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AT THE MERCY OF CANNIBALS.

French Scientific Expedition at New Guinea Welcomed by Natives, Then Treacherously Attacked at Night and Slaughtered.

TWENTY-FIVE WERE KILLED.

Survivor Sees Comrades Horribly Mutilated—One Roasted Over a Fire—Retribution Soon Came to the Savages of Whom Rescuing Party Killed Many.

Paris, Feb. 16.—La Patrie today publishes a letter from its correspondent, M. Rouyer, a survivor of the massacre of a French scientific mission, by cannibals at Sileraki, New Guinea, Jan. 1. M. Rouyer relates that the yacht Salvati, with the mission on board, had anchored off the coast of New Guinea and that a number of the explorers landed. After an apparently friendly reception from the natives, the latter treacherously attacked them during the night, murdering 25 of the party, including Baron Villars, Count De Saint Remy and Mm. Hagenbock and Vries, and wounding 33, including the writer of the letter, M. Rouyer, the chief of the mission and another Frenchman named Reimer.

M. Rouyer writes: "We were all sleeping peacefully when there was a great uproar and we were attacked by hundreds of natives carrying torches. Several of us were felled to the ground with clubs, hatchets and spears. Others were overpowered, carried away and bound to trees. I was among this number. I received a blow on the head from a club and fainted. When I recovered consciousness at 5 o'clock in the morning, I found myself tied head and foot and surrounded by savages, who, believing me to be dead, were keeping me for themselves. I saw the body of Baron Villars near me bound to a tree. His body was naked, his head had been split open, his eyes had been gouged out and his groin was horribly mutilated. The Count De Saint Remy had been decapitated and his head stuck on the end of a spear as a trophy. M. Hagenbock was spotted on a bamboo and roasted over a fire. The savages were grand to me and cut the bonds which bound me. Suddenly a great clamor arose, followed by a fusillade. I opened my eyes and saw Dr. Fortier and the remainder of the mission from the yacht firing on the cannibals. I shouted and the savages ran to me and cut the bonds which bound me to the tree. The cannibals fled, leaving thirty-two dead. The clothes of M. Vries were found, but his body was missing. He had evidently been devoured by the savages during the night."

LESS MONEY ASKED PARLIAMENT FOR EXPENDITURES DURING COMING YEAR.

Estimates Brought Down in the House Last Night—Decrease of More Than Six and a Half Millions in Ordinary and Capital.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—(Special)—The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1903, were presented to parliament this evening. The expenditure required for consolidated fund is placed at \$47,845,038, as against an expenditure of \$48,836,878 for the same time last year. The total expenditure for ordinary and capital is put at \$59,924,740, as against a total expenditure of \$60,924,740, a decrease of \$6,000,000. There will be supplementary, however, which will no doubt increase this amount somewhat.

Where Decreases Are. The principal decreases are: Public works, \$1,755,592; Agriculture, 273,400; Education, 47,100; Indian Affairs, 279,878; Marine and river service, 111,000; Marine hospitals, 159,700; Scientific institutions, 49,640; Yukon Territory, 12,000; Fisheries, 54,900; Miscellaneous, 317,073; Mail subsidies, 20,000.

Some Increases. The principal increases are: Public debt, \$399,635; Legislation, 128,942; Subsidies to provinces, 14,812; Railways, 14,812; Civil government, 35,776; Administration of justice, 13,017; Indians, 10,393. The estimate for the census for 1901-02 is placed at \$350,000, and \$120,000 is asked for 1902-03. The immigration is \$445,000, the same as for the current year.

MARCONI TO SAIL FOR CANADA IN A FEW DAYS. Wireless Telegraphy in Full Operation Across Atlantic in Six Months.

London, Feb. 17.—Within six months, transatlantic wireless telegraphy will, it is anticipated, be in full operation for both public and private purposes. Negotiations have been going on between the Marconi Company and the government. The ordinary rates for the

The I. C. R. Figures. Estimates for the Intercolonial railway are: Steel rails and fastenings, \$600,000; Accommodation at Sydney, 77,000; Original construction, 2,000; Strengthening bridges, 175,000; Accommodation at Lewis, 22,000; Additional sidings, 50,000; Brakes freight cars, 10,000; Car coaches, passenger cars, 10,000; Drawings freight cars, 15,000; Machinery for locomotive and car shops, 10,000; Equip passenger cars with Pintsch gas apparatus, 8,000; Miramichi bridge, 51,000; Rolling stock, 500,000; Sea walls, 10,000; Accommodation at Stellarton, 15,000; Restigouche bridge, 102,000; Northwest Miramichi bridge, 123,000; Double trucking Windsor Junction and Halifax, 30,000; Improvements at Point Tupper, 25,000; River du Loup, 25,000; Brakes and air signals, 15,000; Shops at Moncton, 15,000; Repair shops at Moncton, 25,000; Machine shop River du Loup, 50,000. Total, \$1,975,000. This is a reduction of more than \$7,000,000 compared with the current year.

public will be substantially lower than those now charged by the cable companies. Mr. Marconi will leave for Canada on February 29, in order to make arrangements for a new station. The officials at Marconi's office in London say that their Lizard station was in communication with the Kron Prinz Wilhelm 110 miles west of the Lizard. Henry Plant's Widow Wins. New Haven, Feb. 16.—In the probate court the estate of Henry B. Plant was turned over to the State of New York. Lawyer Shipman stated that this meant that Mrs. Plant would get her dower right of \$200,000 for which she has been contesting.

NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE ESTIMATES.

What Promises Are Made by Canada's Government for Public Works in This Province.

Harbors and Rivers of New Brunswick, \$174,450; Public Buildings in New Brunswick, 27,500; Public Buildings in Nova Scotia, 56,000; Public Buildings in Prince Edward Island, 500; Public Buildings in Maritime Provinces generally, 120,000; Intercolonial Railway, 1,975,000; Prince Edward Island Railway, 510,650; Prince Edward Island Harbors and Rivers, 75,750; I. C. R. in New Brunswick (included in above), 316,000.

Harbors and Rivers, New Brunswick. Bay du Veil, Northumberland county, complete construction of wharf, \$4,000; Black Brook (Loggieville), Northumberland county, wharf, 1,000; Cape Tormentine, Westmorland county, repairs to breakwater, etc 15,000; Caraqueet, Gloucester county, wharf, 20,000; Chance Harbor, St. John county, breakwater, 4,000; Clifton (Stonehaven), Gloucester county, breakwater, 2,500; Dipper Harbor, St. John county, breakwater, 3,250; Dorelester, (Coles Point), Westmorland county, breakwater, 25,000; Grand Anse, Gloucester county, extension and repairs to breakwater, 9,000; Hopewell Cape, Albert county, new wharf, 16,500; Mispe Harbor, St. John county, breakwater at mouth of, 6,000; Point Wolfe, St. John county, breakwater, 2,000; Richibucto, Kent county, reconstruction of north pier and Groynes, etc, 20,000; River St. John, including tributaries, 16,000; River St. John, wharf at Ormococt, 2,500; Sundry county, 20,000; St. John Harbor, Negro Point, breakwater, 20,000; Shippegan Harbor, Gloucester county, extension and repairs to protection works, 2,000; Upper Salmon River, Albert county, pier, 5,700.

Public Buildings, New Brunswick. Marysville, York County, public building, \$9,500; Richibucto, Kent county, public building, 5,000; St. John, Dominion public buildings, 3,000; St. John, Immigrant building, 10,000; Nova Scotia. Public buildings in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island estimates are: Arichat, Richmond county, reconstruction of public building, 1,000; Guysboro, public building, 5,000; Halifax, new public building, 50,000; P. E. Island. Charlottetown, Dominion building, 500; Maritime Province generally, Dominion public buildings, 120,000; Other P. E. I. Works. Canoe Cove, breakwater, 1,500; Casumpes Harbor, closing opening through beach, 2,000; Crooked timber for general repairs to wharf, piers and breakwaters, 2,000; Georgetown pier, work of reconstructing and repairs, 4,500; General repairs to piers and breakwaters, etc, 6,000; New London, repairs to breakwater, 2,750; Souris, Knight's Point, strengthening of breakwater, etc, 20,000; Summerside harbor breakwater, 35,000; Wood Islands south breakwater extension, 2,000; Total, \$75,750.

BOURASSA WITHDRAWS AMENDMENT AND HOUSE PASSES THE ADDRESS.

Debate Monday Was Interesting—Hon. Mr. Tarte and Bourassa, the Principal Speakers—Senator Thompson of Fredericton Heard in the Senate.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—(Special)—There was a good attendance in the house this afternoon, when the address in reply to the speech from the throne was taken into consideration. Mr. Campbell, of West York, in moving the address, said that it was the first time since confederation that this honor was conferred on his constituency. He asked the indulgence of the house as a young member. This brought cheers and laughter. He took up the sections in the speech from the throne. As for the census returns, he said, it would be shown that during the next few years the increase in population owing to the filling up of Manitoba and the Northwest would more than make up for the disappointing results obtained from the first part of the last decade. He congratulated the government upon the proposed arrangements with Maroon and then spoke of the rapid growth of the trade in Canada. In five years up to 1890 the increase in foreign trade was 9 per cent but in the next five years it increased by 61 per cent and was still increasing.

At the end of the present fiscal year the aggregate trade would be about \$225,000,000. He congratulated the government upon the intention to increase the number of commercial agents abroad and to establish a direct steamship line with South Africa, and said that the most commanding figure at coronation ceremonies as at the diamond jubilee would be Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Cheers.) Dr. Beland (of Beauce), speaking in French first and English afterwards, said that the government ought to be satisfied since the people were all satisfied with the government. All classes were well satisfied with the condition of affairs. Though one would speak the language of Louis XIV and the other the language of Shakespeare that did not prevent all from working harmoniously in building up a prosperous nation. In speaking of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales he referred to the loyalty and attachment

of French-Canadians to the British throne. (Cheers.) The Opposition Leader. Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, joyfully referred to Mr. Campbell as a young member who would very soon feel at home in the chamber. It is a matter of West York had a right to be proud of representing West York but he (Borden) would remark that in his doing so was a mistake which would not occur again. After congratulating Dr. Beland on his speech the leader of the opposition made a passing reference to the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and then went on to talk of the long roll call of gentlemen who went from the house to strengthen the peacemaking and judiciary of Canada. The member for North Norfolk said that increase of trade was due more to Providence than to the government and he would suggest to the postmaster general as a way out of the difficulty which confronted him now in view of his past resolutions and speeches that the elevation of those gentlemen to the bench and peerage was due to Providence. He regretted that there was no reference in the speech to a fast Atlantic service to the Alaska boundary or to the sending of a contingent to South Africa. Mr. Borden then referred to a report in the press that Mr. Sifton, speaking in the west, said that if the woolen manufacturers could not live on a 23 per cent tariff they shut up the factory and the policy of the opposition on the other hand was to stand by its manufacturers. (Conservative cheers.) He said the census returns in his opinion were disappointing and due to the lack of a policy to develop the industries of the country and provide for work of all. In concluding, he referred to the death of Hon. Mr. Doherty, Hon. N. Clarke and Lord Dufferin. (Cheers.) Premier Laurier's Speech. Sir Wilfrid Laurier started out by saying that Providence sometimes used unworthy bodies to carry out His objects

BRITISH LOST IN BOER TRAP.

Pursue One of the Enemy Up a Kopje Only to Be Entangled in Three-sided Fire, and With Little Chance Out.

THE POSITION A BAD ONE.

Eight Officers Gallantly Defend the Ridge Until Overpowered—Force Fell Back Under Cover of Blockhouse—Casualties Many.

Pretoria, Feb. 16.—One hundred and fifty mounted infantry, while patrolling the Klip River South of Johannesburg, Feb. 12, surrounded a farm house where they suspected Boers were in hiding. A single Boer broke away from the house and the British started to pursue him. The Boer climbed a kopje, the British following. Immediately a heavy fire was opened upon them from three sides. The British found themselves in a trap and in a position where they were unable to make any defence. Eight of the British officers made a gallant effort and defended the ridge with carbines and revolvers until they were overpowered. The British had two officers and ten men killed and several officers and forty men wounded before the force was able to fall back under cover of a blockhouse.

London, Feb. 16.—Lord Kitchener, in addition to reporting the Klip River affair, says: "A party from the South African constabulary line on the Waterval River, encountered Feb. 10, a superior force of the enemy near Vantondersbak, and were driven back with loss."

London, Feb. 17.—According to special despatches from Pretoria, the mounted infantrymen who were trapped at Klip River were all fresh from home and unused to Boer tactics. The bulk of the casualties occurred during the retreat of the British. The killed included Major Dowell, the commander of the force.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The Temps in an authorized note, says that only Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, of the Boer delegates in Europe have sailed for the United States and that Mr. Fischer remains in Brussels. The note says that the journey of Wessels and Wolmarans has no diplomatic object; that it simply appeared necessary that they enter into direct relations with the pro-Boer committees in the United States with a view to mutual understanding and organization.

London, Feb. 17.—In a despatch from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says Mr. Kruger expects favorable results from the tour in the United States of Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, and that they intend to exploit the diplomatic disclosures in the matter of the Spanish-American war dispute.

Mrs. DeWet Says No Surrender. Durban, Feb. 16.—Mrs. DeWet, in an interview held at Maritzburg concentration camp, said that two of her sons were still fighting with their father. She regretted that the government had not permitted her to communicate with her husband, and said she was certain he would never surrender. Mrs. DeWet declared she would rather see her husband die than submit.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 16.—Three thousand western horses, known as "Chayuses," gathered from the ranges of the inter-mountain states, are to be shipped to South Africa for use in the British army. The animals were purchased by agents of the British army.

NEW ENGLAND SNOW-CLAD AND SWEEP BY GALE OF GREAT SEVERITY.

Nothing Like It Experienced Before This Winter—Wires Down, Traffic Impeded, and Shipping Dare Not Venture Out from Harbor Safety.

Boston, Feb. 17.—New England was blanketed today with more than a foot of wet snow and swept by a northeast gale, the severity of which ranks well above anything experienced so far this winter. Traffic all day was greatly impeded, telegraph and telephone wires are so badly damaged that a number of principal news points were almost entirely cut off from communication, and in fact nearly all business was more or less stagnated. Fortunately the wind was not a large amount of shipping off the coast, so that up to a late hour tonight nothing in the way of a marine disaster had been reported. The storm centre was directly over Boston at 8 o'clock tonight, with an unusually low barometer, 28.78. The storm, which came directly from the south, first gave warning of its approach yesterday afternoon when the sky gradually became cloudy and the wind commenced to blow from the east. As the night wore on, the wind increased and backed into the northeast, but it was almost daylight before the snow made its appearance. By 8 o'clock this morning it was blowing a whole gale and snowing heavily. The storm in the vicinity of Boston was a singularly warm one, the thermometer keeping just above the freezing point nearly all day. This made the snow very damp and caused great damage to all wires and many trees. As the snow did not begin until both railroad and street car traffic was well

under way, these lines, especially near Boston, were not badly impeded and blocked, but long distance trains were late all day. The traffic lines out in the country also were somewhat blocked. The wind at Eastport this morning was at 25 miles an hour. There was a five-masted schooner anchored northwest of the Handkerchief lightship this forenoon, but it is expected she could ride out the gale in safety. The Baltimore steamer Junonia, came in during the day, as did also half a dozen little coasting schooners. Not a single craft left the harbor and no sailings were reported from the principal maritime ports of New England. At 8 o'clock tonight the weather reports indicated that the storm would disappear in the direction of Providence and dragging after it severe westerly and north-westerly gales. Rockland, Me., Feb. 17.—The wind has been blowing 75 or 80 miles per hour since the storm set in today, but no damage has been reported. The Italian barque Adela is being given a severe wrenching in the harbor. Her cargo of deals is quite certain to be a total loss. New York, Feb. 17.—New York City has borne the brunt of the worst snow storm which has struck this section of the country since the great blizzard of 1888. The whole city was snowed under. The gale piled the snow in such drifts that for a time traffic was almost suspended.

LABOR DEPARTMENT ISSUES ITS REPORT.

Arbitration and Conciliation Were Appreciated in Canada. Ottawa, Feb. 17.—(Special)—The annual report of the labor department made its appearance today. It says: "Arbitration and conciliation have unquestionably come

during the year to be better known and more appreciated in this country as a means of preventing and adjusting industrial difficulties and it is not unreasonable to expect that they will continue to be increasingly important factors in the furtherance and preservation of industrial peace." Ned Crean Dying. Quebec, Feb. 17.—(Special)—The Famous "Ned Crean," immigration agent at South Quebec, is dying. His death is expected any moment.