

SOUTH AFRICA.

Peace Prospects Are Growing Rapidly Brighter.

Fearful Railway Accident by Which New Zealand Regiment Lost Many Lives and Had Many Wounded.

Not Fighting Still Going on According to Lord Kitchener's Reports—Two Hundred Boers Killed, Wounded or Captured.

WINNIPEG, April 13.—Gen. French, who is in the city en route for England, was today asked for his opinion as to the advisability of sending a fourth regiment to South Africa. He said, although Canadians would be welcome, and good soldiers would be needed, still, if peace were in sight or declared before the troops sailed, it would be a mistake to send them. The question of expense in sending them would be a large factor, and other troops are a great deal nearer the scene of conflict. General French thinks the end of organized resistance in South Africa is near. The general left tonight for England via Halifax.

TORONTO, April 13.—The eight upper province teachers selected for duty in South Africa left for Halifax on Saturday evening, whence they will sail by the Corithian for England. They are Florence Wilkenson, Auguste Hoyer and Katharine McLennan, of Toronto; Bertha Bledon, of King; Edna O'Brien of Norleton; Maud Macfarlane and Eleanor Yenny of Peterborough, and Margaret Scott of Hamilton.

(Associated Press.) LONDON, April 13.—The announcement of the presence at Pretoria of the Orange Free State and Transvaal leaders and generals who have been at Klerksdorp considering terms of peace, has caused a decided increase in the hopefulness of the public concerning the possibilities of peace.

The expectations aroused by the conference at Pretoria have been further heightened by the movements of Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, and other members of the cabinet, in London, as well as evidence that important despatches are passing between Lord Kitchener and the government. A conference of members of the cabinet was held last night. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, and the Duke of Devonshire, president of the council, were present. The conference terminated at one o'clock this morning. At that time the war secretary, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, and the Duke of Devonshire, president of the council, were present. The conference terminated at one o'clock this morning. At that time the war secretary, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, and the Duke of Devonshire, president of the council, were present.

These outward signs of Sunday activity have not been supplemented by any authentic or official statement. The question most discussed, this far, has been whether the peace negotiations would affect the government's financial proposals, which promise to be submitted to parliament tomorrow. The fact that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was engaged in his office most all day is taken in some quarters to indicate a modification of the budget statement.

There appears to be no doubt that the Boer leaders have communicated the results of the deliberations to Lord Kitchener. Attempts will be made in parliament tomorrow to draw out what information the government has on the South African situation, and to learn its intentions, but it is not expected that the government can forecast the probable outcome of the negotiations. Whatever instructions have been sent to Lord Kitchener are believed to be only provisional in character.

LONDON, April 14.—The comparatively brief duration of the conference at Klerksdorp is regarded as an indication that the Boer leader found little

difficulty in agreeing upon some basis of negotiation. The transfer of the negotiations to Pretoria, where both Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, are at present, is interpreted by the morning papers as meaning that the Boers are prepared to make formal peace proposals. The latest reports received here from the Boer headquarters at Brussels and the Hague declare that the delegates will raise no opposition if honorable terms are granted, and that the Boer leaders in South Africa have agreed to accept the maximum obtainable.

NOT FIGHTING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, April 14.—News of severe fighting in the Transvaal, at the end of last week, has been sent by Lord Kitchener, who reports that about two hundred Boers were killed, wounded or captured. There were about a hundred British casualties. The British also captured three guns and an immense quantity of supplies. Commandant Potgieter was among the Boers killed.

Lord Kitchener, in a despatch dated from Pretoria, Sunday, April 13, reports how Colonel Colenbrander, after locating Commandant Botha's laager at Pzelskop, moved his force, by different routes, from Pietersburg (Transvaal colony), blocking the principal lines of retreat. The fighting commenced April 8, when the British Fusiliers attacked Moltspoor, covering the Boer position, and by dusk had seized a hill eastward of the spruit in spite of considerable opposition, resulting in Col. Murray being wounded and Lt. Lincoln being killed. An officer and five men were wounded.

Since then the operations continued daily. Colenbrander's latest report, April 12, gave the Boer loss in killed, wounded and prisoners as 106 men. The colonel hoped to be able to report further captures.

The most severe fighting occurred April 11 in Western Transvaal, where Gen. Ian Hamilton has replaced Gen. Methuen in command of the British troops. The Boers attacked Col. Kekewich's force near Rooval and fighting at close quarters ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving on the field 44 men killed, including Commandant Potgieter, and 24 wounded. The British captured 20 unarmoured prisoners.

According to latest accounts Gen. Ian Hamilton is pursuing the remainder of the Boer commands. The British losses in this fight were six men killed and fifty-two wounded. At the beginning of the pursuit Colonel Kekewich captured two guns, a pom-pom, a quantity of ammunition and a number of wagons.

A force of Boers recently overwhelmed a strong British patrol sent out from Bultfontein (Orange River Colony) to clear distant farms. An officer and two men were killed, four men were wounded and the remaining members of the patrol were surrounded and captured.

Lord Kitchener mentions holding an inquiry into this reverse.

FREDERICTON STARTS THE BALL.

(Special to the Sun.) FREDERICTON, N. B., April 14.—Recruiting for the fourth contingent for South Africa will commence here tomorrow and continue as long as recruits offer. Colonel Dunbar, D. O. C., will be recruiting officer, and Surgeon Major Bridges, medical examiner.

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, April 14.—The casualty list published this evening shows that the Eighth New Zealand Regiment lost thirteen men killed and fifteen men injured April 12, in a railroad accident near Machiville.

AN ESCAPED BOER.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, April 14.—Adolphus De Wet (nephew of the famous Boer general of that name), who was wounded and captured at the battle of Jacobabad and who afterwards escaped from Bermuda by swimming to a schooner bound for New York, arrived here recently, spent a few days in this city and proceeded to Lima, Peru, where he will engage in a mining enterprise.

THE BOER TERMS.

THE HAGUE, April 14.—From those close in touch with the Boer leaders it appears that the latest secret

despatches from South Africa indicate the peace proposals now under discussion at Pretoria. They closely follow the summary given on Saturday last with the following additional details:

The Boers accept a British lord commissioner, with a Boer executive, both to reside at Pretoria. The country to be divided into districts, with British district officers and a Boer committee, chosen by polling, by the burghers, who vote right to be reserved to the British government. The majority of the British officers must be conversant with the Dutch language.

Johannesburg to be restored to the British, with complete British civil organization.

War indemnity of at least £12,000,000 to be distributed by mixed committees.

Disarmament to occur when the first batch of Boer prisoners is sent to South Africa.

No war tax to be levied.

Both languages to be recognized in the schools and courts and in official documents.

The expense of the garrisons in South Africa to be borne by Great Britain.

The present Boer leaders to be retained in office so far as possible.

LONDON, April 15.—In a despatch from Johannesburg, dated April 14, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the leading Boer delegates conferred today with Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, at Pretoria, and that Lord Kitchener was present at this conference.

"I understand," says the correspondent, "that Lord Milner and Kitchener will jointly conduct the negotiations, although it wishes to impress upon the Boers in particular the necessity of pushing the war to a finish should the British terms of peace be refused."

The failure to explain this important point is taken in the house of commons to indicate that the government has adopted a speedy issue of the negotiations now progressing at Pretoria between the Boer leaders, although it wishes to impress upon the world in general, and the Boers in particular, the necessity of pushing the war to a finish should the British terms of peace be refused.

HORSE SHIPMENT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 14.—The British steamer Michigan cleared from this port today for Cape Town with 1,100 horses for use of the British military service in South Africa.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Col. Crowder, the officer assigned to investigate the alleged British supply camp at Port Chalmers, has practically concluded procuring evidence and will forward his report to Washington in a few days.

The opinion prevails in this city that this report will declare that there is no evidence of any nature to warrant government interference.

MONCTON.

Death of Joseph Howard, a Veteran Orangeman.

MONCTON, N. B., April 14.—Another old resident passed away this afternoon in the person of Joseph Howard, aged about 80. The deceased came to this country from the north of Ireland, landing in St. John when fourteen years of age. He learned the trade of carpenter and came to Moncton about 1850, working for Salters and others till shipbuilding went down. He was employed on the construction of the Intercolonial shops here in 1871, and when completed obtained a permanent position, which he retained until he was disabled by a total disability allowance, about five years ago. His wife, three sons and two daughters, survive him. One of his sons, Joseph, was manager of a flour mill at New Glasgow, N. S., but has lately been working in Newfoundland. The deceased joined the Royal Orange order in St. John in 1848, and has always been a prominent member. He was a charter member of Lodge No. 27, and the Royal Black Member of Moncton. Also a member of the Royal Sarslet Chapter.

BRUTAL MURDERS.

SALLISAW, I. T., April 14.—One of the most brutal murders ever committed in the Indian Territory took place a few miles east of Stillwell. A white man named Dudley killed his ten-year-old daughter, fatally wounded two other children and seriously injured his wife. Dudley has been brought to Sallisaw to prevent his being lynched. He confessed his crime.

MECHANICS FALLS, Me.

The body of Henry Thompson, a Massachusetts shoe worker, who disappeared two weeks ago, was found today near the railroad track about a mile from Rumford Falls. Death had been caused by a terrible gash in the throat, which is believed to have been self-inflicted.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It has just developed that a murder was committed on the U. S. S. Cincinnati last week while the ship was lying at Charleston. Jas. A. Payne, a blacksmith, struck with a pair of iron tongs and killed Agnes Williams, a water tender. Payne will be court-martialed.

REMARKABLE ENGINEERING.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 13.—One of the most remarkable pieces of engineering work ever performed in the country took place today when the 2,000 ton bridge of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny river, spanning the Allegheny river, was moved a distance of about 30 feet to temporary piers. The bridge has assumed the steel structure that is to take its place.

BUTTE, Mont., April 14.—All of the mines of the Anacostea, Parrot and Wascoe companies, which were closed by the holding back of the railroad, have resumed operation with about half the force of miners and new engineers.

EDINBURGH, April 14.—Wm. Gillette opened the provincial tour of Sherlock Holmes at the Edinburgh theatre. He was tendered a warm reception. There were many recalls and Mr. Gillette was called upon to make a speech.

BRITISH BUDGET.

A Fairly Stiff Duty Imposed on Grain and Breadstuffs.

Thriving Free Trade to the Winds, and Substituting a Tariff for Revenue to Meet the Cost of South Africa War.

(Associated Press.) LONDON, April 14.—Not in many years had Great Britain's fiscal programme been awaited with such interest as that which there is no doubt that all the proposals contained in it will be adopted. It is equally certain that none of these proposals will meet with the unanimous approval of either party in annual legislation.

More important, perhaps, than the curious form of the new taxation is the statement of the chancellor of the exchequer, the chancellor of the exchequer, that the government had acceded to the Boer demand for a late hour tonight. The Associated Press learned upon excellent authority that the Budget of the budget, namely, the treasury loan of £22,000,000, upon which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was remarkably successful, has a serious bearing upon the peace question. This appears to be a very strong belief on the cabinet, that, owing to the fact that the war has cost the country £42,000,000 will never be needed. When the budget is passed, the peace negotiations will probably have reached such a stage that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be able to announce a diminution of today's estimate. In any case, this loan will probably be called for only in annual legislation.

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COL SIR CHAS. PARSONS.

The New Commander of the Forces in British North America.

(Hallifax Chronicle.) Col. Sir Charles Parsons, who succeeds Colonel Biscoe, on the 17th of this month as commander of the forces in British North America, is expected here in a few days, and Colonel Biscoe leaves for England on the 20th or 21st. Some time ago it was reported that there was a possibility of arrangement being made in the future whereby the command of the imperial forces and command of the Canadian forces would be held by one and the same officer and that he would make his headquarters at Ottawa. Many think the decision of the imperial authorities to place the command here in the hands of a colonial at the present moment is but a step nearer the position outlined in the report.

The new commander is five years younger than his chief, and is also younger than the commander of the Royal Artillery in Canada, who was at one time his senior official.

Colonel Sir Charles Sir Benjamin Parsons, K. C. M. G., Royal Artillery, was born May 8th, 1852, and joined the Royal Artillery as lieutenant from the Royal Artillery Academy, Woolwich, on August 17th, 1874. He was promoted captain October 7th, 1883, brevet-major October 14th, 1885, lieutenant-colonel September 11th, 1881, brevet-lieutenant-colonel November 18th, 1884, and brevet-colonel November 18th, 1889.

Sir Charles has been considerable staff and war service. He was employed on staff service with the Egyptian army from January 2nd, 1883, to April 20th, 1884, and was aide-de-camp to the governor, and chief of staff in the Sudan from June 11th, 1884, until July 1885. From December, 1887, to December, 1888, he was aide-de-camp to the general officer commanding the eastern district, and was A. D. C. to the general officer commanding the Egyptian army from August, 1884, until March, 1885. Sir Charles was sent employed with the Egyptian army (governor) in the Sudan from February 7th, 1889, as assistant adjutant-general at Wooditch district from March to November, 1889, and colonel on the staff commander of the Royal Artillery in Curragh, Ireland, from then until January, 1900, when he was appointed colonel on the staff for Royal Artillery in South Africa, where he remained until November of last year.

Sir Charles's war services include the following: South African war, 1877-81, campaign. Served in the operations against the Galla and commanded two guns at action of Intaba, Kaffraria; Zululand campaign, battles of Isandhlwana and Ulundi; also as acting D. A. Q. M. G. from April to May, 1880. Despatches London Gazette, Aug. 21st, 1877; medal with clasp, Transvaal campaign; actions at Laing's Nek, and capture of Gedard; and subsequent engagements in command of force. Despatches London Gazette, Dec. 5, brevet of colonial class, bronze star, fifth class Medjidie, brevet of major; despatches to Douglas, 1889, command of the Egyptian army from Sept. 19th. Despatches London Gazette, Nov. 3rd, brevet of lieutenant-colonel, Egyptian medal with clasp Nile expedition, 1884; capture of Gedard; and subsequent engagements in command of force. Despatches London Gazette, Dec. 5, brevet of colonial class, bronze star, fifth class Medjidie, brevet of major; despatches to Douglas, 1889, command of the Egyptian army from Sept. 19th. Despatches London Gazette, Nov. 3rd, brevet of lieutenant-colonel, Egyptian medal with clasp Nile expedition, 1884; capture of Gedard; and subsequent engagements in command of force.

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