

BULLER AGAIN WITHDRAWS

The Position He Had Taken Not Considered Important— Not a Repulse—McDonald's Men Fighting Hard—Major- General Hutton Ordered to the Front.

RETIREMENT FROM VAALKRANTZ.

A despatch from Headquarters, British Camp, Springfield, Bridge, says:—Finding that the kopjes at Vaalkrantz were subject to a cross fire from the Boers' 100-pounder and Creusot gun, and that the nature of the ground prevented the construction of entrenchments, the British troops withdrew, and the advance in this direction will not be pressed.

The British have not been repulsed, but have held their ground to all points.

THE BRITISH REPORT.

A despatch from London says:—Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening as to whether British information had been received from the seat of war, said:

Our information points to the fact that Gen. Buller is not pressing an advance from the position he has occupied. We do not consider it right to press him for details of the operations which are in progress, nor, if he does give such information, do we deem it proper to make this public until such operations are completed.

BOER OFFICIAL REPORT.

A despatch from Boer Head Laager, Ladysmith, says:—The British, who were in possession of the kopje at Molten's drift, abandoned it after a bombardment by Boer cannon this morning and retired across the Tugela river to their former position.

A desultory cannonade is proceeding at the Tugela this morning, but otherwise everything is quiet.

HARD ALL-DAY FIGHTING.

A despatch from Koodoosberg says:—The Boers made a determined attempt yesterday to drive the Highlanders from the hill commanding the drift. The Seaforth Highlanders

gained the summit of the hill, and a detachment of artillery succeeded in silencing the Boers' guns. The fighting continued all day, and the Boers quitted the drift during the night.

Gen. Macdonald sent word to Modder river that he required only reinforcements to surround the Boers completely. Accordingly Major-General Babington, in command of a large force of cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery, was despatched to the front. This force has failed to reach here though it started in time to arrive early in the afternoon.

This morning Gen. Macdonald occupied his old position, but was ordered by Gen. Methuen to retire to Modder river.

The British losses were about 50 killed and wounded.

MAJOR GENERAL HUTTON.

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—It is officially announced to-night that Major-General Hutton has been selected by the War Office for special service in South Africa.

The announcement has come as a great surprise to some people. To others who have been cognizant of what has been going on in inner circles for some time the news was not unexpected. General Hutton was anxious to take command of the first contingent, but he could not do this without resigning his command here, and he was reluctant to do that. The prospective duration of the war, however, is now a sufficient inducement to the general to resign his command to seek honour and glory in the Transvaal.

There is a very strong feeling that he should be succeeded by Col. the Hon. M. A. Lymer, adjutant-general, who a few weeks ago returned from England after passing with flying colors an examination on tactical fitness to command. The law at present precludes the appointment of a Canadian, but as Parliament is in session this drawback could speedily be remedied. Indeed, Col. Domville has a bill now before Parliament with this very object in view.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

What is Going on in Our Legislative Halls Down at Ottawa.

In olden times, before the fights began in the arena, there was the procession, with blaring trumpets and flying banners, to-day the spectacle is shown forth in all its splendor. The gladiators are at work with energy. The galleries of the House of Commons are crowded, and on both sides of the House a fairly large representation of members.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate Hon. P. B. Casgrain, in French, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. In glowing terms he dwelt on the loyalty of his French-Canadian forefathers to British supremacy. He briefly referred to the deeds of La Salaberry at Chateaugay, and concluded this portion of his speech by declaring that the Queen could rely on the devoted loyalty of all the people of Canada. Turning to the speech from the throne, he devoted some minutes to Canada's present prosperity. He alluded to the Government's policy in deepening the canals, which was to give greater facility for the transportation of produce from the inland sections to the sea. Turning to the sending of Canadian troops to South Africa, he fully endorsed the action of the Government. He defended their action in sending contingents, which, if not strictly in accordance with the letter of the constitution, was in harmony with the public sentiment. Alluding to Lord Strathcona's Horse, he said the sending of this contingent by his Lordship would shed renown and credit on Canada. In eloquent terms he paid tribute to the action of Major Oscar Pelletier, who had not hesitated to place his heart as a shield between the balls of the enemy and the flag of England.

Hon. Charles Burpee seconded the address. He thought the fact that the figures for the last six months showed a volume of trade of \$213,000,000, showed that congratulations on the growth of Canadian trade were in order. He then gave a sketch of the origin of the trouble in the Transvaal, showing that the war was forced on Great Britain. It was gratifying to note that trade with England had increased. It was expected that the deficiency in postal revenue, consequent on the decrease in the rate, would speedily right itself.

The debate on the address was resumed by Mr. McCallum, who asked what the Government had to show for their share in improving the prosperity of the country beyond a model of a bottle-necked ship. Canada ought to be ashamed to see her soldiers fed by Great Britain. He advocated not only the payment of the contingents, but the drilling of more men.

Hon. L. Power took up the speech from the throne clause by clause. He reviewed the Transvaal debate of last session, and defended the Government from the charge of unnecessary delay.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' DAY.

Thursday was the first private members' day of the session. It was used largely for the introduction of bills, which are of varying degrees of importance.

Mr. Edmund Fortier, the newly-elected member for Lothbiniere, described himself as an Independent Liberal. When he took his seat he was applauded by both sides.

Mr. Ingram introduced a bill to amend the Franchise Act of 1898. He wants provision made that the Canadians now in South Africa shall be entitled to vote if they return before the elections, and shall not be barred by any present legal requirements as to residence, etc. He also wants a clause inserted in the law for the protection of the franchise of men who move from one municipality to another within a Dominion electoral district, where such persons are disfranchised owing to the fact that said two municipalities are not within the same electoral district for provincial purposes.

Mr. Ingram also takes occasion to express the opinion that the present system of provincial registration in cities and towns was expensive and ineffectual. He hoped the Government would abolish it and return to the old method of voters' lists for Dominion purposes.

Mr. W. F. Maclean thought that the system of registration should be extended to all municipalities.

Mr. Clark Wallace suggested that the method of having voters' lists should be supplemented by a system of registration for those who had been left off.

Mr. Flint gave notice of a bill to amend the Canadian Temperance Act.

Dr. Reid gave notice of a bill to regulate freight rates on railways.

Mr. Davin will move for an extension of the military system in the North-West.

Sir C. H. Tupper will move for a number of papers connected with the administration of affairs in the Yukon.

Mr. Casey brings forward his bill of last session to facilitate drainage on railway lands.

Mr. Corby and Col. Domville give notice for papers in connection with the Hughes-Hutton controversy.

Petitions were presented from the Counties of Kent, Welland, Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, urging the appointment of a permanent court of arbitration composed of a committee of the Supreme Court or other body to settle labour disputes.

Mr. Casey introduced his regular annual measure to facilitate drainage on and across the lands of railway com-

pames. He gave the usual explanation and expressed the usual hope that the Government would take up the subject.

Mr. Davin was informed by Mr. Sifton that the Department of the Interior has not the means of making an approximate estimate of the population of the North-West Territories at the present time.

Mr. Bennett was informed by Mr. Sifton that the Department of Indian Affairs has not yet made up its mind on the question of prohibiting the exportation of sawlogs or other timber cut upon Indian reserves in Ontario to the United States during the coming season of navigation. The department was not able to say what quantity of timber or sawlogs cut upon Indian reserves in Ontario was, during the last season of navigation, exported to the United States.

Mr. Clancy was told by Mr. Fielding that the capital sum of \$5,397,503.13, on which a yearly subsidy of \$269,875.16 is paid by the Dominion of Canada, jointly to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, could not be drawn out by the Provincial Government and used for the ordinary purposes of the Government, but that at the request of the Local Legislature and with the sanction of the Dominion Government it might be used for local improvements.

Mr. Davin moved for correspondence relating to seed grain indebtedness. He strongly urged that bondsmen be released from their bonds on account of seed grain indebtedness of other parties as the Government had ample security in the farms held by the debtor. The motion passed.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Sir Charles Tupper again called attention to the press statements that Canada had consented to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He asked for a statement from the Government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Government would have no objection to answer the question, but we did not do in Canada as in the United States. We observed certain rules of etiquette, and until the sanction of the Imperial authorities was obtained he could not do anything.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Mr. Mulock is to have charge of the redistribution bill.

Mr. Sifton will submit an amendment to the Dominion Lands Act.

Sir Louis Davies has bills to amend the iPlots' Act and safety of ships.

Mr. Charlton gives notice of his bill to amend the Criminal Code; Dr. Douglas, respecting grain elevators in the North-West; and Mr. McInnes, to restrict the immigration of Chinese and Japanese.

Mr. Dav's will move for the appointment of a railway commission.

Mr. Britton will introduce a bill to further amend the Winding-up Act, to further amend the Criminal Code, and to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

Roberts at the Modder

The Enemy Appear to Have Removed All Their Big Guns From Magersfontein to Kimberley or Flankward.

A despatch from Modder River says:—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, arrived here on Friday, and was enthusiastically cheered upon his arrival. Early Saturday he visited the camp of the Highland Brigade and congratulated General Macdonald's troops upon their steady conduct at Koodoosberg.

The brigade returned to camp Friday evening, tired, but fitter, after their hard work. The reconnaissance might have been brilliantly successful had the cavalry arrived sooner. As it was, they wasted no time in shelling unoccupied bushes. They mistook the Boer lines for British, but fortunately there was no serious result beyond delay.

F. O. Tait, the golfer, was shot through the body while descending a kopje. As he was hit he exclaimed, "They've got me at last." He was previously wounded at the battle of Magersfontein. He died as he was being led back to camp.

Before retiring the Highlanders found the bodies of 12 Boers. They believe the losses of the enemy were heavier than those of the British, because it is known that in addition to the dead Boers several had been buried.

Apparently the Boers have brought all their heavy guns from Mafeking for the purpose of shelling Kimberley. The silence of their guns on Magersfontein ridge leads to the supposition that they have retired their guns together, and the fact that they have blown up the railway beyond Merton siding is regarded as evidence that they prefer to destroy rather than to defend the line. Though Biers still man the trenches at Magersfontein, their numbers apparently have been reduced, the bulk of them having gone to Kimberley or flankward.

LIVING ON HORSEFLESH.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—The Cape Town Argus says that three-fourths of the meat served in Kimberley since January 1 has been horseflesh.

Dr. Leyds spent yesterday at Weimar, where he tendered his congratulations to the Grand Duke upon the sixtieth anniversary of his joining the Prussian army.

Dr. Leyds has announced that the Transvaal Government is not engaging volunteers for the war, and will refuse to transport any to South Africa.

Boer Attack Repulsed

The British Outflanked by the Enemy at Rensberg, but Were Beaten Off After Sharp Fighting.

A despatch from Rensberg, says:—The Boers on Friday outflanked the British in considerable force to the eastward, threatening the communications between Rensberg and Slingersfontein, twelve miles distant. The Inniskilling Fusiliers, with 20 Australians, made a reconnaissance from Slingersfontein, and discovered the enemy in considerable force attempting to locate a gun in order to shell the British camp from the south-east. The Australians, who came in closest contact with the enemy, sought cover on a hill 9,000 yards from the camp. The Boers thereupon took a position, preventing their retirement, and soon approached to within 200 yards of them, and demanded their surrender. The Australians replied by fixing their bayonets and shouting defiance, while three of them made a dash past the enemy under a hot fire, and took the news to the commanding officer. They declared that their comrades were safe, and were confident that they could keep the Boers off until they would be able to get away after dark which they eventually did.

The Inniskillings meanwhile got in a position where they were able to prevent the Boers from placing their gun in position.

Saturday the Boers were only found in parties of 20 or 30 eastward of the hills, where several brushes have occurred. Convoys have gone successfully through to Slingersfontein.

The Australians had one man killed as he was in the act of binding up a comrade's wound. Three of them were wounded. Their conduct is highly praised.

On February 9 the Boers also outflanked the British to the westward and occupied Bastard's neck, where they located a gun on the morning of February 10. They then went south to Hobkirk's farm, where the guards retired after one of them had been killed. The Boers occupied the place, and drove off the cattle, and also a thousand sheep which were within the British outposts.

The Australians and Tasmanians made a plucky reconnaissance, but were forced to retire. Two Australian correspondents are believed to have been taken prisoners.

KITCHENER DETECTS SPIES.

A despatch to the London Daily News from Cape Town, says that a number of disaffected residents of the colony endeavoured unsuccessfully to join Kitchener's Horse. One almost succeeded in joining Gen. Roberts' body guard.

At a social gathering at Stellenbosch, a short distance from Cape Town, toasts were drunk to Gen. Joubert and the success of the Boer forces. Afrikaner youths promenaded the streets wearing the colours of the Orange Free State. Prayers have been offered in many colleges for the success of the Boers.

A late despatch from Sterkstroom, says that the standing British patrol, consisting of a sergeant and six men of Brabant's Horse, at Brown's farm was surprised and captured early Wednesday morning, prior to the Boer attacks on the Penhoek's and Bird's river camps.

The relief sent from Penhoek blundered on 300 Boers. One man of the Cape Mounted Rifles, whose horse was shot, was captured, but the others escaped. A Frenchman, who is supposed to be a spy, was caught and brought to Sterkstroom camp.

AMBUSHED AND KILLED.

Filipino Capture Another Large U. S. Supply Train.

A despatch from Manila says:—The insurgents Monday captured a supply train of nine bull carts between Orani and Dinalupjan, killing a corporal and five privates of company "G," 32nd Infantry. The escort consisted of a sergeant and eleven mounted men. The insurgents weakened the supports of a creek and the first cart went into the stream. While the escort was bunched trying to haul the cart out of the water, the insurgents fired a volley from the bushes, killing the six Americans, and also two native drivers.

The rebels of Tayabas province were conveying some 300 Spanish prisoners to Libmanan, and on arriving there the prisoners, exhausted and starved, revolted and dispersed their guards with stones and clubs. They also captured a few rifles and barricaded themselves at Libmanan, where they are awaiting the arrival of American troops.

THREE LIVES LOST

In a Collision on a Railroad in Pennsylvania.

A despatch from Williamsport, Pa., says:—Three persons were killed and three seriously injured in a head-on collision to-day between fast freight trains on the Beech Creek division of the Northern Central Railroad, at Gordon Heights. The dead are:—Oliver C. Bennett, engineer, Williamsport; Mark McFarland, engineer, and A. M. McAvaney, fireman, Jersey Shore. The injured are:—P. C. Creighton, brakeman; John Linquist, brakeman; Thomas Kane, fireman, all of Jersey Shore.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Wheat—Western markets were active and generally firm to-day. Locally Ontario spring and Manitobas are rather firmer. Ontario red and white, 65 to 66 1-2c, according to nearness to the mill; goose wheat, 70 to 70 1-2c, outside; and spring, east, 66 1-2 to 67c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 79c, North Bay, and at 79 1-2c, g.i.t.

Flour—Steady to firm. Outside millers offer straight roller, in buyers bags, middle freights, at \$2.65 per bbl.; and export agents bid \$2.55. Special brands, in wood, for local account, sell around \$3.

Millfeed—Scarce. Bran is quoted at \$15.50 to \$16; and shorts at \$17 to \$18, at the mill door through Western Ontario.

Corn—Steady. No. 2, American, yellow, quoted at 41c, track, Toronto; and mixed, at 40 1-2c; Canadian corn, 39 1-2c; track, Toronto.

Peas—Continue firm and in demand. Car lots, 60c, north and west, and 61c east.

Barley—Firm. Car lots of No. 2, middle freights, 40c; and east at 41c.

Rye—Firm. Car lots, 50c west, and 51c east.

Oats—A shade firmer and in good demand. White oats, north and west, 26 1-4c; middle freights, 26 3-4c; and east, 27 1-4c.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Offerings light. Car lots, outside, quoted at 49 to 50c.

Buffalo, Feb. 13.—Spring wheat—Firm; No. 1 hard, 76 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 75 5-8 to 75 7-8c. Winter wheat—No. offerings. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 87 1-4 to 87 1-2 c; No. 3 yellow, 87 1-4c; No. 4 yellow, 36 3-4c; No. 2 mixed, 36 3-4c; No. 3 mixed, 36 1-2c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 29 1-4c; No. 3 white, 28 1-2c; No. 4 white, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-4c; No. 3 mixed, 25 1-2c. Rye—No offerings. Flour—Steady.

Detroit, Feb. 13.—Wheat—Closed.—No. 1 white, cash, 73 3-4c; No. 2 red, cash, 72 3-4c; May 73 3-4c; July, 73c.

Milwaukee, Feb. 13.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 Northern, 68 to 69c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-2 to 66 1-2c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 57 to 58 c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 46c; sample, 38 to 46c.

Minneapolis, Feb. 13.—Wheat—Feb., 65 1-2c; May, 65 3-4 to 65 7-8c; July 67 to 67 1-8c; No. 1 hard, 67 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 5-8c; No. 2, do., 64 5-8c. Toledo, Feb. 13.—Wheat—No. 2 cash, 72 1-2c; May, 73 1-2c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 34 1-4c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 24c. Rye—No. 1 cash, 58c. Cloverseed—Dull; prime, cash, old, \$4.83; February new, \$5.65; March, \$5.70; No. 2 seed, \$4.52 1-2 to \$4.80. Oil—Unchanged.

Duluth, Feb. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 67 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66 1-8c; May, 68 1-8c; July, 69 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 63 5-8c; No. 3 spring, 60 1-8c. Oats—24 to 25 1-2c. Corn—36c.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—Market without change. Values rather easy if anything. Jobbing lots of new laid sell at 20c; held fresh at 16 to 18c; No. 2 at 13 to 15c; and lined at 15c. Tencase lots will sell at a fraction below these figures.

Potatoes—There is no change in the market. Car lots are sold on track here at 38 to 40c per bag, and at farmers' wagons at about 45 to 50c per bag. Out of store, choice stock, bring about 50c per bag.

Beans—Strong market. Choice hand-picked beans are worth \$1.60 to \$1.70, delivered here, and resell at \$1.75 to \$1.80.

Dried apples—Dealers pay 5 1-2 to 5 1-4c, for dried stock, delivered here, and in small lots resell at 6 to 6 1-4c; evaporated, 8 1-2 to 9c, in small lots.

Honey—Dealers quote from 9 to 10c, per lb. for 5, 10, or 60-lb. tins; and in comb around \$2 to \$2.25 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—Featureless. No. 1 Timothy will bring \$8.75 to \$9, delivered here; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.25. Dealers here resell at about \$9 to \$9.25 for choice.

Baled straw—Dull. Car lots are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5 on track.

Hop—Dealers here quote choice Canada, '99's, at 10 to 18c.

Poultry—Market easy and values lower. Chickens job at 30 to 40c, per pair; geese, 7 1-2 to 8 1-2c; ducks, 40 to 65c, per pair; and turkeys, 10 to 11c.

GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

Saved Three Children From the Flames, Returned for a Fifth.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S., says:—A young girl named Steele lost her life while heroically engaged in saving children from a burning house on Saturday. The house was occupied by two families named Farrell and McIntyre, the latter living in the upper flat.

When the fire was discovered Mrs. McIntyre went outside while the girl remained and dropped three young children, one after another, out of a window to their mother below. Her position was one of extreme danger, as the whole of the upper part of the house was in flames.

BOTH WERE BURNED.

Instead of saving her own life, as she might have done by escaping through the window, she rushed to another room with the object of rescuing Mrs. Farrell's boy, who slept in the same flat. The heroic girl was met at the door by a burst of flames, which must have at once overcome her, and both she and the boy were burned to death.

The girl was a niece of Mrs. McIntyre. The charred remains of the victims have been recovered from the ruins. Nothing but an organ was saved in the shape of furniture.

CONVICTED, BUT INNOCENT.

Prisoner Released After Serving Three or Ten Years.

A despatch from Montreal, says:—A prisoner at the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary named Vandell, a Greek, has been set at liberty by order of the Minister of Justice. Vandell was sentenced three years ago to ten years' imprisonment for a serious crime, but recent facts brought to the attention of the Department of Justice show that he was not guilty of the crime, and his release was ordered.