

ANOTHER DELAY.

Roberts Will Not Make Any Big Movement Until the Troops Get Heavier Uniforms.

Latest Advices from Mafeking Say the People Are Cheerful, Although Very Short of Food.

The Fish Fusiliers Captured at Reddersburg Fought Nearly Thirty Hours, Not Having a Cartridge Left When They Surrendered.

LONDON, April 7, 4.30 a. m.—Not a word regarding the disaster at Reddersburg has been allowed to come through except the despatch of Lord Roberts. It is therefore impossible to form any notions as to what has happened. Meanwhile the British public is beginning to realize the immense difficulties to be overcome before Pretoria is reached, and is revising premature ideas with respect to the time when the war will be over. No one believes that it will end by the beginning of June.

This last disaster more particularly illustrates the heavy task involved in holding the railway. This body of some 500 British troops without guns, which disappeared so completely within 35 miles of the great British army, had for its business to guard a section of nearly ninety miles of railway between Bloemfontein and Springfontein. If it could thus be spirited away, how is Lord Roberts to ensure his continually extending communications?

Other pertinent questions are being asked as a result of the successive "unfortunate occurrences." The foremost is, why do not the British troops entrench? It is argued that if this had been done, even 500 men might have held out until reinforcements had arrived.

It cannot be concealed that the utmost alarm is beginning to be felt. It is said that the Boers who captured the British at Reddersburg belonged to Olivier's commando, and, if so, he has not retired north and hopes he expressed that he may still be cut off. It is asserted that 4,000 rebels surrendered during Gen. Clements' march northward. The Boers will do their utmost to hold Ladybrand and Thaba N'chu, both being rich grain producing districts.

A correspondent of the Morning Post at Springfontein, telegraphing Thursday, says he is glad to be able to report that increased precautions are being taken in patrolling the railway. It is stated that most of the prisoners captured at Boshof are foreigners. The report that Mr. Steyn has been appointed to the command of the Free State, and the further report that the Free State has arranged a loan from the Transvaal for war purposes, are both confirmed.

Ten thousand remounts from South America are due to arrive during the coming week at ports of Natal and Cape Colony. Another Boer version of the fighting with Col. Humer's forces, says that four officers and thirty men were taken prisoners at Ramathabana. It appears that the names Cecil and Granville, which were originally supposed to indicate two of the officers captured at that time, should have been read together as the name of one officer. As numerous prisoners are now on both sides, and the numbers are about equal, the question of exchange was mooted in the house of commons last evening. This elicited a reply that the government had no intention of proposing an exchange.

through a number of campaigns in the French army. Lord Roberts reports that five companies of British troops have been captured by the Boers near Bethanie, south of Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State.

LONDON, April 6, 4.05 p. m.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the war office announcing the capture of five companies of his troops: "BLOEMFONTEIN, Thursday, April 5.—Another unfortunate occurrence has occurred, resulting, I fear, in the capture of a party of infantry consisting of three companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and two companies of the Ninth regiment of mounted infantry, near Reddersburg, a little eastward of Bethanie railway station, within a few miles of this place. They were surrounded by a stronger force of the enemy in the afternoon of April 4, and the detachment held out from before noon, April 3, until 9 a. m. April 4, and then apparently surrendered, for it is reported that the firing ceased at that time. Immediately after I heard the news, the afternoon of April 5, I ordered Gen. Gatacre to proceed from Springfontein, his present headquarters, to Reddersburg with all possible speed, and I despatched the Cameron Highlanders hence to Bethanie. Gatacre arrived at Reddersburg at 10.30 yesterday morning, without opposition, but could get no news of the missing detachments. There can be no doubt the whole party has been made prisoners."

OUR WOUNDED. OTTAWA, April 6.—Colonel Otter's reports, coming down to the 27th of February, gives the following account of the nature of the wounds and the present condition of the wounded in companies G and H: Company "G"—Corporal Fred W. Coombs, left shoulder, not serious. Private H. Bruce, Charlottetown, discharged from hospital. W. W. Donohue, 7rd R. C. A., left leg amputated. Private U. S. Durant, 74th, left hip, not serious. H. Frandsham, R. C. R. I., thigh, not serious. J. A. Harris, 82nd Battalion, left arm, not serious. J. Johnson, 82nd Battalion, leg, not serious. H. Leavitt, 71st, hip and back, serious. Pte. McCreary, 74th Battalion, head, since dead. A. Pelky, 82nd, left elbow, serious. M. J. Quinn, R. C. R. I., chest and abdomen, serious. A. Simpson, 3rd R. C. A., neck, serious. F. W. Sprague, 3rd R. C. A., left arm, since dead. C. Unkauf, 62nd, discharged from hospital. J. F. Wayne, 82nd, foot and leg, slight. W. F. Adams, 63rd, shoulder, slight. C. Johnston, 62nd, shoulder, slight. G. D. McCallum, 93rd, head, serious. A. Parker, 85th, discharged from hospital. W. J. Regan, 65th, arm and leg, not serious. W. Downing, 62nd, chest, serious. W. Hunter, 93rd, hip, slight. J. A. Scott, 93rd, hip, slight. J. Selvert, 93rd, abdomen, since dead. Parade state to March 3rd shows: Effective, 748; killed in action, 25; died of wounds, 8; transferred, 4; dead, 5; wounded in sick hospital, 14; on command, 33; total, 1039.

A GREAT STRATEGIST. In the death of Gen. Villebois Mareuil the Boers lost their best instructed soldier in the campaign. He was a chief. As the late General Joubert, a chief of staff, his brain devised the Boer defence against Gen. Buller's advance to the relief of Ladysmith. He was the most notable of all the holders of fortune serving with the Boers.

HUTTON AT THE FRONT. BLOEMFONTEIN, April 4.—There has been a reorganization of the mounted infantry corps of the army under Lord Roberts at this point, the new division as thus constituted being placed under command of General Hutton.

The division is composed of two brigades, one being formed of Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and other colonial units here. This brigade has been placed under the command of Col. Hutton, late commanding general of the militia in Canada, who just arrived from the front. The second brigade, made up of regular and volunteer imperial troops, will be under the command of Major Ridley. This organization of mounted infantry probably indicates an early advance movement of the entire British army northward, in which movement the Canadians and other mounted infantry divisions will act as an advance guard of scouts, patrolling and clearing the country in front of the main army during the march.

It is likely to have some very lively work to do, as the country is fairly swarming with small bodies of Boers, entrenched at favorable points and artfully concealed in sprouts. The capacity of the Boers for this kind of fighting was illustrated at Bushman's Kop, where Longman's division was so completely entrapped.

It is reported today that the Boers are working south in considerable force from Thaba N'chu, and that they have formed the audacious plan of surrounding the British army in Bloemfontein. To this end they are probably hastily constructing trenches to the north and east and mounting some of their big guns. Our first work will probably be to scurry about the country in the neighborhood of Bloemfontein and uncover the Boer designs.

MUST QUIT PRETORIA. LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Thursday, April 6.—According to advices from Pretoria all British subjects have been ordered to quit Pretoria and Johannesburg immediately except some 400 who are permitted, under a recent law, to remain in the Rand. Those who are expelled number about 900.

The prisoners and guns taken at Gatacre's Post have arrived at Pretoria.

CAUSED A PAINFUL IMPRESSION. PARIS, April 7.—The news of the death of Gen. De Villebois Mareuil was posted in the chamber of deputies and senate yesterday and caused a painful impression. The deceased officer had many friends in the parliamentary world and his graphic letters, communicated from time to time to the Paris papers by the members of his family, had been eagerly read. The public, therefore, had followed his movements in the Transvaal with great interest.

CECIL RHODES IN LONDON. LONDON, April 6.—Cecil Rhodes arrived in this city today. He is well and cheerful, but is much more exclusive than he was on his previous trip home. This is doubtless owing to the fact that Dr. Rutherford Harris, the former secretary of the British South Africa company, and Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire, met Mr. Rhodes at Funchal, Island of Madeira, and advised him to observe reticence on South African affairs, especially as to his alleged differences with Colonel Kekewich at Kimberley. Mr. Rhodes' reception was in marked contrast to his former ovations.

The public did not show the slightest interest in him. From the time of his arrival he was surrounded by a body guard composed of Messrs. Beit, Harris, Hawkesley and Rochford, Maguire and other henchmen, who hurried him from the boat to the train and from

the train to a cab, without permitting him to speak to any one.

ANOTHER DELAY. LONDON, April 9.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post telegraphing Friday, says: "No anxiety may be felt as to the security of Bloemfontein, although the Boers may succeed in destroying telegraphic communication, and even in cutting the railway for a brief period. A number of civilians, including Lady Beaulieu and Lady Edward Cecil, who arrived here recently from Cape Town, left today in compliance with a general order issued by the authorities."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News telegraphing Friday, says: "Owing to a lack of horses and to the suffering of the men from pneumonia, due to lack of clothing, Lord Roberts has decided not to make a big movement until the troops are provided with thicker uniforms."

SITUATION AT MAFEKING. MASERU, April 1.—The town is cheerful, believing that the end of the long siege is approaching. The rationing is so strict that they can be made and yet sustain life. The town is becoming blacker daily. The enemy have again retired to a further distance from the town. Their musketry fire is now confined to the outposts. This morning the garrison fired 30 rounds from 3 or 16-pounders. The Boers replied with some 24-pounders, but their practice was worse than ever, and the British suffered no casualties. An ambulance was seen busily employed within the enemy's lines. Yesterday there was an exhibition of musketry, including sketches, etc., all the work having been done during the siege. Col. Baden-Powell exhibited a smart collection of sketches. The town council has decided to appoint a joint committee to formulate a request that the imperial government should provide the people with their losses. If this is not done, the position of many residents who formerly possessed substantial means, will be serious. It is estimated that the damage to houses amounts to £100,000, and the other losses of the inhabitants to a similar amount. The municipality was asked to contribute to the extent of £50,000.

HOLD A SPLENDID POSITION. MASERU, Basutoland, April 6.—The Boers at Ladybrand, across the Free State border, and in the adjoining districts have assumed a demonstrative attitude. There is a British force at Wepener, where they hold a splendid position. It is rumored that there is a very strong force of Boers there, but they are afraid to make a frontal attack. It is believed they will endeavor to turn the British position.

BOERS IN FORCE AT WALSE KOP. ALWILWORTH, Saturday, April 7.—The Royal Irish Rifles, which have been falling back from Rouville, arrived here safely last night. Their retirement was covered by a detachment sent by Gen. Brabant, frustrating the Boers and interrupting the movement of the enemy from Rouville.

Gen. Boney and two men of Brabant's detachment of the Border Horse are missing. Two Boers were killed in the rear guard action.

A strong Boer commando is reported to be at Walse Kop, fourteen miles west of Rouville.

THE LATE GEN. DE VILLEBOIS MAREUIL. LONDON, April 8.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing Friday, and referring to the death at Boshof of General De Villebois Mareuil, commander of the French legion in the Boer army, says: "He was a type of the French Boer Sabreur, brave, dashing, highly intelligent, loving war, yet a polished gentleman at home and a scholarly and almost brilliant writer. He was of a far too high a type to be understood by the Boers, who showed open contempt for his advice and disobedience to his orders."

"He is who warned Gen. Cronje that he was being flanked by Lord Roberts. Cronje replied, angrily, 'The British will never leave the railway.'"

WILL HAVE A BAD EFFECT. MASERU, Basutoland, Thursday, April 6.—The re-occupation of Ladybrand, Thaba N'chu and the Bloemfontein waterworks by the Boers in the very sight of the Basutos, who were obliged to witness the expiration of the Boer by the British, is of the most important aspect of the situation here, in view of its probable effect upon the native mind.

Already the natives are arguing that the Boers have suffered reverses; and, should the British evacuate Wepener, the results, so far as the natives are concerned, are likely to prove disastrous.

All hope to see Gen. Brabant steadily advance and drive the enemy before him.

WHAT STEYN SAID. LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Friday, April 6.—President Steyn, in his address to the Free State volksraad at Kroonstad on Wednesday, April 4, said the burghers were in a better position than at the commencement of hostilities. He threatened those who had surrendered to the British and announced that the Free State had borrowed half a million from the England, he declared, had broken every convention.

Referring to the correspondence with Lord Salisbury, he observed: "The destiny of the republics is in higher hands than those of the British government, namely, in the hands of the people of France, Russia and Germany, who are agitating for intervention."

"The war will soon end. It is true that Boer prisoners have been

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sent to St. Helena, we would be justified in considering British prisoners to the lowest depths of the Johannesburg mines."

THE BOER POSITION. LONDON, April 9.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times telegraphing Friday, says: "The Boers now stretch in a thin line from Sannas Post, on the south, to a point east of Jagersfontein. The railway stations are amply protected, but their defence necessitates heavy patrolling work."

BOERS THREATEN THE RAILWAY. BLOEMFONTEIN, Saturday, April 7.—The Boers are reported in force to the south, devastating the railway, which, however, is strongly protected. British pickets at Springfield, eight miles distant, were attacked today by Boer advance from the waterworks.

Remounts are rapidly arriving. The British are in high spirits and anxious to advance.

MADE A PLUCKY STAND. BETHANY, Orange Free State, Thursday, April 6.—The five companies of British infantry, which were surprised by the Reddersburg commando, while marching across the country via Dewet's Drap, made a plucky stand, but as the Boers had three field guns and the British none, the latter were compelled to surrender.

Gen. Gatacre arrived too late. Reddersburg was already re-occupied then by the Boers and the enemy are now threatening the lines to the south.

NO TRACE OF THE ILL-FATED COLUMN. BETHANY, Saturday, April 7.—Gen. Gatacre's force returned here without having found any trace of the ill-fated British column captured by the Reddersburg commando. It is impossible to estimate the British losses, but as the men fought stubbornly, it is probable that these were large.

ANOTHER OF STEYN'S BROTHERS CAPTURED. BLOEMFONTEIN, Saturday, April 7.—Another of Mr. Steyn's brothers was captured near Kares Siding yesterday, and arrived here today.

AMERICAN SCOUT ESCAPED. BLOEMFONTEIN, April 6.—P. R. Burnham, the American scout, who is serving with the Boers, was captured by the Boers near the Bloemfontein waterworks, but he escaped from his captors when they were ten miles from Windburg, to which place the Boers were hastening, as they expected that attempt would be made to re-capture their prisoners. The Boers had 400 prisoners, including twenty officers, and the prisoners were well treated.

They suffered, however, from the speed of the enemy's movements, they marching with remarkable rapidity. Teams of eight ponies each moved two big creosote guns across the veldt. The Boers were well managed and relief was sent to them. The Boers captured 5,000 men following Col. Broadwood, but only 1,500 of them were engaged in the fighting at Korn Spruit. Four hundred men were concealed in the bed of the spruit when the unfortunate British attempted to cross it.

The Boers were severely from want of food and water. By this time also the rifles had expended their last cartridges. Finding that there was no sign of success, they surrendered, having fought for nearly 30 hours. They lost ten killed and many wounded. Among the captured is Captain Tennant, Gen. Gatacre's chief intelligence officer.

The prisoners taken at the waterworks reached Windburg Wednesday.

REMGUNTS ARRIVING. BLOEMFONTEIN, April 7.—A large number of remounts for the cavalry and mounted infantry have arrived here. Seven hundred of the horses came by way of Norval's Pont and were being made ready for transport. They were escorted by Hussars and the animals grazed on the veldt. They are in good condition. Gen. Roberts will inspect them tomorrow. Some Boers fired a few consecutive shots at the Hussars as they were moving north with the horses. Wednesday the ninth division (Gen. Colville) was sent to Rietfontein, yesterday it having been reported that a conference of leaders would be held there. The Boers learned of the advance of the British and the meeting was abandoned. The British force saw the retreating Boers. The field artillery threw several shells into the enemy's

columns, with what effect is not known, as the Boers succeeded in making their escape. Longman's hospital is occupying the Ramlie's club, which has spacious and attractive grounds attached to it. There are fifty beds for medical patients in the gymnasium and theatre, surgical tents are stretched in the adjoining playground.

TROOPS ALL IN GOOD SPIRITS. LONDON, April 8.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a despatch dated Friday, says: "All is quiet here. Remounts and reinforcements are arriving, and preparations are being made to deal with the enemy. Last Tuesday many of the historic regiments, like the Scots Greys, the Inniskilling Dragoons, and the Lancos, could not muster a hundred mounted men, while artillery horses were scarce."

"The enemy have been entirely cleared out from the position they lately occupied north of Glen, and the British force there is being considerably augmented. Lord Kitchener commands the railway to the south and our positions are secure against interruption. The troops are all in good spirits, though badly in need of clothing and boots."

BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS. BOSHOFF, Orange Free State, April 6.—The prisoners captured by the British yesterday and brought in today, include many Frenchmen. They present a wet and bedraggled appearance. Lord Methuen has complimented his men on their behavior. Captains Boyle and Williams of the Yeomanry and Gen. De Villebois Mareuil were buried today with military honors.

TROUBLE IN SWAZILAND. LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Friday, April 6.—A runner who has just arrived here from Sobobo's Kraal, Swaziland, says Sobobo has been killed and his women have been tied up with ropes. Unrest is increasing in the country, which is in a most unsettled state, bordering on a reign of terror, the presence of "white man's law." Many natives have been threatened, and in one district they have been completely killed off. A messenger from Bismersdorp, Swaziland, says that soldiers are making parties to the queen and are seeking permission to pass through Swaziland armed.

Queen the famous old Swazi chief and two women of his household with their infants have all been assigned at M'Quele's kraal. The kraal was sacked and burned and the chief's son captured. Numerous bands are marching about and marauding in every direction. The independent found M'Quele's son in charge of two natives, who admitted the killing of the chief, but said they had followed the orders of the Swazi queen.

FIGHTING AT FOURTEEN STREAMS. WARRENTOWN, Cape Colony, April 6.—The Boer trenches at Fourteen Streams were shelled with 17-pound shells. The Boers took refuge in the bush. Their fire on the Post picket was temporarily silenced, but it was impossible to shell them.

FOUGHT FOR THIRTY HOURS. BLOEMFONTEIN, Thursday, April 6.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Royal Irish Rifles had been marching in the eastern part of the Free State, collecting arms, and were returning to Bethany Friday, when they were intercepted by a Boer commando, which had placed three guns in position. The Irish entrenchment while the mounted infantry scouted along both banks, only to find escape impossible. The Boers captured with gun and rifle fire. The British replied sparingly with rifle fire, but the Boers were not to be deterred. They fired intermittently during Tuesday night but did not attempt to rush the British position until Wednesday, when the Irishmen, who had fought tenaciously, were suffering severely from want of food and water. By this time also the rifles had expended their last cartridges. Finding that there was no sign of success, they surrendered, having fought for nearly 30 hours. They lost ten killed and many wounded. Among the captured is Captain Tennant, Gen. Gatacre's chief intelligence officer.

MARINE MATTERS. Sch. Chas. L. Jeffrey, from Pensacola for Ponce, which put into Key West March 8, leaving, etc., has proceeded for destination. The following charters are reported: Sch. Mystery, New York to Guadaloupe and Basse Terre, general cargo, P. L. Keenan, 100 tons, to Halifax, molasses, \$2.00 and sugar, 15 cents; Francis A. Rice, Ponce to St. John, molasses, \$2.00, sugar, 15 cents; At. Windsor a few days ago Mayor Curry presented, Capt. S. M. Masters, of the barkentine Avola, with a handsome binocular glass, which was awarded by the government of Canada in recognition of humane services to the shipwrecked crew of the Hatfield May, of Halifax, Capt. Vance, of October. This glass came through the department of marine and fisheries and at the suggestion of Allen Haley, M. P., was sent to Mayor Curry for presentation.

A steamer has arrived at Swansea and reports March 7, lat. 1 S., lon. 31 W., spoke four-masted ship, supposed MWBO (British), Dunstaffnage, standing to the westward, under small canvas. Being too far off could not make out rest of the signals she hoisted. Bark Dunstaffnage (H.), from Philadelphia for Hogo, before reported damaged by collision, was previously reported spoken March 8, lat. 2 N., lon. 29, making for Barbadoes.

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OTTAWA LETTERS.

Much Talk on Government Side, But Little Business Progress

Hon. Mr. Paterson's Statistics Imperfectly Connected With His British Preference Argument.

McClure of Colchester Twists Conservatives With Being Foolish Enough to Believe the Liberals Would Carry Out Their Tariff Pledges.

OTTAWA, March 31.—That this house is of opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would greatly stimulate commerce between these countries and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final and satisfactory.

This is the question before the house. Sir Charles Tupper moves it as an amendment to ways and means, and his party stands by it. The mutual preferential trade policy, as Sir Charles Tupper showed in his able presentation of the case yesterday, is not new and several times a proposition from Canada, and other colonies during British people to tax themselves for the benefit of Great Britain.

Go Sir Wilfrid came home without the preference that he pledged himself to ask for, and which he did ask the British government not to give. He came home without that "great boon" which he had so commended in Canada, but he brought with him two other commodities which perhaps had greater attraction for him in London. He brought a knighthood and a Cobden Club medal, having received the latter on the ground stated by the giver and accepted by the receiver, that Canada had not given Britain a preference over foreign countries and had not desired in England a preference over foreign countries. That was the position of the tariff of 1847 which placed Britain on a level with the other countries of Europe.

Sir Charles Tupper set these facts forth with copious quotations and proofs at every step. That part of his speech is well worth a careful study on the part of any one who wants to get at the bottom of the question. He closed with a motion which showed that in his opinion the question is not dead yet. So long as the present government remains in power, and the wear of the Cobden Club medal has the right to speak for the Canadian people, there is probably not much more to be done. But if the position can be reversed as it was when Mr. Chamberlain made his address, when the chambers of commerce considered the question, when the colonial conference accepted the imperial preference policy, and when a Canadian government backed by a Canadian parliament was prepared to throw its whole influence in that direction, we shall again have an opportunity to obtain this great advantage to ourselves and to the empire. Then we may obtain for our farmers a better market in England for their wheat, oats, cheese, butter, cattle, bacon and other products than is obtained in England by the farmers of the United States and Denmark and other foreign countries. Then our lumbermen may obtain a preference over the lumbermen of the Baltic. Our wood pulp will have an advantage over that of the United States and Scandinavia. The products of our fisheries will be preferred to those of foreign lands. We shall have a preferred market for such of our mineral products as are needed in England. A new era of supremacy would dawn for the Canadian producer. On the other hand the British people would be benefited in that Canada new homes with greater prospects of prosperity. The empire would develop in the new world a source of military, commercial and industrial strength, a source of supply for food in time of war or peril, a market much greater than it now affords, and a comrade in peace and war for England in all time to come.

Sir Charles Tupper closed his speech at half-past five, and a few minutes later was on his way to Quebec, where he is assisting in party organization. Mr. Paterson, the minister of customs, who rose to reply, expressed regret that Sir Charles was not remaining to hear him, but having regard to his big voice, Mr. Powell suggested that if the window were open Sir Charles would not be an "Auntie" out of reach of his voice. Mr. Paterson waded through the vast columns of statistics to show that the farmer ought to be getting his scythe sheaths, his bay tadders, his binder twine, his barbed wire, and his good old cheese than formerly. It does not appear that the farmer is in this happy position, but that is an account of some curvaceous want of logic on the part of the speaker, not on account of the statistics, at least this is the way it struck Billy Paterson.

The minister was perhaps not quite as long as usual, and at no time during his speech would it have been impossible to count the house out for want of a quorum. Even his first lungs, assisted by the response of his shuddering desk, already nearly pounded to fragments, failed to do more than effect a temporary disturbance in the slumbers of his own supporters who remained. Mr. Paterson succeeded in obtaining consent to allow a lot of his statistics to be printed without reading them. In this way he reduced his speech to three hours and three-quarters, making it the fourth successive address of an average length of some four hours each. Thereby Mr. Charlton is inspired to renew his struggle for a reform in parliamentary procedure.

Meanwhile in the senate there is no confusion or alarm over the results of the vote on the gerrymander bill. Sir Mackenzie Bowell sits cheerful on the edge of the crater. He finds himself able. The applause of listening senators to command, The threats of pain and ruin to desist. He is amused over the suggestion that the senators who voted against

the imperial ministers that Canada desired no preference and that Canada wished the home government to adhere to the free trade policy, and refuse to tax foreign articles, there was nothing more to say. As soon as Canada had thrown her influence against a mutual preference system, the whole discussion of trade relations came to an end. The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, who had invited the colonies to say something, dropped the whole matter. All that the imperial statesmen had suggested came to absolutely nothing. Not a thing was settled. The whole affair turned to a parade of premier and an anniversary celebration, and the business part of the great imperial gathering was brought to an abrupt close.

Since then the statement of Great Britain has allowed the question to lapse. Chamberlain will not "touch it with a pair of tongs." Why should they talk about imperial trade arrangements, when the leading colony has declared that they want no arrangement except such concessions on their own part? The British statesmen who spoke a few years ago of an imperial solvency as the question of the future, have nothing more to say about it. If the colonial desire to have a one-sided solvency in upon them they are not unwilling to allow it. They certainly cannot be expected to give a preference to a colony whose premier declares that the colony does not want it.

the bill do not represent the people, and is wailing till the people are heard from to see about that. Meanwhile it happens that the gentleman who had charge of the bill is himself the rejected of Bothwell, and that among those who voted for the bill in the House of Commons, the rejected of Victoria, Senator Ker, repeatedly rejected by his constituency; Senator Watson, who has just been turned out of power in Manitoba; Senator Young, rejected the other day by his constituency; and the rejected of the South African contingent expenses. Neither one reads that the senators who throw the bill out are old and decrepit, one remembers that the oldest of them all voted for the measure and that the only three men appointed to the senate after they were eighty years old have been called by the present government and are supporters of the government policy.

OTTAWA, April 2.—We have now entered upon the third month of the session, and as yet only five speeches have been made in the budget debate, while the estimates are practically untouched. The only measure of importance that have passed the commons are the gerrymander bill, and the bill to provide for the South African contingent expenses. Neither of these was debated at any great length on the opposition side. The only amendments which have been moved to supply came from the government side and occasioned the principal debate of the session. These motions were moved for party purposes and discussed at greater length by the government than by the opposition. In the whole session so far the government side has done more than its share of the talking, and the opposition suggest any charge of obstruction.

The house has before it the main estimates for the year beginning in next July, the supplementary estimates for the year now current, and the estimates for the year beginning in July. There is the budget debate to complete; and Mr. Fitzpatrick's bill amending that unfortunate, expensive and inefficient franchise law which he and his friends have got on the statute book, has only now appeared on the notice paper. Moreover, the government will have to face a number of resolutions from the opposition side, including one on the West Huron and Brockville seat stealing operations, and the government's estimate of the year, and also motions in regard to the binder twine combine, whereby the cost of the product is immensely increased, while home industries, except those in the penitentiaries, have been handicapped. Doubtless also there will be a motion about the production and distribution of which has passed into the hands of the Standard Oil Company, to the great loss of the consumers. We shall probably also have another Yukon committee. The public accounts committee ought to get down to work this week; and there are several disputes impending over railway legislation.

Mr. Paterson's speech as published in Hansard is heavily statistical. But the figures he gives appear to be imperfectly connected with his argument. He is easily able to show that we have sold under preferential tariff an enormously increased value of goods to Great Britain and have sold scarcely any additional to the United States. That is to say, the United States buy from us no more than they did before, and Great Britain buys a great deal more. We know, of course, that Great Britain would have bought just as much without the preference as with it. This is proved by the fact that Britain has increased by over one hundred million dollars her purchases from the United States in the same time. If Great Britain increased by so much the importation from the United States while the United States enforced the prohibitory Dingley law against British products, how can we argue that the Canadian preference has been the reason of the increased purchases from Canada?

But what Mr. Paterson dwells upon more is the fact that while England bought thirty-two million dollars more from us in 1899 than in 1898 we only increased by four millions our purchases from Great Britain, while at the same time we increased by over thirty millions our imports for consumption from the United States. Mr. Paterson's argument would suggest that the preferential tariff has caused England to buy more from us while we have turned to the United States to buy our goods without any corresponding sales

to that country. This government has somehow managed to transfer to the United States producers nearly the whole of the Canadian market, while the people in the United States have left our goods severely alone. It has not been fulfilled by one of the government organs that Mr. McClure of Colchester did not receive justice from some of the opposition papers. It is fair to Mr. McClure to say that he put the conservatives in a hole, so to speak. It seems they have convicted Sir Wilfrid and his supporters of breaking promises, and Mr. McClure says that the Tories also broke the promise they made that the success of the Laurier party would mean ruin to Canadian industries. Mr. McClure points out that this promise has not been fulfilled. There appears to be some difference between a promise made by a statesman as to what he will do when he gets into power and a prediction as to the results of his action. The Tories would naturally be opposed to the fulfillment of their prediction, whereas the government has the power to do what it said it would do, and might be supposed to desire the fulfillment of its obligation.

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It was found that when Mr. McAllister began to set forth these views he had the whole fraternity of ministers against him. Especially the premier and Mr. Blair developed into strong promoters of the company seeking incorporation. They were sorry for the creditors, but really couldn't see what could be done for them. Finally after some hours discussion when Mr. LeBlanc, who was supposed to have the bill in charge, appeared on the scene and expressed a willingness to allow the matter to stand over for two days, the premier and Mr. Blair at once took their revenge on Mr. McAllister by ordering Sir Wilfrid, Restigouche and Western railway bill to stand, over with the other. Now the Restigouche and Western railway bill has no possible connection with the Gaspe charter. It deals with a bridge over the St. John River, in Victoria county, on the United States frontier. A whole province lies between them. Nor is there any objection to the McAllister bill. So when Mr. Blair and the premier tacked the two together, to make the success of one depend upon the fortunes of the other, it was a piece of hostile strategy worthy of the late Mr. Joubert.

Yesterday Mr. Fielding, perhaps without intending to do so, administered a well deserved rebuke to his leader. After the failure of the Ville Marie Bank when a deputation of the creditors waited upon the government for relief, Sir Wilfrid Laurier distinctly threw the blame of the whole affair on Mr. Foster. He told them that so long ago as 1892 the bank was in difficulties, and Mr. Courtney recommended that it should be closed up. The premier went on to explain that party friends of the late government used their influence and Mr. Foster allowed the bank to go on, with the result that the people were ruined.

It was afterwards suggested by some of Mr. Foster's friends that if the bank was involved in 1892, and had been going down hill ever since, Mr. Fielding must have been still more to blame in allowing it to remain in operation three or four years under the management of the government. The government issue of notes has taken place in Mr. Fielding's time. In his time the directors and officers have gambled away or stolen what remained of the assets, and yet Mr. Fielding did nothing.

But if Sir Wilfrid was right and the finance minister was responsible, then Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier had some ground for the claim he advanced yesterday that the government should now come to the relief of the sufferers. It seems that after the leading merchants, financiers and the other banks refused to do business with the Ville Marie, poor people still carried their thousands of families who can least afford it. Mr. Monk pressed the case very strongly across the floor of the house, and Mr. Fielding in his reply made what appeared to be a fair statement of the case.

The finance minister says that the government does not guarantee the obligations of the banks. It provides a kind of supervision and causes the bank to make returns. But there is no guarantee that the government should now come to the relief of the sufferers. It seems that after the leading merchants, financiers and the other banks refused to do business with the Ville Marie, poor people still carried their thousands of families who can least afford it. Mr. Monk pressed the case very strongly across the floor of the house, and Mr. Fielding in his reply made what appeared to be a fair statement of the case.

This statement is doubtless correct. It is a vindication of Mr. Foster from the attack of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose words were quoted in condemnation of Mr. Foster by the government press from one end of Canada to the other. The ex-finance minister might have vindicated himself earlier, but he had been willing to bide his time. Now it is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's turn to apologise, not only to the ex-finance minister, whose reputation he thought to injure, but to the unfortunate people whose words were calculated to mislead.

It is a question whether combinations in restraint of trade shall be allowed to go on, or whether the prohibition shall only apply to combinations which "unduly" restrain trade. Dr. Spruille does not like the word "unduly," as he thinks it unduly restrains the restraint. So when the senate put the word "unduly" where it did not have it, the commons was induced to take it out again. The matter passed back and forward, the senators clinging to the unduly, and the commons dispensing with it.

Finally the senate gave up the matter and allowed a measure of trade by combinations became unlawful, whether it was undue or not. But this year the government is amending the criminal code, as it does every year, and yesterday the minister of justice quietly slipped the "unduly" once more in

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PARLIAMENT.

McAllister's Efforts to Protect Gaspé Railway Creditors.

Polemical Discussions on Beet Sugar Bounties and Canals Versus Railways.

Senate Adjourns Till After Easter—Governor General Assents to Two Important Bills—Rural Mounted Infantry.

OTTAWA, April 2.—This was private members' day. The first private bill taken up was one to incorporate the Gaspé Short Line Railway Co. Mr. Lemieux, the promoter, was absent, and he asked that the bill stand over till he came back to explain. He referred to the resolutions passed by the Gaspé board of trade against the bill. The proposed railway will run from Capuspaon, on the Intercolonial, to Gaspé, running parallel to the distance between the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. McAllister pointed out the objections raised and asked for time for persons concerned to be heard. The bill provides that the incorporating company acquire the Baie des Chaleurs railway as extended to Restigouche and the rights of the Atlantic and Lakes Superior Co. in the railway. Mr. McAllister, who was supported by Mr. Foster and other members, put in a plea for the unpaid laborers, contractors and other creditors of the Baie des Chaleurs. Mr. McAllister said that many persons in his county had adventures which they would lose if this transfer took place. He moved in amendment to the purchase clause that the company acquiring the property would become liable for the claims of these creditors. Mr. Laurier, Sutherland and Blair supported the bill as it stood, while Mr. Bergeron suggested that the bill would have the effect of allowing some of the Baie des Chaleurs people to come in under another name and purchase the railway. Mr. Lemieux, who had charge of the Gaspé bill, was present. He suggested that the bill be reported and the minister move an amendment on the third reading, if it were found necessary. It was, however, decided that the committee report progress. The premier and Mr. Blair appeared to be much annoyed over the failure of the bill to get through in its present shape. The next order was for the committee stage of Mr. McAllister's bill respecting the Restigouche and Western railway, giving power to build a bridge across the St. John river. When it was called, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after consulting with Mr. Blair, called out "Let it stand with the other." So Mr. McAllister's bill was "held up" as a sort of hostage for the Gaspé bill. By the way, Hon. Dr. Wm. Pugsley, M. P., is described as solicitor for the Gaspé company. After dinner, replying to a question, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$2,400,000 had been spent on the Trent canal and \$5,000,000 would be needed to finish it. The government intended to push it to completion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Governor Macdonald's report as to the dismissal of the Senlin government had not yet been received, but the governor telegraphed that he had prepared it. He has been asked for a prompt statement. Laurier stated that the government had settled the Manitoba school case in the court way it could be settled, by removing it from federal politics. The premier stated that Col. Otter's official report of the 19th ult., giving names of killed and wounded at Paardeburg, was never received. The premier stated that Mr. Gillies had been appointed to succeed Railway Mail Superintendent Browne. The government was waiting for a recommendation from the inspector. Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier brought up the question of the Ville Marie Bank. He pointed out the great suffering caused by the collapse of that rotten concern and showed that the depositors were mostly poor people. He put in a plea for relief from the government. The disaster was worse than many calamities which had befallen other banks. Mr. Chauvin supported the proposition. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that if an appeal were made to the suspension of parliament he would not discuss it now, but he took strong exception to the view that because the government demanded returns from the banks therefore it in some way guaranteed the obligations to depositors. He would not admit that the government, either in Foster's time or his own, had been guilty of neglect in the matter. Mr. Courtney's recommendation to Mr. Foster that the affair ought to be "closed up," did not mean that Mr. Foster ought to close up the bank, which the finance minister had not the power or right to do. It meant that he should close out the government's account at the bank. Mr. Foster had thereupon ordered that the account should be reduced, and this order was carried out from time to time, so that when the smash took place the government had little or no money there. Mr. Fielding could not see how Mr. Foster could have done more than he did, and he did not believe that he himself had done less than his duty. He intended in his amendments to the banking act to take some further means to provide against such events as that which had taken place.

OTTAWA, April 3.—On orders of

OTTAWA, April 4.—Dr. Montague, in moving for correspondence concerning beet sugar bounties, said he favored the establishment of this industry in Canada, which, he said, would have a great future. As to the need of a bounty, Dr. Montague quoted the minister of agriculture, who last year said that beet sugar was not made in any country in the world without a bounty. Mr. Charlton said the state of Mich-

OTTAWA, April 5.—When the order of the day was called, Mr. Powell brought to the attention of Mr. Blair the fact that from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which complained that they cannot get freight cars for their business. They said that cars were moved so slowly and delayed so long at one end or the other that an extra week would give better despatch. Hon. Mr. Blair admitted the shortage of cars. He had himself received many complaints. He had endeavored to make provision for increasing business. He had asked for an appropriation, but might have to secure a supplementary vote. There were always complaints and the minister could not believe that the cars were unduly detained. Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton said there was no question about the delay, both in returning cars after they were discharged and in forwarding them. The minister was aware many months ago of the prospective development at Sydney and made no adequate provision for it. The Sydney station and other accommodations were entirely inadequate and insufficient, and business was largely paralyzed for want of means of transport. Mr. Gillies explained that the town council of Sydney had labored with Mr. Blair to get him to rise to the occasion, but he had shown great negligence and unconcern over the matter. The member for Richmond dwelt upon the inconvenience to Sydney passengers, growing out of the custom of sending the train to North Sydney and back on the way to and from Sydney. He charged that Mr. Blair

OTTAWA, April 6.—After the reading of Col. Otter's report of the battle of Paardeburg (see page 7 of this issue) Dr. Montague announced the fact that he had a good deal of attention to Charlton, and kept the house in roars of laughter by contrasting his commercial union speeches with that delivered yesterday. He was afraid that Mr. Charlton would create the suspicion in Ontario that the tariff was more American than British, as Charlton was never known to take the side of Britain against the interest of his Michigan constituency. The doctor passed on to Cartwright, and criticized without mercy but with great good nature the 55 column speech of that good man, Hon. Mr. Paterson and Hon. Mr. Fisher were then discussed. Dr. Montague showed that the minister of agriculture had nothing better than to follow out the programme of his predecessor's office without adding a single new departure. After dinner the Gaspé Short Line railway went through committee with the amendment obtained by Mr. McAllister, and the Restigouche and Western bill followed suit. A large number of private bills were advanced a stage. Dr. Montague resumed the budget debate. He made a powerful speech, and was followed by Hon. Mr. Dobell, who discussed fast line ships. Dr. Roche followed Dobell and Mr. Heyd moved the adjournment of the debate.

OTTAWA, April 7.—The railway

OTTAWA, April 8.—The railway

OTTAWA, April 9.—The railway

OTTAWA, April 10.—The railway

OTTAWA, April 11.—The railway

OTTAWA, April 12.—The railway

OTTAWA, April 13.—The railway

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OTTAWA, April 26.—The railway

OTTAWA, April 27.—The railway

OTTAWA, April 28.—The railway

BOSTON LETTER.

Banking Record of New Hampshire a Gigantic Scandal.

Death of Former Provincialist—An Outspoken Bishop—Lent Observed More Than Usual—The Lumber and Fish Markets.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, April 5.—The bicycle season in this city and vicinity practically began this week. The weather was fine and warm, and thousands of new wheels were out for the first time on Sunday. The trout fishing season in this state also opened April 5. Lent seems to have been observed more than usual this year. The social world has been at a standstill, and the theatres have not been nearly as well attended as usual, while the attendance at the week day services in the churches has been good. New England has not been freed from that financial scourge, the bank wrecker. Every few weeks the same old story of dishonest cashiers and negligent directors appears. In some cases it is the bank president but generally the cashier is the one directly responsible. Many of the banks of New Hampshire have been wrecked in the past seven years and several have suffered a similar fate in this state, including one in this city within four months. The latest disaster occurred last week in Rutland, Vt., where the Merchants' National Bank was looted by the cashier. The bank is almost a total wreck and the scoundrel responsible, who, by the way, was a prominent church member, is in jail. His steeling reached the modest sum of \$45,000. The entire banking system of the United States, with its careless method of investing the funds of the public and of examining is defective. In some of the states the public does not feel like depositing money except in the larger towns and cities. In New Hampshire there are forty financial institutions closed, quite a number of them having been deliberately plundered by the rascally officials, while others have failed through careless, wild-cat investments in the western states. The banking record of that state stands out as a gigantic scandal, and has seldom been equaled in this country. Several of the recent sermons of the new Episcopal Bishop of Maine, Rt. Rev. Robert Godman, Jr., of this city, have stirred up some of the quiet villages in that state. The bishop has a gift of speaking plainly, and some of his audiences were not over-pleased because he held them that the cause of religion was on the decline in some sections of Maine. The following deaths of former provincialists were announced: In East Boston, March 30, William J. Crowley, aged 21 years, formerly of St. John; in East Cambridge, March 27, Miss Ann O'Neill, daughter of the late Rose and James O'Neill, of St. John; in Chelsea, March 24, Albert Stewart, aged 66 years, formerly of St. John; in this city, March 25, Mrs. J. Donovan, formerly of St. John; in Roxbury district, March 27, Mrs. Alladah F. Alward, widow of John Berry, aged 74 years, formerly of Moncton; in South Dorchester, March 29, Mrs. Hannah Gerow, widow of Lewis Carvell, and daughter of the late Joseph Mercer, of St. John, aged 71 years; in Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury district, March 29, Margaret Atkins, aged 80 years, widow of P. E. I.; at West Somerville, March 30, Mrs. Flora McCaulder, aged 77 years, formerly of P. E. I.; in Exeter, N. H., March 30, Mrs. Oella Pundy, formerly of Digby, N. S. (She leaves three children, James G. Purdy, of N. S.; Albert, of Cleveland, O.; and A. M. Vroom, of Exeter.) The trial of George E. Litchfield, formerly of Truro, one of the gang of alleged counterfeiters arrested here for making spurious Canadian money, is in progress. Litchfield was supposed to have been one of the engravers. In taking the stand in his own behalf, Litchfield stated while he had been approached by Davis and Chisholm, the latter the leader of the gang and an inmate of the Dorchester penitentiary, he had taken no part in the counterfeiting nor had he ever had any of the bad money in his possession. Litchfield is the publisher of a Boston daily paper, and the publisher testified in defendant's favor, as to good character, etc. Two of the counterfeiters are in the state prison here. The British South African Patriotic fund for this city has received \$15,000. Two wagon loads of one thousand pounds each have been sent to the Mansion House fund in London. Edward Hanlan, the well-known Canadian carman, has arrived in Boston, and will be instructor for the Union Boat Club. The spruce lumber trade in this city is rather quiet just now. Building orders are very scarce, due to the men's claim, to the high prices the millmen insist on charging. Cedar shingles have taken a rise, on the strength of a combination of provincial and Maine manufacturers, but the trade is quiet. The scarcity of hemlock lumber here is a feature of the market, and hemlock is very firm. Laths are in fair request and steady. Large spruce timber, 10-12 inch widths, is selling for more than agreement prices, owing to the scarcity, while randoms and small timber are holding close to the millmen's rates. The latter are as follows: Spruce—Frames, nine inches and under, \$17; 10 and 12 inch dimensions, \$19; 10 and 12 inch randoms, 10 feet and up, \$18.50; 2x3 and 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7 and 2x8, ten feet and up, \$15; other randoms, \$16.50; merchantable boards, \$17; cut boards, \$14; spruce flooring, \$20 to 22; furring, \$13.50 to 15; Extra clapboards, \$25 to 30; clear, \$27 to 28; second clear, \$23 to 25; laths, 1-2 in., \$8 to \$8.10; laths, 1-2 in., \$2.80 to 2.90. Hemlock—Eastern dimensions hemlock \$15 to 16, with the usual advance for over 16 feet; eastern boards, 1x8 to 1x12, No. 1, \$15.50 to 16.50; planed one side and matched, \$19 to 21; extra

cedar shingles, best, \$3 to 3.15; clear, \$2.75 to 2.90; second clear, \$2.10 to 2.25; clear white, \$2, extra No. 1, \$1.50; extra 0 a fine clapboards, \$10 to 15; clear, \$35 to 40; second clear, \$20 to 22. The dry and pickled fish trade is quiet. Some of the mackerel vessels are fitting up for the southern fishing grounds. Codfish continue quiet at unchanged prices. Large dry bank are worth \$5.50; large pickled bank, \$5.12 1-2 and large over and Georges, \$4.50 to 6. Pickled herring are in small supply, with the market firm. Scotch salmon are worth \$6 to 6.50 for large; medium, \$5 to 5.50, and fancy Statler's, \$7 to 8. Canned lobsters continue as scarce and high as ever. Flats are now held at \$3.25 to 3.40, and uprights at \$3. Live lobsters are somewhat lower, but are still high. They are worth 18 to 20c, and boiled, 20 to 22c.

THOMAS SLOVEN

An Unassuming Citizen Who Was Every Inch a Hero

He Saved More Than a Score of Persons at Various Times from Drowning in St. John Harbor.

The death occurred on Friday at the General Public Hospital of Thomas W. Sloven, for many years night watchman of the ferry steamers. Mr. Sloven was taken ill over a fortnight ago with spinal trouble, which produced paralysis, and was taken to the hospital for treatment. He leaves one son, who arrived home on Friday. Thomas Sloven had a wonderful record as a life saver. He was born at Easenwood, York, England, in 1827. When a boy he became a noted swimmer, and his skill enabled him in after years to save more than a score of lives. He followed the sea for some time. In 1855 he saved in mid-ocean the mate of his vessel, who had fallen overboard. In 1861 he saved a woman in the bay of St. John. In 1862 he saved the captain of a schooner at Cienfuegos. Leaped from a schooner and saved a drowning woman in New York harbor. Mr. Sloven's first rescue in St. John harbor was of a boy named Driscoll. In 1863 he rescued the mate of the ship Prince of Wales, who had fallen overboard in this harbor; in the same year saved Walter Dickson, who had fallen off a scow. In 1868 he saved a boy named Monaghan, in Robertson's slip, and for this was shortly after extended the freedom of the city. In the very next month he rescued a woman named Nellie White, who, however, was so exhausted that she died the next day. Not long after this he saved Samuel Dunlop, sr., who was upset from a boat in the harbor. In 1872 he was badly hurt on a vessel and went to the hospital, and on the day after he came out he rescued a drowning boy. In the darkness of one night in 1873 he plunged off the wharf to save a Mr. Mosher of St. Martins, but could not find him. The man's body was never recovered. This was Sloven's only failure in all his efforts to save life. On Christmas Eve, 1874, he had to plunge into the icy waters to save his own 14 year old son, who fell between a vessel and the wharf. The boy was saved, but had been so chilled that cold developed into consumption and caused his death two years later. Two years later Mr. Sloven saved another lad, who had fallen through a wharf. On the day the great fire broke out, Jan. 20th, 1877, Mr. Sloven saved a boy and girl who were out off by the flames, boldly plunging in and swimming first with one and then with the other to a place of safety. The boy he saved by swimming from Robertson's wharf to the rear of Kirk & Daniels' mill, and the girl, later in the day by swimming with her from Reed's Point to the Ballast wharf. The boy's name was Hurley, and the girl's Sweeney. On Dec. 1st, 1877, he saved a man named Day at the Ballast wharf. In 1878 he narrowly escaped drowning himself, falling off a scow and coming up under the keels of some schooners. By great presence of mind he got out. In June of that year he saved a child four years old that had fallen into the water. A month later he rescued a man who was just sinking. In Sept., 1878, he saved a sailor named Jacob Hanson at Reed's Point; in October, in the evening, saved a boy named Burke, who had fallen off North wharf; in August, 1879, saved a drunken man who had fallen off the same wharf; in September, same year, he saved Miss Sarah Newcombe of Carleton, who had fallen between the ferry floats and the boat. Later that year he rescued a lady named Mrs. Christopher. This brings the record down to the close of 1879, and these facts are taken from the Daily Sun of Nov. 17th, 1879, in which a full account of his exploits was given. In the twenty years since Mr. Sloven saved other lives, and his record in that respect is perhaps without a parallel. He was a modest and unassuming man, and sought no reward. The death of his son, already referred to, and of his wife, which occurred in 1878, were heavy blows to him, and another child died since 1879. He was a man of sturdy habits, and at the time of his death had \$300 deposited in one of the banks. In 1876 the late Dr. Elder collected a sum of money for Mr. Sloven, in recognition of his great services in rescuing so many persons from drowning.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Fire today partially destroyed the piano and organ factory of M. Schulz Co. Loss \$50,000; covered by insurance.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 8.—The Sans Souci Opera house block and the Schaeffer building at Ballston Springs were burned today. Loss \$150,000.

The steamer Arcadia is bringing 685 immigrants, probably Galicians, from Hamburg to Halifax.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The name of Dr. H. H. H. is on every wrapper.

OTTAWA, April 15.—The railway

NOTICE

During the Present Session of Parliament, Mr. Scott will represent the SUN at Ottawa, and will contribute daily letters as in the past three years. The SEMI-WEEKLY SUN will be sent during the Session to any address in Canada or United States on receipt of TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Address: SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARCHEM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 11, 1900.

A MEETING OF DIPLOMATISTS.

When the story of Mr. Tarte's interview with Dr. Leyds comes to be told in full in the minister's autobiography, it will be a very interesting reading.

There are some things which Mr. Tarte would not have to tell the Boer agent. That gentleman has long been hovering about the European capitals.

It may be assumed that Kruger's representative in Europe has followed somewhat closely what goes on in Canada, seeing that a considerable body of Canadians are fighting his countrymen in South Africa.

There would be discussions concerning the fight which Mr. Tarte made to prevent the offer of a contingent. The Transvaal representative would be told, if he did not know before, how the premier at first declared that no troops would be sent.

Mr. Tarte could show that even in the Canadian parliament he had thrown doubt on the justice of the British cause, and had expressed the view that on the side of Great Britain it was a war of conquest and not a war of redress.

After these matters had been properly made clear, Mr. Tarte might proceed to show that as a British sub-

ject, an imperial federalist, and a friend of the British ministers, and a Canadian statesman, he would be a great man for an intermediary.

HER MOTHER. I cannot think of her as one of His Exquisite angels, fair, and very wise in many ways of perfect bliss.

HER MOTHER. Nay, she is still the little child that knew no thing beyond my arm's warm tenderness.

QUEEN'S CHOCOLATE. Money could not buy one of the Empty Boxes.

"I think that most of us were surprised," he writes, "at the enthusiasm which the distribution of Queen's chocolate evoked.

"The first man was a gunner of the Royal Horse artillery, and I opened negotiations with the perfectly innocent remark that the box he was carrying was a pretty one.

"He looked at me—sadly, I thought—and shook his head laboriously and continuously and passed on.

"He looked at me—sadly, I thought—and shook his head laboriously and continuously and passed on.

A McAdam correspondent writes: "Mr. Bradberry, boiler maker in the machine shop, moved his family to McAdam last week.

SEND FOR LIST of names and address of TWENTY SEVEN (27) of our students who obtained good positions between January 1st and March 31st, the three busiest business months in the year.

HER MAJESTY IN DUBLIN.

Received With the Greatest Enthusiasm and Imposing Ceremonies.

Her Majesty Delighted With Her Welcome the First in Thirty-nine Years.

DUBLIN, April 4, 11.5 a. m.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in thirty-nine years.

The Queen's progress from Kingston to the Phoenix Park was marked with great enthusiasm. There were no untoward incidents.

Another incident is told of the Queen's kindnesses of heart, of her sympathy and of her readiness to sympathize with the children of the poor.

At about the same time a rick of hay, the property of a firm who had given their employees a holiday to go to Dublin, was set on fire.

DUBLIN, April 9.—Queen Victoria took her first drive in the Phoenix Park this afternoon, leaving Phoenix Park at about 4 o'clock.

DUBLIN, April 6, 10 p. m.—The Dublin police, by order of the government, seized today's issue of the United Irishman as a print calculated to produce dissension and disloyalty.

The Queen drove out in an open carriage, accompanied by the Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and a lady-in-waiting.

The Queen's route was through one of the humbler sections of Dublin township, a section totally devoid of natural beauty.

The disaster at Reddersburg was printed in the Dublin evening papers and created general consternation.

From one who was a guest at the banquet given to the Queen yesterday, it was ascertained that her majesty looked exceptionally well and discussed the topics of the day with her usual keen perception.

There is no confirmation of the rumors that the Prince of Wales will come to Ireland.

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FOR THE SOLDIER BOYS!

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA,

on heavy plate paper, 30 by 50 inches, picture 11-4 by 10 inches.

Enclosed please find \$....., for which send me..... copies of View of St. John,..... size, and pay to Contingent Fund, in my name, one-half of amount enclosed.

Name.....

Not good after First of May, 1900.

774 H. D. McLEOD, Treasurer, St. John, N. B.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Committee Gets in Its Work While Opposition Members Are Absent.

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Mr. Melancon said the house adjourned from March 16th to 20th, and he had had no opportunity to examine the accounts he could not be expected to concur in a report which would say the auditor general's report had been examined and found correct.

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A NARROW ESCAPE.

WINNIPEG, April 7.—Premier Macdonald had a very narrow escape from death yesterday as he was passing through the front hall of the legislative building.

It was voted at Public Meetings held in St. John to give a Bonus of Fifty Cents per day for Six Months to every Soldier from New Brunswick, no matter what part of the Province he was from.

Arrangements have been made for the sale for the benefit of this fund, of the MAGNIFICENT HALF-TONE ENGRAVING.

Enclosed please find \$....., for which send me..... copies of View of St. John,..... size, and pay to Contingent Fund, in my name, one-half of amount enclosed.

Name.....

Not good after First of May, 1900.

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CITY

Recent Events Around... Together With... from Correspondents... Exc...

When ordering WEEKLY SUN the NAME of the person to whom the paper is sent must be given.

THE SUN PUBLISHING WEEKLY SUN, Station of all pay Maritime Province please make a...

BIOCYCLISTS, you bottle of Pain-Kill... it cures colds and quinsies. Avoid one Pain-Killer. Pe...

James McEach contract for the Catholic church building is to be stone, and the cost of the building is \$20,000.

The coroner at a body of an un washed ashore, a mer of the best cury, reports the On the clothing the left forearm is L. and under it...

Yarmouth Time by Mrs. S. H. Robbins, who was mild case of white mold such better whose services we a complete recovery but advised the c faring life.

Thomas and G. Carleton has issued K. and M. Oun The action is one construction company Carefully what of Thompson and agreement for the which the Messrs A. Currey is solic Comolly.

Dress Good Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Matt Rugs, Yarns, Feather Tie...

W. True Good Goods SHARP & N. B.—Any of the





PAARDEBERG.

Full Text of Lt. Col. Otter's Official Report

Of the Part Taken by the Canadians in That Battle.

They Behaved With Perfect Coolness and There Were Many Instances of Individual Bravery.

OTTAWA, April 6.—In the house today Dr. Burden, minister of militia, on request of Sir Charles Tupper, read the following report from Lieut. Col. Otter, the officer commanding 2nd Batt. Royal Canadian Regiment, the report having been received today:

The Chief Staff Officer of Militia, Canada:

PAARDEBERG DRIFT, Feb. 26.

Sir—I have the honor to report upon the part taken by the battalion under my command in the engagement at Paardeberg on the 18th instant.

The battalion arrived near Paardeberg Drift with the 19th brigade at 8 a. m. of the 18th instant, having formed the rear guard to the brigade in its march during the night, from Klip Drift, a distance of 21 miles.

Within half an hour of the arrival of the battalion orders were received to be ready to parade at 7 a. m., and at 7:20 a. m. the battalion moved out to support the artillery, about a mile away. The men of the meantime had a biscuit and a cup of tea.

Hardly had the battalion reached the place designated than it was ordered to move to the drift and cross the river. This was done, and the crossing began at about 8:30 a. m. The current ran 9 miles an hour, while the water was sufficiently deep to reach up to the men's armpits. Two crossings were used about 50 yards apart, over one of which a rope was stretched, by which the men passed across by holding on to it, and at the other the men passed over in fours with linked arms.

The companies as they crossed were pushed forward, and at 9:30 a. m. "A" and "C" companies were in the firing line at about 500 yards from the enemy, who occupied the woods along the near edge of the river, but were actually hidden from view. "B" company occupied a series of dongas enfilading our left flank, but this was not discovered until towards afternoon, when they disclosed themselves, although they were quietly "sniping" from that direction all day.

"D" and "E" companies formed the support, while "B," "F," "G" and "H" came up they formed the reserve. The remainder of the brigade was dispersed as under the D. of C. L. I. on our right, the Gordon's and Shrop's L. I. on our left in the order named, but in on the other side of the hill, on our left and behind the artillery. The battalion, however, was practically alone, and during the whole day received no orders or instructions from any one until about 4 p. m., as noted later on.

In addition to the 19th brigade, the 3rd (Highland) brigade was engaged on the south side of the river, besides artillery and mounted infantry. Firing began at about 9:30 a. m. from the enemy's front and continued along their front towards the centre. The advance of the battalion took place over perfectly open ground, somewhat undulating, and with no cover save the inequalities of the ground, and a few ant-hills. The firing line attained a position from the enemy varying from 400 yards on the right to 800 yards on the left, where it remained until late in the afternoon.

The loss to both the corps taking part in the charge was very severe. Lt. Col. Allworth was killed. The position gained was, however, held and a continuous heavy fire maintained until darkness set in about 7 p. m., when I gave the order to collect the dead and wounded and withdraw the bivouac at the drift. The enemy also withdrew from their position at the same time to the Boer laager, some two miles up the river, leaving a few men in the dongas on our left who continued "sniping" our collecting parties until 10 p. m.

Many instances of individual bravery were displayed, as for example the case of No. 319, Pte. Kennedy, who led one of the ammunition mules right up to the firing line, where it was instantly killed. The company stretcher bearers exhibited great pluck, and five of them were among the wounded. Three were wounded in conveying Capt. Arnold from the firing line, the stretcher upon which he was being made a special object of attention by the Boer marksmen. In connection with this incident I must note the courage displayed by Surgeon Captain Fleet, who, when the stretcher upon which Capt. Arnold was being brought to the rear, was stopped a short distance from the firing line by the wounding of one of the bearers, went forward and attended to save Capt. Arnold and subsequently assisted as a bearer in bringing him to the rear. Captain Fleet also attended to many others wounded under fire during the day. (Cheers.)

Lt. Col. Buchanan was in charge of the firing line, which he directed and controlled in the coolest and most effective manner, while my acting adjutant, Lieut. Ogilvy, rendered excellent service in carrying my orders about the field. The following N. C. officers and men distinguished themselves during the day, viz: No. 659, Sergt. Utton; No. 717, Pte. Andrews; No. 704, Pte. Dickson; No. 704, Pte. Duncafe; No. 736, Pte. Page; and No. 730, Pte. Murphy.

The collection of the dead and wounded of both our battalion and those of the D. C. L. I. was made by parties of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and continued all night. The duty was a most onerous one and too much credit cannot be given to those who were engaged in it. By 7 a. m. of the 19th inst. all the dead of the battalion were buried, beside many of those of the D. C. L. I., and the wounded sent to the rear. I must here place on record the great services rendered by the R. C. chaplain of the battalion, the Rev. Father O'Leary, who was present in the field all day, and towards the end in the firing line, while during the night he was prominent in the search for the wounded, as well as officiating in the burial of the dead.

Several of the officers accompanied these parties up to midnight, while No. 685, Q. M. Sergt. Reading; No. 7304, Sergt. Ramage; No. 7382, Sergt. Middleton; and No. 2758, Pte. Whingate, were out all night on this duty. Another incident of coolness and pluck was that of No. 7347, Pte. Hornbrook, who at daylight in the morning of the 19th instant was thrown into the extreme right of the lines occupied by the enemy the previous day. He was unarmed and came suddenly upon an armed Boer looking for a stray horse. With great presence of mind, Hornbrook pretended to be armed with a revolver, and reached for the imaginary pistol, at the same time demanding the man's surrender. The Boer at once submitted, and on being brought in proved to be one of General Cronje's adjutants and a most important officer.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) W. D. OTTER, Lt. Col. Commanding Royal Canadian Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

The second report from Col. Otter mentions that the wounded are being taken care of.

The third, dated March 22, describes the action of Feb. 27, resulting in the surrender of Cronje. The colonel says the battalion was disposed before action, placed in order from "C" to "H," beginning on the left in a trench running north from the river, the trench being 240 yards long, the right of it where "G" and "H" companies lay, being nearest the river and nearest the enemy, and "H" company 500 yards from the nearest river trench. The force in trench was 500 "A" company remained on the south side of the river and "B" in reserve. The wagons were 1,000 yards to the rear. The continuation of the trench was occupied by 200 Gordons and the Shropshires were a mile to the left.

The plan of attack was for six companies on the main trench to go forward at three in the morning to the Boer trenches, the front rank with fixed bayonets, with orders not to fire until fired upon, the rear rank with revolvers and pistols to entrench when the advance could go no further, the engineers on the right to give a base.

At 2:15 a. m. the six companies with engineers moved forward, ranged in peace apart, and men on pace apart. The brigade was on the right, Colonel Buchanan and Major Pelletier being in charge of the attack, the former on the left, the latter on the right, the officer commanding being in rear on the left. The line advanced without interruption 400 yards, when it was met by a terrific fire. The premature discharge of a couple of shots just before the general fusillade served as a warning to many of our men, who instantly threw themselves on the ground. The effect of the fire was disastrous.

The 4th companies failed to establish themselves in new trenches and retired on the old ones, leaving "G" and "H" holding the ground on the right. Daylight found "G" and "H" still entrenched, with Engineers still pushing work on.

Firing continued till 5:15 a. m., when the enemy in the advanced trenches made a proposal to surrender. Our men, being doubtful of the seriousness of the proposition, continued their work and firing for nearly an hour. At six o'clock the enemy advanced with a white flag, when firing ceased and the enemy began to come in by batches to the number of 200. After describing the surrender of Cronje to Colville, Otter proceeds: "Captain Staffs and Macdonald deserve great credit for pertinacity in holding on as they did, the result of which undoubtedly had a material effect in hastening a final result."

The wounded were brought in before daylight, and sent back to the collecting station by our men and bearers of N. S. W. Beaver company and naval brigade bearers. "The dead were buried where they fell 7 o'clock by Rev. Father O'Leary, R. C. chaplain. "That the duty entailed on the Canadian regiment was most difficult and dangerous no one will deny, and though the advance was not so successful as was hoped for, yet the final result was a complete success, and credit may fairly be claimed by the battalion, as it was practically acting alone. "The night was starlight with moon in last quarter. (Signed) OTTER."

MT. ALLISON. Several Changes to be Made in the Conservatory Staff.

SACKVILLE, N. B., April 2.—Several changes will take place next year in the Conservatory staff of the Ladies' College. Miss Williams, who has long acceptably filled her post, intends taking a year off for study in Germany; Miss Golder, the popular vocal teacher, thinks of doing likewise. The head of the violin department will be taken by Raymond Archibald, for whom the position has been kept open the last two years. Since taking the arts degree at Mt. Allison, Mr. Archibald has been under the best violin teachers in Boston, Berlin and Strasbourg. The M. A. course at Harvard and several musical studies abroad will be of great benefit to him as an instructor. When on the staff of Mt. Allison, Mr. Archibald proved himself an excellent and tactful teacher. His Berlin harmony and music theory position teacher, Dr. Bales, says he is "wonderfully thorough" and one of the most brilliant pupils he ever had.

Friday evening an interesting lecture was given in Music Hall by Rev. C. A. Eaton, pastor of Boer street Baptist church. Toronto, "The subject, Anglo-Saxonism, was well handled. There was a good attendance. Tuesday evening last the young ladies of Mt. Allison held a concert in Beethoven Hall. The affair was very timely got up by the students and was extremely well done. The young ladies received valuable assistance from the young men. The tableaux were especially good. The proceeds, something over \$50, were given to the patriotic fund. Mrs. B. C. Borden and daughter are expected from Bermuda this week. A regular exodus takes place next week among the students for the Easter holidays.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. YUK.—A. B. Atherton, M. D., to be a member and chairman of the Board of School Trustees for the city of Fredrickton, in room of George E. Coulthard, M. D., deceased.

Gloucester—The following persons to be revisors under Act of Assembly 62 Victoria, chapter 24, intituled "The Board of Revision of the City of Gloucester, in amendment of 1899," and acts in amendment thereto: John T. Boudreau, for Beresford; Felix E. Peirier, for New Pandion; Joseph E. Lantaigne, for Caraqueet; William Branch, for Paquetville; Alexander R. Young, for Saint Isidore.

George McConnell, for Inkerman; John DeLaGarde, for Shippegan; William Coodin, for Saumarez; Bert M. Lanagan, for Bathurst; Albert J. H. Stewart, for Bathurst, to be a member and chairman of the Board of liquor license commissioners, in room of James Ferguson, resigned. Ptidanau Boudreau of Beresford, to be a member of the board of liquor license commissioners, in room of John F. Doucet.

Joseph Louis Hache, to be a member of the board of liquor license commissioners, in room of Peter P. Hache; Hubert Arseneau, Sylvain Arseneau, John Welsh, George Ferguson, Charles Egan, Joseph C. Coughlan, Maurice DesBrisay, John F. Boudreau, Edward P. Frenette, Wm. Auby, Dominick N. Theriault, Charles C. Poirier, Joseph X. Doucet, Stanislaus P. Hache, Hon. J. B. Blanchard, to be justices of the peace. Alexis Lardry, to be a commissioner of the parish of Inkerman civil court, in room of James Hayden, deceased. Joseph A. Poirier, to be a commissioner of the parish of Paquetville civil court.

Victoria—William H. Miller, Frank A. Henderson, William Phillip, James Jenkins, D. Wetmore Pickett and John Atken to be justices of the peace. Madawaska—Beloni A. Cyr, Trefle Pelletier, Xavier Michaud and Francis S. Kearney to be justices of the peace.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. ST. MARTIN'S NOT BEHIND.

At St. Martin's Thursday evening, April 5, in Seminary hall, a patriotic concert was very beautifully attended. The large program was largely decorated with a variety of flags and potted plants. At 8 o'clock Rev. Mr. Barcham took the chair. Among those who took part in the programme were Mrs. Barcham, Miss Davies, Miss Robb, Mrs. Skillen, Miss Smith, Miss Bradshaw, Mrs.



For Use Now

The necessity for a Spring Medicine is recognized by most people. The reason is easily explainable. Close confinement in badly ventilated houses, shops and school rooms during the winter months makes people feel languid, depressed, easily tired and generally "out of sorts." Nature must be assisted in throwing off the poison that has accumulated in the system during the winter months, else people fall an easy prey to disease. Purgatives are of no use—they only leave people still weaker. It is a tonic that is needed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE

Surpasses all other medicines in their tonic, strengthening qualities. These Pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, which is solid proof of their merit. Wherever they are used they make dull, listless men, women and children feel bright, active and strong.

GREATLY RUN DOWN. Mr. E. Hutchings, a printer in the office of the News, St. Johns, Nfld., writes: "I am greatly indebted to you for the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in a greatly run down condition, and suffered from pains in the back and stomach. My appetite was very fickle and often I had a loathing for food. I was subject to severe headaches, and the least exertion would leave me tired and breathless. I tried several medicines, but with no benefit—rather I was growing worse. Then I consulted a doctor, and was under his treatment for three months, but did not get any better. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I finally decided to try them, and bought two boxes. Before these were all used I could see a marked improvement, and I purchased four boxes more. These completely restored my health, and I can now go about my work without an ache or pain of any kind. My recovery leaves no doubt as to the remarkable curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I may say their value has been further proved in the case of a friend to whom I recommended them."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'. The genuine are put up in packages, with wrapper printed in red. Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

LEWIS, Miss F. Carson, Miss E. Carson, Miss L. Carson, Mr. McDonald, Miss Morrison, Miss M. Bentley, Mrs. A. W. Fowles, E. A. Titus, Miss Miller, Mr. Trueman, Mr. Mosher, W. Hooper, and W. Benly. Miss Davies, who read, and Miss Rourke, who sang, were very heartily encored. The proceeds, amounting to \$45, go towards the patriotic fund.

HOME FOR INCURABLES. The trustees of the Home for Incurables met Thursday afternoon. Present: Dr. T. Walker, Dr. Inches, Geo. A. Schofield, J. E. Irvine, Hon. R. J. Ebbels, Dr. Alward, P. B. Starr, H. C. Wiley. A list of non-admissible patients was submitted by Dr. Walker and adopted as follows: No one who has not actual incurable disease which prevents the person from earning a livelihood, no one merely infirm from old age or from debility, no one merely blind, no one suffering epilepsy, no person who has manifested symptoms of mental derangement, no more cases of consumption shall be admitted than can be properly isolated. Dr. Inches presented a complete list of the furniture necessary for the wards and private rooms. The rules for the admission of patients will be presented at the next meeting of the trustees.

FOR THE SOLDIERS. Mayor Sears has received from Miss Anne J. Gilliland, Westfield, the following self-explanatory letter: "Collected by Annie J. Gilliland, Westfield, for the 25 cent N. B. contingent fund. "We the undersigned subscribers heartily approve of Mayor Sears's efforts to raise money for the new Brunswick boys who have joined the British forces in South Africa: "W. M. Jordan, E. Jordan, Jessie R. Gilliland, J. A. Gilliland, Annie J. Gilliland, E. J. Gilliland, John McCordick, J. McCordick, H. W. Jones, Mrs. Stevenson, R. J. Ballentine, Mrs. R. J. Ballentine, F. F. Lane, Mrs. F. F. Lane, J. S. Buchanan, W. B. Lyon, W. S. Stephenson, W. Baxter, E. E. Stephenson, Mac."

The demand for country produce is diminishing, the season being now about over. Hay is worth \$5 loose, and \$7.25 pressed; oats are bringing \$0 cents; butter, extra choice, 18 cents; eggs, 22 cents.—Hartland Advertiser.

TRADE NOTES. There has been a further advance in the price of lard, and nearly all the Canadian packers are over sold. A city firm could only get a quotation from one packer yesterday on a car lot, and he asked 8-3/8c. for tallow, 8-5/8c. for lard, and 8-7/8c. for tallow, cash down; delivered at St. John. An American importing house, writing about molasses, says: "A member of our firm returned yesterday from Porto Rico, and personally corroborates the unusual condition of the P. R. market, the scarcity of goods and the high prices that will positively prevail."

Writing to a St. John firm on March 26th a Porto Rico house says: "Everywhere on the island the demand has continued as strong as ever, and there is as yet not the slightest indication that prices will give away. On the contrary, in several instances higher prices have been paid than ever, and it becomes evident that over two-thirds of the crop has been sold already. Contracts comprise almost all molasses, which can be delivered in April, and after that month very little of really good grades is to come forward. The crop is sure to fall short about one-half against last year's crop. The market closes very firm and active."

DEATH OF MRS. SAMUEL TAYLOR. (Amherst Press.) The death of Mrs. Rosannah Taylor occurred Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Campbell of Salem, at the age of 82 years. The deceased was a daughter of the late Thomas Logan, for thirty years the principal crown land surveyor of the county. She was the eldest of a family of seven sons and two daughters, the only surviving members of whom are Mrs. Humphrey of Moncton, widow of the late Rev. Stephen Humphrey, and Sheriff M. A. Logan of this town. The daughters are Mrs. Goodspeed, who was twice married, her first husband being the late Wm. Fowler, by whom she had a family of seven, two sons and five daughters. Fred Fowler of Truro, and Walter Fowler, with Ches. Fawcett of Sackville, are the sons. The daughters are Mrs. Goodspeed, wife of Dr. Goodspeed of Toronto University; Mrs. W. T. James of Bermuda, Mrs. Bancroft of Springhill, Mrs. H. Starratt of Paradise, Mrs. Jas. Baird of Leostear, and Miss Lucy Fowler of Toronto. Her second husband was the late Samuel Taylor, for many years a deacon in the Amherst Baptist church. They had one son,

Arthur Taylor, now of Sydney, C. B. A RICH MAN. (Halifax Chronicle.) The late Michael Dwyer paid taxes on about \$83,500 worth of real estate in the city. The business premises were assessed at \$57,000; residence, Brookside, Spring Garden road, \$22,000; property on Jubilee road, \$3,500, and a property on South street, \$1,000. Mr. Dwyer has been generally rated as worth \$400,000 or \$500,000, so that with \$80,000 life insurance, which is held by the Mutual of New York, his estate will be worth about half a million dollars.

HARTLAND BRIDGE. The cribwork for the fourth of the bridge pier was successfully placed and secured the past week. Work still continues and will continue until the structure is completed except for a week or two pending the arrival of the superstructure material. It is hoped that the bridge can be completed before the end of the year. About 125,000 feet of lumber will be used in the construction of the superstructure. A good deal of this will be of Georgia pine, and it has long since been ordered from the south. It will come to St. John by schooner and be shipped here by rail.—Advertiser.

Mrs. J. N. E. Kerr, who died in Amherst on Friday, was 91 years old.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES MOST PERFECT MADE. AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO-ILL. 1893

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, including fragments of advertisements and other text.

