

SOUTH AFRICA.

Preparations for the Final Surrender of the Boers.

Mining Operations to be Resumed at Johannesburg—The Negotiations With Botha.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A special despatch from Pretoria says: Pending the arrival of Gen. De Wet, a general armistice has been declared. Gen. Botha has been in conference with Gen. Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner for several days, and all three desire to consult Dewet. Dewet is hurrying north through the Orange River colony in obedience to Botha's summons. He passed Brandfontein last night. On his arrival a conference will be held here. There is joy today in the hope that the last gun has been fired in the Boer war.

LONDON, March 13.—It is understood that the cabinet at its meeting today considered among other things the negotiations proceeding between Gen. Kitchener and General Botha, and formulated instructions for Gen. Kitchener, which defined on broad lines the terms on which a peace settlement might be effected.

CAPE TOWN, March 13.—Fifteen new cases of bubonic plague, all colored persons, were officially reported today.

LONDON, March 14.—We understand that there has been an active interchange of telegrams between the home government and the Cape authorities and Lord Kitchener's staff. The Daily Chronicle, "concerning the negotiations with Gen. Botha, and also that immense quantities of food-stuffs are reaching Pretoria by way of Delagoa Bay, which are destined to feed the Boers when the final surrender is made."

The Daily News says: "In addition to the modifications announced by the Daily News yesterday in the 'unconditional surrender' policy, we understand that the government has authorized Lord Kitchener to give a distinct promise that the government of the new colonies shall culminate in a complete grant of free institutions."

Dr. Leyds arrived at Utrecht yesterday and had a long conference with Mr. Kruger. A despatch to the Daily Mail from Utrecht corroborates the statement made by the Daily News yesterday regarding the concessions offered the Boers.

It is generally expected as a result of yesterday's cabinet council, that the government will make some announcement today as to the result of the negotiations at Pretoria.

LONDON, March 14.—We understand, says the Daily Chronicle, "that immense quantities of food-stuffs are reaching Pretoria, by way of Delagoa Bay, which are destined to feed the Boers when the final surrender shall be made."

LONDON, March 14.—The writer of the financial article in the Times this morning says he is able to confirm the report that the government has authorized the chamber of mines at Johannesburg to start three hundred and fifty shafts.

NEW YORK, March 14. It is stated, says a Tribune despatch from London, that the delay in concluding negotiations with Botha has been caused by some friction between Lord Kitchener, Sir Alfred Milner and the home government. The British commander has throughout been anxious to grant to Boers more liberal terms than the military authorities at home cared to sanction.

ADLAIDE, Cape Colony, Wednesday, March 13.—Kritzing's Commando is working northward and has eluded three British columns. It passed here on both sides of the town without attacking.

Yesterday evening a Boer patrol captured four native escorts and shot three of them.

Kritzing's men have carried off all the horses in the Albany district for which, as they were registered, Great Britain will have to pay £10,000. The raiders were civil to the inhabitants of the district, though they commanded

horses and food. They did not indulge in the wanton destruction of property and in many cases offered cash for the food they obtained.

PITHEMBURGH, Natal, March 14.—The trial of the most prominent rebel in the colony, a man named De Jager, has been concluded. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of £5,000. De Jager was a Boer commandant. His defence was that a Transvaal burgher court had decided that although he was not a naturalized burgher he owed allegiance to Natal.

BRITISH COMMONS.

LONDON, March 14.—Lord Cranborne, under secretary of the foreign office, replying to questions today in the house of commons concerning Great Britain's negotiations with the United States relative to Russia and Manchuria, said the government was in constant communication with the Chinese government on every phase of the Chinese question, but that it would be contrary to its interest to enter into particulars at the present moment.

Answering another question Lord Cranborne said no steps had been taken by his majesty's government to revise the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but the government would be ready to consider in a friendly way any proposals made toward that object by the United States.

The leaders of the opposition severely criticized the government's proposal for a single too largely involved in this question. Lord Roberts has spent nearly the whole of his military life in India, where he has had to deal with a number of difficulties, but he has had no experience of the peculiar difficulties found in England of late in utilizing and furnishing the army.

Sir William Harcourt, who reviewed the rapid increase in the army estimates during recent years, said that nothing could be more hollow than the idea that great armaments were a security against war. It was an easy matter to make a war inevitable. He reproached the proposal to have 120,000 men sent abroad.

"Other countries need great armies," said Sir William, "because they have long and vulnerable frontiers. England's position is in the sea, and it is the fleet that must be made sufficient at whatever cost."

MILITIA ORDERS.

OTTAWA, March 14.—The following were gazetted today: 62nd regiment St. John Fusiliers—To be captains, Lieutenants H. P. W. Moore, vice L. P. D. Tilly, transferred to 1st Battalion, 3rd West Yorks, to complete establishment; To be lieutenants, 2nd Lieutenants H. W. Evans, vice H. P. Westmore, promoted; Anderson, vice J. W. McKean, promoted.

To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, D. A. Clark, vice H. W. Evans, promoted; Provisional 2nd Lieutenant A. S. Bowman, retained.

Princess Louise, New Brunswick Hussars—J. H. Parks, gentleman, discharged special service in South Africa, re-instated as 2nd lieutenant; 2nd Lieutenant and Lieutenant J. H. Parks is seconded for period one year while special service in South Africa, re-instated as 2nd lieutenant; 2nd Lieutenant W. H. Campbell, vice W. S. Black, promoted; F. Fawcett, vice E. K. Parks, retired.

59th regiment, Canadian high infantry, Provisional 2nd Lieutenant G. F. Dayton, retained.

FAVORS TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

LONDON, March 14.—In the house of lords today Lord Salisbury warmly supported the Bishop of Winchester's habitual drunkard's bill. He said he was entirely in sympathy with the measure, which fixes higher penalties than in the case of simple drunkenness, especially in the case of a person drunk when in charge of a child. The bill provides that habitual drunkards should be treated as persons of unsound mind, and that the power of obtaining intoxicants, this class of legislation was directed against the persons guilty of intemperance, but it also affected the large body who were thereby restricted in their natural liberty by the desire of legislators to deal with intemperance, which seemed to be unjust.

The bill then passed its second reading.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

LONDON, March 14.—Now that the British government has admitted that it is building submarine boats, the Vickers company has given out their corrected dimensions and other particulars. They will be 63 feet 6 inches long, have 11 feet 3 inches beam and displace a submerged displacement of 120 tons. The main engine, of the gasoline type, will be of 160 horse power. The boats will carry enough fuel to enable them to steam 400 knots. The maximum surface speed will be 8 knots.

The main motor will be electric, giving a submerged speed of 7 knots. Means will be provided for expelling torpedoes under a variety of conditions. The armament of these boats will consist of a single torpedo explosion-submerged in the bow of the vessel. They will be able to carry five torpedoes, each 11 feet 8 inches long.

PARLIAMENT.

Bourassa's Motion Favoring Interference in South Africa Defeated By a Vote of 3 to 114.

Mr. Hackett Wants Grit Election Outrages Investigated—Premier Favors Bill to Make May 24th a Permanent Holiday.

OTTAWA, March 12.—Government business occupied the attention of the house today. The galleries were crowded in anticipation of Mr. Bourassa's motion favoring Canadian interference in the peace negotiations and opposing the raising of the consular salary. Mr. Bourassa claimed that Canada's action has been for the strengthening of Hon. Mr. Chamberlain. He denounced the British soldiers as perpetrators of outrages of the grossest character. He sees in the country a great change of sentiment and says that Quebec has not viewed imperialism with favor. He gave the government the lie in regard to the sending of Zouaves to South Africa, by saying that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was opposed to sending the men under any consideration. The cabinet ministers had stated that Quebec had supported the government's South African policy, but this was preposterous. He warned the ministers that frankness was always best. His speeches in Ontario he treated as sincere, and quite opposite to the influence of public works' real sentiments. He quoted from various sources to show how bitter had been the Quebec campaign against Sir Charles Tupper as the champion of the consular salary.

Mr. Bourassa explained that the French electors had been kept posted on committee in papers from other provinces, and this, he says, was responsible for the return of the government. He felt that he was not an accomplice of the loyal murderers of the Queen.

Premier Laurier expressed surprise at bringing up the question. Sir Wilfrid opposed the resolution and the motion that the British ministers were most capable to make terms. The Dutch had laid down the law at the opening of the war, and the God of battles had decided against them. England was according them the same treatment which they proposed for the British colonies, and the Boers should not complain. He reviewed the situation and denounced Kruger as an outlaw from the country he had ruled.

Mr. Chamberlain had not been to blame, but the policy of the republic was responsible for all. The premier maintained that never was a war more justified than that with the Transvaal, and Kruger is the victim of his own folly. All bigoted hatred would have to be effaced, but if British independence was lost, they have recovered their liberty. He asked the house to vote down the motion.

After dinner, Mr. Charlton vigorously defended the British army from the attack of Bourassa. He held that the resolution was a better behavior, but the empire could only grow by asserting its rights.

Messrs. Hughes, Robinson and Borden of Halifax spoke strongly against the resolution. The latter strongly condemned its introduction. He could not see how it could be better behavior. The latter had received sufficient evidence on former occasions to convince him of the irrelevancy of the motion. Mr. Bourassa was willing only to interfere when Canadian soil was threatened. Mr. Borden ridiculed the resolution and shattered it clause by clause.

The motion was lost on a vote by 3 yeas to 114 nays. Bourassa, Angers and Monet voted for the resolution.

As soon as the resolution was declared lost, the house rose and sang "God Save the King" and gave three cheers for King Edward. The three voting for the resolution kept their seats, together with Fortier of Lotbiniere.

OTTAWA, March 13.—Mr. Roddick introduced a bill today providing for the establishment of a medical council in Canada. The object is to bring the medical profession under federal control. He proposes a national board to be formed of physicians from the different provinces, each of which will have three representatives. He wants to give the profession a clear field for practice in any province. Homeopaths will have a representation on the board.

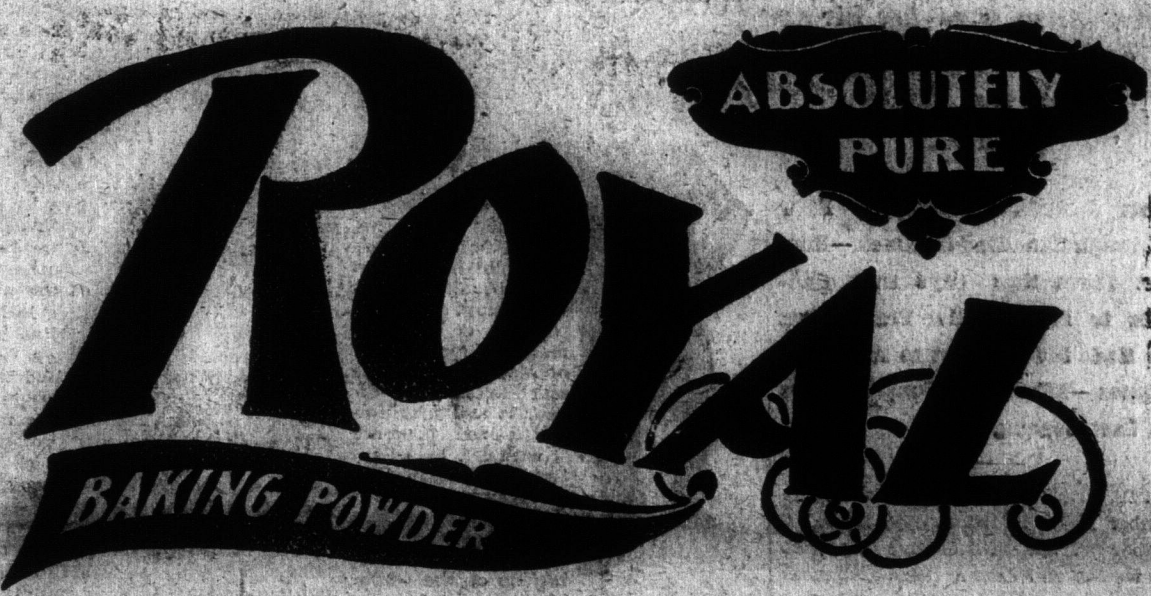
Mr. Fitzpatrick submitted his bill to amend the Dominion Election Act. It provides for radical changes in the existing law.

Mr. Taylor moved for all correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian governments respecting the Island of Anticosti. He wants the island to be purchased by Canada. Mr. Taylor thinks that under foreign ownership it is a menace to the dominion.

Mr. Britton moved for the establishment of provincial divorce courts. He argues that the procedure of applying to parliament denies rights to the poor which are open to the rich. Mr. Mackenzie insisted on some change in the marriage laws. The premier opposed any action on the ground that divorces should be discouraged. He asked Mr. Britton to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hackett exposed outrages in connection with his election, carried on by government officials. Disgraceful methods were employed in order to elect the government candidate. He demanded an investigation into the campaign as conducted by the government. After dinner the house considered a number of private bills and took up public bills and orders.

Mr. Horsey moved the second reading



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WILL CREATE A FURORE.

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald Tells Something About Recent Railway Negotiations in Manitoba.

He Discovers Plans Which Included an "Intermediary Scheme" for Political Purposes.

WINNIPEG, March 12.—On being questioned by a reporter, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, K. C., made the following explanation regarding what Mr. Greenway in his recent speech referred to as "Mr. Macdonald's secret railway deal."

"When my government first began to consider the question of fulfilling its railway pledges," said Mr. Macdonald, "our attention was turned to the negotiations made by Mr. Greenway with certain New York capitalists with the same intention, viz., that of obtaining good railway competition. With Mr. Greenway's scheme, as a basis, we carried on our negotiations to much better advantage and we believed our contract with James P. Macdonald was a vast improvement on anything previously arranged. The New York company had employed as their agent in Winnipeg a gentleman of ability and good reputation who presented the contract as prepared by his company to the government.

"QUESTIONABLE PROCEEDINGS. The negotiations were proceeding harmoniously and were practically complete when I became aware of rumors being circulated regarding questionable proceedings arranged without the knowledge of the government, between certain secondary intermediaries of questionable reputation, whose connection or suspected connection with the negotiations in this case, being circulated regarding the contract and the government. An agreement had been entered into whereby a large sum of money was pledged as the agreement stated: 'For political purposes,' in consideration of certain services to be rendered by the intermediaries.

"On receiving information of these questionable proceedings, I at once delayed all further negotiations with James P. Macdonald & Co. and had the matter probed to the bottom. By the time it was thoroughly sifted and I was in possession of the information necessary to positively locate the place for this intermediary scheme, the session was too far advanced to enable us to carry out our railway policy as had been at first proposed. I ascertained beyond question that James P. Macdonald & Co. were not connected in any way with the 'intermediary scheme' whereby a large sum was pledged for political purposes.

"LOCAL MEN IMPLICATED. This agreement was made between a combination of local intermediary men whose names need not be mentioned. I still believe the contract was in the best interests of the province, and it was only my earnest desire to keep the negotiations free from the taint of corruption, and my own personal reputation unblemished, that prevented me from bringing the contract before the legislature last session. Had I remained in office this would have been accomplished and the contract would have been presented to the public in due course, and it would then have been brought in the present session of the house for ratification. I believe the contract was in the best interests of this province, but of course we were not at that time in possession of the present offer from Messrs. MacKenzie & Mann. The dread of having my personal reputation or that of the government injured was the only thing which prevented the contract being presented to the legislature in time last session."

The above announcement is expected to create a furore in political circles—Montreal Star.

BECOME A CUSTOMER OF Ungar's Laundry special wardrobe department. One dollar per month makes all your clothes look new, clean and stylish. We call for and return at any time wanted. Telephone 53.

STRATFORD, March 14.—The grand lodge of Ontario today decided to present a resolution to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, any change in the coronation oath, and also proposed to the present offer of the Dominion parliament.

BIRTHS. PURDY—On March 12th, to the wife of F. S. Purdy, a son.

LEGER—At Moncton, March 11th, to the wife of Charles A. Leger, a son.

JOHNSON—At Bouchouche, Mill Creek, Feb. 23th, to the wife of James Johnson, a son.

WARRIAGES. PUGBLY-BUSSELL—At St. Andrew's church, Charlottetown, by Messrs. S. H. Rev. H. Henderson, B. S. pastor of the church, Thos. P. Fugley, St. John, son of the Hon. Wm. Fugley, attorney general of New Brunswick, to Miss Mary Helen, daughter of the late Thos. B. Russell, Charlottetown, and granddaughter of the late Senator Mulrhead, Miramichi.

GOODILL—William J. Goodill, postmaster and general storekeeper at Rolling Dam station, N. B., passed to his last resting place on March 12th, 1901, in the 64th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn their loss.

ELSTON—At Willet's Mills, Kings Co. N. B., March 9th, Marion Elston, aged 91 years and 9 days.

COUGLE—At the 8th January, 1901, at his residence, Seaside, John Van Cougle, late of Clunes, Victoria, Australia, and formerly of Sussex, Kings Co., New Brunswick, aged 77 years, and an Australian colonist of 60 years. (Sussex Record please copy).

STEVENS—On Saturday, the 23rd February, at St. Margaret's Bay, Dover, England, of cancer of the pylorus and liver, and after a long and painful illness, with Christian resignation and fortitude, Susan Lynda (Wagell), loving and beloved wife of Rev. L. S. Stevens, B. D., aged 58, leaving a husband, three sons and a daughter to mourn an irreparable loss. Let it rest in St. Margaret's churchyard on Lenten Ember Wednesday. (N. B. P. S., and Rhode Island, U. S. A., please please copy).

ALLAN—Died of paralysis, at the Cedars, the residence of Stanley Clouston, Oranmore, on March 12th, Miss M. S. Allan, eldest daughter of the late Jas. Allan, police magistrate of Perth, St. John, N. B.

SMITH—At Notre Dame, Kent Co., N. B., March 11th, Hattie Robt. Smith, aged 7 years and 4 months, only child of Harrison and Annie Smith.

MULLIN—At her father's residence, Old Westmoreland road, Simonds, St. John Co., Aggie J., only and beloved daughter of William and Rebecca Mullin, in the 24th year of her age.

ALLAN—At the residence of A. Stanley Clouston, The Cedars, Oranmore, on the 12th inst. Mable M. Allan, second daughter of the late Jas. Allan, and S. H. Allan of St. John, aged 77 years.

MACDONALD—On March 11th, Charles Macdonald, M. A. of Aberdeen, Scotland, professor of mathematics at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.

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Rasps, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Horse Shoe Nails.

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of Kingstons highly rents have passed away, in McAlary and George former, who had been in for over three years, died instant, aged 78 years. He was of the Royal Orange for fifty-two years. Quite a number of the brethren from lodges attended the funeral which was held in the hall of the Orange order, Mr. Hogarty 89 years old, had a long and happy life, smart and to within a few years of He was much beloved by

ant bridge is undergoing more. This bridge is kept by Mr. Hogarty, a contractor, nearly every year repairs out on it. Often the repairs are sold at public auction fifty per cent less than by but then Rev. Mr. Gilliland is able to be boss over a and get a good day's pay