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EQUITY SALE!

MRS. ELIZABETH WALLS' ESTATE

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1900, at the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon, at or near the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, there will be sold at Public Auction, under and by virtue of and in pursuance of the authority given to me, the undersigned Referee in Equity, in and by a certain order of the Supreme Court in Equity, bearing date the 27th day of April, A. D. 1900, and made in a certain suit therein pending, wherein Johanna Murphy is the Plaintiff, and James D. Murphy and Mary Curran, administrator and administratrix of the personal estate and effects which were of Elizabeth Walls, deceased, who died intestate, are Defendants; and in pursuance to the provisions of the Fourth Chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick made and passed in the 53rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act Respecting Practice and Proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity," all the Real Estate, Lands and Premise of which the said Elizabeth Walls was seized at the time of her death, in separate lots, mentioned and described in the said order as follows:—

FIRST,

"All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the north side of Duke Street at the distance of sixty-nine feet easterly from the east side of lands lately owned and occupied by Alexander Key, deceased; thence northerly on a line parallel with King Street sixty eight feet six inches; thence easterly on a line parallel with Duke Street twenty-nine feet six inches; thence southerly on a line parallel with King Street thirty five feet six inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with Duke Street four feet three inches; thence southerly on a line parallel with King Street thirty-three feet three inches, or to the north side of Duke Street; thence westerly along the north side of Duke Street twenty-five feet three inches to the place of beginning—being the same piece of land that was conveyed to said Johanna Murphy by James Crowley on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1870, and by said Johanna Murphy conveyed to said Elizabeth Walls, by deed dated the 14th day of November, A. D. 1883, registered the 14th day of November, A. D. 1883, in Northumberland Registry Office in Vol. 62, pages 214 and 215.

SECOND, also all that other lot of land and premises mentioned and described in said order as:

"All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town and Parish of Chatham aforesaid, in the County of Northumberland, on which the buildings formerly occupied by John Brown, merchant, as a store, stands, with a right of road from front to rear of said premises, on the west side of the said building, of six feet, conveying the same breadth as in front of the said premises to the rear thereof, and was conveyed to David T Johnston by his father, George Johnston, by Indenture, bearing date the 26th day of November, A. D. 1870, and by the said David T. Johnston to Thomas Delaney, by deed, bearing date the 14th day of June, A. D. 1883, and bequeathed by the said Thomas Delaney to his wife, Margaret Delaney, by will, bearing date the 9th of October, A. D. 1887, the same having been conveyed by the said Margaret Delaney to said Elizabeth Walls, by deed, dated the 29th day of August, A. D. 1889, and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Northumberland on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1889, in Volume 67, pages 65 and 66.

☞ For terms of sale apply to the undersigned.

Terms cash.

Dated this 11th day of May, A. D. 1900.

E. GIROUARD, Plaintiff's Solicitor. HENRY H. JAMES, Referee in Equity for the Co. of Kent.

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CHATHAM, N. B., - - MAY 24, 1900.

The Queen's Birthday.

This is the eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and it will be celebrated with greater enthusiasm and loyalty than any other that has preceded it. The Queen is not only the sovereign of the largest, greatest and most powerful empire of the world, but she represents all that is admirable and praiseworthy in woman. It is, perhaps, the womanliness of her character—her virtues as wife, mother and widow—which endear her to her subjects more than any other of her characteristics. In these respects, as well as that of a constitutional sovereign, she commands the admiration of all the world. The events of the past year, in which all parts of the empire have become united as they never were before, with the object of maintaining and consolidating their common heritage, and the visit of Her Majesty to Ireland, have seemed to bring her nearer to the hearts of all her subjects; and a fuller realization than ever before of what the empire is, what its maintenance means, and the part the aged Queen has played in the great events of her reign—the Victorian Age—will cause the day to be celebrated with great heartiness than ever before all over the vast British dominions.

Full Investigation will Lead to Reform.

The Opposition have stirred up quite an unsavory pool by some election charges which they neglected to have tried out in the regular way before the election courts. They waited until it was altogether too late for a judical investigation and aired them in the House. To their surprise and chagrin, the Premier proposed to refer the whole subject to a commission of judges. In this way there will not be a hearing of only mere scraps of evidence in reference to cases which the Tories wished to have aired for election purposes, but a general exposure of election frauds, with the object of improving the law for their prevention.

Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster were very abusive when Sir Wilfrid made his proposition. They realised that it was statesmanlike and honest, and would meet with the country's approval, so they blustered over it and endeavored to convey the impression that the premier and his party were afraid to have the cases they had singled out heard before a House committee. It was a slander and scandal crusade they were working on, and the ground was knocked from under their feet so adroitly that the whole country is on a broad grin at their expense, and will await the exposures all round with the confidence that the result will be measures of reform in which even their opponents will be obliged to acquiesce.

The St. John Sun on "Principle and Spoils."

The Fredericton Herald may be reminded that there is a difference between men who abandon a party for the sake of a principle and those who attach themselves to a party for the sake of the spoils. But perhaps it is too much to expect the Blair organ to recognize any such distinction.—St. John Sun.

The Sun, in the interest of its chief patron, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, has practically affirmed the principle that after Mr. Foster had abandoned his political leader in the hope of breaking him and his party down, and failed, and who then crawled back to his allegiance for the sake of an office and salary, he was, justified in endeavoring to compel another leader in the same party to abandon his colleagues in a local government of which he was a member.

In other words, it is in the interest of the leading and, therefore, most unsavory bird in what the present Conservative leader in the Senate of Canada denounced as a "nest of traitors" that the Sun drivels about principle.

As the Sun appears in humor to "chop logic" over the subject will it please inform its readers on the question as to whether Mr. Foster was most inspired by principle when he deserted the leader of the Conservative party in 1896, or when he crawled back and again took office under the same leader a few weeks after on discovering that both the leader and party could get along without him?

Did Mr. Foster, on that memorable occasion—which shamed and disgusted the Conservative party and was the most potent factor in its downfall—abandon his party leader "for the sake of a principle," and if so what became of the principle when he crawled back "for the sake ot the spoils?" We are "spoiling" for a reply.

The Boer Envoys Turned Down in Washington.

The Boer delegates from Pretoria, who first vainly endeavored to induce the leading governments of Europe to interfere with Great Britain in her intention of asserting her prestige in South Africa, after being challenged to do so by Presidents Kruger and Steyn, went to the United States on the same mission. They have not acted as persons accredited by one government to other governments usually do, but have "played to the galleries." Instead of placing themselves in communication at once with the government at Washington they thought proper to hob-nob with a lot of anti-British politicians in both New York and Washington, after which they asked leave to be received by the government.

It was unreasonable for them to expect that President McKinley and his cabinet would stultify themselves by extending diplomatic courtesies to men who in the first place, came from a power that was not and never had been a sovereign one, and in the next had endeavored to promote the object of their mission by arousing public prejudices and bringing improper influences to bear on the executive head of the nation.

One of the senatorial blatherskites of Washington had tried to have the Boer delegates admitted to the floor of the Senate, but his resolution, moved with that object in view, was abortive. Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee pointed out that they had proceeded in a manner irregular and highly improper. He said that these representatives had been taking an unwise course, premature and undiplomatic. Before presenting their case to the government they were going about the country attending public meetings and attempting to enlist the people of the United States to bring pressure to influence the action of the government. He therefore moved that the resolution to admit them to the floor of the House be tabled, which was done.

This was turn down number one.

Turn down number two was a far better one. Secretary of State Hay received the delegates unofficially. When they left the State department they were not as talkative as they had been before. They announced that they had nothing to say.

Secretary Hay, however, gave out for publication a statement which showed that the delegates had laid before him their version of the merits of the controversy in South Africa and the desire of the Boer republics that the United States should intervene in the interest of peace and use its influence to that end with the British government.

The reply of Secretary Hay was as follows:—

"The president in his message to Congress last December said:

"This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precepts of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered.

"As the war went on the president, while regretting the suffering and sacrifices endured by both of the combatants, could do nothing but preserve a strict neutrality between them. This he has steadily and consistently done, but there never has been a moment when he would have neglected any favorable occasion to use his good offices in the interest of peace.

'On the tenth of last March we received from Mr. Hay, the United States consul at Pretoria, this telegram:

"I am officially requested by the governments of the republics to urge your intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities. Same request made to representatives of European powers.

"The president at once directed me to convey the substance of this telegram to the British government and in communicating this request I was directed by him to express his earnest hope that a way to bring about peace might be found and to say that he would be glad to aid in any friendly manner to promote so happy a result. The government was at the same time informed of the president's action in the matter. Our representative in London promptly communicated the president's instruction to Lord Salisbury. In answer he was requested to thank the president for the friendly interest shown by him and Lord Salisbury added that Her Majesty's government could not accept the intervention of any power. This communication also was immediately transmitted to our consul at Pretoria to be communicated to the president of the South African republic. So far as we are informed, the United States was the only government in the world of all those approached by the South African republics which tendered its good offices to either of the combatants in the interest of cessation of hostilities.

"As allusion has been made to the Hague convention and as action has been suggested based upon that instrument, it may be as well to quote a phrase from Article III. which states:

"'Powers stranger to the dispute may have the right to offer good offices or mediation even during the course of hostilities' and Article V, which says: 'The functions of the mediator are at an end when once it is declared, either by one of the parties to the dispute or by the mediator himself, that the means of reconciliation proposed by him are not accepted.'

"This would seem to render any further action of the United States inadvisable under existing circumstances.

"The steps taken by the president in his earnest desire to see an end to the strife which caused so much suffering may already be said to have gone to the extreme limit permitted to him. Indeed if, in his discretion, he had chosen not to present to England the South African republics' request for good offices, he might have justified his action by referring to the following declaration which was made in the very act of signing the Hague convention by the plenipotentiaries of the United States:

"'Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself, with questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state, nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.'

"The president sympathizes heartily in the sincere desire of all the people of the United States that the war now afflicting South Africa may, for the sake of both parties engaged, come to a speedy close, but having done his full duty in preserving a strictly neutral position between them and in seizing the first opportunity that presented itself for tendering his good offices in the interests of peace, he feels that in the present circumstances no course is open to him except to persist in the policy of impartial neutrality. To deviate from this would be contrary to all our traditions and all our national interests and would lead to consequences which neither the president nor the people of the United States could regard with favor."

Lord Pauncefote called at the state department while the Boers were consulting with Secretary Hay. He was shown into the diplomatic reception room and there displaced Gen. O'Bierne, who also had been waiting to see Secretary Hay. The ambassador was not kept long for in the course of five minutes the Boers left and he was admitted.

SIBERIA is to be no longer used as a penal region by the Russian Government, as banishments thereto are ordered to be discontinued.

THE DEATH PENALTY by the good, old-fashioned method of hanging has been retained in Massachusetts by the narrow vote of eighty six to eighty-four. When a similar bill was considered last year the vote was three to one against it, so the promoters of the alleged reform hope to accomplish their object next year.

THAT REACTION: "A little while ago the Opposition press in New Brunswick began to say that there was a great reaction towards Mr. Foster in that Province, that Mr. Blair was doomed, etc. The usual result follows. Mr. Tweedie, Provincial Secretary in the New Brunswick Government, and a Conservative, says that he will support Mr. Blair, and the Tory papers are pelting him with all the bad words in Roget's Thesaurus. The relation between Mr. Tweedie's action and the Conservative reaction is not explained."—Toronto Globe.

WHERE?—Much speculation is indulged in over the question as to where Mr. Foster will be able to find a constituency in New Brunswick that may be depended on to elect him. He will, of course, have to retire from York. Queens and Sunbury have been worked in his interest by the full remaining strength of the Conservative party in the province, but the outlook there is considered a hopeless one, and Kings will not have him again at any price. It is said that he is now coquetting with the party in Ontario with the object of securing a nomination, but without success. Perhaps he may do better further west.

Organize for the Election.

[Toronto Globe 17th May.]

Without denying the proverbial wisdom which warns us of the uncertainty of elections, it may safely be said that the Liberals have in their hands the opportunity of winning in the next Dominion contest, and that they can make the result reasonably certain by good organization. A four years' trial has amply demonstrated the ability of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to form a strong and harmonious Administration, contrasting vividly with that which, after a year of weakness and vacillation, fell to pieces in January 1896. In a very few months the new Government settled the Manitoba school question, which had been troubling the country for five or six years. They carried forward vigorously the work of deepening the canals; they extended the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal; they arranged for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway on terms more favorable to the public than had ever before been obtained. Confronted with the task of governing a new mining community in the Yukon, they performed the duty so well that criticism has now almost entirely ceased. The South African war created a new and difficult situation, with which it is now generally agreed that the Government dealt in a statesmanlike manner. It is not too much to say that the Opposition have weakened their own influence in the country by their course in this matter. The notion of some of them seems to have been that they "had the Government in a hole"—that if too much was done Quebec would complain, and if too little the other Provinces would complain. Hence we hear in this Province that the Ministers are disloyal to the empire, and in Quebec they are sacrificing the Canadian to the Imperial idea. The weakness of the Opposition case is so plain that it needs only to be stated. Other things are in the Liberals' favor. There have been surpluses aggregating $6,560,000 in two years, and a surplus of more than $7,000,000 is expected for the coming year. Trade has increased very rapidly, and the wonderful record of 1899, $321,661,213, will be very largely exceeded this year. The industries of the country are in a flourishing condition, and all the predictions of blue ruin have been completely falsified. On the tariff question the Opposition have made so many inconsistent contentions that the people are only annoyed and bewildered by the criticisms. One day it is said that the government have broken their promise of tariff reform and alienated the friends of freedom of trade; the next day it is said that they are introducing free trade under the disguise of the preference. Sometimes the preference is described as a nullity, a humbug, a fraud on the British exporter; sometimes it is something of great value, that we have foolishly given to the British exporter without an equivalent. The policy of the Opposition on this question is not to be accomplished by an act of Canadian Government or Parliament. They would plunge into British politics, and induce the British Parliament and people to abolish free trade. As the election approaches, the weakness of a party making a promise which is utterly out of its power to fulfil, the fulfilment of which depends on the wish of the electors of the United Kingdom and on the fortunes of British politics, will appear more and more clearly to be utterly absurd.

But when all this is conceded it must also be recognized that this country is pretty evenly divided between the two political parties, and that a comparatively small majority of the popular vote may make all the difference between victory and defeat. The author of a biography of the Earl of Beaconsfield, in speaking of the various general elections in which he took part, attaches great importance to organization. He attributes the defeat of the Conservatives in 1868 largely to defective organization. Immediately afterwards Disraeli "began to look about for a young and ambitious member of the party, who would be willing to give his services to the Conservative cause, and who would devote his best years to working out a complete scheme of party organization." One of the conditions of the new plan was that bribery should be discountenced. To put the matter on the lowest ground, it was found that bribery did not pay. Respectable people held aloof from elections, and candidates were deprived of their support. When they discovered that assisting in an election did not necessarily involve complicity in bribery, they came forward readily. The secret of a successful campaign on legitimate lines is to regard it as a matter of business, to be managed by men of executive ability. In nine cases out of ten, straightforward business methods, such as would be adopted by a reputable merchant in his own affairs, are more likely to succeed than trickery and mystery. While a central organization is important, the main work can probably be done best in the locality where the conditions and needs are known, and where there are opportunities of judging of the fitness of men for the business. It is time for the work of organization to be undertaken, and if it be done in a thorough and businesslike way there need be little fear of the result. The Liberals have a good case, and a leader whom they are proud to follow, and all that is necessary is vigilance to prevent the opportunity from slipping through their hands.

A Good Policy.

The Ontario Government has passed an order-in-council forbidding the export from Ontario of tan bark cut on Crown lands. While the Legislature was in session the tanners waited on the government and urged this step on the ground that the supply of tan bark was falling off and would prove inadequate for home need if the export bark from Crown lands was freely permitted. The prohibition dates from May 1.

THE WAR!

The relief of Mafeking, which took place last Thursday, but was not definately announced until Friday was the cause of general rejoicing throughout the empire. A London despatch of Saturday last says:—

The whole British Empire has been carried off its feet by the news of the relief of Mafeking. Cablegrams from all parts of the world where floats the Union Jack tell of joyous demonstration. Overstrained feelings have found vent in a storm of enthusiasm which has spread through the United Kingdom and the colonies. The empire is en fete, and most of the people in the United Kingdom are taking a holiday to-day. Further confirmation of the various reports of the relief was received to-day in a despatch from Lorenzo Marquez, under to-day's date, announcing that Mafeking had been relieved.

As hundreds of loaded trains journeyed from the suburbs to the city their occupants kept up a roar of cheering, which was echoed by the occupants of decorated houses along the route. From dawn the crowds swelled until the frequented thoroughfares were impassable and vehicular traffic had to be stopped. No attempt was made to restrain pent-up feelings. Nearly everyone had a Union Jack about his cap or high hat and many wore sashes of the national colors. Business men and street urchins hurrahed for Baden-Powell and Mafeking, and blew shrill blasts on tin horns, while well-known society and other notable women took part with the great crowd.

Outside the Mansion House from early morning a dense mass of people stretched far up the adjacent streets. Ever and anon the crowd burst forth with the National Anthem, "Rule Britannia" or "The Absent-Minded Beggar." The huge picture of Colonel Baden-Powell was cheered again and again. A few hundred persons on the outskirts of the mass formed a procession and followed a throng of musicians through the neighboring highways.

The members of the Stock Exchange mustered early and bought all the flags and bunting available. The opening of business was delayed owing to the excitement. But the jubilant stock brokers had little inclination for business and amused themselves by connecting by telephone through the Paris bourse, so the singing of "God Save the Queen" might be heard there.

When the remaining places of business closed for the usual half holiday the clerks formed huge processions and paraded all quarters of the town, singing and cheering and adding to the extraordinary excitement of the throngs of holiday makers.

And the naval and military centres dressed ship and fired salutes.

A Cape Town despatch under to-day's date says the relief force entered Mafeking unopposed, the seige having been already raised. The chief column, which left Kimberly secretly passed the Taungs and Vryburg districts without encounter the Federals' column. It was 1,500 strong and composed of Cape police, diamonds field horse, Imperial yeomanry and the Kimberley monnted regiment, with three maxims. The force reached Manitzan river, twenty miles south of Mafeking, May 11. Colonel T. Mahone, who it is understood commanded the relief column, served in the Dongola and Nile expeditions with Lord Kitchener.

The most intense excitement prevails at Cape Town where the buildings are ablaze with flags.

LONDON, May 21, 4 p. m.—The War office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"KROONSTAD, May 11.—Mahon (Colonel B. T. Mahon) reports having joined Plumer at Jamaisda May 15. He was followed by a Boer commando from Maritzani Siding and turned westward to avoid it. May 13 he was attacked in the thick bush, losing five men killed, two missing and twenty four wounded, including Daily Mail Correspondent Hands, dangerously. The Boers lost more than Mahon in killed and wounded.

"Another report has been received from Baden Powell, dated May 13, giving important news. Before dawn May 13 a storming party 250 strong, personally led by Eloff, rushed the pickets and reached the Staat and protectorate camp from the westward along the Malappo valley, a strong musketry demonstration being made at the same time along the western front of our position. Our western posts closed in and stopped the Boer supports following, thus cutting off Eloff's retreat, while the town defenses stopped his further advance. His force got divided in the darkness, and a strong party was placed between them, completely surrounding them. Fighting continued all day long. Soon after nightfall the two parties surrendered, and the other was driven out of the Staat under a heavy fire. Ten dead and nineteen wounded of the enemy were left behind and 108 prisoners were taken, including Eloff and nine officers. Seventeen Frenchmen and many Germans were among the prisoners. Our losses were six men killed and two officers and nine men wounded."

'BOBS'' RIVAL.

LONDON, May 22nd: Powell is now "Bobs's" only rival in popularity, and the last page of his record at Mafeking is in most brilliant hands, one who was dangerously wounded with the relief column but who has been doing fine work as correspondent of the Daily Mail.

FORWARD WORK.

Lord Roberts was still at Kroonstad yesterday morning with every section of the field operations under his eyes. Gen. Rundle had occupied Lalybrand and Methuen was marching from Hoopstad to co-operate with Lord Roberts. Hunter's retirement from Christiana is now explained by his presence at Taungs, where he is repairing the railway toward Mafeking. Communications will first be opened with Salisbury and the garrison supplied with food, when the border will be pacified through the co-operation of Carrington, Plumer, Mahon and Hunter.

CHAMBERLAIN.

There have been no peace rumors during the last 24 hours, and the foreign office has denied that Kruger has appealed a second time to Lord Salisbury. The tone of the English press is inflexible respecting the terms of peace, and the Dutch are rightly praised for making a long and wonderful defence against overwhelming numbers, but are warned that there must be an unconditional surrender. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had an hour of triumph in the commons yesterday. In the morning at the second reading of the Australian bill, all questions relating to a high court of appeal had been settled with the delegates by a compromise which leaves Australia at liberty to manage interpretations of the constitution in all matters except those affecting the interests of the United Kingdom or colonies. The force of public opinion in England and Australia have brought about the settlement.

MAFEKING'S RELEIF.

Details of Col. Mahon's march to the relief of Mafeking are published to-day by the Post and Express. The column which probably consisted of four battalions of Imperial Yeomanry, Imperial Light Horse, Diamond Field Horse and Artillery and Kimberley Light Horse set out on May fourth from Barkly West and covered twenty-five miles daily, although it had 20 wagons to move and protect. On the seventh Taungs was occupied, while a day or two later a detour to the west was made to avoid the Boer force near Pudimoe Siding. Vryburg was reached on the tenth, and then the force had an exciting race with the Boer commando to Kroodoosrand, which is about eight miles west of Kraaipat and thirty miles southwest of Mafeking. The burghers were unable to stop Mahon at Kroodoosrand. On the thirteenth however, when near Kraaipan, the column was attacked, but the Boers were defeated with heavy loss. Eloff attempted on the same day to carry Mafeking by storm, but the event proved a fiasco, the attacking party losing 151 in killed, wounded and prisoners. From the graphic account of this action forwarded by the Mail correspondent there is no doubt that Eloff fell into one of the various traps which had been left open for him for months and Col. Baden Powell achieved a brilliant victory. The Central News telegram from Mafeking shows that after Mahon had successfully resisted the attack made on his column on the thirteenth he joined hands with Plumer twenty miles west of Mafeking, and the united force overwhelmed the Boers who were investing the town. The burghers fled panic stricken, and many prisoners with arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the British.

CANADIANS VALUABLE ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, May 22.—Lord Roberts reports to the War office in a despatch, dated Kroonstad, May 21, as follows:

"Mahon reports that the flying column entered Mafeking at 4 a. m., May 18. He was stubbornly opposed by 1,500 men on May 17 nine miles from Mafeking, but the Boers were driven from their strong positions after five hours' fighting, thanks to the magnificent qualities of his troops. A detachment of Canadian Artillery, by a series of forced marches, reached him in the morning of the fighting and rendered very valuable assistance.

BRITISH AGAIN AMBUSHED

LONDON, May 22 4 p. m.—It is officially announced that Colonel Bethune has reported that while marching in the direction of Newcastle, Natal, yesterday he was ambushed by a party of Boers six miles west of Vryheid, in the Transvaal, and that very few of his force escaped. His casualties numbered sixty-six men.

A BIG CAPTURE.

CAPE TOWN, May 21.—British troops have arrived at Veereeniging (in the Transvaal, north of the Vaal river). The bridge across the Vaal was found to be intact. Twenty-seven Free State and Transvaal locomotives were captured.

MORE PRAISE FOR CANADIANS.

TORONTO, May 22.—The Globe's special cable from London, May 21, says: Speaking at the newspaper press fund dinner on Saturday night, Captain Lambton, of H. M. S. Powerful, who commanded the naval contingent during the siege of Ladysmith, said: "I have seen our colonials all over the world, and they are, if anything, better men than ourselves. A finer lot of fighting men never existed." Lord Gleneek said: "In the diamond jubilee procession were many princes, but the colonials formed chief figure of the pageant."

CANADIANS AGAIN THANKED.

OTTAWA, May 22.—The following cable was received by Lord Minto this morning from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for colonies:

"Congratulate Canada on great services rendered by Canadian artillery in relieving Mafeking.

(Signed) 'CHAMBERLAIN."

PREPARING FOR THE END

PRETORIA, Monday, May 21.—An open air meeting was held to-day by the local Hollanders, two hundred of whom were present, to consider the situation in the event Pretoria should be beleaguered. A committee was appointed to secure a place of safety for the women and children. The consul general of the Nethelands, Herr Neiuwenhuys, asked to advise his government to take its subjects. One speaker said the position was most dark. The British, he said, would be masters of the Free State and the Transvaal. Might would be right, the capitalists would dominate, the poor would be sufferers and the Hollanders would have no chance.

Dr. Heymans contradicts the reports circulated regarding the health of President Kruger, which, he says, is good. President Kruger is transacting all the work of the presidency. In accordance with an understanding with General Botha and President Steyn, he issued a circular stating that should the enemy succeed in gaining a position in the Transvaal and take possession of one or the other district, the inhabitants would be free to decide whether or not to leave their families on the farms, but the men must remain with the commandos.

Alleged Fenian Plots.

LONDON, May 21.—The Dailly Express says this morning that startling disclosures may be expected at the trial of Nolan Welsh and Dullman, the men charged with attempting to destroy the Welland canal locks. They are well known to the Dublin police and letters have been found that will compromise several persons in Great Britain and Ireland as identified with the physical force movement.

VANCOUVER, May 21.—The Fenians have made an attempt to blow up the British fortifications at Esquimalt. The big naval docks, where millions of dollars of damage could be done, was the objective point of the leaders in the plot, who barely escaped from the guard with their lives. Major Bennett, of the Duke of Cannaught's Own Rifles, this morning said that three weeks ago the officer commanding at Esquimalt forts was advised by the military authorities at San Francisco to look out for the possibility of a Fenian attack and giving description of three well known Fenians who were a few days later seen in Vancouver. Orders were given to the sentries to shoot after failure to reply to second challenge, and to shoot to kill. On Wednesday night, just after nightfall, four men were discovered by the sentries within line of the first outposts. They were just abreast of Fort Macaulay works and within a short distance of the large marine docks of the North Pacific squadron. Two guards shouted almost simultaneously the "who goes there" of the challenge. There was no response from dimly outlined figures crouched to the ground. The guards challenged again and with several other sentries immediately fired. By the time a search party had formed there was much confusion, and the men succeeded in running past the last outpost. The guards have again been doubled.

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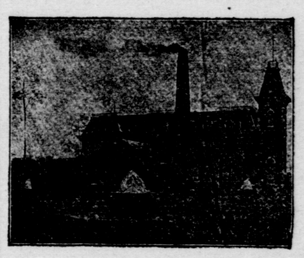

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Assessors' Notice.

PARISH OF CHATHAM.

The preliminery lists are now on view at the store of George Stothart.

Statements in writing will be received up to April 11th.

The Assessors will meet at the office of G. Stothart on Wednesday afternoons, April 4th, 11th and 18th, to hear objections to said valuation.

G. STOTHART, S. WADDLETON, W. DAMERY, } Assessors.

Chatham March 30th, 1900.

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