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ANOTHER WAIT.

the formation of three more divisions,

to be sent to Cape Colony immediate

twelve more divisions for home ser-

Mr. Balfour's speech opened the dis-

government's decision to encourage

and assist the natives in every way in

defending their territory against Boen

invasion, though loudly cheered by the

ministerialists in the house, meets

with adverse criticism in various quar-

ters, especially on the ground of com-

plete uncertainty regarding the side

(By Associated Press.)

with Lord Roberts, and as nothing

further from him has been communi-

point where he would prefer to fight,

The Boers have made no prepura-

tions to defend Bloemfontein, and

there is no particular reason why Gen.

Cronie should risk a battle to protect

Operations elsewhere are apparent-

ly suspended. A correspondent, writ-

'We are still hopeful of relieving

Col. Baden-Powell, in a despatch

from Mafeking dated Jan. 29, after

mentioning matters already sent out

by correspondents, gives his total cas-

Killed, 5 officers and 60 men: wound-

ed, 8 officers and 123 men; missing, 34

No word has been received regard-

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement in

the house of commons of the intention

of the government to encourage the

Zulus to defend themselves from the

Boers, is a contingency the Boers

seem to have anticipated, as they have

been doing everything in their power

to win the good will of the Basutos,

The Boers gave 2,000 Basutos a safe

conduct. If the British let loose one

tribe the Boers will probably let loose

The war office has issued orders for

the formation of 21 new batteries and

The cabinet council was in session

yesterday for two hours. It will meet

BRITISH RETIRE OT ARUNDEL.

LONDON, Feb. 16.-The Cape Town

again today. This is quite unusual,

telegraphing Wednesday, says:

three battalions of infantry.

who have thousands of good rifles.

ualties up to Jan. 25 as follows:

ing from Chieveley, Feb. 13, says:

the capital of the Free State.

Ladysmith."

Roberts.

another.

there is left for the Boers to do.

abundantly obtainable.

Nothing of Any Importance Received to Arundel." ______ Yesterday from the Theatre of War.

Considerable Speculation as to What Commandant Cronje Intends to do.

Still Hopeful of Relieving Ladysmith-List of Casualties at Mafeking up to January 25th-War Office Orders the Organization of Additional Forces.

to such feeling. Meanwhile he advises LONDON, Feb. 16.—The absence of further news from Gen. Lord Roberts interpreted here as an indication hat important operations are in prog-There is practically no news of equence from the Natal side. in English correspondent at Chievein a despatch dated Feb. 13, says: are still hopeful of relieving vsmith. Nothing has been reed from the latter place direct. A

ber report, dated Feb. 13, says that everything is quiet there." A statement is ascribed to a citizen of Pretoria, who arrived at Lorenzo Marquez, Wednesday, from the Boer camp at Ladysmith, to the effect that the bombardment is desultory. There is a shortage of big gun ammunition, and fresh supplies from Johannesburg are being awaited.

An unprecise Boar report states that a large British army moved towards Colenso last Monday and camped near Bosch Kop. This seems to refer to Gen. Buller's withdrawal from Spring-

A despatch from Pretoria, dated Feb. 12, reports that the burghers have taken all the British positions round Colesberg, and the Chronicle's corresperdent at Cape Town, dating his despatch Feb. 14, says there are rumors that the British have evacuated Rensberg and retired to Arundel. This, if correct, supports the helief here that Gen. Clements, Gen. French's successor, was instructed to withdraw when pressed by the enemy, so as to siege of Kimberley and retreat to a risk no loss of his reduced force, Gen. Roberts relying on his own advance to compel the Boers to return to pro-

" The chief feature of the situation at the moment is Lord Rosebery's somewhat startling speech in the house of lords, raising the cry that the Empire is in danger. His attack upon the government's proposal, on the ground of their inadequacy, was not accompanied by any practical suggestion of what ought to be done. Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne, in replying, declared that the only possible alternative was some sort of corscription, but Lord Rosebery did not commit himself in either way on this question.

Lord Rosebery's speech overshadows the extremely important utterances of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain in reference to the employment of natives. Mr. Balfour carefully distinguished between African ratives and natives of India. He did not say whether the government would employ the former, but declared that it would be proud to welcome the aid of the troops offered by the native princes of India in any war carried on under ordinary conditions. He promised, however, to most carefully investigate the allegations against the Boers. While not committing the government directly, the newspapers, even those which have concurred in blaming the government for the inadequacy of its original preparations, comment on the subject in a widely diverse manner. The more solid conservative journals, like the Standard, condemn the speech as alarmist, exaggerated and sensational, but the jingo organs are de lighted. One exclaims, "We have looked for the man to lead. Has the hour of danger shown us him at last?" It adds that nobody will now deny that Lord Rosebery is a man of energy and inspiration, and urges the government to offer him a seat in the

The Morning Post's critic declared last much longer to convert the whole nation to the doctrine of compulsory service for all men of military age, without exception or privilege, and he believes that Lord Rosebery's speech

LANCERS CAUGHT NAPPING. Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Yesterday Gen. where he encountered fifty Lancers, of whom thirteen were killed, five wounded and nine taken prisoners. One of the prisoners was sent to tell the British to fetch their wounded.

MILWAUKEE WILL BE DELAYED.

HALIFAX, Feb. 15.—Major Williams, Back trooper had 25 rounds fight. An attack on the Citadel and an outpost on Camp Hill, to the west-ward, was made, and these strongholds will help to give shape and definition are supposed to have been captured. During the manoeuvres, Corporal Oliver of Regina was thrown by a broncho. He was picked up in an insenly. They are formed, and then raise sible condition and conveyed to the military hospital. It was found that vice. He is convinced that men are his injuries were not serious, and he will be able to go to the Cape on the Milwaukee. His injury consisted of a flesh wound above and behind the tinct possibility that before the end of the campaign sikhs and ghoorkas right ear, which required several will be fighting allongside the British. stitches to close. Mr. Chanberlain's declaration of the

The transport Milwaukee cannot be ready to sail on Feb. 20th. She may get off on the 21st, but it is not likely she will be able to sail before Thursday, the 22nd. The steamer will not get away from the railway wharf before Monday, and it will take two days to embark the horses. At the ship's side the spectacle is interesting. Every for which the natives will declare hatch of the ship is working, and the stevedores are assisted by three score Mounted Rifles. Last night the supply trains came in, and the regular freight LONDON, Feb. 16, 4.30 a. m.-As the had heavy loads of provisions. A vires are closed to correspondence shunting engine was busy today moving those goods down, and as fast as one train was emptied another took cated to the public, the military adepts its place. Two sidings were working

are figuring out possibilities of Lord Roberts' communications and what at the same time. The cars with the big guns, forage, mmunition and ambulance wagon General Cronje's communications were also given a berth. Seven twelv with Bloemfontein have already been nounders and four machine guns m cut. The best news England could up the complement of artillery. These hear would be that he elects to give were handled by troopers, who disbatttle among the low hills and ridges mounted the guns with alacrity. The west of Klimberley. Should he deterwagons for the various services were mine to do this, he must raise the hoisted over the side, and the repairing outfit followed. Hundreds of wheels, shafts and other parts are This retreat could be a long detour being taken, and the trooper will have around the head of the British ada couple of repair shops to land at vance to Bloemfontein, or, as seems Cape Town. The loading of ice comto military students more practicable, menced this afternoon. The blocks are the could withdraw to the north, using only six inches thick. Unless the weathe railroad for his guns and heavy ther continues cold, it will be imposbaggage, moving to Fourteen Straams sible to get sufficient ice on board by station, and theree to Transvaul ter-Tuesday.

IS THE FORCE SUPPLICIONS LONDON, Feb. 15 .- In the house of today, the Earl of Dunraven raised a question on the government's military proposals and expressed a doubt as to whether these were suffi-

The Earl of Rosebery said he fully recognized the gravity of the situation and agreed with the previous speaker in thinking that the measures adopted were inadequate in the circumstances. He also doubted whether the "paper force of 409,000 men in Great Britain,' to which the secretary of state for war had referred, would stand analysis. For the volunteers, Lord Rosebery said he had the highest respect; but by no stretch of the imagination could ing Gen. Gatacre's 12,000 men at they be called soldiers, as it was ad-Stormberg. The impression is that mitted that they needed months of these froces are on the way to Lord training annually to render them effi-

"This crisis in South Africa is ur gent," continued Lord Rosebery, "but we must not keep our eyes upon South Africa alone. Last December the govthe two great powers, Germany and the United States, for an alliance, but these overtures were not received with such cordiality as to encourage the government to pursue them. It does not appear that the friendship of France would bear any great strain; the British cause was unjust. and, as to Russia, events have been recently witnessed in Persia about which England formerly would have had something to say, but which now

passes unnoticed. "It becomes the government to take a large grasp of the situation and to make adequate proposals. If Great Britain were to lose South Africa, she would lose the most important base outside of the United Kingdom, correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, and she would lose that colonial sup-"It is reported here that the Brittish port which has been given because the

colories have believed that they were

from equally with Lord Rosebery Afthough he would not ascribe a direct hostile intention to Russia at the present moment, he said that he could not overlook the fact that there was a movement of troops in progres which, if not menacing, showed possiabsent from the Russian mind. The Marquis of Salisbury, the pre-

mier, in the course of his reply for the government, said: the course it is likely to take; nor can I discuss the health of the Ameer of dstan. As to whether our forces are adequate for the work in South vided the words would not go beyond re not due to the expansion of the empire, but to miscalculations made in 1881 and 1884. Our forefathers were not discouraged by bad beginnings and we should follow their example

and not be cast down. The government is convinced now, as it always has been, that the issue will be brought to a successful conclusion. I do not think any advantage is to be tained from taking a gloomy view.' John Burns, radical, scouted the idea that it was necessary to strengthen the British army in order to fight a country whose population was only equal to that of his own constituency.

Mr. Wyndham, parliamentary unde cretary for war, answering critisms, said it was unnecessary to re-by to Wm. Redmond's arguments, because the Irishmen at the front were giving the answer with their lives. At midnight the closure was enrced and the division was taken. The house of commons this evening

adopted the government's military scheme by a vote of 239 against 34, the minority consisting chiefly of Irish The debate in the commons was, on

the whole, rather dull and confined chilefly to the less prominent mem-

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, Feb. 15.-In the house of commons today, during the course of a reply to a question relative to the probable Boer invasion of Zululand, the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said that the government had decided if the native the natives "will be encouraged and essisted in every way in defending

Mr. Chamberlain's reply confirmed the reports of the invasion of Zululand and showed the consequences could not fail to be serious throughcut South Africa, as the alarm and urrest of the Zulus was bound to spread to the Natal natives. The colcnial secretary also said that the Natal ministry had notified the home government that it could not any longer be responsible for the peaceful attitude of the Zulus, as the invasion of their country was contrary to a tacit compact that the natives should not te dragged into the war.

A. J. Balfour, the government leader, dealing with the same subject and the possibility of employing Indian troops, said his former statement to the effect that the government would not employ natives in the present war was based on the bolief that, by commen consent, the war would be confined to the two European races, add-

"If the Boers adopt a course inconsistent with that idea, we hold ourselves free to reconsider our decision. The house having gone into committee of supply on the supplementary war estimates, William Redmond, nationalist, strongly objected to adding a single man to the British army, ernment made vigorous overtures to which, he said, was now "engaged in a war which is an insult to God, a war waged by Christian England egainst a Christian people, who only desire to retain their own land." He declared his belief that the British reverses were due to the fact that

THE KINGSTON CONTINGENT. MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—A big crowd greet-of the arrival and departure of the Kings-on contingent this evening, and there was considerable enthusiasm. The train only re-

LESSONS TO LEARN. LONDON, Feb. 15.—Lord George Hamil-fon, secretary of state for India, speaking at Chiswick this evening on the war, said that one lesson to be learned was the fact that a volunteer force could use the long range rifle and cannon and could, in a fortirange rifie and cannon and could, in a fortified position, hold its own against any troops. This meant that if volunteers were properly reorganized in England a successful invasion of the country would be an impossibility. It also meant that if proper use vere made of the mountains on the frontier of India, the bigger the hostile army that got within those mountains the larger would be the graveyard they would make there.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Fifty-seven men today sailed on the steamship LaGascogne on their way to Boer lines in South Africa. Most of the men are Irish-Americans, and the corps was recruited in Chicago. Today they marched to the French line pier, led by Major Edward T. McCrystal of the 69th regiment and Hon. Patrick Egan, cx-minister to Chili. They presented a fine appearance, and were frequently cheered as they marched through the streets. They carried the American and the Red Cross flags. The corps is in charge of Dr. John P. McCNamara, chief surgeon. The corps was equipped through the efforts of the United Irish societies in Chicago.

Dr. McNamara said they were going to South Africa in the cause of humanity, to aid the sick and wounded of the Boer army. TO AID THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

PARRSBORO, Feb. 14.—J. S. Henderson has just returned from a business visit to Montreal, where he secured an order for 25,000 pairs of larrigans or shoe packs. He also booked a number of smaller orders. A court of the Canadian Order of Foresters was organized here on Monday night with 23 charter members.

The members of Kenilworth lodge, Knights of Pythias, will next Tuesday evening celebrate the anniversary of their order by a sermon and supper.

PARLIAMENT.

Still Another Brief Sitting of the Commons.

Major General Hutton's Farewell to His Comrades of All Ranks in

List of Officers Appointed to Commission the Empire in Africa. He would say in Strathcona's Horse-The First Government Caucus of the Session - Notes from the Press Gallery.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—Mr. Puttee, the newly elected labor member for Win-ripeg, was introduced by Mr. McCarhave places on the government side. Rising to a question of privilege, Hon. Dr. Borden referred to the remarks made by Charke Wallace respecting the alleged strained relations etween Captain Williams and Lieut. Borden. Dr. Borden read a despatch from the chief of staff at Halifax, absolutely contrudicting the statement that a conflict had taken place. Clarke Wallace said he was glad to

Sir Charles Tupper urged the government to organize the committees of the house, so that the work of investigation would not be thrown over to the end of the session, as happened last year.

CASE OF GEN. HUTTON. Col. Prior of British Columbia prought up the question of the departure of General Hutton. It was supposed that political trouble had led to nis retirement. He regretted the loss because Gen. Hutton was a good officer. He (Prior) thought it was neces sary that an officer with imperial experience should command the Canadian forces, and regretted that politicall troubles and other troubles had removed General Hutton at this par-

Sir Wilfrid Launier hoped that the discussion would not go on. Gen. Hutton had been recalled by the home authorities and was about to depart. He had in some respects done good work, and it was better that he should be allowed to leave the country in

Sir Charles Tupper agreed with this view, especially as the correspondence required for the full understanding of the case was not before the house.

Col. iTsdale spoke highly of Gen. Hutton and strongly expressed the opinion that the time had not come to do without an imperial commander. Col. Domville maintained that the proper time to discuss Gen. Hutton was before he went away. The press said he was going away under a cloud. Gen. Hutton had no imperial appointment, yet he was leaving without one. He had trouble in Australia. He never held an imperial appointment more than a few months at a time. His departure was in the best interests of the country. He (Domville) was not pro-Boer, but he would rather have a Boer general than such a man as Hutton, and wanted no more imperial officers here. He quoted with approval a statement which he attributed to Napoleon, that the British were a nation of lions comrounded by asses.

Dr. Sproule and Sir Adolphe Caron held that an imperial commander was necessary. Dr. Sproule spoke highly of Gen. Hutton, as did Mr. Osler of Toronto, who said Gen. Hutton grew in public favor the longer he remain-

Mr. McNeill took the same view, adding that he did not expect it to commend itself to a member who preferred a Boer general to a British general, or who regarded British officers as asses. If Napoleon used the words quoted, he found more than his match in one of these same asses. Mr. Mc-Neill had hoped that some minister would have had a word to say after Col. Domville's speech. He held up La Patrie, which in huge head lines fallsely stated that Gen. McDonald had been beaten and was in retreat. Mr. Tarte's paper had threatened Gen. Hutton some months ago, because the general had declared that Canada was ready to send more troops to Africa, and Mr. McNeill was curious to know how much Tarte had to do with carry-ing out this threat.

Hon. Dr. Borden said he still did not think it was wise to discuss the circumstances of Gen. Hutton's departure. He, however, denied that politics had entered into militia administration. Politics was altogether eft out of the case in the appointments of officers of contingents or the Canadian militia. Regarding the appointment of commanders, Dr. Borden said he thought it advisable for the govenment to take power to appoint Canadian or imperial officers.

Mr. Foster would not discuss military question, but he would take occasion to express surprise and regret that, after a member on the government side of the house had boasted that Gen. Hutton had been driven out of the country, and had spoken of the departing general in most contemptuous terms, the minister of militia had not one kindly word to say for that officer. He was himself sincerely sorry that Gen. Hutton was departing. He believed he had been a most faithful and zealous officer, but he especially regretted that on the eve of his departure this abuse should be poured out upon the general, and that the minister who for a year and a half had worked with him had not one kindly word to say for him. After some further discussion, Clarke Wallace squarely asked the minister whether Gen. Hutton had been recalled on the request of this govern-

Hon. Dr. Borden-You must give notice of this question. Clarke Wallace also asked whether

This question also Hon. Dr. Borden refused to answer. When this discussion had

Mr. Borden of Halifax gave notice of motion, bringing the West Huron and Erockville election cases again before the privileges and elections committee. Hon. Mr. Fielding informed Dr. Montague that the government did not propose to introduce legislation affecting friendly societies.

Hon. Mr. Fielding read his motion for a vote of two millions for aid to ro more than that this was the largest contribution made by any colony, and he hoped that it would be voted SIR CHARLES TUPPER

supported the motion, but would like

to have had fuller particulars. contributions to imperial defence. The opposition leader reviewed the discusns to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred, showing that he had never taken this position. He had on various occasions, before the Federation League, the Colonial Institute, in the British reviews and in various addresses before learned societies, shown that Carada had made large contributions to imperial defence. not done this to show that the colonies should do no more in the future, but to prove Canadian readiness to share imperial burdens. Also he had expressed dissent from the proposition that the colonies should be taxed by the imperial rarliament for the support of the royal navy. He had certainly never favored imperial taxation without representation. But it was quite another thing for the colonies to give voluntary aid, and Sir Charles was able to show that the course now taken in sending this assistance was in accord with all that he had said and written on the subjuct. Referring to the contingents, Sir Charles regretted that Canada was not the first colony to offer troops and did not offer to pay the men. But he was thankful for the concessions so far obtained. The government had abandoned its determined opposition to the offer of a contingent in the first place. The government had consented to ask the war office to keep the Canadians together, though the ministers had denounced him (Sir Charles) for sking that this should be done. The government had consented to send a second contingent, after declaring that the first one would not be a precedent. He was also gratified to find that the nen the difference between the Cana dian and imperial rate. Again, according to Sir Richard Cartwright, the government proposed to make the same provision for the soldiers as if they had been insured. Sir Charles would like further details as to this, but would accept it as another step in advance. In closing, he assured the ministry that not only the opposition in the house but the people of Canada would endorse the payment of all money necessary to the performance of the full duty of Canada towards the Empire, and for the full recognition of the noble sacrifice made by our volunteers. Mr. Charlton was speaking at six EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Charlton made a vigorous loyal speech, extolling the glory and justice of Britain, affirming the justice of the British cause, and declaring that the war was as much Canada's war as Britain's war. He made a mild sensation at the expense of Hon. Edward Blake by saying: "I wen't support any Redmond resolutions, which I consider are the resolutions of cravens, actuated by treasonable feelings." Still he commended the government for going slow and waiting for a clear expression of public opinion, That was what Lincoln did. But he himself was ready to vote any amount of money necessary to uphold the honor of Canada and the welfare of the Em-

pire. He exhorted the opposition and

everybody to look on this matter in

a patriotic spirit and without regard

to party. Mr. Bourassa, who followed, said that he did not introduce his own resolution now, as he preferred to bring it up when it could be considered by itself. He would, however, state his views now. He did not attach so much significance to the money expended, or the mere fact that a few troops had een sent to Africa, but the new relation adopted toward the Empire by, Canada was important, and might be claimed by ministers to presume a public opinion that had not been constitutionally expressed. He agreed with the view set forth by the premier in October, when he said that the Canadian militia should not be employed for other purposes than the defence of Canada. He did not feel big enough to say whether Chamberlain was right in Africa or not, but there were evidently two sides to the question, and he would not condemn the views of John Morley or the action of Gladstone.

Bourassa proceeded to contend that Kruger was straightforward and Milner was inconsistent, that Chamberlain improperly revived a claim of suzerainty after it had been disclaimed, and that generally British diplomacy was to blame for the present trouble. On the Manitoba question the conservatives proposed to give by force the undoubted rights to the minority in Manitoba. The liberals proposed to do it by conciliation. He supported the liberal theory, and now held that come policy of consiliation should have been pursued in South Africa. The British government had adopted force in Africa. He refused to admit that Canada was at war in Africa. War could not be declared by order in council. Two thousand Canadians had gone to Africa. How many would come back, he knew not. Let the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

HOCKEY Spaulding's League Sticks and Pucks, Shin Guards, Pants, Rules for Hockey Players, McCready's Perfect Hockey Skates. We have about 200 pairs which we will sell at \$1,25 per pair. We cannot get any more at this price.

SNOW SHOES—We have a good assortment from the cheapest to the best.

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