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HILIPPINES

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with a detachment of gunboat Laguna De 00 insurgents near Ca-of Laguna. After a insurgents were dis-ix killed and fourteen

of the 47th Volunteer province of Albay, ing nine. The Ameri-

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ion is negotiating nts in Northern Panay ect of an early sur

i Weekly Sun are dis-arts of Canada.

CONFIRMATION LACKING

Of the Report That General Botha Has Surrendered.

London Daily News Says That "Pour Parlers" Are Still in Progress-Report of the Surrender Generally Credited in England

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony, Feb. 27.—A private message received here says Scheeper's laager, near Willowmore, has been captured by the British. The main body of Boers was absent, but forty burghers and the whole of the supplies were taken. LONDON, Feb. 27.—General Kitch-

LONDON, Feb. 27.—General Kitchener, telegraphing from Middleburg, under date of Feb. 27, says:

"The following additional captures are reported by French up to Feb. 25:

"Three hundred Boers surrendered; a nineteen pounder Krupp, one Howitzer, a Maxim, 20,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 154 rifles, 388 horses, 334 truck even 5 500 exists. 2000 exists. 834 truck oxen, 5,600 cattle, 9,800 sheep and 287 wagons and carts. The Boers' casualties were four killed and five

LONDON, Feb. 27.- Gen. French's the other advantages gained by the British forces in South Africa, have created a most hopeful feeling in the secretary for war, described it today as being "the thin end of the wedge," and this also is the opinion of the military critics, who reiterate that while the war cannot be expected to end with a sudden stroke, this constant capturing of men, guns, supplies and horses means that the oper ations will soon be reduced to a the hero of the hour on Pall Mall, though, of course, Gen. Kitchener's every circumstance. It is felt by Mr. Broderick and Lord Roberts that so long as the British forces are doing something to diminish the Boers' supply of men, mounts and ammunition. objective at present in sight. It is not believed to be at all likely that ner will grant any armishe does, he will not let the war ofsuit. In fact small reliance is placed on such an offer, for even if General Botha gave in, the war office is inclined to consider that his action would only affect the force under his mmediate, individual command, and

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The war office selected the double anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill and General surren Kelly Kenny's despatch to Lord Rob-erts dealing with the events immediately preceding the surrender Paardeburg. The despatch contains no news, but it threatens to reopen the discussion regarding the responsibility for the attack on the Boer lines at Paardeburg which proved so costly to the British. Only yesterday evening, in the house of common Mr. Broderick, the war secretary, said Gen. Kelly Kenny had been in command. Presumably he was; but his dispatch concludes as follows: "Lord Kitchener, the chief of staff, was present all the time. In accordance with the instructions to me in you note of Feb. 17, I recognized his suggestions as conveying to me your lordship's orders and acted thereon." LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Daily Chronicle, which has received a report it believes trustworthy, though it has

no means of verification, that Gen. Botha has surrendered to Lord Kitchener; says:

"According to earlier information
Gen. Botha was to have been received at Lord Kitchener's camp about
the end of this week, but if the fore-

going report is correct, events have ripened with unexpected rapidity." LONDON, Feb. 28.—Bennet Burleigh wires to the Daily Telegraph from De Aar, under Tuesday's date, as follows: "The Orange River remains high. Our columns are tightening their grip upon Steyn, De Wet and Hertzog near Petrusville, and our patrols have been

Driving Hammers,

Pincers,

Rasps.

Blacksmiths'

Horse Shoes,

Horse Shoe Nails.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

W. H. THORNE & GO.

engaged. I anticipate that a general action is about to be founght."

DE AAR, Feb. 27.—Latest advices indicate that though a few of General Dewet's men have succeeded in crossing the Orange River, General Dewet, Steyn and the bulk of their force, including Hertzog's commando, are camped on the south bank waiting an opportunity to cross. According to inhabitants who reside along the riverside, this would be impossible for at least four days. The indications are that Dewet intends moving eastward, with the object of crossing the line between Norval's Pont and Naauwpoort. Thorny-croft is pushing from the west, while several columns are ready to meet the Boers in every direction. Last night there was a terrible storm, rain and thunder extending over a wide area, and it is expected that the river will rise again.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—2.30 p. m.—The Snn says it is officially announced that General Botha, the commandant general of the Boer forces, has surrendered to General Kitchener. The war office has received no confirme.

MANCHESTER, England, Feb. 28.

The Evening Mail says General
Botha formally surrendered to General Kitchener shortly before 10 o'clock

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables that aithough no official information has been issued with regard to the matter, he learns from a good source that Gen. Louis Botha, the Boer comthe British, thus commemorating Ma-juba day in the same manner as General Cronje did twelve months ago. If the war office authorities can see their way to confirming the news there will

way to confirming the news there will be great rejoicing throughout the British empire.

Commandant Dewet must still be reckoned with, however, and unless he can be persuaded to lay down his arms hostilities must proceed.

The London Chronicle's report that Botha has surrendered is considered significant, because it will be remembered that Botha declined to treat through an intermediary, and said he would apply directly to Lord Kitchener when he wished to surrender. The absence of news about Dewet would seem to suggest that he has again got away, and as the Orange river is falling, he may be able to make good his escape out of the colony.

Lord Kitchener reports General French's successes with such coolness that only the British military experts fully comprehend the significance of the bulletins. The additional captures include war material, horses and cat-

include war material, horses and cat-tle. Whether these were made from Botha or Meyer the Boers could not afford in their extremity to lose the ammunition, or supplies. Military men in London now assume that the col-lapse of the Boer arms can not be de-ferred many weeks.

LONDON, Feb. 28, 3.43 p. m.-The Pall Mall Gazette credits the news of General Botha's surrender, but a renor the colonial office has any information confirming the report.

LONDON, Feb. 28.-5.23 p. m.-The war secretary, Mr. Broderick, announced in the house of commons this afternoon that he had no official information of the surrender of General

DE AAR, Cape Colony, Feb. 28.-The combined forces of General Dewet and Commandant Hertzog are now east of Philipstown (about forty miles northeast of here.) The total number of men is about 2,000.

LONDON, March 1.-The Daily News says: "We learn that Commandant General Botha offered to surrender on certain condition and that pour par lers are still in progress. It is probable that Mrs. Botha brought proposals from her husband to Lord

OUDTSHOORN, Cape Colony, Feb. 28.—Gen. De Wet, it is officially asserted, having failed to cross the Orang-river at Daltorspoort, is hurrying to Roefontein by way of Petrusville.

## GOLD CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Cures Asthma. Just cures, that's all. Ask your druggist for it. If he has none he'll get it from his wholesaler. It's worth your while to have him do this. Others relieve. The Gold Cure cures. Hayes & Co., Simcoe, Ont. Write for free sample and treat-

Hoof Parers,

Bar Iron.

## PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—In the house day Mr. Borden of Halifax intro

Yukon. He wants information befor bill introduced today intitled "Act to Amend the Dominion Lar Act." Mr. Charlton also read an provides that no government can in future be given to reliways

Mr. Fraser, Guyeboro, spoke in sort, and Mr. Haggart twitted sovernment with their sudden characteristics.

tempted Yukon rallway steal
Mr. Prior asked the governmenthe Duke of Cornwall and York we visit the Pacific coast, and Fr Laurier replied that correspon was now passing between O London on the question, and he an probably land at Van

Hon. John Costigan then gave no tice of and read the following motion to amend the coronation oaths: That an humble address be presented to His Most Gracious Majesty the

King as follows: Most Gracious Majesty: Your Mojesty's most faithful loyal subjects, the commons of Can-ada, in parliament assembled, beg ada, in parliament assembled, to leave most humbly to represent.

That as a token of civil and religion liberties and of the equality of right guaranteed to all British subjects. Canadian confederation as well under British constitution, the British sovereigns should not be called sovereigns should not be called the constitution offensive to

That by virtue of the act of sement of 1689 the British sovereign the first day of meeting of the fi

(or Queen) of Great Britain and land, defender of the faith, do emnly and sincerely, in the prese

"And I do solemnly, in the presen of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration, and each and every part therof, in plain me, as understood by English Protestants without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the hope of any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of such dispensation from any person of authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person dispense with or annul the same or eclare that it was null and void from

the beginning."
That such declaration is most offensive to the dearest convictions of all Roman Catholics.

That the staunch loyalty of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Canada, comprising about forty-eight per cent. of the entire population of this dominion, and throughout the sions should not be rewarded by their being chosen alone amongst believers of all creeds and branded as idolators of their sov-

reign.
That in the opinion of this house the above mentioned act of settlemen declaration and the British sovereign freed forever from the obligation of any class of his faithful subjects throughout the British empire.

The house then went into supply and took up the post office estima The opposition at once asked for the deficit of the past year, and were informed that it amounted to \$461,661, an increase of \$100,000 over the previous

Premier Laurier and Hon. Mr. Mulock were asked to explain their statements in the recent elections to the effect that the post office deficit

-Supplies. ceased to exist.

Mr. Mulock did not face the question fairly, but went into details. He was finally forced to an attempt to disown the utterances. Mr. Clancy pointed out that the de-

Rounding Hammers, ficit was, according to the public accounts, \$552,479, and Mr. Mulock was asked to explain the discrepancy between the two totals.

Mr. Mulock was fairly cornered and wriggled badly. The misstatements were brought home to him fairly and The house rose for dinner at 6

Mr. Fowler called attention after dinner tonight to the injustice of mov-ing the Donnegal post office to Botsford on the recommendation of irrespon-sible party followers. He made a very favorable impression in his maiden

speech and was warmly applauded. In the house tonight Hon. Mr. Mulock was kept on the rack in regard to the misleading accounts and estimates submitted to the house. Hour after hour his mental reservations were found in-teresting subjects for debate. Messrs. Fowler, Bell, Tupper and Borden of Halifax all participated in the debate. Bell and Tupper brought to the notice of the government the malicious policy



At this season the housekeeper must look specially after the baking powder.

As she cannot make good cake with bad eggs, no more can she make cake that is light, delicious and dainty with inferior baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for the preparation of the finest food. It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, doughnuts, crusts, etc., which expert bakers say is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

ticed in Pictou in regard to the dismissal of postmasters.

Mr. Clarke brought up the question of increasing the salaries of letter car-

Mr. Clarke also enquired about the drop-letter rate in cities, and if the Mr. Mulock said no action would be

ken before rural improvements were Mr. Robinson, Elgin, in a speech which convulsed the house with laugh.

ter, made an appeal for a rural deliv-Several members advocated the re-

moval of newspaper postage. Charges were made on the floor the house against grit postmasters for political partizanship, and an investigation is demanded. Mr. Mulock was asked to define political paritzanship,

but refused. At eleven o'clock the first item was passed after five hours. It was for salaries and allowances. Other items for outside service, involving an increase

of \$78,714, were also approved.
The Yukon appropriation is \$125,000.
The house adjourned at 11.10. OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—Today was pri vate members' day in the house. Hon. Mr. Fisher introduced a bill entitled 'An Act to provide for the Markin

and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale." The bill provides for show the quality of the fruit contained in the packages. Penalties for the wrongful classing of fruit are pro-

Mr. Horsey introduced a bill to make the 24th of May a public holiday n Canada

Hon, Mr. Fisher stated, in answer to Mr. Smith, Wentworth, that the government intended to make an effort to induce all fruit carrying steamers engaged in the Atlantic trade to put in circulating fans.

The report of the Northwest Police was faid on the table.

Mr. Prior's motion for information concerning contracts for two steam-ers in British Columbia was refused. In the west considerable scandal has been caused by the manner of receiving tenders, and an explanation is asked for. Sir Louis Davies is far too cautious and will not allow the cir-

cumstances to come to the surface. Mr. Monk moved an address asking minister of trade and commerce and the Italian consul for Canada relative to trade between the two countries. Mr. Monk predicts that the correspondence will show that the governnent has a prejudice against Italian

The motion gave rise to a sharp deoate, in which the government's twosided policy of free trade and protection was exposed. Reference was made to large increases in duty durng the government's term of office. Hon. Mr. Sifton defended 20 per cent. luty on agricultural implements, alugh this was one of the duties the minister of the interior promised to have removed.

Mr. Robinson, Elgin, made his mo tion to have the members of parliament carried free of charge on all railways. He opposed the paying of mileage or issuing of passes by com-panies. Messrs. Richardson, Lisgar and Puttee, Winnipeg, supported the motion. Mr. Borden, Halifax, did not altogether support the motion, but he thought it might be well, in deference to public opinion, to prohibit any mem-

Wallace Maclean and Mr. Northrup followed in support, and then the de-bate was adjourned, on the suggestion of Premier Laurier, to some future

Mr. Bell, Pictou, moved for particu- tender. lars of the mail carrying contract at River John.

In the house tonight the debate was favor of the sale of binder twine by the government direct to the consumer. Mr. Hackett opened, showing up the government to have made a breach of faith in their dealings with farmers. He championed the cause of Prince Edward Island and called for change in the methods in disposing of the output of the Kingston peniten-

The government were challenged by Mr. Smith, Wentworth, to announce their policy. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who the debate was adjourned last Friday, nised to take action, but there was no disposition on the part of the min sters to consider the question. Mr. Smith gave convincing proof to show that the government, by reducing the duty on binder twine, had not reduced the price to the farmer, but opened up Canadian markets to American monopolists and closed home factories

Mr. Roche, Halifax, made his first speech, and although he started out well, he bitterly attacked the electors of Dartmouth, who gave such a majority against him. He referred to rope works as "odious institutions where cordage is made."

Mr. Roche proposed that Mr. Blain's resolution should be amended to permit of a sliding scale in the price to meet competition, even if below cost Blain's idea is to sell at an advance of Mr. Heyd (liberal) condemned the government for removing the binder

Mr. Stephens (con.) of Kent, Ont, opposed Blain's motion and defended the government's double dealing.

Mr. Henderson (con.) quoted figures of the cost of the production showing the outrageous prices paid

Solicitor General Fitzpatrick defend ed the government's course and denied that two prices had been charged. He told the house that all the good advertised publicly for sale, but when questioned by Mr. Monk, he had to admit that private circulars had been sent out to firms "known" to the

Mr. Northrup (con.) in a speech riddled Mr. Fitzpatrick's arguments and statements, and conclusively brought home to the government some of the scandals connected

with the disposal of twine. Mr. Praser (lib.) defended every-thing the government had attempted during the past four years. He submitted that the Kingston plant should be sold and the government go out of business.

Mr. Sherritt (con.), a practical farmer, told the farmer's story plainly

to farmers up to July 1st at cost, plu a fair margin to cover expenses of free labor, and after July 1st that the

Mr. Clancey (con.) showed up Mr Fitzpatrick's arguments in a startling way. The latter denounced John Connor for not paying the conserva-tive government for twine, but in 1900 sold Connor large quantities of the

Kingston output. Mr. Blain, who proposed the original resolution, announced his willing-ness to accept Mr. Oliver's amend-ment. He quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Friday to show that the premier supported the principle of the motion. Hon. Mr. Fielding, in closing, rejterated Roche's insult to the supporters of R. L. Borden, referring to them as followers of the consumers' cordage

The amendment passed unanimous

The government demanded a division on the amendment although it was unanimous, and the following vote resulted: Yeas, 155; nays, none. Following up this proceeding, the opposition forced the vote on the original motion as amended; and every member of the government had to vote for Mr. Blain's resolution, which was carried by the same vote.

The house adjourned at 12.35.

Mr. Fowler will ask on Friday for articulars in connection with the pro-osed construction of the breakwater

It is learned from an official source that the visit to Ottawa of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York will take place in the middle of September. An intimation to this effect has, it is understood, been received at the vice-regal residence here. The Duke and Duchess will visit Canada on their return from the ceremonies of the Australian confederation, and after touring the dominion, will go to Newfoundland, salling from there for England about the middle of October. land about the middle of Oct About one month, therefore, will be pent in Canada and Newfoundland.

Mr. Haggart on Thursday will move the address to the governor general asking for copies of all orders in council, contracts and agreements be-tween the government and the Kingston Locomotive Works Company in reference to supplying the Intercolonial with locomotives, and what payments have been made.

have been made.

Mr. Fowler was told by Hon. Mr. Blair that the repairing of the round-house at Campbellton cost \$21,975. It was let out to tender to Rhodes, Curry & Company, who transferred it to George McArthur of St. John.

Mr. Clarke is still after the printing contracts, and will ask the govern-ment for particulars connected with the publication of a "Handbook Canada."



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