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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR — SIX PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING MARCH 14 1900—SIX PAGES — ONE CENT

SIR WILFRID'S LOYALTY CHEERED BY BOTH SIDES.

Senate Rdg Room 15cb00 SENATE PO

Young Bourassa Made His Break in the Commons Yesterday on the Question of the Contingents.

He Moved an Amendment Which the Premier Handled Without Gloves—There Never Was a Juster War, He Says—Amendment Lost.

Ottawa, March 13.—(Special.)—The House this afternoon was treated to a long and at times brilliant speech upon the constitutionality of sending a contingent, from Mr. Bourassa, perhaps the most widely known young man in Canada. He had a good audience and an appreciative one, in the Speaker's gallery, where Lady Laurier, Miss Bourassa and a coterie of congenial spirits held sway. Col. G. T. Denison also sat in the gallery. He kept his eagle eye on the speaker, who trimmed so closely to disloyal utterances. Interest was lent to the session by the fact that it is known that Mr. Bourassa is the leader of about 18 members of the House, who, tho they hold his views, have not his courage to stand up for them. It was instructive to look into their faces and see the marks of commendation that they dared not openly proclaim.

Bourassa's Amendment.

On the House going into Committee of Supply Mr. Bourassa moved:

That this House insists on the principle of the sovereignty and the independence of Parliament, as the basis of British institutions and the safeguard of the civil and political liberties of British citizens, and refuses consequently to consider the action of the Government in relation to the South African war, as a precedent which should commit this country to any action in the future.

That this House further declares that it opposes any change in the political and military relations which exist at present between Canada and Great Britain, unless such change is initiated by the sovereign will of Parliament and sanctioned by the people of Canada.

Knows His Position Unpopular.

He confessed that his position was unpopular, yet he considered he could stand fair and impartial criticism. In discussing the merits of the case, he declared that at the time of the sending of the first contingent no one expected a real war, more especially as the peace conference had just affirmed the principle of arbitration in all international disputes that did not involve the honor of the state. He recounted Canada's history of mixing itself up with Imperial affairs and instanced the resolution re Home Rule, passed by Parliament in 1882, which drew an answer from England tantamount to telling Canada to mind her own business. At that time no one except the member for West York had proposed armed aid against Home Rulers. The member for East York at that time was also a nationalist, but he had become a hugo Britisher. Mr. Bourassa believed Canada should avoid playing into the hands of English political parties and remarked that what Canada was not prepared to do for the Irish he was not prepared to do for England, seeking gold in a foreign soil in the Boer war.

Parliament Should Have Been Called.

Coming back to Canada he told of Sir Wilfrid's first stand that Parliament was sovereign and the Government could do nothing to send a contingent. That was where the speaker still stood on the principle that Parliament should have been called. He spoke for all French-Canadians when he declared the Militia Act was passed in 1868, on the distinct understanding that the militia was to be organized for Canada alone. The clause relating to unforeseen emergencies was only for ordinary affairs, but the Government had twisted it so as to lead them to take an action that was bound to have momentous results. This led him to criticize the Cabinet, and to warn the House not to let a Government take both the place of the Crown and the Parliament.

As to Urgent Necessity.

As to the urgent necessity for Canada to send men, he laughed at it, and justified his attitude by declaring Mr. Chamberlain had said the men were not for purposes of war so much as to give an object lesson to all nations. Could not this have waited for the calling of Parliament? To him the no-precedent clause was the only item of approval in the policy of the Government. Under this condemnation the members of the Government sat silent. They wore bored expressions and looked at Mr. Bourassa as a father might at a naughty child misconducting himself "in company."

Labor Classes Threatened.

Continuing, Mr. Bourassa held that the step taken by Canada threatened the laboring classes with the same unbearable burdens that were pressing upon the laboring classes of Europe. His next point was a comprehensive one and formed the kernel of his whole speech. It was that Chamberlain had taken advantage of British patriotism in all the colonies in order to consummate Imperial federation.

Seconded by the Governors.

He declared that in all the colonies the extraordinary efforts of the Colonial Secretary were seconded by the Governors-General and all the officers of the Crown. He quoted from speeches delivered by Lord Minto and Major-General Hutton in substantiation of this point. What was wanted by the Colonial Secretary was not men, but a committal from every colony that it would be ready to supply arms whenever asked by the Imperial Government. It was the first step toward Imperial federation. It was a sign of an attempt to rule Canada from Downing-street, and thus for was an insult to the free British citizens of Canada. He contended that public opinion was disunited on the policy of sending the contingents, both in Canada and the other colonies. Hence, the Government could not shield themselves by declaring "public opinion forced us." As to Imperial federation, it had the disagreeable sound of military domination; besides, Great Britain owed more to Canada than Canada did to Great Britain. He was making personal explanations of his conduct on the premises when the Speaker left the chair at 6.

He Will Be a Liberal.

After dinner the House was in good humor, and Mr. Bourassa's personal explanation of his introduction to the House by Mr. Tarte was not taken seriously. In fact, it was fully ten minutes before the members of the Opposition ceased to interject comments upon Mr. Bourassa's speech. He declared he was born a Liberal, and a Liberal he would die when Mr. Bennett convulsed the House by saying: "This is a good time to die." The speaker paid a tribute to the loyalty of his own forbears and to the French-Canadians by relating historical facts and illustrating present sentiments. Speaking of his motion, he thought it did not imply a vote of want of confidence in the Government. He thought every true Liberal would vote for his motion, as it was but sanctioning the right of a fact already sanctioned by the order-in-Council. That fact was the precedent clause.

Moved Amendment.

Mr. Fielding followed with a long amendment on the address on Mr. Fielding's resolution for paying the contingents. Mr. Bourassa refused to do so, but instead, brought it in at an inopportune time, and couched it in academic and abstract language. It had to be swallowed or rejected as a whole.

Does Not Agree With It.

The Premier did not find fault with the principle of the motion, but he could not agree with the wording. He challenged its opportuneness or raison d'etre, he would oppose it because of the arguments used to support it. He quoted Todd to prove that the Government had not violated the principle laid down in the motion, and that it was not politic to restrain the Government from ever spending money without the sanction of Parliament.

Public Opinion With Them.

In the matter in hand the Government knew public opinion was with them. What would have happened had the Government failed to act when public opinion was so strenuously expressed? asked Sir Wilfrid. A dissension would have taken place in Canada on racial lines, than which a greater calamity could not occur. Then in an impassionate burst of oratory Sir Wilfrid declared he had given his life to unite the varying elements in Canada, and his friends and his party might desert him, but "never shall I deviate from that line of conduct." [Applause.]

Never Was a Juster War.

Sir Wilfrid made another hit, when in discussing the Transvaal war, he exclaimed, "For my own part, I am of the opinion there never was a juster war on the part of England." [Cheers.] In proof of his conviction he showed that Kruger had really invited the foreign element to settle in the Transvaal.

Ataira in the Transvaal.

By a few interesting statistics he demonstrated that the taxation per head in the Transvaal was $100, in United States $7, in England $12, and in France $22. Here was the Outland population made to bear the whole taxation, yet had no representation in the Legislature of the country.

England's Quarrel Just.

It was evident that England's quarrel was just, hence Canada had thought it her duty to send a contingent and rely upon Parliament to ratify her action. He denied that the Government had pledged the future of Canada, but he could say that if in future years the will of the people of Canada was to aid the Mother Country, then "the people of Canada will have to have their way." [Cheers.]

"Call us to Your Councils."

There was no occasion to discuss the future, but if the doctrine that Canada should aid in all England's wars were admitted then Canada would have to say to England, "If you want us to help you, call us to your Councils." [Cheers.]

A New Power Has Arisen.

With masterly skill the orator referred to the work being done by the Canadians in South Africa, and declared when their heroic deeds were heard of there was no man whose breast did not swell with pride to know that "a new power had arisen in the West." [Cheers.] He referred with regret to the signs in Montreal that all Canada was not united, but there was no greater bond to union than common dangers shared in common, as they were in the contingents, by the two branches of Canadians fighting side by side in the Transvaal. Some had fallen, and were buried in the same grave, where they would remain till the end of time, in death's last embrace. If this would bury all feelings of enmity and dissension, then the sending of the contingents would be found to be the greatest service ever rendered Canada [Prolonged cheers.]

That the no-precedent clause had no effect now that the second contingent was sent was the burden of the speeches of Messrs. Monet, Angers and Chauvin. A vote was taken at 12, and resulted: Yeas, 16. Nays, 119. Among the yeas were Bourassa, Marcil, Legris, Monet, Angers and Bergeron (Labelle) and Marcotte, Morin, Dugas and Chauvin. The House then adjourned.

WHY DID MORTON SUICIDE?

Young Man From Manitoba Visits a Relative's Home in Toronto and Hangs Himself.

Edmund Morton, a young farmer of Balmoral, Manitoba, ended his life yesterday by hanging himself in the home of his uncle, J. W. Collins, at 68 Howard-street. Morton left his home in the west about two months ago to visit his parents, who live at Sharon P.O. He remained there up to Monday afternoon, when he left for Toronto. On his arrival here he went to the residence of his uncle and stayed over night.

Yesterday morning he made all arrangements to return to his home at Balmoral. He packed his trunk and satchel, and telephoned the Verral Transfer Company to call and take them to the station. Then he went out for a short ride on a bicycle and on his return to the house appeared very excited. Shortly afterwards he went upstairs. He did not come down, and his cousin, thinking that he was not well, went up to see him. As he passed the bathroom door he noticed the body of the young man suspended in midair by a shawl strap, which was attached to the plumbing.

Dr. C. J. C. O. Hastings of 258 Wellesley-street was called in and used every effort to resuscitate the young man, but all his efforts were futile.

Edmund Morton, the deceased, was 28 years of age, and unmarried. He was possessed of considerable means, and is owner of a large farm at Balmoral. No reason is assigned for the young man's rash act.

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

Few, But Good Men.

Men buy hats with the utmost confidence of J. W. T. Fairweather & Co., 84 Yonge-street (successors to J. & J. Lugsdin), because they confine their buying to a limited number of the best hatters on both continents, makers whose goods are the standard for quality the world over, believing in the principle that it's better to know the quality's there than to buy hap-hazard lots of questionable quality. Fairweather sells hats that he can guarantee, because the makers guarantee them, and now the receiving room is busy every day putting into stock the latest shipments of the latest styles as rapidly as they pass the customs. The firm are showing a very strong line in fine felts at $2.50 and $3.00.

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

Some of the Fur Snaps at Dineens'.

Putting off buying the Seal or Persian Lamb garment until next season will just mean paying from 40 to 50 per cent. more for it than it can be bought for at Dineens' now. Values of all kinds of furs have advanced from 15 to 50 per cent. since Christmas, but during Dineens' March sale of fur-wear there are hundreds of beautiful pattern garments, such as Caperines and Collarettes, in fashionable fur combinations, which Dineens are offering at even less than the old prices to clear them the month. And these styles are as becoming for spring and fall wear as they are for winter.

Cook's Turkish Baths—61 King W.

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

To-day's Program.

Oddfellows' rally, College and Yonge-sts., 8 p.m.
Y.M.C.A. Auxiliary, 3.30 p.m.
Laurier Club, College-street and Spadina-avenue, 8 p.m.
Canadian Socialists' League, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.
Grand Opera House, "Three Little Lambs," 2 and 8 p.m.
Toronto Opera House, A. G. Field's Minstrels, 8 p.m.
Princess Theatre, "Quo Vadis," 2 and 8 p.m.
Shea's Theatre, vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.

SIR WILFRID'S REPLY.

The Premier Was Cheered by Both Sides—There Never Was a Juster War!

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied to Mr. Bourassa in the best speech the House has heard this session. He was frequently cheered by both sides, and at times rose to a high pitch of true eloquence. He excused Mr. Bourassa's actions because he was at an age when cherished theories were clung to and practical realities made light of. The Premier declared he had advised Mr. Bourassa to move his amendment.

HAS GEN. FRENCH ENTERED THE FREE STATE CAPITAL?

There is No News Except that Contained in Lord Roberts' Own Despatches, and These Are Very Meagre—Have British Cut Off the Railway?

Boers Retiring From Orange River Will Find Themselves Between Two British Armies and Their Guns Are Sure to Be Captured—The War Will Go On in Spite of Kruger and Steyn.

London, March 14.—(4.30.)—Nothing can be said of the advance on Bloemfontein beyond Lord Roberts' own despatches. Nothing more has been permitted to come thru. Doubtless Lord Roberts himself is fully occupied with an important military despatch saying that "General French has arrived at Bloemfontein." Probably it does not mean that he has entered the city. Lord Roberts' message may mean either that the Boers have cut the railway to the north, or that the British cavalry have done so. If the former, then it may be assumed that no rolling stock has been seized, but the general assumption of the latter is interpreted as correct.

Roberts' Communications.

This would greatly facilitate obtaining supplies from Orange River, an important matter, as Lord Roberts' line of communications with Modder bridge is now 110 miles long. The Boers may make another night, but there is little doubt that Lord Roberts will occupy Bloemfontein to-day (Wednesday).

Boers Between Two Armies.

The Boers retiring from Orange River will find themselves between two British armies, and their guns are almost bound to fall into the hands of the British, while the occupation of the capital of the Free State will strain the alliance of the two republics to the utmost.

War Will Go On.

The Government will not allow the Kruger-Steyn matter to influence in any way their determination not to spare any effort to prosecute the war. There will be no diminution of measures calculated to maintain the full efficiency of the field force, and whatever reinforcements were previously considered advisable will be still sent out.

Lord Salisbury's reply meets with unanimous approval among Conservatives, and it is the universal opinion that the Boers, by their extravagant claims and canting tone, meant to influence foreign powers, and have again over-reached themselves as they did by the ultimatum.

Methuen Has Garrisoned Boshof.

London, March 14.—The Daily Mail has the following despatch from Kimberley, dated March 13: "Lord Methuen occupied Boshof on Sunday without opposition. He left a garrison there and returned here.

"The railway and telegraph lines have been repaired 20 miles northward to Slyp Klip. It is understood that the line between Fourteen Streams and Vryburg is not badly damaged."

FRENCH NEAR BLOEMFONTEIN.

After Considerable Opposition He Occupies Two Hills Close to the Railway Station.

London, March 13.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Venter's Vlei at 5.20 o'clock this morning, as follows:

"I directed Gen. French, if there were time before dark, to seize the railway station at Bloemfontein, and thus secure the rolling stock. At midnight I received a report from him that after considerable opposition he had been able to occupy two hills close to the railway station, which command Bloemfontein.

Steyn's Brother a Prisoner.

"A brother of President Steyn has been made a prisoner.

Telegraph Lines Cut.

"The telegraphing line leading northward has been cut and the railway broken up.

Third Cavalry Brigade Called.

"I am now starting with the third cavalry brigade, which I called up from the seventh division, near Petrusburg, yesterday, and the mounted infantry to reinforce the cavalry division. The rest of the force will follow as quickly as possible."

SIXTY OR SEVENTY KILLED

And 321 Were Wounded During the Outflanking of the Boers on Sunday—More Expanding Bullets.

London, March 13.—(10.05 a.m.)—The War Office has received the following additional despatch from Lord Roberts, at Venter's Vlei, dated March 12, 9.30 p.m.:

"Our march was again unopposed. We are now about 18 miles from Bloemfontein.

"There were 321 men wounded, and about 60 or 70 killed or are missing.

"Col. Umpholy has died of his wounds.

"Lieut. Pratt of the Essex Regiment was wounded severely.

"The wounds are, as a rule, more serious than usual, owing to the expanding bullets which are freely used by the Boers."

BRITISH HAD SEVERE FIGHTING.

Boers Used the White Flag to Escape During the Night—Burghers as Cattle Thieves.

Dreifontein, Orange Free State, Sunday, March 11.—Gen. Roberts' advance here yesterday across the searching plains from Poplar Grove was marked by the most severe day's engagement since crossing the Modder river. The Boers stubbornly contested every foot of ground, fleeing only at dusk, when Lord Roberts threw most of his troops against the centre of their weakened line.

Used White Flag to Escape.

At the point where Col. Broadwood turned the Boer left he found himself under the fire of their nine-pounder. The Boers, however, ultimately hoisted the white flag. When Col. Broadwood advanced he was surprised to find the Boers had taken advantage of the cessation of fire to escape during the night.

Boers Entirely Surprised.

The Transvaal prisoners showed they were entirely surprised by Lord Roberts' tactics.

What Kruger Said.

A Free Stater, whose house President Kruger occupied during the Boers' flight from Osfontein, said he complained to the President about depredations of the Transvaalers, whereupon the President replied: "No wonder we are beaten. The burghers entered into the war to fight for a righteous cause, but now they have developed into horse and cattle stealers."

MAFEKING WELL ON MARCH 6.

But the People of the Beleaguered Place Are Feeling Acutely the Stress of the Siege.

London, March 13.—A despatch received by a South African firm in London, dated Mafeking, Tuesday, March 6, via Lobatsi, March 9, says: "All well, but town still besieged."

May Be Relieved Soon.

London, March 13.—A number of cablegrams have been received from Mafeking to-day, including one to a Birmingham firm, asking it to ship goods immediately, thus indicating belief of the speedy relief of the place.

Lady Georgiana Curzon also received the following despatch from Lady Sarah Wilson at Mafeking: "Delighted to receive your cable of Feb. 20. All well March 1."

The latter message was despatched from Mafeking March 4 by way of Col. Plumer's camp.

The indications are that Col. Plumer was at Lobatsi March 9, and, as it is only 57 miles thence to Mafeking, definite news should be speedily forthcoming.

Garrison Hard Pressed.

London, March 13.—A despatch to The Times from Mafeking, dated Monday, March 5, says the garrison at that place are feeling acutely the stress of the siege. They are reduced to the use of horseflesh and bread made from horse forage, while the water supply is partially contaminated. Typhoid, dysentery and diphtheria are epidemic, but it is impossible to isolate the victims. The sufferings of the women and children are terrible, and there are deaths in the women's hanger daily. The native population is starving.

Military Operations Favorable.

The military operations progress favorably. They have now extended to the brickfields, whence the enemy has been completely expelled.

LADY SARAH WILSON'S STORY

About the Determined Attack Made by the Boers on Mafeking on March 5.

London, March 14.—Lady Sarah Wilson wires The Daily Mail from Mafeking, under date of March 6, by native runner to Labatsi, March 9, as follows: "On Saturday, March 3, the Boers furiously bombarded the brick fields and trenches about a mile from the town, for three hours, killing one and wounding two Colonials.

"On Monday, March 5, they made a determined attack. Owing to a misunderstanding, the Colonials evacuated the foremost trench. This the Boers occupied, but were called up and the trench was recaptured with a rush. We had no casualties.

"The Boers continue very active, and it takes Col. Baden-Powell and the garrison very heavily to prevent them from encroaching on our lines. Stuce Commandant Snyman, summoned from the north, the siege has been prosecuted with renewed vigor.

"Dynamite explosions were heard during the last two days of February. The Boers have been blowing up sections of the Northern Railway, showing that they fear the approach of Col. Plumer's column.

"The new five-inch gun made here has proved very satisfactory and accurate. Col. Baden-Powell warned Commandant Snyman that unless he disbanded and disarmed the native levies filling the Boer forward trenches by March 3, he (Baden-Powell) would no longer be responsible for restraining Chief Linchwe in the Sejoni district. Commandant Snyman declines to disband them."

STIRRING UP THE NATIVES.

The Boers Are Attempting to Get the Zulu and Swazi Chiefs in a Quarrel.

Lebombo, Monday, March 5, via Lorenzo Marquez, March 12.—Trouble is expected between Chief Oglequana and Chief Umbagonsse, in British Zululand. The Boers are anxious that the chiefs should quarrel and they are prepared to support the former, as is also the Swazi Queen. The Zulu King, however, to uphold Umbogase.

The women at Plete Riet lager are lamenting over the heavy Boer loss around Ladysmith.

INTERFERENCE BY YANKEES.

Mr. Henry White, U.S. Charge D'Affaires, Has an Interview With Britain's Premier.

London, March 13.—The United States Government, at the request of President Kruger and President Steyn, has offered to the British Government its services as intermediary with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa. Lord Salisbury has not yet replied, but a report of the Associated Press learns there is little doubt that he will decline the United States good offices. He will do so, however, in terms as cordial and polite as those in which the offer was couched.

6.15 p.m.—The United States Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Henry White, saw Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office this evening and received a formal reply from the British Government, declining the good offices of the United States in regard to peace. It is understood the reasons of the Premier are identical with those already cabled to the Associated Press.

The interview between Mr. White and Lord Salisbury was very brief, the Premier combining himself to a courteous declination without entering into details.

ROBERTS WAITING FOR INFANTRY.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson Tells What the Probabilities Are in His View.

London, March 14.—Mr. Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says: "Lord Roberts is probably waiting in front of Bloemfontein for the infantry divisions. None of them could well be expected to arrive before dark. The three divisions would probably be so directed that while the leading one would follow the cavalry and turn the Boer defence the other two would come up en echelon onto the original Boer front so that in case of resistance the Boers could be enveloped and compelled to retreat under difficulties and with heavy loss.

"Lord Roberts is not the man to forget in his determination to reach a strategical point any measure likely to contribute toward crushing a part of the enemy's forces.

"There are abundant signs of the demoralization of the Boers. The first is the bad strategy of their resistance to the advance of Lord Roberts. Then comes the messages of the Presidents to Lord Salisbury. Kruger and Steyn, it can be seen, have not quite realized their position, but Lord Salisbury's reply, being precisely what the British nation expects him to send, may open their eyes."

CANADIANS AFTER REBELS.

Sent From Victoria West to the Prieska District—Barkly West Deserted.

Cape Town, Wednesday, March 14.—The Canadians, from Victoria West, proceeded to the Prieska district. A Kimberley farmer who has just returned from there and from a trip to Barkly West, reports that the country is almost deserted. He covered a distance of 75 miles. The Boers are said to be massing a strong force on the Vaal River in the neighborhood of Klip Dam.

SIR ALFRED MILNER SPEAKS.

Eulogized at Cape Town the Marvellous Courage and Patience of the Cape Loyalists.

Cape Town, Tuesday, March 13.—Addressing a public meeting here to-day, Sir Alfred Milner, after referring to the "dark days which we now hope are drawing to a close," eulogized the marvellous courage, patience and confidence shown by the Cape loyalists during a season of great trial, and their self-sacrifice, generosity and co-operation.

He foreshadowed "better days that are surely coming when the temporary bitterness of the struggle around us has subsided."

The National Anthem was sung and Sir Alfred Milner enthusiastically cheered.

French at Bloemfontein.

Cape Town, Tuesday Evening, March 13.—Gen. French has arrived at Bloemfontein.

Barkly East Reoccupied.

Herschell, Cape Colony, March 13.—The Cape Mounted Police have reoccupied Barkly East.

Peace Rumors at Pretoria.

Pretoria, Saturday, March 10, via Lorenzo Marquez, March 12.—Gen. Joubert has arrived here to consult with the Government. Rumors of peace overtures are in the air.

All attention is directed towards the British advance on Bloemfontein, but the Federals are still confident of being able to check it.

Boers at Biggersburg.

Ladysmith, Monday, March 12.—The main body of the enemy is in position at Biggersburg. Gen. Joubert is at Glencoe. There is reason to believe that few Boers are at Dundee, tho the place is well fortified.

Gen. White at Durban.

Durban, Monday, March 12.—Gen. Sir George Stewart White has arrived here and embarked upon a transport for East London.

Brabant's Work at Aliwal North.

Aliwal North, Cape Colony, by courier to Burghersdorp, via Stormberg Junction, Tuesday, March 13.—General Brabant's forces arrived here Sunday. The Boers had retired the previous night, taking up a position four miles beyond the Orange River, where General Brabant attacked and drove them back, securing the position after a sharp engagement.

Plumer Occupies Lobatsi.

Cape Town, March 13.—Col. Plumer occupied Lobatsi without opposition on March 5. The Boers had retired the previous day. The railroad is damaged, but can be easily repaired.

TRIBUTE TO OUR SOLDIERS.

Eulogium on the Bravery of the Canadians by the Judge of Assize at Winnipeg.

BUT THERE IS SADNESS IN CANADA

Because of Brave Sons Who Will Not Return—Grand New Hotel for Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, March 13.—(Special.)—At the opening of the Assize Court to-day the judge in his charge, referring to the South African war, said: "We looked for nothing else than that our soldiers would do themselves and their country credit, and would be found no unworthy companions of the historic regiments along with whom they have been fighting. We have not been disappointed, but the bravery of our men has cost them dearly, and from one side of the Dominion to the other many are now sorrowing for those belonging to them who will not return. Among ourselves, the satisfaction with which we heard the news of success, was saddened by the news that accompanied it of the death of Major Arnold, who went from here in command of the western company of the first contingent, and who received his death wounds while gallantly leading his men. He died a soldier's death, and his memory, and the memory of all the others who have already fallen, or who may yet fall, will always be remembered with the honor due to those who have given their lives for their Queen and country.

"We all fervently hope that the war will soon be brought to a successful close, and that it will result in establishing the supremacy of the Empire throughout all South Africa, and if it has this result we know that the highest interests of civilization and humanity will be advanced, and that the sacrifices that have been made have not been in vain. One result that cannot fail to follow from the war will be that the great colonies of the Empire will be bound more closely than ever to the Motherland and to one another."

A Magnificent New Hotel.

Your reporter was informed by a gentleman of high standing in this city that the Northern Pacific Railway would undoubtedly construct a magnificent building this summer, much better, in fact, than the old Manitoba Hotel. It would only be five stories high, would extend over the property occupied by the old building and on as far as the lane south of it. The new building will include a magnificent opera House, such as Winnipeg has never before been favored with. In addition to the hotel there will also be a great improvement to the present station building and accommodation. The plans are already in Winnipeg and work will be started at as early a date as the weather would permit of.

Miss Patterson Will Resign.

Miss Patterson, lady superintendent of the General Hospital, has expressed her intention of resigning the position.

SALISBURY'S REPLY TO THE BOER PRESIDENTS

Who Had the Nerve to Write to the Premier of Great Britain About Peace in the Transvaal.

Britain Will Not Give the Two Republics Independence After All This Blood Has Been Shed, Owing to Boer Duplicity.

London, March 13.—A parliamentary paper containing the telegrams sent to the British Government by the Presidents of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, and Great Britain's reply thereto, was issued this afternoon. It first gives the telegrams sent by the Presidents to the Marquis of Salisbury, as follows:

"Bloemfontein, March 5.—The blood and tears of thousands who have suffered by this war and the prospect of all moral and economic ruin wherewith South Africa is now threatened, make it necessary for both belligerents to ask themselves dispassionately and as in the sight of the Triune God, for what are they fighting and whether the aim of each justifies all this appalling misery and devastation.

Using the Language of Traitors.

"With this object and in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that this war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining Her Majesty's authority in South Africa, and of setting up an administration over all of South Africa, independent of Her Majesty's Government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African Republic, and is only continued in order to secure and maintain the incontestable independence of both Republics as sovereign international states, and to obtain the assurance that those of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war shall suffer no harm whatever, in person or property.

Will Fight to the End.

"On these conditions, but on these conditions alone, are we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa; while if Her Majesty's Government is determined to destroy the independence of the Republics there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere to the end in the course already begun. In spite of the overwhelming pre-eminence of the British Empire, we are confident that that God who lighted the unextinguishable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and of our fathers, will not forsake us, and will accomplish His work in us and in our descendants.

Why the Boers Hesitated.

"We hesitated to make this declaration earlier to Your Excellency, as we feared that as long as the advantage was always on our side, and as long as our forces held defensive positions far within Her Majesty's colonies, such a declaration might hurt the feelings and honor of the British people. But now that the prestige of the British Empire may be considered to be assured by the capture of one of our forces by Her Majesty's troops, and that we have thereby been forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that difficulty is over, and we can no longer hesitate to clearly inform your Government and people, in the sight of the whole civilized world, why we are fighting, and on what conditions we are ready to restore peace."

Lord Salisbury's Reply.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Presidents of the South African Republic and Orange Free State:

"Foreign Office, March 11.—I have the honor to acknowledge Your Honors' telegram, dated March 5, from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is principally to demand that Her Majesty's Government shall recognize the incontestible independence of the South African Republic and Free State, as sovereign international states' and to offer on those terms to bring the war to a conclusion.

Calling the Boers Down.

"In the beginning of October last, peace existed between Her Majesty and the two Republics, under conventions which then were in existence. A discussion had been proceeding for some months between Her Majesty's Government and the South African Republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering. In the course of those negotiations the South African Republic had, to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government, made considerable armaments, and the latter had, consequently, taken steps to provide corresponding reinforcements of the British garrisons at Cape Town and in Natal.

The Story of Boer Treachery.

"No infringement of the rights guaranteed by the conventions had up to that point taken place on the British side. Suddenly, at two days' notice, the South African Republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon Her Majesty, and the Orange Free State, with whom they had not even been any discussion, took a similar step. Her Majesty's dominions were immediately invaded by the two Republics. Siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies was overrun with great destruction of property and life, and the Republics claimed to treat the inhabitants of extensive portions of Her Majesty's dominions as if those dominions had been annexed to one or the other of them. In anticipation of these operations the South African Republic had been accumulating for many years past military stores on an enormous scale, which, by their character, could only have been intended for use against Great Britain.

Won't Discuss it Now.

"Your Honors make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do not think it necessary to discuss the questions you have raised. But the result of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy, has been that the British Empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the Empire a costly war and the loss of thousands of precious lives. This great calamity has been the penalty Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced to the existence of the two Republics. In view of the use to which the two Republics have put the position which was given them, and of the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions, Her Majesty's Government can only answer Your Honors' telegram by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State."

IN THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

Lord Salisbury's Reply to the Boer Presidents Elicited Prolonged Cheers.

The telegrams from Presidents Kruger and Steyn to the Marquis of Salisbury were read in both Houses of Parliament to-day, and the concluding paragraph of the British Premier's reply, saying Her Majesty's Government was not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State, elicited prolonged cheers.

Mr. Labouchere Protests.

Mr. Hegry Labouchere, Advanced Liberal, protested against Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. It was, he said, not only a crime, but a blunder. The terms of peace which were proposed were an iniquity and a disgrace to Great Britain. Turkey, he declared, might just as well have insisted upon blotting out Greece as an independent country. Greece insulted Turkey and compelled her to go to war.

The Telegram Insulting.

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, remarked that the last telegram from Presidents Kruger and Steyn was even more insulting than the one which began the war.

War Loan Gets Second Reading.

The War Loan Bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons to-day by a vote of 288 to 21.

18,000 Applications.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the war loan had been oversubscribed ten time, the applications numbering 18,000. The House at a late hour adopted the votes of money and men embraced in the army proposals of Mr. Wyndham.

Has Mafeking Been Relieved.

Midnight.—In the lobbies of the House of Commons rumors that Mafeking had been relieved were in circulation this morning, but they still lack confirmation.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY

To Kruger and Steyn Was the Only Conceivable One That Could Be Given.

London, March 14.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon the reply of Lord Salisbury to the message from the Boer Presidents, says: "The Government have given the only conceivable reply to the extraordinary Kruger-Steyn telegram, a reply which will be hailed with profound satisaction thruout the Empire."

Attitude of the United States.

"We are sincerely glad to see the attitude the United States have assumed in transmitting the proposals. Washington's services, of course, have been declined, but declined, we need hardly say, in the same cordial and friendly spirit in which they were offered.

"The news that Gen. French commands Bloemfontein is an instructive comment on the preposterous character of the Boer pretensions."

The Other Papers in Line.

Most of the papers express sentiments similar to those of The Times. The Standard says: "It is hard to treat with any seriousness an appeal which ignores the palpable reality of the situation. So far it meant for diplomatic use abroad, the appeal is a waste of words. Knowing our views, the diplomatists of both hemisphere will respect them."

The Daily News says: "Lord Salisbury puts his decision on the right ground. No other answer could be expected. The duty of the Liberal party will be to use its influence in the direction of temperate future British co-operation with the largest measure of autonomy consistent with the securities for interstate peace and equal laws and liberties."

CANADIAN OFFERS OF £2,800,000.

Bank of Montreal Subscribed for £2,000,000 of the British War Loan.

Montreal, March 13.—(Special.)—It is now understood that the Bank of Montreal has subscribed for £2,000,000 of the British war loan, while other financial institutions bring the Canadian offers up to £2,800,000.

HAWKINS CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

The Massey-Harris Strike Takes on a New Phase—A Police Court Case.

A week ago to-day the Massey-Harris Company made application at Osgoode Hall to continue the injunction obtained by them against the striking moulders. Among the affidavits produced in support of the application was one by Isaac Hawkins, who lives at 40 Stafford-street. Hawkins claimed he was waited upon at his home by four men, three of whom, he alleged, were strikers, by the names of Black, Beer and Thomas. He claimed they tried to get him to quit work by offering him substantial inducements. The three men named as having approached Hawkins deny that they ever saw the man, and yesterday issued a warrant charging him with perjury. Hawkins was taken into custody last night by Detective Verney.

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

Popp and Supples to "Go."

Detroit, March 13.—Curley Supples, the Buffalo lightweight, and Jim Popp, lightweight champion, have agreed on terms for a 6-round contest at Milwaukee, March 20, at 133 pounds.

W. H. Stone, undertaker, 348 Yonge Street. Phone 982. 136

Standard Star Laundry Co. Phone 2444 36

Spring is Approaching.

Nowhere is this more in evidence than at Dunlop's, where can be found such a lovely profusion of flowers with all their fragrance and splendor. Violets, mignonette, what you will. 5 West King-street, 445 Yonge-street.

Standard Star Laundry Co. for white laundry. 36

Standard Star Laundry Co. Smooth edges to collars and elegant finish. 36

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

Shannon Letter Files cost little, save much time. Office Specialty Mfg. Co., 77 Bay.

DEATHS.

HALPIN—On Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at her late residence, 132 McGill-street Nellie Halpin.
Funeral Thursday, 9 a. m., to St. Michael's Cathedral, thence to St. Michael's Cemetery.

B.C. BUSINESS MEN ARE VERY NERVOUS

A Victoria Delegation See Lieut.-Gov. McInnes to Tell Their Troubles.

THEIR TRADE IS INJURED.

They Ask That the Present State of Affairs Politically Be Ended Without Delay.

WANT GENERAL ELECTION EARLY.

Conservatives May Introduce Federal Lines in the Coming Provincial Campaign.

Vancouver, March 13.—(Special.)—A representative committee of Victoria business men interviewed the Lieutenant-Governor at the capital this afternoon, asking him to take steps to bring to an end the present unsatisfactory state of affairs politically, which, they represent, has already greatly injured trade. The bank managers are said to have endorsed this move.

A General Election Wanted.

A general election at the earliest possible date is sought as the only satisfactory method of settling the existing deadlock.

The delegation was assured that the election would be over and the House in session by June 30.

Conservatives Are Moving.

Ex-Premier Turner came over from Victoria to-day. He is one of the old timers on the island, who are Conservatives, but were at first opposed to the introduction of Federal lines into provincial politics, and says they are rapidly yielding to the inevitable and joining