

The Sun-Weekly Telegraph

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1900.

NO. 65.

PLAN TO RESCUE THE DYNAMITERS FAILED.

Armed Soldiers and Thugs from Buffalo—A Conspiracy of Secret Societies Unfriendly to Great Britain to Ruin the Canal.

Niagara Falls, April 23.—(Special)—A gang of 60 hard looking thugs came down from Buffalo last night with the evident object of making an attempt to rescue the three men in jail here charged with being the perpetrators of Saturday night's attempt to blow up the Welland canal lock at Thorold.

ALL THE CANADIANS ENGAGED.

Bloemfontein, Monday, April 23.—Colonel Alderson's corps of mounted infantry, consisting of the First Battalion of the First and Second Canadian Regiments and Strathcona's Horse, was engaged in the operations of Gen. Pole-Carew and Gen. French.

General Dickson's cavalry brigade, which made a wide detour to the left, found its further progress barred by a strong Boer position.

GEN. LORD ROBERTS' COMBINATIONS ARE WORKING.

The Boers Have Left Wepener and Are Now Seeking Safety in Flight—Several British Columns Are in Hot Pursuit.

London, April 24—5 a. m.—The strong body of reinforcements which Lord Roberts sent to assist the relief of Wepener and to endeavor to envelop and cut off the Boers from a retreat northward, furnishes further evidence that the Boers are assembling in much larger forces around Wepener than had hitherto been supposed.

A Boer despatch, dated Thaba N'chu, April 20, says that a fresh supply of cannon and ammunition has reached General Dewet at Jammersburg Drift. It also asserts that one of Colonel Dalgety's guns has been smashed.

Apparently the British captured Paarde Kraal Sunday night. The Boers evacuated Leeuwa Kop during the night, removing the gun, and the British occupied the kop the next morning.

Although the Boers appear to be offering stout resistance to the British advance, their position is dangerous. They can scarcely delay further their retreat northward without incurring the risk of being cut off.

The report that a Boer commando was at Frankfort proved to be without foundation; but evidently there is a large force opposing Lord Methuen.

Eight Hussars—One killed, one wounded. Royal Artillery—Two wounded.

Seventh Dragoons—Lieut. Jenkins and 10 men missing. Captain Rotton, Royal Artillery, broke an arm by a fall.

General Pole-Carew's mounted infantry seized Leeuwa Kop, a high hill a few miles north of their last night's position.

The enemy evacuated hurriedly, leaving some rifles and ammunition.

General Rundle reports that 25 men of the First Worcesterers are missing. Fifty three were sent out with wood to an outpost after dark, and only 18 returned.

Their numbers and names will be reported today, as well as four wounded yesterday.

The war office has given an explanation of the apparent discrepancy in the figures as to the men from the Worcester Regiment.

Some War News of Great Importance.

Lady Randolph Churchill was Dressed in Blue Serge and Wore a Straw Hat.

Southampton, April 23.—The United States hospital ship Maine arrived here from South Africa this afternoon, unexpectedly early.

Lady Randolph Churchill, who was in the best of health, was dressed in blue serge and wore a straw hat with a ribbon inscribed "A. H. S. Maine" (American hospital ship Maine). Immediately after the vessel was moored the Nettley and other officers boarded the Maine and within an hour, all the wounded men were removed in ambulances and placed on board a train bound for Nettley.

Wepener Still Awaiting Relief.

General Brabant is Swinging in the Relieving Force.

Maseru, Basutoland, Monday, April 23.—Gen. Brabant's force outflanked the Boers position at Bushman's Kop yesterday, but the movement had not been completed when darkness fell.

At dusk British forces, apparently in force, were seen approaching from the west, with a view of surrounding the kop.

Col. Dalgety's garrison at Wepener was not molested today.

Alval North, Monday, April 23.—Col. Dalgety is holding out at Wepener. It is reported that all the Boers have crossed to the north side of the Caledon river.

Boer Messengers Distinguished Characters.

They Boast That the Boers are Only Beginning to Fight.

Elandsfontein, April 23.—Boer messengers who arrived in camp this morning were identified as Reus, a solicitor from Boshof, and Edwards, notorious for his anti-English speech after the Jameson raid. They brought a letter from the Boer general to the commanding officer here. They were much surprised at the ordinary appearance of the camp.

Reus declared they were only getting used to the war now and that the soldiers were only beginning to fight. The messengers were finally escorted to the outposts.

Story of the Siege by Boers.

British Prisoners Defy Them to Take Col. Dalgety's Force.

Boer Camp, Thaba N'chu, Orange Free State, Sunday, April 22.—Fighting continues day and night at Jammersburg drift. The English trenches have been so full of rain that the men have been obliged every now and then to clamber to the banks only to be shot down.

The Boers were so druncheon on Saturday that they were unable to sleep, so they started a debate on the subject of the good to be derived from virtue and courage. The discussion lasted most of the night, and at intervals interrupted by the snore of the sleeping Boers.

Robertson's lower mill is reported to have been captured April 21 and it is said that the Cape Mounted Rifles captured the mill during the night of 200 men.

The British prisoners defy the burghers to capture Col. Dalgety's camp even if the British are not reinforced.

A surprising number of relatives are fighting on opposite sides at Wepener.

Treason Trials Held in Cape Town.

Sixty-nine Traitors Given from Three to Five Years Confinement.

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Three of the prisoners were sentenced to five years imprisonment each. The sentence imposed upon the others varied from three years to six months, according to their ages.

Canadians Reported Seriously Ill.

One New Brunswicker is Among the Number.

Ottawa, April 23.—(Special)—Sir Alfred Milne cabled to Lord Minto today as follows: Cape Town, April 23.—Regret to report that the following men are seriously ill at hospital: Wynour hospital—Privates, 7665, T. Moore; 7192, C. Finch; enterc fever; 7782, O. Matheson, gunshot wound. Rondebosch hospital, 7300, L. McEivern, enterc fever.

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Pte. O. Matheson is a New Brunswicker, a member of the 12th Field Battery, New-castle. He is in the Quebec "F" Company, the first Canadian contingent.

Pte. C. E. Finch is of "B" Company of London, Ont. He is a 7th Fusiliers' man. Pte. L. McEivern is of "C," the Toronto Company. He enlisted from the Queen's Own Rifles.

Wepener is Practically Relieved.

Thousands of Basutos Watching Brabant's Movements.

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General Brabant is moving in a north-easterly direction, keeping Basutoland close on his right flank. Thousands of Basutos are watching the operations. Our casualties so far are 25 wounded. The British are bivouacking tonight, according to the latest reports, about eight miles from Wepener, and the Boers who are besieging Colonel Dalgety appear to be preparing to retire.

A stubborn fight is believed to have occurred in the direction of Dewet's Drift, where the Boers are in strong force, and where also there is a relief column, apparently General Rundle's. Wepener, however, is already practically relieved by the withdrawal of a large portion of the besiegers.

Warren Appointed Administrator. Durban, April 23.—Gen. Sir Charles Warren has been appointed administrator of Bechuanaland. He sailed yesterday for Cape Town.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE

A Resolution Providing for Prohibition by Provinces, an Amendment for Absolute Prohibition, and an Amendment to the Amendment for No Prohibition.

Ottawa, April 23.—When the House met at 3 o'clock Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose and announced the death of Dr. Haley, M. P.

He paid a high tribute to his work and his words were cordially endorsed by Sir Charles Tupper.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, who was quite overcome with emotion, made a feeling reference to Dr. Haley's death.

On motion of the premier the House adjourned until 5 o'clock to enable the members to attend the funeral.

When the House resumed at 5 o'clock Sir Louis Davies laid on the table the correspondence with the government of Trinidad.

Mr. Foster asked if the minister of railways had any information of the amount of damage done to the Welland canal by the explosion.

Hon. Mr. Blair said a thorough inspection had been made and it had been found no material damage had been done, except to the gates, which could be immediately replaced. The canal would be open on the date announced, the 28th instant.

The following private bills were passed in committee, read a third time and passed: An act respecting the Ontario Power Company, an act respecting the National Sanitarium Association, an act to incorporate the Canadian Steel Company, an act respecting the St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company, an act respecting the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company.

In reply to Mr. Kaubiach, Sir Louis Davies said that satisfactory assurances had been given that there would be no discrimination against Canada in any reciprocal trade arrangements made between the government of the United States and the island of Trinidad, or any other of the West India islands.

After recess Mr. Flint rose to move the following resolution: "That this House has affirmed the principle that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the right and most effective legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance, and has also declared that as soon as public opinion would sufficiently maintain stringent measures, it was prepared to promote such legislation."

"That the plebiscite of 1898, wherein a majority of the votes polled throughout the dominion, including substantial majorities in all the provinces but one, were ascertained to be in favor of such legislation, as well as satisfactory evidence from other sources, show that such measures were thoroughly supported by the people of Canada."

"That this House is now of the opinion in view of the foregoing facts, that it is desirable and expedient that parliament should without delay, enact such measures as will secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in at least those provinces and territories which have voted in favor of such prohibition."

In moving the resolution he said that the question of prohibition was one which was so thoroughly well known and discussed in all the provinces that one would be said by him to what already had been placed on record on the subject. However it was necessary that he should explain the position of the question and how it was that he was called upon to move the resolution of which, he had given notice. This he did and also pointed out the reasons why he had taken the course by resolution instead of a bill. He could not introduce a bill on the subject because there were constitutional barriers in the way.

In short it was necessary that the principle should be affirmed in the House by resolution, before a bill could be introduced by a private member. Mr. Flint then proceeded to show how the question came before the House at different times since 1854, when a resolution was introduced by Foster. Having done this, he took up the point as to whether it was a weakening of the cause of the cause to proceed by a resort on such as he had given notice of, instead of on one for natural prohibition (pure and simple). Against the latter idea there was the province of Quebec which was hostile to prohibition, that being the case a good many believed that it would be best to proceed where they were strong and to lay to one side the points where they were weak. The Dominion Alliance supported that idea and he was carrying out its views. In regard to the advantages of temperance they were so well known to require no arguments in their behalf. His resolution proposed to bring prohibition into the dominion province by province.

He said there would be no constitutional obstacles in the way of the carrying out of the principle of his resolution providing that the machinery was extended by parliament for the enforcement of such a law. He took up the position of the government of Canada took as in contra distinction to the parliament of Canada in regard to the question. He always held to the opinion that the question of prohibition ought not be made a partisan one. As long as it was so one of the political parties would always be able to frustrate the granting of prohibition. He therefore asked the members on both sides of the House to support his resolution which, he said, was a reasonable step in the right direction. In all fairness he asked both sides of the House for support. The plebiscite vote was not as strong as many other evidences that could be produced in favor of prohibition. All the provinces were in favor of prohibition except one. He trusted that a vote on the subject would be reached tonight.

Mr. Bell of Prince Edward Island, seconded the resolution. He said that while the government made no promise to give prohibition on the vote of the plebiscite still there was an implied promise. What would be the result if the government did not being divided on the question. The member for Yarmouth being made, asport of by the government in the matter. He would go further than any of the prohibitionists who had yet spoken. He was in favor of a dominion law with all the force of the dominion parliament behind it, the same as a customs law was now enforced.

Mr. Charlton (North Norfolk) was a prohibitionist but the question was as to the power of the dominion parliament to enforce the law in the provinces. He pointed out at the general election 60 per cent. of electors voted. In the plebiscite later there were 44 per cent. or a reduction of 16 per cent. from the previous election. He said the only feasible course was by that route before the House. This resolution meant an extension of the Scott act to the provinces, and the providing of all necessary machinery to ensure the enforcement of the act. There was no necessity for the dominion paying out any expense for the enforcement of the law in the provinces so do by the government taking hold of and controlling all liquor sales under the act. He would approve of the law remaining in force before a plebiscite vote was taken for five years instead of three as under the Scott act. He did not believe that the people of Quebec would oppose the resolution as it exempted them from the law.

Mr. McClure of Colchester, moved an amendment to the resolutions similar to that which he moved last year. The only difference was in the preamble. He did not base his amendment on the plebiscite vote because there were stronger grounds than any that could be found in the plebiscite returns. The resolution of Mr. Flint was nothing in advance of what the provinces could do now with the question of prohibition. Such a resolution would be nothing less than a farce. He asked for such a law. Half dozen gentlemen in Toronto and Montreal who ostensibly represented the Dominion Alliance but who really represented themselves, had been for the resolution. These gentlemen did not represent the prohibitionists of the dominion. They did not represent the maritime provinces, where their action was submitted and condemned. As for the plebiscite, it was never asked for by the prohibitionists. It was the proposition of one of the political parties, and the prohibitionists accepted it. The resolution was a party played with the whole question and when Mr. Foster was asked, how was he going to do about prohibition, he replied, that he was to do nothing until the prohibitionists pushed their course in the plebiscite. He (McClure) refused to be made a party of any one to punish the party on behalf of another party who had pledged for prohibition. He cited the course of the liquor commission in returning evidence in favor of prohibition in an instance of how the Conservatives acted.

Mr. Foster—it will be necessary for young men, such as McClure is, to get some evidence before making such a statement against the commission that it possibly excluded evidence favorable to prohibition.

Mr. McClure—I am a young man, I was old enough to attend the commission and saw that it excluded evidence favorable to prohibition. (Hear, hear!) I am young and I am old enough to see the reports of the committee who reported the Rev. Joseph McLeod, who said that did exclude evidence favorable to prohibition. (Cheers.) I am obliged to Mr. Foster for his interruption.

Mr. McClure concluded by moving the following amendment: "That the object of good government is to promote the general welfare of the people by the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes, and this House is prepared to petition the moral, social and industrial of the people of Canada."

"That, despite all preceding legislation the evils of intemperance remain as yet in magnitude, so wide in extent, and so destructive in effect as to constitute a social peril and a national menace."

"That this House is of the opinion for the reasons herebefore set forth, that the right and most effective legislative remedy for these evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes, and this House is prepared to petition the moral, social and industrial of the people of Canada."

Dr. Christie (Argenteuil) supported Mr. Flint's resolution.

Mr. Craig (East Durham) characterized prohibition as a political question. The member for Yarmouth (Flint) used it as a political lever when in opposition. He instance, Mr. Flint moved a resolution in favor of 50 per cent. of those on the list being necessary to support a prohibitive law. He was still prepared to say that the vote on the plebiscite did not show any great anxiety on the part of the people in favor of prohibition. As Sir Job Macdonald once said, the people could

(Continued on page 8.)

HONORING A MEMORY.

At the Funeral of Dr. Haley in Ottawa

CANADA'S LEADERS

Showed Their Respect for a Man Who Honestly and Conscientiously Served His Country—Many Floral Tributes From Friends and Associates.

AN INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Cash Contributions Will Be Handled by the Dominion Government.

CHARITY WILL BE BEST SERVED BY MONEY RATHER THAN GRAIN OR FOOD—FARMER CONTRIBUTORS REQUESTED TO SELL DONATIONS OF PRODUCE.

MONTREAL OFFICIALS.

Two of Them Were Turned Out Last Night—Criminal Lawyer Dead.

BOMBARDED AN HOTEL.

A Hundred and Twenty-five Shots Fired by a Jealous Soldier.

GOING BACK FOR MORE

London, April 23.—Some members of the Royal Canadian regiment who were invalided at Nettley hospital have returned to Africa and will rejoin the regiment at Bloemfontein.

The Canadians confined in Woolwich, who were reported as about to return to Canada, are not going. The authorities are awaiting instructions from Ottawa. Some who have been allowed seven days furlough complain that the funds supplied are insufficient even for economical expenses. The men say their treatment in the hospital was splendid.

AT LEEUWA KOP.

The Boers Failed to Hold a Very Strong Position.

BRITISH SUCCESS AT LEEUWA KOP.

London, April 24.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard, describing the operations at Leeuwa Kop, says: "At an early stage the cavalry came under a heavy fire from a 'pom-pom' on a range adjoining Leeuwa Kop. Unable to continue its march to the south, General Dickson's brigade fell back to the north to await the infantry attack."

"The flanking movement having failed, General Pole-Carew, with General Stephenson's brigade, advanced in crescent form from the west and south, with the object of enveloping the kopjes. The Welsh, Warwickshire, Essex and Yorkshire regiments advanced in extended line, covering the west, while the Guards brigade took up a position to the south with two field batteries and naval guns. Sheltered by the rocks the enemy opened a heavy fire from rifles and 'pom-poms.'"

"Our men advanced over the open ground in splendid style, by a succession of short rushes, falling prone while pouring in their volleys. The approach of darkness threatened to leave the Boers in possession; but, just before sunset, the Essex regiment gallantly pressed forward and drove the last of the enemy from Paarde Kraal, a bold spur of Leeuwa Kop."

"The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says that General Carrington's force is the only one going to the relief of Mafeking and that no force of any kind is operating from the south."

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: 'The resistance of the Boers at Leeuwa Kop was contemptible, considering the strength of their position. They escaped in an easterly direction, the Guards failing to get quite around them.'"

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times says: 'The British cavalry were checked. Col. Alderson worked partially round the flank of Leeuwa Kop, but he was not supported. The move checked the enemy; but fear of nightfall precluded the possibility of a sate.'"

"The Daily Telegraph has the following from Boshof, dated Monday, April 22: 'The Boers are closing in on Boshof. Their nearest laager is five miles distant. Communication with Kimberley is still open.'"

ASSISTANCE SENT TO GENERAL RUNDLE.

Roberts Reports Some Casualties and a Movement.

STORY OF THE SIEGE BY BOERS.

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