

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY MARCH 21, 1900.

NO. 54.

U. S. HOUSE AND SENATE.

Twenty-five Millions Appropriated Without Debate.

PUERTO RICO TARIFF

Under Consideration for a Short Time--Republican Representatives Insist on a Generous Measure of Relief for the Storm-Stricken Puerto Ricans.

Washington, March 19--The house today refused to concur in the senate amendments to the Puerto Rican relief bill. The Democrats supported a motion to concur on the ground that it would avoid further delay in extending relief to the inhabitants of the island, but the Republicans stood firmly behind Chairman Cannon in his demand that the house should insist upon its original provision to appropriate not only the money collected on Puerto Rican goods up to January 1, but all subsequent moneys collected or to be collected. The remainder of the day was devoted to District of Columbia business. Washington, March 19--Two measures of national importance and many of slighter interest were passed by the senate today. The legislative bill, carrying more than \$25,000,000 was passed without debate. The measure providing for the appointment of a commission to adjudicate and settle claims of citizens of the United States growing out of the war with Spain was also passed without opposition.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ASSUMES NO LIABILITY

For Loss to Shippers Through Goods Being Detained awaiting the Decision of the Prize Court.

London, March 19--In the House of Commons today, in answer to a question on the subject of the seizure of the British steamer Mashona, laden with American flour for the Transvaal, by the British gunboat Partridge, and whether the government, through the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, had undertaken to meet any claims for loss of damage sustained by American citizens in consequence of the delay of the delivery of their goods, and whether the claims of British subjects would be treated on the same footing. Mr. Broderick confirmed the announcement that the prize court had released the Mashona and added: "Her Majesty's government does not admit liability in respect to claims of the nature indicated. Claims with respect to the non-delivery of cargo awaiting the matter for settlement between the claimants and the ship undertaking to deliver the goods. British subjects owning goods on a British ship have no right to trade with the enemy, and they are not in the same position as foreign owners."

A SERIOUS TRAIN WRECK.

Plant Line Train Left the Rails and Two Coaches and Two Sleepers Rolled Down an Embankment.

Montgomery, Atlantic, March 19--The fast mail on the plant system which left here last night, was wrecked near Ozark, resulting in the injury of a number of passengers. William Kellar, commercial traveler from Savannah, is dying as a result of his injuries. Others hurt are: R. L. Todd, division passenger agent of the Plant system; Montgomery; Jack Cornley, Southern passenger agent of the Mobile & Ohio; Montgomery; Conductor Reed, fatally; C. L. Mizell, a merchant of Ozark, seriously.

The Bath Ship Carpenters' Strike.

Bath, Me., March 19--The ship carpenters' strike is still unsettled, but it looks as if an agreement will be signed early this week.



LADIES, BOYS and GIRLS send us your full name and address and we will forward you 12 packages of our assorted steel pens to you. When sold retail at \$1.50, and selected from our mammoth catalogue. Pens, Pencils, Ballpens, Quills, Fountain Pens, Knives, stationery, and other goods. We are giving away Boys' Watches and Chains, Air Rifles, Cameras, and other beautiful premiums. Address: STANDARD WATCH & JEWELRY CO., Dept. K., St. John, N. B.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

How the Canadian Militia Are Armed.

THE PAST CANAL POLICY.

Motion Passed to Have Brought Down All Correspondence Relative to Newfoundland Entering The Confederation of Canada as Proposed.

Ottawa, March 19--This was private members' day in the house and routine transactions chiefly occupied the session. There was quite a lengthy debate on a resolution for the bringing down of correspondence relative to Newfoundland entering the confederation, but the resolution was finally passed without opposition. Mr. Flint introduced a bill respecting the Yarmouth Steamship Company. Sir Charles Tupper asked whether the premier intended to lay before the house the protocols placed before the Quebec commission. Sir Wilfrid replied that he did not think that the negotiations with the United States had come to an end. They were only suspended.

Col. Prior asked the minister of militia whether Esquimaux was to be garrisoned by Canadian troops exclusively. The minister promised to answer the question tomorrow. In answer to another question as to the repatriation of the One Hundredth or Leinster Regiment, the minister said that from the negotiations going on with the war office he had strong hopes that it would be accomplished. Mr. Casey again brought up the Pacific cable question, basing his remarks on the Hansard report of the Victoria legislation of February 9, which seemed to show that the Imperial Government had consented to a variation of the terms of the contract.

Hon. Mr. Mulock said that he thought the attitude of the Imperial Government had been entirely misrepresented in the report. In answer to a question by Mr. Oser, Hon. Mr. Borden said that 34 battalions of the Canadian militia were armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle and 57 were not so armed. Forty rounds of ball ammunition and ten rounds of blank were issued to each officer and man of the militia for class firing. Those who qualified as marksmen for competition received ten rounds extra.

In replying to a question by Mr. McMillen, Hon. Mr. Blair expressed the opinion that it was not the policy of the late government of Canada or of the late finance minister to complete the St. Lawrence canal with all possible dispatch, but rather to pursue a delatory policy. In reply to a question, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the government was disposed to buy the Plains of Abraham if they could be obtained for a reasonable price. Sir Henry Joly said that the amount of Canadian tobacco manufactured in 1890 was 474,000 pounds; in 1897, 690,000; in 1898, 1,940,000 pounds; in 1899, 2,192,000. Mr. Foster objected to an answer made by Hon. Mr. Fielding in regard to the expenditure on consolidated revenue account because it contained the year 1895, which he had not asked for. He said Mr. Fielding was acting small. Mr. Foster was called to order.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain Felicitates Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Tone of His Speech.

Ottawa, March 19--Premier Laurier has received a cable message from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain felicitating him on the elevated tone of, and sentiment expressed in his patriotic address in the Canadian House of Commons on Tuesday last.

DR. RYERSON HAS CABLED FROM KIMBERLEY.

He Has Established Ninety Beds There--Canadian Nurses Assisting.

Toronto, March 19--Dr. G. S. Ryerson, Canadian Commissioner in South Africa, cabling from Kimberley under the date of March 18, states he has established 90 beds at Kimberley and that the Canadian nurses are being sent there to assist in the nursing. He also reports there are 1,600 sick and wounded at Kimberley alone with 1,700 of all ranks in the hospitals either by reason of wounds or sickness.

Schooner Sank at Anchorage.

Ellsworth, Me., March 19--Schooner Olive Avery, Captain Cousins, of Surray, was sunk at her winter anchorage at East Surray today. Damage caused by floating ice was the cause of the accident. She can be raised.

GEN. BULLER TO FORCE THE BIGGARSBERG RANGES.

News of the Next Serious Fighting Should Come from Northern Natal--No News from Mafeking but Mr. George Wyndham Says He Thinks it is All Right--The Second Canadian Contingent Heard From.

London, March 20--4 a. m.--The war office has had no news up to this hour confirming reports of the relief of Mafeking, but Mr. George Wyndham, parliamentary under-secretary for war, replying to a private inquiry in the lobby of the House of Commons about midnight, smilingly said: "I think it is all right." The Free States seemingly have not quite collapsed. They are in considerable force around Smithfield, although much dispersed. A British spy from Rouxville reports that Commandant Olivier and a commando of about 100 men are in the neighbourhood of Bloemfontein. It is surrounded by a country of hills and jungles. General Gatacre is now resting at Springfontein, preliminary to joining Lord Roberts. General Buller's hill work before Ladysmith has given him an experience which is about to be used in forcing the Biggarsberg range. It is believed that 25,000 of his 40,000 men are about to engage General Botha's force and the next news of fighting will probably come from Natal.

The leaders of the Afrikaner Bund are circulating a petition in Cape Colony asking the Imperial Government not to take away the independence of the Boers. Thirty-two thousand additional troops for South Africa are now still at sea.

THE GALLANT DEFENDER OF LADYSMITH.

Sir George White at Cape Town, but Too Ill to Attend a Public Reception.

Cape Town, March 19--General Sir George Stewart White, the defender of Ladysmith, has arrived here, but is too ill to permit of a public reception being given in his honor.

THIS MUST HAVE BEEN A POPULAR LOAN.

Three Hundred and Thirty-five Million Pounds Subscribed for the War Loan.

London, March 19--In the House of Commons today, the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the total number of applications for the war loan was 39,800, and that the total amount of subscriptions was £335,500,000. The largest application, he added, was for £10,000,000. Applicants for £10,000 and upwards would get 6 per cent. of their application. Below £10,000 the assignments would vary from 6 per cent. to an allotment in full.

BOER ORGANIZATION BREAKING DOWN.

President Kruger Admitted They Could Not Remain Another Month in the Field.

PORTUGUESE STRENGTHENING BORDER FORCES.

A Special Train Loaded with Infantry Hurriedly Despatched to the Transvaal Border.

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THE SECOND CONTINGENT.

Carnarvon, Cape Colony, March 19--The Canadian Mounted Rifles, under Colonel Herchimer, and the Canadian Artillery, commanded by Col. Drury, have arrived here with a contingent of Yeomanry. The presence of this force here has had an excellent effect in the district. It is reported that a large force of Insurgents is in the vicinity of Van Wyskvele.

BISHOP POTTER INTERVIEWED

He Discusses the Philippines, Japan and India.

CHANCE FOR MISSIONS

Of the Anglican Church--China and Japan are Drawing Closer Together--The United States Must Hold on to the Philippines.

New York, March 19--Bishop Potter talked to newspaper reporters today. Dr. Potter has just returned from a five months tour, which included visits to the Philippines, Japan and India. The trip was made at the instance of the committee on increased responsibilities of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was most interested, he said, in the condition of affairs in Japan and China. He noticed a gradual friendliness between the two nations and prophesied that when Japan had taught the Chinese the art of war neither England, Russia nor Germany would decide the fate of the east. The Chinese do not love the Japanese, but recognizing that they have nothing to hope from the European nations are gradually establishing an entente cordiale with the Japanese.

HUSBAND AND WIFE GORED TO DEATH.

Their Bodies Found Beneath the Snow in a Yard where a Savage Bull is Kept.

Danville, Pa., March 19--The mutilated bodies of E. C. Stout and his wife, who lived on a farm near Nescopee, Columbia county, were found buried under the snow in their barnyard today. In the same yard where the bodies were discovered a savage bull is kept with a number of other cattle and it is the supposition that while at work in the yard, Mr. Stout was attacked by the brute. His wife, it is presumed, came to his assistance and both were gored to death.

FRENCH LEGISLATORS LOOK AFTER AMUSEMENTS.

The Chamber of Deputies Adopt a Credit to Replace the Theatre Francais.

Paris, March 19--The chamber of deputies today adopted a credit of 2,400,000 francs for the construction of the Theatre Francais, recently destroyed by fire and for the provision of a temporary home for the Comedie Francaise at the Odéon.

FROM WOODSTOCK.

Serious Accident to an Old Lady--Measles Epidemic.

Woodstock, March 19--Mrs. W. A. Long, an aged resident of Newburgh, met with a serious accident on Sunday last. While crossing the road to a neighbor's house she slipped on a piece of ice and broke her leg. Mrs. Arnold is 80 years old. Dr. Saunders set the limb. Measles epidemic is rampant here. In almost every home where children are some one is sick.

Austrian Law-makers Excited.

Vienna, March 19--Scenes of wild disorder were witnessed in the Reichsrath today. The president of the chamber, Doh von Eschen, suppressed a German nationalist interpellation. Greatly excited, the Germans interrupted the proceedings for half an hour, denounced the president and hurled at him such epithets as "blackguard," "convict," and "thieving scoundrel."

Water Supply for Camden.

Camden, Me., March 19--The fight in the town meeting today was on the question of independent water supply and it was decided to raise \$1,000, the necessary amount to meet the expenses of preparing to introduce a plant worth \$60,000. In the election the officers chosen were F. H. Wilbur, Josiah Hobbs, Everett Duffy, selectmen; Charles Wood, clerk.

Plague in Australia.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 19--Another death from bubonic plague has occurred here and two fresh cases are officially reported. Adelaide, South Australia, March 19--Five deaths have recently occurred here from what is suspected to be the bubonic plague.

No Railway Pool Wanted.

New York, March 19--Officials of the Truck Line Association deprecate all talk of a "pool" because of the association's harmonious arrangements with the Western Passenger Association in the management of the immigrant passenger business. They deny that the agreement has any object other than the regulation of methods in the handling of such traffic.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

Dowager Empress Never Hostile Towards Foreigners.

GERMANY SNUBBED.

Hen Tung Has Been Decorated with the Three Eyd Peacock Feather--St. John Broderick says there is No Trouble in China but Conditions Are Normal.

Pekin, March 19--The ascendancy of the anti-foreign party is becoming more pronounced daily. The Dowager Empress appears unable to sufficiently reward the officials who exhibit marked hostility to everything not Chinese. Hen Tung, probably the most bitter anti-foreign official of the Empire, has been appointed governor of the Shan Si district, a snub to the powers interested and likely to prejudice British interests in the province as the powers believe his maladministration is the cause of the present state of affairs in Shan Tung.

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FUNERAL OF DR. COULTHARD.

Leading Men of Fredericton Yesterday Him Their Last Resters.

Fredericton, March 19--The funeral of the late Dr. G. E. Coultard took place this afternoon. Despite the best weather was one of the largest ever seen in this city. Rev. G. M. Campbell officiated. The pall bearers were Dr. H. J. Larn, Bridget Atkinson, Seery, G. J. McNally and H. H. McNally. All medical practitioners of this city. The teachers and male students of the city school were in a body in advance of the hearse. Following them came members of the city board of school trustees, members of the provincial board of health, including Hon. Jas. Holly and James McMinn, of St. John. Thence came the professors and students of the U. N. B. and hundreds of citizens.

WILL ENGLAND MAKE WAR ON FRANCE?

Cardinal Vaughan and Sir Charles Dike Say No--The French Shore Question the Only Cloud.

Paris, March 20--The Gaulois publishes several answers to the question whether England intends to make war on France when the hostilities in South Africa have ended. Cardinal Vaughan, archbishop of Westminster, replied: "Nobody in England dreams of turning our military and naval forces against the colonies of other nations. Our experience in South Africa has taught us not to expose the Empire a second to destruction. As for a war with France the proposition is diabolical. Regret is felt among us because of the hostile tone of a portion of the French press but we have a great desire to live on friendly terms."

A Two Million Dollar Policy.

Providence, R. I., March 19--What is believed to be the largest single life insurance policy ever written at one time on the life of one man was placed last week by August Belmont on the life of John McDonald, contractor for the New York Rapid Transit Tunnel. The policy is for \$2,000,000 for the term of five years and was taken by a New York Life Insurance company. The amount to be distributed among most of the companies in the country and some in England.

Australian Wheat Crop Shor.

Melbourne, March 19--The official statistics of the wheat crop in Victoria show only 15,000,000 instead of 21,000,000 bushels which was the estimate before the harvest. The exportable surplus will be 6,250,000 bushels instead of 12,000,000.

Lord Dufferin Remembers Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 19--The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, visiting to City Clerk Henderson from Glendowie, Ireland, thanks the corporation of Ottawa for its resolution of condolence on the death of his son, the late Earl of Ava. He says: "I hasten to acknowledge the resolution of the city council of Ottawa in reference to the death of Lord Ava."

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Publishers of Daily Telegraph:--

I most heartily congratulate you on the improved and nearly perfect mechanical "get up" of your paper. Editorially it has long been the first paper in the lower provinces.

REV. R. S. CRISP.





THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. An 8-page paper published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.50 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company of Saint John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick; Thomas Dunsmuir, Business Manager; James H. Murray, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—Each insertion \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of 6 lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

PARLIAMENTARY MANNERS. Mr. Charlton, in addressing the house the other day, referred to the decline of parliamentary good manners and expressed the opinion that the proceedings of the House of Commons were conducted with less dignity now than a quarter of a century ago.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrearages are paid.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication as evidence of good faith.

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AN INGENIOUS POLICY. It is an exceedingly interesting and instructive thing to watch the evolution of the opposition mind, in matters political, and in the watching one soon discovers that it is quite a misnomer to call the members of that party Conservatives.

deliberate line of policy. The government could initiate nothing. The ministers would have first to lay the details of all measures before the electors and secure their assent before being allowed to take a single legislative step. Under such circumstances they might as well shut up shop. There is just one comforting feature, however, about such a proposition, respecting which these Tory schemers seem not to have taken account. Their purpose is to keep the Conservative cause in Canada; but in putting forward such a desperate and indefensible plan they will discover it to be a veritable boomerang. Public judgment will resent such an outrage, and figure as they may, public judgment has to be reckoned with in Canada.

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against which the Conservative party will have to contend in the impending struggle. It has to meet the splendid record of the Liberal party in the conduct of affairs generally, of the development of trade to unparalleled proportions, in the fixing and broadening of Imperial relations, in the purity of administration and the prudent expenditure of a buoyant and growing revenue. It is a safe proposition that there is not a department in the government which has not been administered with better results by Liberal ministers than the same departments were administered by Conservative ministers. Ample facts could be given to sustain this view. The present government is composed of capable, zealous and conscientious men, and not even the breath of scandal can be fairly urged against any one of them. In this regard the strength of the Liberal cause must be felt by those who are on the opposing side.

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the absence of popular rule in Canada they simply mean the absence of Tory rule. They fancy themselves to be the people. When they sat on the treasury benches for eighteen years they followed along precisely the same constitutional lines which now are the guide of a Liberal government, and did not lose a wink of sleep over the fear that popular rights were in jeopardy. This apprehension has been coincident with the incoming of the Liberals. The two things are inseparable in the Tory mind. And if Sir Charles Tupper were to return to the premiership tomorrow there is not a Conservative paper in the land which would not feel that popular interests were entirely safe.

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# FIRST SHOWING OF SPRING SUITS FOR BOYS.

No wonder we get enthusiastic when we look upon our array of Boys Suits. No wonder we feel like vaunting their merits. No wonder we are proud of such a showing and like to show it.

It is a wonder that we can restrain ourselves at all, for never since this Store was founded were we able to offer so complete a line as this, that leaves not a flaw or fault to be found therein.

This new stock is peculiar in several ways. Above all it has been our aim to secure fabrics for these Suits that are

## FULL OF WEAR.

There is not a pattern in the whole list but what we are sure of.

## THEY MUST WEAR WELL.

Most of the designs this year are our own, where the usual way is to let the maker use his judgement. But our trade wants certain things, and these are what we have put into our SPRING LINE. These are for you, and you shall have them as you like best.

Write for our SPRING CATALOGUE, which contains a full line of Samples.

# GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

King Street, Corner Germain. ST. JOHN, N. B.

### BRITISH INFANTRY.

It is well that we have the testimony of a foreign military expert who is not likely to be prejudiced in favor of anything British with regard to the efficiency of the British infantry. In a telegram to the Czar, the Russian military attaché, who was captured with the Boers, says: "I am perfectly amazed at the energy in action and the endurance of the British infantry." At the close of the Napoleonic wars it was universally admitted by military writers that the British infantry was the best in Europe. That was the testimony of General Sir William F. Napier, the historian of the Peninsula, of General Foy and many other French military commanders and the proof of the matter lay on the surface. What other army but the British could show a record such as that of the Peninsula war, more than a score of victories and not one defeat.

The cause which gave the British infantry their great superiority was their dogged courage which refused to yield or to recognize defeat. It was through by some that the changed conditions of warfare due to the use of modern weapons might neutralize to some extent the qualities which gave the British infantry their high standing in the armies of Europe. But this has not proved to be the case and coolness and daring, unyielding tenacity, physical strength and energy and capacity to endure privations are still as valuable as they ever were in the make-up of a soldier. The British infantry is still the best in Europe and those nations who have watched the operations of the present war carefully are aware of this fact and will not fail to remember it.

### RULE BY THE PEOPLE.

The opponents of the government are deploring the danger to popular rule which they say has arisen in Canada. They are wailing over the assumption by the government of the right to bring before parliament measures which "have not been asked for by the people." The chief Tory organ declares: "Popular rule was won by the people after a hard struggle. The government at Ottawa is evidently determined to destroy it. It sees things on the horizon far worse than Kruger has brought about in South Africa, and views with distressing alarm the establishment of an oligarchy in Canada. Just what has given rise to this condition of hysteria is not clear, but as near as we can make out, it has a direct connection with the fact that Sir Charles Tupper sits to the left of Mr. Speaker. Whenever the opposition talk about

### PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

The present government never struck a harder blow at the Tories of Canada than when they resolved to give Great Britain a preference in the customs tariff. Although the measure was not adopted with any view to party advantage it had the immediate effect of placing the Tories in that interesting situation that is sometimes vulgarly described as "a hole." The Liberals have done the very thing for Great Britain that the Tories said they would never do, and the Tories had left undone the thing that they ought have done if their professions of loyalty were to be regarded as of any value. It brought out in the clearest light the awful disproportion that exists between Tory promises and Tory performances, between Tory professions and Tory acts. As long as lip loyalty would serve the Tories were in the foreground. When the time came for them to do something they sneaked to the rear and sulked in their tents. Now they feel that they have let the golden opportunity pass, and their efforts are directed to a futile attempt to prove that the preferential tariff granted by Canada to Great Britain is of no value. That such a ridiculous view should be put forth only goes to show the state of despair to which the Tories have been reduced by their misfortunes and evil deeds. Out of power and in a state of utter collapse they are obliged to use argument too childish to be worthy of serious refutation and to make statements which are without the slightest foundation in fact.

The preference given by Canada to British goods amounts to 25 per cent. of the duty enacted on the goods of foreign nations. The Tories say that this preference is of no value and that it has had no effect on the trade between Great Britain and Canada. Is this a reasonable statement for the leaders of a great party to make? A preference of 25 per cent. of no value. In many cases a difference of not more than five per cent. might determine the course of trade and a difference five times as great as that ought to be quite decisive as regards competition between Great Britain and the United States where other things are equal. Let us take a single illustration for the purpose of putting this preference to the test. Suppose an article to cost 4s. 2d. in England and its equivalent \$1 in the United States, and that the general duty is 30 per cent. The cost of the British article with the duty added would be \$1.22 and of the American article \$1.30. Is not that a preference that would be likely to affect the course of trade, in these days of sharp competition? Any person who says otherwise is not speaking candidly; he is talking as a politician not as a business man. Fortunately in Canada there are more

business men than politicians so that the truth cannot be concealed.

### OPPOSITION OBSTRUCTION.

One of Mr. Foster's complaints against the government has been that their friends have put questions on the paper merely for the purpose of wasting time and obstructing the public business, such questions being, according to Mr. Foster, unnecessary because the answers to them might be found in the blue books. Strange to say on the very next day after Mr. Foster had criticised the government in this fashion he put a number of questions to them of precisely the same character as those of which he complained. Indeed some of Mr. Foster's questions were merely repetitions of questions which had been previously asked and answered and which he had sentenced in such severe terms. It would perhaps be a waste of words for us to say anything about the inconsistency of such conduct, for no person exercises consistency from critic and attacked the government without any regard to his own previous record on the same questions. Yet it certainly shows an utter disregard for public opinion for him to criticize a question one day as improper and next day to ask the very same question himself as he did on Thursday with reference to the export of cheese from Canada. In that case, according to his own showing, he was wantonly wasting the time of the house and obstructing public business.

### SIR CHARLES' UNFAIRNESS.

There is nothing respecting which the opponents of the government are so zealous as the splendid record of trade expansion under the fiscal policy introduced in 1896. It is, therefore, not a matter for surprise that on all possible occasions, and in every way which their ingenuity can devise, they seek to either belittle the facts or to misrepresent them. An instance of this occurred the other night in parliament, when Sir Charles Tupper was criticizing the preferential tariff brought in by the Liberals. It would probably suit the Conservative leader very well to shake public confidence in the preferential tariff; for that policy was the most practical step ever taken by any government in Canada in the direction of closer relations within the Empire, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier is alleged by the

Tories to be opposed to England. This disposition, however, does not afford a valid excuse for the misleading figures which Sir Charles presented to parliament on Thursday last. We propose to show how glaring was his offence in that regard.

Sir Charles was contending that the preferential tariff introduced in 1897 had been a failure—"a delusion" as he termed it—because it had not succeeded in increasing our trade with England. Now this was a bold position to take, inasmuch as the facts are within everybody's reach; but Sir Charles is nothing if he is not daring, and this is how he stated his case: "During those three years of depression, from 1894 to 1896, inclusive, our average imports from Great Britain amounted to \$34,276,249. The preferential tariff came in. The honorable gentleman said it was in operation for two years. Suppose it was only one. Take the last year, and they have the benefit of that. Why, sir, the startling fact appears that in 1897, 1898 and 1899 there was an average importation from Great Britain of \$32,991,076, a decrease of no less than \$1,285,173. Notwithstanding the preferential tariff, and notwithstanding the enormous expansion and development of Canadian trade, there is a loss of trade with Great Britain of 3.90 per cent. in three years."

These figures will not bear a moment's analysis. They are juggled so as to make them show a result quite contrary to the facts. Granting that the average for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 was \$34,276,249, what has been the result in the succeeding years? Here are the figures of imports from England as taken from the official records:

Year	To Great Britain	To United States
1890	\$48,353,694	\$40,522,810
1891	49,283,838	41,138,065
1892	64,906,549	38,988,027
1893	64,080,463	43,923,010
1894	68,538,850	35,809,940
1895	61,858,990	41,297,670
1896	66,090,288	44,448,410
1897	77,227,602	49,373,472
1898	104,998,318	45,705,330
1899	89,019,855	45,135,521

It will be seen at once that since the preferential tariff was put into operation in 1897 there has been an increase of \$7,647,935—which as any schoolboy could calculate in five minutes, is equivalent to over 24 per cent. Yet Sir Charles says there was a loss of 3.90 per cent. Imports from England only represent one side of the account, however. Our exports to England making up the other side, must be examined if we wish to see what has been the full effect of the preferential policy. In this connection it is for a moment denied that, while our imports from England have increased since 1897, our exports to the United States have made even greater advance; but as we shall know at another time, our increased purchases in the American market have been of goods and products

which Great Britain does not and cannot supply. As to exports, however, the record is very much in favor of Great Britain, as the following comparison shows:

Year	To Great Britain	To United States
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Thus, while our exports to the United States have remained practically stationary, our sales to Great Britain have more than doubled since 1890. Can anyone look at the above table and fail to see how the last three years stand out conspicuously over all the others? Is it not a fair assumption that our preference to British goods has prompted a preference in England for our products? We need not, however, rest the matter on conjecture. The trade papers of Great Britain have long ago told the story of the immense stimulation given to the purchase of Canadian goods in that market from the very moment that Mr. Fielding introduced the new tariff in 1897, and the observation of every one who has visited the mother country is distinctly corroborative. In a word, the Liberal policy in respect of trade with England has been a great success. Sir Charles Tupper, to the contrary notwithstanding.

### A BRITISH STEAMER SUNK BY A BARQUE.

The Dunstaffnage Reports Sending the Verona to the Bottom. London, March 19.—The British steamer Verona, of Glasgow, Captain Hutchinson, from Buenos Ayres, February 19th, in collision with the British barque Dunstaffnage, Captain Forbes, from Philadelphia, February 9, for Hogo, and two of the Verona's crew were drowned. The Dunstaffnage had her stem broken below the water line and sustained other injuries. Her forepeak filled with water, but the bulkhead kept the holds tight and she proceeded to Barbados for repair.

### Death of a Public Man.

Seattle, Wash., March 19.—Herman E. Taubeneck, well known as the former chairman of the National Committee of the People's Party, died in this city today. He came here from the east about two months ago in delicate health, and has since been resting quietly at the home of his brother. His body will be sent to his former home in Illinois.



WAR NEWS.

London, March 17, 4.20 a. m.—With the railway communication to the Cape in...

It was rumored that Lord Roberts is about to issue a proclamation...

It is understood that all the continental powers, with one exception...

The latest advice regarding the surrender of Bloemfontein...

Mr. Stoen would have been compelled to surrender; but he pretended that he was going to visit one of the outposts...

Lord Roberts comments upon the earlier operations of the war in London...

The Times observes that this silence is perhaps more significant than words...

London, March 18.—The London Gazette this evening publishes General Lord Methuen's report of the actions at Magersfontein...

The resident commissioner of Natal reports that 800 Boers lately arrived at Bloemfontein...

Bethulie, Orange Free State, Thursday, March 15.—Gen. Gatacre, on arriving here, found that all the Boers had fled...

It is understood here that two days ago President Kruger announced to the Orange Free State...

The British cavalry patrols, going as far as the Modder River, have found no sign of the enemy...

Gen. Pretorius's proclamation stipulates that the arms must be delivered by noon on Sunday...

Gen. Buller is greatly hampered owing to the lack of artillery...

Pretoria, Wednesday, March 14, via Lorenzo Marques, Thursday, March 15.—The German consul has handed the following despatch to President Kruger...

The government of Germany and the Emperor will be glad to assist in friendly relations as soon as the fundamental conditions...

The report then proceeds to pay a high tribute to the conduct of all the troops under conditions as hard as can be imagined...

London, March 16, 7.42 p. m.—Lord Roberts, in transmitting Gen. Gatacre's report of the Stormberg defeat...

The failure was mainly due to reliance on inaccurate information regarding the ground to be traversed to the position held by the Boers...

London, March 17.—The Daily Mail has the following despatch from Lorenzo Marques dated Friday, March 16:—

Entrenching is proceeding on the Vaal River at Verreynsdorp.

Late arrivals from Pretoria say that the Boers themselves now admit that their cause is hopeless...

Gen. Schalkburg has also returned, and the Boers are going home by hundreds.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:—"The Boer prisoners, I learn, will be detained indefinitely on board the transports...

Gen. Buller's extraordinary orders to Lord Methuen were to relieve Kimberley, to take all the people away and to fall back to Orange River...

Mr. Rhodes declared that there had only been 30,000 Boers in the field altogether...

"A military force of 70 officers and 112 men will sail for Lorenzo Marques Tuesday next. It will include a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry."

London, March 16.—General Gatacre is holding Bethulie, and the whole line of the railroad south of Bloemfontein is now in the hands of the British...

Further news reached the outside world from Mafeking, dated Friday 9, showing that though the garrison was in hard straits they were buoyed up by the knowledge that their plucky fight was appreciated at home.

London, March 16.—Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the war office:—"Bloemfontein, Friday, March 16.—Gen. Clements crossed the Orange River yesterday."

"Repairs to the railway bridge at Norval's Pont have commenced and will be shortly be ready for traffic."

Gen. Pole-Carew telegraphs his arrival at Springfontein, so that Bloemfontein is now practically in rail communication with Cape Town."

"My proclamation is already having an excellent effect. Several hundred Boers have expressed the intention to surrender their arms and return to their occupation."

The resident commissioner of Natal reports that 800 Boers lately arrived at Bloemfontein and that a further contingent from Alval North was only waiting to know the terms of my proclamation to surrender."

Bethulie, Orange Free State, Thursday, March 15.—Gen. Gatacre, on arriving here, found that all the Boers had fled. The town was nearly deserted...

It is believed that the Boers retired in the direction of Dewetsdorp. The telegraph is open to Bloemfontein."

The British are now entrenched on the Free State to the South African republic. Bloemfontein, March 16.—It is safe to say that the Boers have completely collapsed in the Free State south of this town."

The British cavalry patrols, going as far as the Modder River, have found no sign of the enemy. The bridge is untouched...

Gen. Pretorius's proclamation stipulates that the arms must be delivered by noon on Sunday, March 18.

Gen. Buller is greatly hampered owing to the lack of artillery, having only 150-pounders.

Pretoria, Wednesday, March 14, via Lorenzo Marques, Thursday, March 15.—The German consul has handed the following despatch to President Kruger:—"The government of Germany and the Emperor will be glad to assist in friendly relations as soon as the fundamental conditions...

The report then proceeds to pay a high tribute to the conduct of all the troops under conditions as hard as can be imagined and mentions specially a number of officers and men for distinguished acts of courage already recorded in the newspaper despatches."

London, March 16, 7.42 p. m.—Lord Roberts, in transmitting Gen. Gatacre's report of the Stormberg defeat, gives his opinion thus:—"The failure was mainly due to reliance on inaccurate information regarding the ground to be traversed to the position held by the Boers...

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There are Many "Good-luck Box" Frauds--Boer Sympathizers are Talking Peace--An Organization of British Army Veterans in the Hub--Move to Reduce Taxes--The Theatres.

Boston, March 14.—Boston should have a society for the prevention of crime and fraud similar to the one in New York, presided over by the argus-eyed Dr. Parkhurst...

London has its Whitechapel, decidedly Boston has its south and north ends, where the poor congregate, especially the really crowded South Boston.

The new Boston Music Hall, a building strictly for concerts and oratorios, is showing up grandly and will no doubt be completed at the time appointed.

Theatrical people say this city is the best show place in the country. One would think so from the crowds that attend the various places of amusement.

Arthur Beebe, a young Boston physician, shot himself in his house on Monday, health avenue last Sunday morning.

Investigating the Bridge Charges.

Fredericton, March 15.—The old Supreme Court room, where the first bridge investigation is being held, was fairly well filled this morning with spectators.

London, March 16.—The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the sale organized by the Irish Industries Association at the Mansion House this afternoon.

A turkey hen belonging in Pleasant Valley, N. B., which disappeared during the summer, returned recently with a brood of two young turkeys and 10 quail.

Carters Little Liver Pills.

Sick Headache.

Positively cured by these Little Liver Pills.

They are a sure distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution.

See you get Carter's.

Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Fredericton, March 16.—Hon. Mr. Emerson introduced a bill further amending the law relating to election to the general assembly...

Hon. Mr. Dunn committed a bill authorizing the school trustees of district No. 2, Lancaster, St. John county, to issue debentures...

Mr. Sigmon recommended a bill dividing the parish of St. Francis, Madawaska county, into two separate parishes...

Hon. Mr. McKewen committed a bill to confirm an agreement made between the city of St. John and the Imperial Dry Dock Company...

Hon. Mr. McKewen explained that the compulsory feature of the bill, which was objectionable to many, had been withdrawn.

Mr. Shaw thought the bill should not give the common council control of the abattoir in case it was erected outside the city of St. John...

Hon. Mr. McKewen said he would consider the suggestions.

Mr. Burchill suggested that the abattoir should be subject to rules and regulations of the board of health.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill relating to the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company and also an amendment to the act relating to the education of deaf and mute persons.

Hon. Mr. Burchill, on behalf of Mr. Fidd (who is attending the meeting of the investigating committee) recommended a bill relating to the town of Newcastle.

Hon. Johnston gave notice of inquiry:—"Has the government considered the advisability of appointing an inspector of schools knowing the English and French languages and is it the intention of the government to appoint an inspector of schools, knowing such languages, for the districts where the population is wholly, or the majority French?"

After recess Mr. Burchill committed a bill relating to the J. B. Snowball company limited; Mr. Laforte chairman.

Hon. Mr. White was opposed to the principle of the bill because it was as far as alleged is true the only amendment necessary is an amendment declaring the shares when issued to have been validly issued.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Emerson, Tweedie, Carvell, and Pugsley and progress was reported with leave to sit again.

The Prince and Princess Open a Sale.

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FREE HELP FOR MEN. The only remedy known to science... SLOAN'S LINIMENT. Cures Rheumatism, Contracted Muscles, Neuralgia, etc.

Seeds that will Flower. Write to the United States for your FLOWER SEEDS when you can by reliable Seeds at home.

A Doctor who knows, and has resulted in the greatest liniment ever given to the public—its name—SLOAN'S LINIMENT. Cures Rheumatism, Contracted Muscles, Neuralgia, etc.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and C. E. Colson & Co., Montreal.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. IN THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.

CANADIANS IN BLOEMFONTEIN.

Toronto, Ont., March 18—The following cablegram was received at the Toronto Globe office on Saturday from Mr Frederick Hamilton, special correspondent with the Royal Canadian regiment:—

“Bloemfontein, March 17.—The Canadians arrived at Bloemfontein on Wednesday having participated in Lord Roberts' march. We had no casualties. We participated in the Poplar Grove fight but, acting as supports, did not take part in the actual engagement. The health and spirits of the men are excellent. We are now getting an extra food allowance which is much enjoyed after the hard campaigning. The regiment will probably stay here some days.”

LATE WAR NEWS.

London, March 19, 4.30 a. m.—The news from South Africa is entirely satisfactory to the British public. The relief of Mafeking is not yet announced but it is extremely probable that this is already accomplished by Col. Plumer's advance.

Lady Charles Balfour, at Cape Town, received a telegram from her husband, dated Mafeking, March 12, saying that he expected to join her shortly.

The actual relief movements have not been developed in detail, but it seems that Lord Methuen only started very recently and is rather engaged in dispersing the Boers of the district than in any actual relief.

Col. Peckham has dispersed 500 Boer at Courtenay Streams.

Lord Roberts probably dispersed 10,000 Boers from the Orange River, before dispatching Gen. Buller southward, that in all likelihood, the railway was clear.

The cavalry brigade, Lord Roberts' own, is reported to have destroyed the railway in the neighborhood of Kroonstad.

Lord Kitchener is still quietly organizing in the northeast of Cape Colony. Predictions and betting are beginning here that the war will be ended by the middle of May.

Despatches from Durban, Pietermaritzburg and other South African towns describe most enthusiastic celebrations of St. Patrick's day.

A London newspaper credits to Lord Roberts the suggestion to the Queen that the wearing of shawls be permitted.

Whether this be so or not, it has been most advantageous political move.

London, 3.45 a. m., March 18.—Amid the festivities of St. Patrick's day, Lord Methuen is relieved. It is remarkable that the revival of this holiday, which puts St. Patrick's hereafter on equality with Primrose day, has been occasioned by the first rain since the declaration of war.

There is much discussion to justify it, in comparison with today's merry makings, any of the only relief made the news of the relief of the besieged town of Mafeking.

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“My Dear Colonel,—Please come over to my quarters as quickly as you can. I wish you to meet me here as well as possible.”

“Col. Gough returned to England nominally on sick leave. He at once sought the authorities at the war office and laid the facts before them and demanded a court-martial. This had to be refused because of the impossibility of recalling Lord Methuen for the purpose of giving evidence before the court-martial.”

“Three days after his dispute with Col. Gough, Lord Methuen gave an order to the Scots' Guards which are commanded by Col. Gough. Col. Gough, declared it was impossible to execute. He absolutely refused heedlessly to sacrifice his men in a vain effort to take an impregnable

from the model school to new quarters in the outskirts of the town.

Bloemfontein, Saturday, March 17.—Gen. Buller's force has returned from Springfontein, where a junction was effected with Gen. Gatacre.

Gen. Buller also proceeded to Norval's Point, from which point he telegraphed to Gen. Clements that 800 Free Staters had submitted at Edinburg.

Pretoria, March 15, via Lorenzo Marques, March 16.—The United States Consul, Mr. Adolphe S. Hay, has not received a reply from the United States since he asked for its good offices in behalf of the Boers toward peace.

Cape Town, Sunday, March 18.—The mounted force from Kimberley proceeded to the relief of Mafeking has arrived at Warrenton. As the force neared Windfontein the Boers evacuated the town, blowing up the bridge.

It is reported that the rebels who refused to accompany the Transvaalers when the latter vacated Taung and Vryburg, are preparing to trek into Damarraland on the approach of the British, but the Hottentot chiefs are getting ready to bar their escape.

An Article Discussing the Possibility of Intervention and Containing Threats and Prophecy Printed by the Former Transvaal Consul General.

New York, March 17.—In his article on “The Policy of Mediation,” which serves as an introduction to the story of the Free State, the author, Mr. J. H. M. G. de la Rey, has laid down under authority of the South African Republic, Montague White, formerly consul general of the Transvaal at London, that the British, but not the Boers, are on the part of the United States and prophecies a long continuance of the war.

In answer to the argument that no government will have a right to intervene unless requested to do so by both belligerent parties, Mr. White says: “It is not the United States, though willing to use its friendly offices, cannot intervene unless requested to do so by both belligerent parties.”

“The Transvaal Boers seem to declare that they have made Biggarsburg impregnable. Lord Roberts has not yet had his head against Biggarsburg. Lord Roberts will turn towards the Vaal river where there must be between two armies.

The Transvaal Boers may fight on in the hope of foreign intervention. They are not so much as either British or Boer outnumbers them or they cannot escape, being between two fires, except by perpetual retreat. But, though I can see no chance for them except through intervention, I expect the Transvaal Boers will fight until the last, as their animosity to the British is deep rooted.

“Intervention hardly seems likely, as the British navy is an unknown quantity of the British making uncertain. All reports show that despite the great hardships the garrison will hold out, and that besiegers are growing tired and timid, and that relief movements are in progress north and south, but the news is indefinite. The situation is summed up in the associated Press latest despatch that the relief of Mafeking may be expected at any moment.”

London, March 17.—The Outlook publishes the following from an unnamed correspondent:—“Now that the military stress and anxiety of two months ago have been in a measure removed, it may be as well to give a precise account of what passed between Lord Methuen and Col. Buller, though after the first engagement in which they both took part, and the subsequent disagreement between Lord Methuen and Col. Arthur Paget.”

“When the horses of the 9th Lancers were judged to be completely exhausted after many hours' fighting, Lord Methuen ordered them to charge an absolutely impregnable position. Col. Gough refused to obey the order and Lord Methuen rode up to the head of his regiment and severely rebuked him. Col. Gough again pointed out the impossibility of executing the order and Lord Methuen left the regiment after uttering remarks which made the ears of every man sting.

“Early next morning, it is said, Lord Methuen sent a note to Col. Gough to this effect:—“My Dear Colonel,—Please come over to my quarters as quickly as you can. I wish you to meet me here as well as possible.”

“Col. Gough was able to perceive the snare at noonday. He answered:—“My Dear General,—I quite see your meaning and as I must decline to leave my regiment, please let me know whether you wish to put me under arrest or whether you would prefer that I should return to England.”

“Lord Methuen replied thanking the colonel for his preciosity and indicating that Col. Gough had best return home. Another version states that Lord Methuen merely sent for the commanding officer of the 9th Lancers, and on Col. Gough turning up, expressed his surprise and his desire to see the second in command in preference. The point is the same in either case. Lord Methuen preferred sending Col. Gough home to placing him under arrest, and the fact that he left for home for over 24 hours he could get away, Lord Methuen sent for him, and with a gleam of the old Paul Methuen, whom so many loved, and fired and liked, said: “Good-bye, Gough. Remember there's no stain on my military reputation.”

Col. Gough Demanded a Court-Martial.

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It is reported that the rebels who refused to accompany the Transvaalers when the latter vacated Taung and Vryburg, are preparing to trek into Damarraland on the approach of the British, but the Hottentot chiefs are getting ready to bar their escape.

OTTAWA LETTER.

Ottawa, March 16.—Sir Charles Tupper yesterday showed his extreme sensitiveness to any criticism affecting himself or his family by objecting to a question that had stood on the paper for some time relating to the connection of his son-in-law, Major General Cameron, with the Kingston Military College. The person in whose name the question stood was Mr. Marshall. He showed as follows:—

“During what years was Major General Cameron (son-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper) the head of the Royal Military College at Kingston? The question is in connection with the college case? How many cadets were in attendance at said college during each year that Major General Cameron was in attendance at the college, each year since Major General Cameron's official connection with the institution of the government to re-instate Major General Cameron? If not, why not?”

The objection taken by Sir Charles Tupper to the question was that it was improper to state that General Cameron was his son-in-law. He did not say whether he was ashamed of his son-in-law, but the objection was allowed and the words in parenthesis were struck out.

Such is the case of the premier, it is no doubt unfortunate that Sir Charles Tupper's nepotism should be brought before the house in his way, but the leader of the opposition, when in power, should not have been so eager to provide for his relatives and friends. Having done so, in many cases at a great sacrifice of the public interests, he must take the consequences.

Sir Charles does not yet lose his old trick of substituting abuse for argument. When he has no other resource, he resorts to Lord Strathcona, a liar and a coward in the House of Commons in 1878, he was more violent, but not more unfair than Sir Charles. He sneered at the same spirit last evening when he rose to reply to the speech of Mr. Russell of Halifax, on preferential trade. Mr. Russell's speech was a masterpiece of logic and common sense, logical and convincing with not one word in it which by any stretch of fancy could be termed impolite or unparliamentary. Such is the case of Sir Charles in a similar spirit, but it did not get it. Sir Charles instead of attempting to answer Mr. Russell's arguments proceeded to ridicule him. He sneered at him as a college professor and spoke of his speech as an essay, because Mr. Russell had a few pages of notes before him. He called Mr. Russell “the great man of the hour” and approached as near as he dared to the danger line of offensive personalities. It is a poor day when Sir Charles does not accompany his speech with a college professor and spoke of his speech as an essay, because Mr. Russell had a few pages of notes before him.

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Intercolonial Trains Thirty Hour Late—St. Patrick's Day Celebration.

Moncton, March 18.—C. W. Peters, late of St. John's, Nfld., branch bank, of Montreal, has been transferred to the head office at Montreal. Mr. Peters is the son of G. C. Peters, of Moncton, and of late has been relieving in St. John.

The Montreal Maritime Express, due here Saturday morning, did not arrive until the afternoon, being 30 hours behind time. The delay was caused by an accident to the plow at St. Alexander, above River Du Loup, and to ice and snow on rails which had to be picked from the rails for a distance of two hundred miles.

St. Patrick's day was more generally observed here than ever before. Green flags floated over city buildings and the supply of shamrocks was unequal to the demand. Nearly every person wore some emblem of the day.

Nason and Thornton Decided the United States was Preferable to Seven Years in Dorchester.

Woodstock, March 18.—(Special)—The prisoners, Nason and Thornton, recently sentenced by Judge Steeves to seven years in Dorchester penitentiary for theft, escaped from the penitentiary during Saturday night or early on Sunday morning by lifting up the register from one of the furnace pipes and getting down and out by the way of the cellar, under the stairs, with Deputy Sheriff Foster and Marshal McFarlane, started in pursuit of the prisoners but it is not likely they will be recaptured as they have probably crossed the boundary into Uncle Sam's territory which is only a few miles from here. This is the second time within a year that prisoners have escaped from the jail and by other strong argument in favor of a new building.

THE UNITED STATES PLEASED PARIS.

Paris, March 17.—“The United States has shown selfish Europe an example” said a responsible official to a representative of the Associated Press, when asked what was the feeling of the French government regarding President McKinley's offer of his good offices to England. “We fall,” continued the official in question, “that our own position with respect to England, in view of the present state of public feeling there, was too delicate to admit of our acceding to Mr. Kruger's appeal, and, as this reluctance appeared to be shared by every other power, the action of the American government in taking for the initiative came as a surprise.”

“The French government, while not prepared to take the initiative, would, in conjunction with Russia, readily have supported America; but the promptitude of England's refusal cut the ground from under them.”

“The Associated Press learns that the French government has received information to the same effect from another source, and its conduct as descendants of the Dutchman who flooded their own country in order to repel an invader capable of following this historic precedent in the case of foreign-owned gold mines.”

“The tension of feeling between France and England, certainly has undergone a marked change for the worse since the editorial article of the London Times is largely responsible; and the fact that it was so well received by the French press demonstrates that the Franco-Boer attitude of many of the English papers is, to a great extent, accounted for the strained relations of the two peoples. Those nationalist organs whose Anglophobia is a part of their studied party policy have not abated their attacks but the moderate journals have responded to the advances of the London press in the same spirit.”

Yokohama Learns of the Likelihood of Trouble

Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 23 (via Victoria, N. C., March 17).—The persistence with which the western press clings to the imminence of war between Russia and Japan is attracting much attention here. Thus far there has seemed to be no foundation whatsoever for the rumor. The fact which now impresses the public is the arrival of representatives of some of the prominent New York papers, having been sent for the express purpose of being on the spot when the outbreak comes. This, together with the activity prevailing in the Russian squadron in eastern waters, assembling in force as it is in the Korean Straits and the reports constantly coming in of extraordinary doings at Port Arthur, have at least formed the conviction that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

“The question as to land titles held by the foreigners here under the old treaties has at last been settled by an authoritative communication from the foreign office to the French minister which is therefore one of the chief causes of friction under the new order of things has been removed.”

Yokohama has been visited by another great fire, sweeping away some 300 houses in the native town. After destruction has not been caused by it, as the Japanese are now largely availing themselves of the resources of insurance.

The Lord Mayor's Carriage Stoned Because of His Attitude Toward the Queen

Dublin, March 17.—The lord mayor's procession today was interrupted by many scenes of disorder, caused by those who objected to his attitude toward the Queen. His carriage was stoned at various places along the route. Occasionally the police were powerless to deal with the outbreaks. Several arrests were made. The mayor of Sligo and Drogheda, who had first accepted invitations, refused to participate in the procession.

The Right Half of “A” Company Will Do Duty on the Pacific Before Going to Halifax.

Ottawa, March 18.—Lieut. J. B. Stevenson, of the 67th Battalion, has been attached for instructions to No. 4 regimental depot. He joins on April 2, the right half of “A” company of British Columbia, of the provisional battalion to replace temporarily the 1st Battalion of the “Prince of Wales Leinster regiment,” detailed to assist the imperial troops in the garrisoning of Esquimaux until further orders.

Germany Grabbing Chinese Territory.

Victoria, B. C., March 18.—According to advices by the Adze Maru today, the report that Germany is to essay what is everywhere recognized as a practical occupation of the province of Shan Tung, is generally credited as being in line with the accepted plan of foreign encroachment in China. The steps of the process are outlined as follows:—

First, a railway concession; troops to protect the works; military occupation, and finally, complete alienation of the territory. This has been Russia's course in Manchuria and it is pointed out that Germany will follow. In the meantime it is clear that the signs are ripe that the great Empire will soon be torn by civil strife.

Spavin, Ringbone, Splints, Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

DR. B. J. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. I have a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who prescribed a course of treatment. He has been treated for some time and without success. I have used your Spavin Cure and in three days he is sound and working as usual. I have used your Spavin Cure and in three days he is sound and working as usual.

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Letters from the London Daily News Man.

London, March 10.—Lord Roberts' plan has been published in England. It has solved in one, all the knotty problems which puzzled our generals.

"This is the first unreserved comment upon the active operations of General Roberts that has been published in England. It is contained in the letter of the Daily News correspondent and is dated Jacobsburg, Feb. 17. None of the other correspondents have been permitted to utilize the mails to better purpose than to describe the departure of Lord Roberts from Cape Town. Hence this account is of peculiar interest.

"In the brief space of seven days he has cleared British troops from the river and has occupied a portion of the Free State larger than any which the Boers occupied of British territory. The river and the Modder River, taking the line from DeKiel's Drift to Klip Drift and west to Modder River station the country has been cleared of Boers.

"The Boers were moving on Bloemfontein, which this has reached before very long. "In two days we will have nearly 50,000 men moving on Bloemfontein, which this has reached before very long. "The Boers were moving on Bloemfontein, which this has reached before very long.

"How French Relieved Kimberley. "Meanwhile the cavalry under Gen. French left Kimberley Thursday morning and marched direct on Kimberley. They were accompanied by four miles outside but they were already leaving. A sharp fight took place, the Boers retired and Kimberley was relieved. The Boers' troops at Kimberley were slain at our success, but the full significance of all our rapid movements was only realized the following morning.

"Boers Retreated Well. "Soon our mounted infantry patrol sent out to the east came in and reported that they had been driven in by the enemy's advance guard. They also reported that there was a convoy of nearly 1,000 wagons being escorted by our 1,000 mobile force. Gen. Knox's brigade was immediately ordered out with the 81st and 7th Field Batteries. The convoy had however, for the moment slipped through and were five or six miles on. The main body of the enemy, however, was attacked. The Boers made a gallant effort to give their transport time to get through. They took up a strong position north of the Modder on some kopjes with three sides facing south. The road followed the course of the river, protected by a slight declivity in the ground. At distance of about 500 yards from the kopjes which fell back and acted as stepping stones in their line of retreat."

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"The Relief Column Engaged. "Cape Town, March 18.—The Mafeking relief column, Col. Drummond and Peak man commanding, had a sharp engagement at Forteen Straits. The British succeeded in driving the Boers off. They had only a few casualties.

The City of Mexico to be Healthful Hereafter.

City of Mexico, March 17.—The Grand Canal, situated in the Valley of Mexico drainage system, was inaugurated today with much ceremony. The invited guests included President Diaz and his cabinet, the supreme court judges, members of the diplomatic corps, city officials, the super-board of health, Sir Wheelman Pearson, contractor for the canal, Governor Villada, of the state of Mexico, bankers and journalists.

"The party went early in the morning to San Lazaro, on the outskirts of the city, where the ceremony of opening the gates of the canal connected with the sewer system of the city, was performed by President Diaz, who declared the canal open. The entire party was then taken in a train to the terminus of the canal, 30 miles away, to the mouth of the great tunnel connecting with the canal. At that point breakfast was served and speeches were made congratulating President Diaz on the successful carrying out of his idea, and also congratulating Sir Wheelman Pearson, the contractor. There was a large display of troops and military bands played along the line taken by the canal, which was occupied by the government forces. The project is constant and liberal aid. The work of draining the Valley of Mexico is now open, and it remains merely to construct the sewers of the city.

"There is much comment on the order of the archbishop of Mexico prohibiting the action of the Passion Play usual during Holy week in the suburban towns. This most ancient custom is held in high esteem by the masses of the people, who resent the interference with the time-honored practice. The archbishop has been advised to take this action on account of the degeneration of the Passion Play into a semi-burlesque and as giving occasion for rioting and drunkenness. It remains to be seen if the edict is observed.

"Whom England is Fighting. "England is not fighting two small republics constituting a half-nation, and she is fighting against the rivalry, hatred, and spite that the Dutch and the Boer drive they have chosen South Africa for their field of battle. With an imprudence utterly inconceivable, England fell into the vast snare set for her, which she prepared long before by agreement with the Boers and the aid of foreign elements which shall not be named, but of which the Boers were the principal agents. Great Britain should by this time be cognizant.—[Novitades, Lisbon.

"Minimizing the Victory. "Lord Roberts' success is no great military achievement for his troops were superior in number that they and their leader would have had to perform miracles of incapability to avoid this result. However, it is very great, and is increased by the fact that it took place on the anniversary of their great defeat.—[Lokal-Anzeiger, Berlin.

"A German Appreciation. "The most eminent military leaders and the picked troops of the Boer republic disappear from the seat of war by the surrender, everybody being made prisoner. The Boers are being made prisoners as General Cronje. The success of Field-Marshal Roberts was certainly a long time in winning, but it is all the greater, however great may be the sympathies for the brave Boers.—[Tagblatt, Berlin.

"Free State and Transvaal Prisoners Quarrel. "London, March 17.—A despatch to the Exchange, from Pretoria, reports that the Free State and Transvaal prisoners are quarrelling. The despatch says it has been decided to send the Transvaal prisoners to St. Helena, the authorities finding it difficult to prevent further outbreaks. The prisoners are being held in the Cape of Good Hope. The German officer who was captured in Natal in the early part of the war, is being held in the Cape of Good Hope. The German officer who was captured in Natal in the early part of the war, is being held in the Cape of Good Hope.

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European Press on Cronje's Surrender.

Before Cronje Surrendered. "While the friends of England are endeavoring to make the world believe that the English are getting the best of it, the latest telegrams prove exactly the contrary. Roberts and the famous Kitchener are two poor devils who, like their colleagues, have mistaken their vocation. They might have proved excellent miners, or two excellent cotton manufacturers, or grocers, or even water-carriers, but generally—great heaven! that they could never be—[Polha do Povo, Lisbon.

"This Same Race of British." "With regard to the coming defeat of the Boers, it will be a terrible condemnation of Europe to have allowed this handful of Boers to be crushed without having had the courage to intervene. But the shame will come to chastisement. In the early future the powers will be punished for their stupid selfishness and their shameful inactivity. This same race of British against whom they have not dared to lift a finger when they had their arms full will fall upon them as soon as they are able, and then their adversaries will be unworthy of pity.—[Aurora, Paris.

"No Easing Off. "A defect of the kind, serious though it is, would hardly bring men of our own race to their knees. The Dutch and the Boers are a stubborn and tenacious as ourselves. Lord Roberts' victory may have to be followed up and even repeated. We mean, therefore, to make every possible and desirable preparation for continuing the war.—[Times.

"The Boers Retiring from Mafeking. "Lobats, March 12. (via Lorenzo Marques, March 17.) The railroad is open to this port and there is wire communication as far as Pitsani. The Boers who were at Hognani have retired to Rusenberg. The relief of Mafeking is expected any day.

"Beggars Defences Completed. "Glencoe, Natal, Thursday, March 15. (via Lorenzo Marques, Friday, March 16.) The Boer defences along the Biggarsburg have been completed and are said to render the position impregnable.

"The American Observer Returns. "Pretoria, Thursday, March 16.—Captain Carl Reichmann, the United States' officer detailed to observe the conduct of the war from the Boer side, returned here this morning from the Modder River.

"Infections Among Boer Prisoners. "Cape Town, March 17.—The departure of the transports with the Boer prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed on account of the fact that 10 Boers are sick including many infectious cases.

"The Relief Column Engaged. "Cape Town, March 18.—The Mafeking relief column, Col. Drummond and Peak man commanding, had a sharp engagement at Forteen Straits. The British succeeded in driving the Boers off. They had only a few casualties.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Constipation, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all these ailments.

Government Notice. Crown Land Office, March 1900. All persons who may require to apply during the coming season are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

WANTED. TEACHERS WANTED—A Second-Class Female Teacher for District No. 8, Parish of St. John's, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Salary \$100 per month.

AGENTS WANTED. For a genuine money-making position; no books, insurance, or fake schemes; every day a customer. Write to us for particulars.

Life and Labors of D. L. Moody. Now ready, and we are prepared to order at once. This is a charmingly written, and is a beautiful, illustrated and revised at the low price of \$1.75 in emblematic cloth.

DEATHS. MacMURRAY—At the residence of his son-in-law, E. S. Brodie, Prince street, Charlottetown, on the morning of Friday, the 16th, John Stuart MacMurray, in his 81st year, a native of Scotland, died at 10 o'clock.

Deaths. CRAWFORD—At the residence of her brother, Robert Foster, Upham, on the 12th inst., heart trouble, Catherine Crawford, widow of the late James W. R. Crawford.

Deaths. WILSON—In this city, on Sunday, March 19, at 10 o'clock, after a long illness, Daniel, son of the late James and Mary Dacey, in the 21st year of his age, leaving one brother and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances to mourn their sad loss.

POULTRY NETTING. Best Galvanized Poultry Netting in all widths. Send in your orders now. Anyway write for prices before ordering elsewhere. W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, Market Square, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. JOHN. ARRIVED. Schr E H Foster, 124, Wilcox, from St. John's, N.S., March 18.

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LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT. Monday, March 19. Steamers. Concordia, 316, Schofield & Co. Manxonia, 316, Schofield & Co. Danmore Head, William Thompson & Co.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived. Mania, Jan 20, bge Linwood, Douglas, from Newcastle, N.S.W. and previous ports. Rosario, Feb 5, bge Skoda, Lee, from New York, via Buenos Ayres.

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