. Donald MacMaster, J. N. Greenshields, George G. Foster and R. Lemieux had set up on behalf of the accused. Judge Wurtele swept away like so many cobwebs the contentions of the defence, and accepted the statements of Herbert, who had pleaded guilty of stealing over $50,000 from the bank, and who contradicted himself at almost every turn.

Four Jurymen Changed Over.

It is learned that when the judge had concluded his charge, at 11 o'clock Saturday evening, the jurors stood 8 for conviction and 4 for acquittal; but three soon gave way to the others, and finally the fourth went over, on condition that a strong recommendation for mercy should be entered, and this is what was done.

Baxter Sobbed Like a Child.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning the court was opened, and amid breathless silence the banker's fate was sealed. When Baxter sat back in his chair, and Mr. Greenshields entered the dock and took his hand, the former burst into tears and sobbed like a child. "It is all over," he said, "I will not live more than six months;" and friends fear that these words will prove prophetic.

Judge Wurtele thanked the jury and said their verdict was a just one.

Public Opinion Against Him.

There can be no doubt that public opinion was strongly against Baxter from the start. Those who had suffered thru the failure of the Banque Ville Marie demanded that justice should be done.

Messrs. J. P. Cooke and O. Desmarais represented the Crown.

Baxter will be sentenced to-morrow.

SIR WILFRID IGNORED 25,000.

They Petitioned for a Reduction of the Duty on Coal Oil But the Standard Oil Trust is Boss.

Ottawa, March 25.—(Special.)—Mr. Moore, M.P., who has been the custodian of some 50 petitions, signed by an aggregate of 25,000 persons, asking for a reduction of the duty on coal oil, declares that the omission in the Budget Speech to this topic will cause an uproar in the country. Several deputations are expected this week to wait upon the Government, imploring them to do something in the matter, for the Standard Oil Company now govern the price at their own sweet will.

A BAD ONE FOR MR. SIFTON.

Doukhobors Working on the Rainy River Railway, and Wages Have Been Reduced From $1.50 to $1 Per Day.

Ottawa, March 25.—(Special.)—A railway contractor from the west is authority for the statement that the Doukhobors are working as navvies on the Rainy River Railway, the property of Mackenzie and Mann. The Doukohobors have caused the wages to be reduced from $1.50 to $1, as a result.

WAS A WILD RACE TO DEATH

Dr. Alexander Barker's Team Ran Away and Reached the Crossing Just as the Train Passed.

DRIVER WAS KILLED INSTANTLY.

His Body Was Found 150 Feet From Where the Smash Occurred—Belonged to Fenwick.

Welland, Ont., March 25.—(Special.)—A frightful accident, resulting in the death of Dr. Alexander N. Barker, occurred on the line of the T., H. & B. Railroad this morning. The cause was a runaway team, which was struck by an express train. Dr. Barker of Fenwick was returning from Rosedene with a spirited team of young horses, and was driving along a road almost parallel with the T., H. & B. Railway. The approach of C.P.R. express No. 80 frightened the horses, and they made a dash up the road. Just at that point the road crosses the railway, but the runaways were beyond the control of the driver. The team and the express rushed on the crossing simultaneously, and the engine struck the buggy, hurling it into the air.

The train was stopped and backed down to the scene of the accident. Pieces of the wreck were found scattered in all directions. The box seat and top were found 150 feet from the crossing, and the driver was still in it, but he was dead. The only mark found on him was a tear in his fur coat and a deep flesh wound in the right side.

W. M. German, M.L.A., who was a passenger on the train, recognized him as Dr. Barker, and had the remains taken home. The deceased was but 29 years of age, and had one of the best medical practices in the district. He was a native of Scotland, and received his education in Glasgow. About seven years ago he married Miss Sheldon of Dundas, and took up his residence in Fenwick. He leaves a widow and three children.

CANADA'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

London Times Lauds Patriotic Spirit, But Sees No Chance of Reciprocity in Trade.

London, March 26.—The Times, dealing editorially this morning with the Canadian budget, says:

"The point of interest which transcends all others is the patriotic spirit of Imperial solidarity in which Mr. Fielding's speech was conceived, delivered and acclaimed."

Proceeding to discuss fiscal relations, the editorial points out the difficulty England would have whenever imposing a tariff duty for the benefit of her colonies, and expresses a hope that the solution of the problem of an Imperial zollverein will eventually be found in a "common acceptance of free trade, rather than a reversion to protection."

Edwards and Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants Bank of Commerce Building. George Edwards, F. C. A., A. Hart-Smith. 136

Kid Parker of Denver knocked out Chicago Jack Daly in the sixth round of what was to have been a ten-round go at Denver on Friday night.

To-Day's Program.

"Sick and Wounded in War," Dr. Nattress, Armouries, 8 p.m.

Victoria School Art League concert, West Association Hall, 8 p.m.

Grocers' Protective Association, Richmond Hall, 8 p.m.

Young Conservatives, Arcade, 8 p.m.

Council of Building Trades, Richmond Hall, 8 p.m.

Canadian Institute, Lecture, 8 p.m.

Ontario Legislature, Queen's Park, 3 p.m.

Recruiting for Halifax Garrison, at Stanley Barracks, all day.

Grand Opera House, dress rehearsal for Foresters' patriotic entertainment, 8 p.m.

Toronto Opera House, Hanlon's "Superba," 8 p.m.

Princess Theatre, "Niobe," 2 and 8 p.m.

Shea's Theatre, vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.

Bijou Theatre, Paris Gaiety Girls, 2 and 8.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION IDEA

Has Received a Great Impulse From the War, Says The New York Tribune Correspondent.

BUT DIFFICULTIES SURROUND IT.

Mr. Chamberlain is the Only Statesman Who Can Deal With It—His Constituency is Loyal.

New York, March 25.—In a London despatch to this morning's Tribune, anent Imperial Federation, Mr. Isaac N. Ford, the correspondent, says:

"Imperial Federation without doubt has received a tremendous impulse from the war. It is no longer a vagary of pleasant dreamland; it has become a question of practical imperial politics. But it remains a problem of immense difficulty, to be taken up cautiously. Mr. Chamberlain is the only statesman who is identified with it. He already represents the colonies and dependencies of a world-wide Empire. His constituency has been created and is loyal to him, and its interests will be supreme in the future of the British Empire. Anybody who supposes that his present influence is impaired and that his work has ended is laboring under a strange delusion."

WHY DID THEY BEAT HIM?

One of Lightfoot's Drivers Pummelled by Two Strangers.

On Saturday evening about 8.30 two men at the corner of College and Dufferin-streets hailed Driver William Smith, employed by Thomas Lightfoot of North Parkdale, who was driving his wagon homeward from the city, pulled him from the rig and beat him most brutally, kicking him in the face and about the body. Smith has a bad-looking black eye and other wounds. He cannot tell who his assailants were, and knows no reason for the attack.

The London Favorites at Dineens'.

Heath hats are high-priced hats—but good judges of rich quality and correct English style never complain of Heath's price, at Dineens'. As sole agents in Canada for Henry Heath, Hatters to the Royal Family, Dineens' sell Heath hats at the same prices asked at Heath's in London.

Dirty Weather Promised.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 25.—(8 p.m.)—The weather to-day has been fine in all parts of the Dominion, except British Columbia, where rain is falling. It has been quite mild in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, but from Ontario eastward cold winds have been prevalent and the temperature has been very generally below the freezing point.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 46—52; Kamloops, 28—46; Calgary, 22—48; Prince Albert, 26—32; Qu'Appelle, 20—36; Winnipeg, 32—36; Port Arthur, 18—32; Parry Sound, 6 below—36; Toronto, 15—31; Montreal, 10—28; Quebec, 2 below—24; Halifax, 10—28.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Easterly winds; fair at first, followed by light sleet or rain to-night.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fair, with a little higher temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Fine, stationary or higher temperature.

Maritime—Moderate winds, mostly westerly, fine, with a little higher temperature.

Lake Superior—Easterly winds, light sleet or snow.

Manitoba—Fair, with a little lower temperature.

Take a look at the fine display of boys' clothing in the Oak Hall Clothiers' windows, 115 King-street east and 116 Yonge-street.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

March. 24.	At.	From.
Menominee	London	New York
L'Aquitaine	Havre	New York
Etruria	Liverpool	New York
Hekla	New York	Copenhagen
La Touraine	New York	Havre
New York	New York	Southampton
Waimoo	Vancouver	Australia
March. 25.		
Fuerst Brunswick	Cuxhaven	New York
Pretoria	Cuxhaven	New York
Cambroman	Liverpool	Portland
Glen Head	Dublin	St. John
Tynedale	Plymouth	Portland