

British Successes and Boers Surrendering—Canadians Are Now Returning by the Parisian—Many New Brunswickers.

London, July 10.—Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the war office: "Pretoria, July 10.—Clement's and Paquet's forces entered Bethlehem July 7. The former, on nearing the town, sent in a flag of truce, demanding its surrender, which was refused by DeWet, when Paquet, making a wide turning movement, succeeded in getting hold of the enemy's most important position, covering the town. This was carried before dark by Munster Fusiliers and Yorkshire Light Infantry. The following morning the attack was continued and by noon the town was in our possession and the enemy in full retreat.

"Our casualties were four officers and 20 men of the Munsters wounded; one missing; Captains MacPherson and Vosker, and Lieut. Convery severely and Lieut. Boyd-Rochford, Scottish Rifles, slightly wounded; seven men of the Yorkshires wounded; one killed, two wounded of the Imperial Yeomanry.

"Page reports that but for the accurate practice of the 8th Royal Artillery and the Fourth City Imperial Batteries the casualties would have been many more.

"Boden Powell reached Rustenburg during the evening of July 8, without opposition. He found all quiet there and public confidence entirely restored, thanks to the prompt and bold grasp of the situation taken by Major Hanbury-Tracy.

"The district west of this is somewhat unsettled owing to the small force which attacked Rustenburg being still in that neighborhood. Measures are being taken to meet this.

"Further information regarding the capture of Bethlehem has now been received from Clements. He states that the country there is broken and difficult. Consequently his and Paquet's cavalry were unable to make any wide turning movement. Clements attacked one position while Paquet attacked another. The positions assailed by Clements were gallantly captured by the Royal Irish who captured a gun of the 7th battery lost at Stormberg. The list of casualties has not yet been received but Clements states they are few considering the strength of the position assaulted.

"Hunter's cavalry under Broadwood reached Bethlehem July 8. Hunter, with his main force, was within nine miles of the town when Clements despatched his report."

To be Governor of Cape Colony.

London, July 11.—The Daily Telegraph this morning says it understands that at the termination of the war in South Africa, the Right Honorable Sir George Gifford will be appointed governor of the Cape Colony. Sir Alfred Milner, who now holds both the governorship and the high commissioner of the Cape Colony, simply retaining the latter office. A special despatch from Lord Roberts, stating that the Boers have been completely defeated, is also published.

Alfred Fifty Thousand.

London, July 10.—The war office has issued another casualty list from South Africa showing that during the week ending July 7 there were killed, wounded or captured 15 officers and 187 men, including 4 deaths, two men; died of disease, 4 officers and 194 men; invalided home, 72 officers and 1,306 men. The total casualties as a result of the war are 48,188 of officers and men.

Returning on the Parisian.

Montreal, July 10.—Among the Canadians invalided home and returning on the Parisian are the following members of "G" Company:

Pte. Herbert Leavitt, Pte. John McLeod, formerly 71st York Battalion; Pte. Jos. Lelton, St. John Fusiliers; Bruce Macfarlane, York Battalion; George Chapman, 74th Battalion; also Pte. F. McNab, Halifax Rifles and Pte. Hartnett, both of "H" Company, and Daniel Ferguson, 74th Battalion.

Twenty-seven on the Parisian.

Toronto, July 10.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: There are 27 Canadians on board the steamer Parisian, now on its way to Canada. They had all been invalided to England from South Africa and had recovered sufficiently to be allowed to return to their homes across the Atlantic. The list, which is somewhat incomplete, as given out by the war office, is as follows:

Pte. John Frederick Wayne, 82nd Queen's County Battalion, New Brunswick, "G" Company.
Pte. C. R. Nickle, Third Field Battery Canadian Artillery, "E" Company.
Pte. Herbert Leavitt, 71st York Battalion, New Brunswick, "G" Company.
Pte. F. McNab, 63rd Halifax Rifles, "H" Company.
Pte. J. D. Coleman, 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, "D" Company.
Pte. H. G. Haig, 2nd Field Battery Canadian Artillery, "H" Company.
Pte. J. S. Cairns, 2nd Field Battery Canadian Artillery, "D" Company.
Pte. V. P. Marcet, 21st Essex Fusiliers, "C" Company.
Pte. F. Ingelstrom, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, "C" Company.
Pte. James Kennedy, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, "C" Company.
Pte. Jos. Lelton, 2nd St. John Fusiliers, "G" Company.
Pte. J. W. Hartnett, 93rd Cumberland Battalion, Nova Scotia, "H" Company.
Pte. George Chapman, 74th Battalion, New Brunswick, "G" Company.
Pte. W. G. Went, 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, "D" Company.
Pte. F. A. Rae, 34th Ontario Battalion, "C" Company.
Pte. Daniel Ferguson, 74th Battalion, New Brunswick, "G" Company.
Pte. A. E. Robbins, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, "C" Company.
The list also gives J. Spragg and J. Graham, both unnumbered. The former is likely F. W. Sprague, of the 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery, St. John. In the contingent there are Pte. Geo. Graham, 25th Perth Battalion, "B" Company; Pte. T. H. Graham, 12th York Rangers, "C" Company; Pte. J. D. H. Graham, Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa, "D" Company; Pte. R. Graham, R. C. R. L. "E" Company.
Corp. J. W. Cartwright, son of A. Cartwright, Halifax, N. S., went out with "A" Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, is also on the Parisian.
Pte. F. B. Strong, of "F" Company, who

provinces which were the proper places to deal with the subject.

Mr. McDougall (Cape Breton) then gave a statement of the coal trade, particularly in Cape Breton. He did not give any figures later than 1898. "He said that the coal trade in the coal trade to the National Policy and once again had a fling at the legislation of the mine outside of the company's consumption increased by 481 per cent at the time that the coal trade in the coal trade increased by 481 per cent. He admitted, however, that these people were doing very well; were spending a large amount of money and in some instances were paying higher wages, all of which he declared were outside of any circumstances which Mr. Fielding could claim credit for. He said that the coal company was sending coal to the United States at a loss.

Mr. McLennan—They must be great fools. Would the honorable gentleman give figures for 1899?

Mr. McDougall—I have not got them. Mr. McLennan—I have got them and will read them.

Mr. McDougall would not permit him. Mr. McLennan—That would not suit him.

Mr. McDougall went on to say that he and his friends had no quarrel with Mr. Fielding and his associates, but they had with Hon. Mr. Fielding and his friends, who passed the legislation of which his company was the outcome.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said that the question was a local one and it would be seen that very little interest was taken in Mr. McDougall's remarks. All, therefore, present was that anyone who would visit Cape Breton would see for himself the result of the legislation against which Mr. Fielding was protesting.

Mr. Bell (Picton), called attention to a statement which Hon. Mr. Scammell, ship brokers, of St. John, had in connection with the chartering of vessels and sending of Canadian produce (hay) to South America. He said that the instance of Mr. Miller, of Annapolis, who had the matter in hand before he left for home. Mr. Bell read a letter from Messrs. Scammell, which he said was a very good one. Mr. Bell then went on to say that the matter was not a local one, but a national one. He had written Professor Robertson a letter in which he said that the matter was not a local one, but a national one. He had written Professor Robertson a letter in which he said that the matter was not a local one, but a national one.

Hon. Mr. Fisher regretted that he had not known the matter was coming up, and he would have had his paper with him. He said that the reason for dealing with the United States firms was that the price was very much lower. In one case the same vessel was offered by an American firm for \$5,000 less than by the British firm. He said that the Canadians got a chance to supply vessels.

Mr. Ellis said that he would like the minister to refresh his memory, because the vessel he spoke of had not been engaged in the matter and today will likely have a third session.

The case is that of Fred S. Whittaker, a miner of Yarmouth, who is in custody on the charge of uttering forged paper knowing the same to have been forged. He has been charged with engine insurance, business under the name of Whittaker & Co., the insurance name being the Universal Marine Insurance Company of St. John.

On last Wednesday it was whispered among a few business men that he had been arrested. Enquiries followed, and it was found that he was in custody. Though enough was learned to show that something serious was suspected, it was also learned that there was a prospect that all might be settled. A sum of \$10,000 was involved and that friends of Mr. Whittaker's were making every effort to arrange the matter. So one day passed to another and instead of becoming more involved.

The Bank of New Brunswick, it has been learned, having become suspicious of one of its customers, who was the late manager of the bank, would not say—then looked with doubt on other paper, they held in which Mr. Whittaker was interested. They pursued enquiries and learned that a man named Fred S. Whittaker had been arrested at first thought of. They took the stand that they were prepared to hear any explanation from Mr. Whittaker.

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Mr. Fielding made an excellent reply, covering every point and giving a complete answer to statements of the acting leader of the opposition. In the first place he said that the bank was not a local one, but a national one. He said that the bank was not a local one, but a national one.

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but he did know that under the contract with the late government inferior material was supplied which caused a loss to the public treasury of \$100,000. That was shown in the evidence in court and the contractors were the British American Bank Note Company. (Cheers). The excuse which the contractors put forward was that the government permitted them to do as they liked. (Cheers). It was true that the government had added about two and a half million dollars per year to the public debt during three years, while the Conservatives added six and a half million a year during the last three years. They were in office. It would be remembered that Sir Charles Tupper when in opposition in 1878, promised to reduce the expenditure if he got into power, but he increased it from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. In regard to the extent of estimates it should be borne in mind that estimates were not expenditures. One and a half million dollars was required for operating the Intercolonial, but it all came back to the treasury. Take the Yukon and for the two and a half years up to December 31 last, there was expended an amount of \$1,250,000, but for this expenditure \$1,250,000 came back in revenue. Hon. Mr. Fielding also showed that for three years the present government the trade of the country was increased by \$2,000,000 as compared with \$600,000 for 18 years of Conservative rule. The proportion of expenditure to the total trade of the country was 131 per cent. For the present government, as against 10 per cent. for the 18 years of the Conservatives. There were two reasons why people would not change governments; one was that it was a good government, and the other was that if it were not they would rather have it than go back to the old government.

The truth was that Canada had enjoyed freedom in its government, and Mr. Fielding concluded with an eloquent peroration pointing to the material advancement of the country during these four years. He said that the present government had given Canada a position in the eyes of the country and the world which it never had before; capital activity and workmanlike industry and an absence of those serious religious differences which existed in the past and in four years of peace, progress and prosperity such as the country had never before known. (Great cheering).

The house divided on the amendment which was lost, 44 for to 81 against. The amendment was carried by 81 to 44. The house then went into supply.

The house adjourned at 1:30 a. m.

Fred. S. Whittaker is Now a Prisoner.

A serious case which has been occupying the attention of at least one local bank has been a matter of talk among business men for some days, but has been kept as quiet as possible. The fact is that a man named Fred S. Whittaker, a miner of Yarmouth, who is in custody on the charge of uttering forged paper knowing the same to have been forged. He has been charged with engine insurance, business under the name of Whittaker & Co., the insurance name being the Universal Marine Insurance Company of St. John.

On last Wednesday it was whispered among a few business men that he had been arrested. Enquiries followed, and it was found that he was in custody. Though enough was learned to show that something serious was suspected, it was also learned that there was a prospect that all might be settled. A sum of \$10,000 was involved and that friends of Mr. Whittaker's were making every effort to arrange the matter. So one day passed to another and instead of becoming more involved.

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to be genuine. Exact figures the bank could not state if it was so inclined, for there were some doubts as to whether they can not speak definitely. Nor would the bank management state what was the sum total by the paper they held, which had been deposited with Mr. Whittaker. It was stated elsewhere, however, that the Bank of New Brunswick's interests in this case are represented by the Bank of Nova Scotia's local manager, Mr. T. B. Blair, when asked last night would make no statement. Several days ago Mr. Blair said he did not know of the Bank of Nova Scotia being interested. Again it was said that the Union Bank of Halifax was interested in this case. It is also understood that the Bank of Nova Scotia's local manager, Mr. T. B. Blair, when asked last night would make no statement.

The names of other monetary institutions, therefore, came into the matter, and it is said that the Bank of Nova Scotia's local manager, Mr. T. B. Blair, when asked last night would make no statement. Several days ago Mr. Blair said he did not know of the Bank of Nova Scotia being interested. Again it was said that the Union Bank of Halifax was interested in this case. It is also understood that the Bank of Nova Scotia's local manager, Mr. T. B. Blair, when asked last night would make no statement.

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the maritime provinces. One of the greatest benefits accruing from the work of the live stock associations has been the more frequent mingling together of the live stock breeders and importers. By this means each member learned more of the needs of the country. After giving further details of the organization of the stock raisers and crop growers the commissioner said that he thought that the province of New Brunswick could produce high grade beef cheaper than Ontario. Good breeders were raising their cattle without grain. Men who made a business of good stock raising were a blessing to Ontario. Here the people and the farmers wanted to be educated in the important branch.

Mr. Holson also touched on dairying and poultry raising. The mention of the latter, he said, caused a smile, but it was a fact that in Ontario milk was worth more than five or six nips. Seven indictments, accusing Mr. Truth of using the mails to further a scheme to defraud which involved his divine healing methods, were returned against him.

He pleaded guilty to all of these. On five of the charges he was fined the maximum of \$500 each. The other five indictments were placed on file at the suggestion of Mr. Casey. Should Mr. Truth attempt in the future to engage in any unbecoming business, he would be brought up against him and imprisoned will be imposed.

Judge Colt announced that these fines were imposed at the suggestion of the prosecuting attorney.

Mr. Truth's attorney paid over the money for the fines in three crisp bills and Mr. Truth left the court.