

GEN. DEWET AND STEYN

Have Fled Back to the Orange Free State.

CAPTURED 200 OF HIS MEN

Eighty of Kitchener's Fighting Scouts Surrender to the Boers—Dewet Flogging Everybody—Thought He Will Commit Suicide—Ordelets to Loyal Natives.

London, March 1.—Under date of to-day, Gen. Kitchener telegraphs the War Office from Pretoria: "Gen. De Wet has been forced north of the Orange river, and is now outside of the Cape Colony. Two hundred prisoners have been taken—others, who were stragglers, being captured.

"A superior Boer force attacked eighty of Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, and after a prolonged fight, in which the British sustained twenty casualties, the Scouts surrendered."

Flogs Everybody. London, March 2.—The Hopetoun correspondent of the Times in a despatch, Feb. 27, which describes Col. Plumer's pursuit of Gen. De Wet, which has been continually hampered by heavy rains, says:

"Since Col. Plumer's attack at Wolkeville, Feb. 15, the invaders have behaved like harried hares. The report that De Wet had crossed the river, arose from some small parties crossing in a boat at Mark's drift, where Col. Plumer prevented the crossing of the main command and took 100 prisoners. "After the capture of De Wet's guns Feb. 23, the enemy were in full retreat, and ought to have fallen into the hands of the column from Kimberley, but they slipped past in the night, recrossed the railway, and are now trying with their force to recross the Orange river at Zandt drift, but Hertzog's commando has melted away, the majority having been dispersed on the fugitive. "De Wet, in his flight, is reported as demoralized. It is said that he flogs everybody, and that Hasbrouck, who still has a compact commando, refuses to co-operate with him."

Four Months Longer.

London, March 1.—Mr. William St. John Brodick, Secretary of State for War, has issued the army estimates for the coming financial year. He asked Parliament for £79,150,000, of which £58,230,000 will be devoted to South Africa. He states that the provision under this head is based on the assumption that for the first four months of the year the South Africa will be maintained at its full strength, and that there will be a gradual diminution subsequently. The estimate does not include sweeping schemes of military reform, the cost of keeping the British troops in China during the coming year is estimated at £2,180,000.

Is DeWet Crazy?

Bloemfontein, March 1.—Burgers here express the belief that De Wet will never be taken alive, and that if he is not killed in fight, he will commit suicide in the event of finding himself surrounded, as he knows that he is held responsible for the murder of peace envoys and other acts of barbarism. The burgiers say he has not the least regard for anybody, even himself. It is now stated by Boer prisoners that Andrew Wessels, who was reported to have been murdered by De Wet or by his followers, is still a prisoner. His fate has all along been more uncertain than that of Morgendau, the other peace envoy.

Mr. Duk, the assistant magistrate, who was made a prisoner at Calvinia, was most brutally treated. A farmer named Vandermerwe, living forty miles out, says that Duk came there with the Boers, riding backward and half starved, and he had even been stamboked. Vandermerwe offered £100 for Duk's release, and DeWet wished to buy him, but the man said that if he were released he would betray his friends at Calvinia. This appears to be the reason for his detention for three weeks.

Locals who show undue friendship for the Boers have all been marked down. The murder of Esau appears to have been the result of local spite. Esau was regarded as the leader of the colored people, and several times offered to form them into a town guard. His fate calls for retribution. He has suffered cruel martyrdom for no worse crime than loyalty to the British. He was first flogged by the landroet, almost till his vitals were exposed, and was finally shot, after lingering for three weeks.

It is evident that Hertzog and his men are reduced to the lowest form of brigandage, refusing to fight and murdering and robbing the civilians. The enemy were provided with splendid maps of the colony, showing all routes and by-ways, and where water was to be had. The maps had been printed for the Free State government before the war.

During their stay at Calvinia despatch riders frequently arrived from De Wet. The Boers here were nominally Free State commandos, but in reality they consisted mainly of colonial rebels. Thereon, one of their commandos was said to be a Colerberg man. Amongst the prisoners detained was the Rev. Mr. Marchant, pastor of Clonwilliam. Affairs here were nominally against the Boers, principally concerned in the murder of Esau.

Dressed as a Woman. Pretoria, March 1.—This morning a

Dutchman dressed as a woman was sent in here. He was arrested as a spy by a private of the Norfolk Regiment, on duty in the outskirts of the town.

Starved Their Prisoners.

Cape Town, March 1.—The adjutant of the Prince of Wales' Light Horse, who, with sixteen of his men, was captured by the Boers near Zandt Drift, were ordered to be stripped of all their water-bottles, field-glasses, etc., and were forced to follow the Boers on foot for a lengthy period when Fromeman released them, together with an officer and sixty-five Yeomanry, and four troops of the King's Dragon Guards. All these men were forced to march on foot, and were given little to eat. They had to do thirty-six hours' continuous marching through rain and slush, and the officers complained that they were footsore and exhausted and unable to proceed, and finally lay down upon the wet veldt.

Cape Cyclist Corps.

Cape Town, March 1.—Major Owen Lewis has been appointed to the command of the Cape Colony Cyclist Corps, which now numbers nearly 500. The corps is operating in various districts in the western province, and has already done excellent service, owing to its great mobility, on scouting, patrolling, and holding advanced positions.

Another Commandant Caught.

Cape Town, March 1.—Bosman, the well-known commandant of Boshof, who came from Orange Colony with De Wet, has been taken prisoner.

Strike of Natives.

Bloemfontein, March 1.—A batch of natives in military employ have been brought before the Provost Marshal's Court, charged with mutinous conduct and with refusing to work. In the course of a melee which occurred on the railway a sentry was knocked over, and a native received a stab in the arm from a soldier's bayonet. Some of the mutineers were dismissed with fines, and the remainder received from ten to fifteen lashes each. Two thousand natives who were employed at the Remount depot here left their service owing to their wages being reduced to £2 a month, with the result that the depot was rapidly filled, over 1,500 others having already been accepted by the department. In the Transvaal the authorities pay natives 30s. a month.

General Spruit Killed.

Bloemfontein, March 1.—Gen. Spruit, who was killed in the fighting with Gen. Smith-Dorrien's force near Ermelo, had previously been captured at Koodoosberg drift the day before the surrender. He was sent south with the other prisoners. During the journey he jumped from the train near De Aar, and returned to the Boer lines at Colerberg. He was recently captured and succeeded Gravett, who died of wounds received at Roos Senekal.

Escaped Boer Prisoners.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Among the five Boer prisoners who "aped" their way to London by swimming to the Russian steamer Klerkson, an Argentine steamer, is Piet Botha, brother of the Boer commander-in-chief. According to his story they were taken to Ceylon and the island of Ceylon. The night of the arrival of the vessel at Colombo, a large number of the prisoners having meanwhile been taken on shore, Botha and his four companions, the two brothers Stettler and Haussner and Willy Steyn, left themselves down by ropes from the ship, and set off on a perilous swim of about two miles. The night was very dark, and they were able to rest more than once on the way by clinging to the cable-chains of some British steamers. Sometimes they had to dive to escape the observation of guard-boats.

London, March 3.—Military men

who have been assuming during the last week that Botha's surrender and De Wet's capture were close at hand shrink last night from any further forecasts. They asserted that the war was virtually ended when Pretoria was abandoned by Kruger and Botha, and that it has become impracticable for anyone to predict when the powers of endurance of rough riders like the Boers can be exhausted. One veteran held the singular view that the English people had made a fatal mistake last year in expressing admiration for De Wet and lauding him as a hero. This, however, according to a grey-haired campaigner, had turned De Wet's head, converted him into a traitor, and he was another Napoleon, whereas he was merely a clever mounted scout, who had deteriorated from a guerrilla into a train wrecker and reckless brigand.

While recent bulletins from South Africa are favorable to the British side, there is intense irritability in military circles over the prolonged and obstinate stand which the guerrilla bands have made. Mr. Brodick is censured by experts for adopting half measures, instead of working out a general scheme of army organization, and he is also reproached by veterans for spoiling the market for ordinary recruiting by making a special grant of five shillings a day for imperial yeomanry, and thereby rendering compulsory service in the army inevitable at no remote period. The conduct of the War Office is a thankless task when experts in and out of the Parliament are irritable and critical, and fault-finding is licensed as an inalienable British right. Botha and his cohorts are doomed to failure from lack of ammunition, but they have succeeded in prolonging hostilities until the expediency of adopting compulsory military service in some form is a question fairly before the country. They have also increased the difficulties of army reform by creating a feeling among the officers that their reputations may be clouded without a chance of clearing them, and that while the offenses and blunders of inefficient men are condoned, especially if they are on staff duty, capable and innocent men are exposed to suspicion and calumny without adequate means of redress.

Surprised While Bathing.

Cape Town, March 3.—A party of British surprised a number of Boers in bathing near Middleburg, and before the burgiers could make their

escape seven of them were shot.

Swam the River.

London, March 3.—A despatch from Colerberg states that 1,000 Boers, with whom were General De Wet and former President Steyn, found a spot at Lilliefontein, near Colerberg bridge, where the Orange river widens, and the current is slow, and they all crossed on Friday, both men and horses, by swimming.

No Glory or Prestige.

New York, March 3.—I. N. Ford cables the Tribune: "There is no sense of overstrain in England, as there was a year ago when Lord Roberts reversed the conditions of a disastrous and ill-managed war, but there are signs of weariness and staleness in public life. The guerilla war still drags on, for the rumored surrender of General Botha was premature, and General De Wet, in official dispatches, has been forced north—that is, allowed to escape at virtually the same point where he crossed the Orange river in intruding Cape Colony. Operations at the Mining Exchange have been interrupted by evidence that the raiders are still afield and not yet reduced to the extremity of negotiating with Sir Alfred Crompton. Lord Kitchener for the general submission of the fighting burgiers and the complete disclosure of hidden stores of ammunition. The war goes on, with its terrible mortality, and the fever. There is no chance for officers to distinguish themselves, and there is neither glory nor prestige in ending it, but merely gain in public life. It is like a protracted spell of disagreeable, rainy weather, and has dispirited everybody in England."

Calls Steyn a Liar.

London, March 3.—At question time in the House of Commons, Charles P. Scott, Liberal, asked Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, if in 1899 the Government was informed that a war was ensue between the Transvaal and Great Britain as a result of the differences which were made apparent at the Bloemfontein conference on the Orange Free State. Mr. Balfour, who was asked to give a definite answer, said he was not sure, but he thought it was a matter of opinion, and is therefore conjectural. He said that he had seen statements in newspapers in which case, unfortunately, it is mendacious.

Hamilton Men Arrive.

Halifax, March 3.—The steamer Lusitania arrived late on Saturday night from Liverpool, after a very stormy passage. Last Sunday the steering gear broke, and the vessel rolled heavily in the trough of the sea until the damage was repaired. The Lusitania brought the following invalided Canadians: Driver Pinsky, R. C. F. A., who won the distinguished service medal; Trooper Larwood, C. M. R.; Gunner McNab, R. C. A.; Hamilton; Gunner Goodbrand, R. C. F. A.; Hamilton; Driver Boyle, R. C. F. A.; Dundas; Pte. Savage, R. C. F. A.; Winnipeg; Trooper Larwood, C. M. R.; Trooper Fowler, Strathcona's Horse, Winnipeg; Sergt. McHarg, R. C. M. R.; Rossland; Sergt. Hulm, R. C. M. R.; Belleville; Trooper Danby, C. M. R.; Winnipeg; Trooper Armstrong, C. M. R.; St. John; Corp. Coombs, R. C. M. R.; St. John; Trooper Tresseder, C. M. R.; Sergt. Taylor, R. C. M. R.; Toronto; Trooper George, R. C. M. R.; Dawson City; Pte. Steep, C. M. R. In addition to the above were Lieut. Coby, of Toronto, who went out with the Mounted Rifles, and had accepted a commission in the "Middlesex Regiment" and Mr. Pender, of the Imperial Yeomanry. They leave for the Cape tomorrow by afternoon by the Maritime Express.

Pte. Armstrong, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, who lost his foot as a result of injuries received during the South African campaign, was one of the passengers on the Lusitania. It was he who attended the review of the R.C.R. by Queen Victoria on his crutches, and was summoned from the ranks and promoted to the rank of sergeant. This was the last public appearance of the Queen, so that upon Armstrong has been conferred an honor absolutely unique.

Mr. Armstrong has been fitted with a wooden leg, which he shoes so deftly that one would hardly know that he is crippled.

Mr. Danby fell in love with a concert singer while he sojourned in London, and married her. Danby was a member of the troop of "B" Squadron in the second contingent.

The Situation of Affairs.

Lord Kitchener's latest reports on the situation in Cape Colony and the Transvaal are most cheering from the British point of view for an early termination of the war than any others yet received. The devastation of the South-western Transvaal by Gen. Methuen and the country west and south of Swartland, in which Amsterdam and Piet Retief are situated, by Gen. French, must render military operations of any kind in those districts out of the question for the rest of the war.

The Boers in the latter districts are reported broken up and scattered. Good deal depends on whether the British are holding the railway in sufficient strength to prevent Gen. French from reaching the mountains round Lydenburg. The season seems to hamper the British seriously, the rains all over South Africa being reported to be exceptionally heavy, with high wind storms.

There is no question but that the invasion of Cape Colony has failed. Should Gen. De Wet return to the Orange River Colony he will find the districts through which he will have to pass to get back to his old field of operations north of Bloemfontein bare of supplies and swept by all its four-footed stock, and the coming on of the South African winter will add enormously to the hardships of the only kind of warfare he can now carry on. The chance he would have of keeping the field would be through the capture of British convoys and supply trains on the railways.

mountains to the north. On the whole, the news from South Africa is reviving in interest, because of the prospect there seems of the British policy of devastation effecting its object.

Sick of the War.

Durban, Natal, Feb. 27.—Advises have been received here from Lorenzo Marques to the effect that a Portuguese transport is being awaited there to take to Portugal the prisoners who were recently captured during the Boer raid into Portuguese territory. It is said that the prisoners number 750. Many of the Boers offered to surrender to the British Consul, but a majority of them refused, owing to the fact that they were rebels against the Cape Colony, and feared being tried for treason. Many of the prisoners could have escaped had they been so disposed, but they gave themselves up willingly, which shows the true state of mind of the Boers. The report of a plot among the prisoners is absolutely denied. They are split into many groups, and it is said to have played havoc with the Boers. There were 27 funerals in one day.

Trade is at a standstill. The railway has not been taken over by the British, and this causes some discussion among the members of the Anglo-Portuguese alliance.

WAS KILLED BY DOGS.

Autopsy Reveals Cause of Death of Montreal Woman.

THE ANIMALS WERE HUNGRY.

Montreal, March 3.—The mystery surrounding the death of Mrs. Geo. Maynard, who was supposed to have been murdered in her house on Thursday night, was cleared up at the coroner's inquest to-day. From the evidence adduced at the inquest it transpired that the woman was not murdered, but that she had been attacked by the six dogs which were in the house, and that death was caused by nervous shocks. The woman had been drinking heavily for several days, and the dogs, which had not been fed for some time, were in a ravenous condition. While the woman was lying in a drunken stupor she must have been attacked by the dogs, which accounted for the place being covered with blood. The animals finally fell unconscious on the kitchen floor, and the dogs then continued their terrible work, gnawing and cutting the body in a terrible manner.

Maynard was examined at the inquest, and repeated that he had found his wife's body on the kitchen floor when he got home late Thursday night, by an instrument which was under the influence of liquor, and in a dazed condition he threw himself on the bed until the morning, when he notified the woman's relatives.

Dr. Wynn Johnson, who made the autopsy, testified that he had found no wound which looked as if it had been caused by a instrument. The four important wounds appeared to have been caused by a animal's teeth. Dr. Johnson's testimony was corroborated by other medical men, who expressed the opinion that death had been caused by the shock occasioned by the dogs attacking her. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by the bites of dogs, while in a state of intoxication. Two of the jurors dissented, and asked that Gen. Maynard be further investigated. Maynard was released by order of the coroner.

HAS HE TWO WIVES?

Brandon Choir Basso in a Bad Position.

BIGAMY CHARGE HANGS OVER HIM

Brandon, March 1.—A sensation was caused here to-day by the arrest of one of the prominent members of the Methodist Church choir on a charge of bigamy. The prisoner's name is John Schofield. He came here from Winnipeg two or three months ago and secured employment with W. W. Carruthers in a hide and wool warehouse. Schofield, previously to coming to Brandon, was married in Winnipeg, where he was a member at different times of Westminster and Congregational Church choirs. From what can be learned of him there, it appears that Schofield was married a year or so ago to a lady in Winnipeg, where she now resides. Evidence has been secured, it is said, which goes to prove that John Schofield, of Oldham, England, and the prisoner are one and the same. Action was commenced at the instance of his first wife. Schofield made many friends during his short residence here, his ability as a singer helping him considerably. He was the basso of the Methodist Male Quartette.

HAD A PERILOUS TRIP.

Steamer for St. John, N. B., Forced to Quit Back. Queenstown, March 3.—The British steamer Wassau (late Trojan), Capt. Symes, from Liverpool, Feb. 26th, for St. John, N. B., has returned to this port in a disabled condition. She reports that when 300 miles west of Freetown she ran into heavy weather. Seas came breaking over her deck and smashed her two wheels and her hand-steering gear, besides flooding the cabins and holds. She had 500 passengers on board, and these were kept below during the entire period of bad weather. The vessel will go to Liverpool, where she will transfer her passengers and mails to another steamer.

TWO CHINESE HEADS FALL.

Ching Su and Hsu Cheng Yu Decapitated

BEFORE 10,000 WITNESSES.

Feeling That There Should be No More Blood Shed—Sir Robert Hart's Case—Protest Against Seizing His Property—Famine Causing Much Suffering.

Peking, Feb. 29.—A crowd of fully ten thousand persons witnessed the execution of Ching Su and Hsu Cheng Yu, who were beheaded here to-day in compliance with demands of the powers. The members of the various Legations were conspicuously absent, feeling that if they were present they might seem to be gloating over their fallen adversaries. Every power, however, was largely represented by military officials and soldiers, also a staff from each of the foreign powers. Besides these many missionaries witnessed the executions. condemned men met death stoically. In each case one blow severed the head from the body.

Enough Blood Shed.

At the time the execution was being carried out the Ministers held a meeting and determined on the part of the majority to draw a curtain over further demands for blood. United States Special Commissioner Rockhill sided strongly with those favoring humane methods, who are Sir Ernest Satow and Mm. Komara.

San Francisco, Cal., March 2.—Adolph Biets shot and killed a woman known as Rose Thomas, or Rose Temple, in a Bayly street lodging house, shortly after 8 o'clock last night. He fired three bullets into her head.

Biets then placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and fired a shot into his own head, which will probably prove fatal. Biets is said to be a wealthy eastern man.

Training Ship Ashore.

Washington, March 2.—The training ship Dixie, now on its way to Washington to participate in the naval display, ran aground off Maryland point yesterday afternoon. At last reports she was still hard and fast.

Strike May Not Go.

Chicago, March 2.—Last night's developments indicate that the threatened strike of marine engineers will not be declared for the navigation season, which will open this month. At a secret meeting of the Marine Engineers' Beneficent Association there was read a communication from the Goelerich Transportation Company, asking that the engineers send a committee to the company for a discussion of differences. This meeting will be held to-day, and the engineers profess to feel hopeful that the trouble will be overcome without a strike.

Mutiny Quelled.

Chicago, Ill., March 2.—A special to the Tribune from Ennis, Texas, says: The mutiny among the recruits on the route to the Philippines has been quelled. The volunteers left for San Antonio last evening. The trouble was caused by some men who were intoxicated. It is said several men were badly hurt before they were subdued.

The recruits arrived here on Wednesday night. They were given their liberty after a few hours' waiting on the trains, and their position was being arranged. While enjoying themselves several drank too much liquor and became unmanageable. The officer in charge attempted to use his authority, but most of the recruits refused to obey and fell to fighting among themselves.

Assistance from the local authorities was secured, and the more obstreperous of the soldiers were put under guard. The authorities at Washington were then notified, as well as department headquarters at San Antonio, and the latter was asked to despatch troops.

TO KILL ITALY'S KING.

Arrest of Anarchist Agent at Genoa.

PLOT EXPOSED BY BRAZIL MEN.

New York, March 2.—A special cable to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, says: The police have arrested here two Italians, Ceccira and Donato, who sent a letter to the King of Italy announcing that a conspiracy had been formed to take his life. Both prisoners denied at first that they knew anything about the letter, but the inquiries of the police pressed them until they confessed. They said that a man named Lavechia, who had sailed for Montevideo with the object of embarking there for Genoa, had planned to put dynamite beneath the Quirinal and explode the palace. The Brazilian authorities immediately cabled to Rome and Genoa.

The Chief of Police of Genoa reported that Lavechia had been arrested.

MUCH-WRONGED GIRL

Returned to Montreal by the New York Officials. New York, N. Y., March 2.—Mrs. Helen Gardner, the young woman who appeared at the Outdoor Poor Department last Wednesday and told Superintendent Blair that she had come to this city from Montreal, having been married there to W. R. Gardner, a broker, and that she had been deserted by him soon after they registered at a hotel here, has been sent back to Montreal at the expense of the Poor Department.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently regulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

CARRIE PLOTS MORE SMASHING

Meantime She Knits Away in Her Cell.

TRAINING SHIP ASHORE.

Shot Girl and Then Himself—Strike of Marine Engineers May be Averted—Mutiny of U. S. Recruits Quelled and the Troops Sent on to San Antonio.

Topeka, Kansas, March 2.—Since Mrs. Carrie Nation's return from Peoria, Thursday night, she has occupied her cell in the county jail here. Asked last night as to her future plans, Mrs. Nation said: "You just tell the people that Carrie Nation will attend to her knitting, the same as usual. I will go to smashing as soon as I am released. Of course this is my mission in the world at present, and I am going to fulfill it to the best of my ability."

Shot Wrong One First.

San Francisco, Cal., March 2.—Adolph Biets shot and killed a woman known as Rose Thomas, or Rose Temple, in a Bayly street lodging house, shortly after 8 o'clock last night. He fired three bullets into her head.

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LI LUNG CHANG.

Colgan and Degiers, respectively British, Japanese, Spanish and Russian Ministers. Others believed that China had not been sufficiently punished, and that men should be executed in every city, town and village where foreigners had been killed. The minority was composed of those who were not here during the siege, including Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister, while those who were besieged here are of more reasonable frame of mind, including M. Degiers and Senor De Colgan, both of whom are of the opinion that it was a mistake to leave those who had suffered like the besieged Ministers to do the peace negotiations with the Chinese. However, it is safe to say that little more blood will be demanded.

Sir Robert's Case.

Another important point that was brought up at the meeting was the foreign quarters. Mr. Rockhill impressed the ministers by his remarks regarding the protest of Sir Robert Hart, chief of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, against the seizure of his property to increase the area of the legations, saying that the services rendered by the financial representatives of China should have prevented the indignities and spoliation inflicted. The feeling is general that Italy rears from her position and return the property she has taken, and that if it is necessary for her to increase her legation she should take land elsewhere.

Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein.

The German Minister, and the Marquis Salbago Raggl, the Italian representative, expressed high appreciation of Sir Robert Hart and regretted that matters of state made necessary the taking of lands of the customs officials.

Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Rockhill

thought an exception should certainly be made in the case of Sir Ernest Satow, and that the limits of the legation should be definitely the same as published.

Still 41 Bodies in the Mines. Vancouver, B. C., March 3.—A despatch from Cumberland, B. C., the scene of the mine disaster two weeks ago, says that after nearly a week, in which a heavy column of water has poured continuously into the shaft of No. 2 mine and No. 6 mine, the task of pumping out the bodies has begun. There are still 41 bodies in the mine.

Death of John Hammon.

St. Catharines, March 3.—John Hammon, one of the best-known hotelkeepers in this county, proprietor of the Mansion House, died at his home on William street yesterday. He was stricken with pneumonia a few weeks ago, from which he never recovered. Deceased was a native of Buckinghamshire, Eng., and came to America forty years ago. He was 67 years of age and leaves a widow.

\$30,000 Fire Near Montreal. Montreal, March 3.—Jeffrey Bros.' agricultural implement factory at Petite Cote, near Montreal, was destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at nearly \$30,000.