

BRITISH CONVOY CAPTURED.

Again Our Troops Were Caught in a Boer Ambush.

Entire Convoy Walked Into the Trap Where Boers Were Concealed and Were Captured, Together With Six Guns—Lord Roberts Has Not Yet Officially Announced the Mishap—Karoo Siding Fight More Severe Than Reported.

London, April 2.—(4.30 a.m.)—Lord Roberts' own report of the ambushing, if yet received by the War Office, has not yet been published, and no account of the affair is available to the public except the despatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the loss. Evidently Col. Broadwood thought it necessary to retire in haste from Thaba N'Chu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The convoy and guns had to pass through a deep spruit, which the Boers had occupied. Six of twelve guns, comprising two batteries, all the waggons, and, it is feared, many men, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Will Colville Recover Them? The hope is expressed here that Gen. Colville will recover the convoy and guns; but this is hardly likely in such a difficult country, and it is probable that the next news will be that after a stiff fight Gen. Colville has extricated Gen. Broadwood from his difficult position.

BRITISH CAUGHT AGAIN.

British Convoy and Six Guns Walked into a Boer Ambush in a Deep Spruit and Was Captured.

Bushman Kop, Saturday, March 31.—The British force commanded by Col. Broadwood, consisting of the 10th Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries and a force of Mounted Infantry, under Col. Pilcher, which had been garrisoning Thaba N'Chu, was obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave last night. Col. Broadwood marched to the Bloemfontein waterworks, south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 this morning.

At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Col. Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard.

Convoy and Six Guns Captured. The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with six guns.

The loss of life was not great, since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired.

Gen. Colville's division, which left Bloemfontein early this morning, arrived here at noon and he is now shelling the Boers.

A SEVERE BATTLE.

Lord Roberts Says Two Officers and Ten Men Were Killed and 150 Wounded in the Fight.

London, April 2.—The War Office has posted the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Bloemfontein, March 30, evening:

"Reports point to the enemy leaving Brandfort and proceeding in a northerly direction. The casualties in yesterday's engagement were more numerous than at first reported.

"Officers killed, two; wounded, eight.

"Rank and file killed, ten; (query nineteen); wounded, 150; missing, three."

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

British Success Was Assured Only By a Turning Movement.

Bloemfontein, March 31.—The Boers' position yesterday was one of great natural strength. Only the turning movement of Gen. French and Major Legallis, the latter commander of the mounted infantry, on either flank, ensured the British success. The shape of the kopjes was irregular. Major Legallis moved round the Boers' left and engaged them, first freely using his Vickers-Maxims and gradually forcing the Boers towards the centre, where they made a good stand.

Boers Saw They Were Beaten.

Major Legallis was unable to move until late in the day, while Gen. French moved early. The latter made a wide detour towards the rear of the Boers, but was unable to complete the movement before the Boers perceived his intention and abandoned the position. They retired in good order between Gen. French and Major Legallis, where the main body of the Boers, with four guns, held an excellent position on the edge of a deep donga, where they shelled Gen. French.

Infantry Attack at Midday.

The infantry attack was delivered at midday, when the Norfolks opened the fight by seizing the lower slopes of an ugly kopje. Steadily they worked their way to the crest of the hill, where a hot engagement ensued. The Lincolnshires occupied the hill on the right, protecting the 18th Battery, which dragged its guns up the hill with the greatest difficulty and open-

ed a heavy fire at close range. Meanwhile the City Imperials, getting in touch with the Boers, the remainder of Tucker's division advanced across a semi-circular basin, through which a railway ran. It was very open ground, and the Boers, from a detached kopje and ridge, delivered a heavy fire. In spite of this, however, the British moved steadily, as if on parade. The advance was protected by guns, which vigorously shelled the Boer positions.

About 4 o'clock the British advanced simultaneously and occupied the Boers' position, from which an excellent view could be had of Brandfort, 15 miles distant across the open plain. The Boer loss is unknown.

COL. GOUGH IS DEAD.

Lord Roberts Cables the War Office That He Died at Norval's Pont.

London, April 2.—Lord Roberts reports the death at Norval's Pont, Wednesday, March 28, of Colonel the Hon. George Hugh Gough, C.B.

Col. Gough had been private secretary to the commander-in-chief of the British forces, Lord Wolseley, since 1897. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, July 25, 1852, and was the second son of the late second Viscount Gough. He joined the 14th Hussars in 1871, passed thru the Staff College 1883, commanded mounted infantry, Sudan campaign, 1884-85, and commanded the 14th Hussars, 1891-93.

Mafeking on March 10.

Lord Roberts on Saturday reported to the War Office that he had received news from Col. Baden-Powell at Mafeking, up to March 10, when the general health of the garrison and its spirits were good. The locally-made gun, searchlight, and ammunition were working well, the food was holding out well, and the paper currency which the British commander had issued was satisfactory.

Cape Town, April 2.—The first batch of Boer war prisoners started for St. Helena on Saturday.

Army orders were issued on Saturday declaring the abolition of the title "Free State Railways," and superseding this by the title "International Military Railways."

BOTHA TO SUCCEED JOUBERT.

British Advancing North and a Big Battle is Imminent.

Pretoria, March 30.—President Kruger said in public to-day that the last expressed desire of the late Commandant-General Joubert was that he should be succeeded as Commandant-General by Louis Botha.

An election for Vice-President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commandant-General Joubert will take place at an early date.

The British troops are advancing north of Bloemfontein and a big battle is imminent.

Did Not Answer Steyn's Call.

Bloemfontein, March 30.—A majority of the members of the Free State Volksraad refused to attend a conference which President Steyn called at Kroonstadt for April 2 to endorse a proposition for the continuance of the war.

BRITISH TROOPS CAN GO THROUGH.

Portuguese Government Ordered Officials at Beira to That Effect.

London, April 2.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Portuguese Government has wired orders to Beira that British troops and ammunition be allowed to pass through freely to Rhodesia."

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Volga Beiro, has announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government is in possession of railway bonds with which to pay the award of the Delagoa Bay Railway arbitration tribunal."

WITH THE CANADIANS.

Complete List of Those Who Had Left by Hospital Ships for Netley—All Out of Danger.

Toronto, April 2.—The following cablegram was received by the Globe on Saturday from its special correspondent with the Royal Canadian Regiment:

Bloemfontein, March 30.—The Canadians are here still. The health of the regiment is generally good. The men who were left at Belmont when the advance began are being transferred to this place. Reports from the hospitals indicate that the wounded are making good progress and are all out of danger.

The following is a complete list of those who have left by hospital ships for Netley:

Feb. 27, by steamer Winnifrida.—J. A. Mitchell, 48th Batt.; Pte. Hartwell.*

March 2, by City of Rome.—H. S. Bingham, 35th Batt.; F. A. Kirkpatrick, 3rd R.C.A.; Pte. Macdonald, R.C.R.I.; M. Burgess, 93rd Batt.; T. A. E. Taylor, 63rd Batt.

March 6, by Moravian—Armorer-Sergt. A. J. Hoad; Corp. W. Wallace, R.C.R.I.; J. McLeod, 71st Batt.; R. W. Cox, 82nd; S. H. J. Cairns, 2nd F.B.; W. E. Walker, 16th F.B.; A. Lockwood, 68th Batt.

March 10, by the Greek—Sergt. F. W. Utton, R.C.R.I. By Pembroke Castle—Adderton*: L. Day, 26th Batt.; A. E. Padon, 21st Batt.; J. F. Ussher, Q.O.R.; C. P. Clarke, 43rd Batt.; J. Holland, 16th F.B.—Peters, R.C.R.I.

Frederick Hamilton.

*The name Hartwell does not appear on the official list. There is a Hartneth in the 93rd Battalion, and this may be the man. There is no Ad-

derton on the list, but there is an Allison in the 90th Battalion, and as the cable gives Adderton as belonging to the Winnipeg, it is likely a mistake for Allison.

PERMANENT CORPS.

The Dominion's Regulars Are to Be Recruited Up to Full Force.

Ottawa, April 2.—It is understood that the permanent force in Canada is to be recruited up to its full strength at the various depots during the next few months. In its present state, the force is away below its establishment, and is only a semblance of the organization which it is supposed to constitute. The outbreak of the South African war, and the subsequent despatch of contingents from Canada took away many of the best officers as well as members from the ranks of the permanent corps. The result has been that a few small companies scattered over the country, and each under strength, makes up the regiment at present. The companies will be recruited up and an endeavor made to once more place the corps on a stable basis.

Ottawa is Loyal.

The fund for erecting a monument in honor of the Ottawa soldiers who have fallen in South Africa now amounts to \$720, the "Comfort Fund," to provide extras for the Ottawa company totals \$390, and the Canadian Patriotic Fund reached \$22,256.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

Toronto, April 3.—The receipts to-day were forty carloads. Prices are unchanged, but steady, and there is a better tone to the market.

There was a fair clearance to-day. For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs, the top price is 6c; light and fat hogs are bringing up to 5 1-2c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$ 4.25
Butcher, choice, do.	3.75
Butcher, medium to good.	3.25
Butcher, inferior.	2.75
Stockers, per cwt.	2.75

Sheep and Lambs.	
Sheep, per cwt.	3.00
Lambs, per cwt.	4.25
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50

Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	25.00
Calves, each.	2.00

Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	5.75
Light hogs, per cwt.	5.25
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5.25
Sows.	3.00
Stags.	2.00

Toronto, April 3.—Wheat—Western markets were about the same to-day. Local prices of Ontario were rather easier. Manitobas unchanged. Quotations are as follows:—Ontario, red and white, 65c, asked west; 65 1-2c; asked east; goose wheat, 70c, low freights, to New York, spring, east, 66c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 80c, North Bay; and 81 to 81 1-2c, g.t.t.

Flour—Quiet, owing to dullness of export demand, following the rise in ocean freights. Outside millers offer straight rollers, in buyers' bags, middle freights, at \$2.60 per bbl., and export agents bid \$2.55. Special brands, in wood, for local account, sell from \$2.85 to \$3, according to brand.

Millfeed—Very scarce. Bran is quoted at \$16 to \$16.50; and shorts at \$17 to \$17.50, at the mill-door through Western Ontario.

Corn—Strong. No. 2 American, yellow, quoted at 45c, track, Toronto, and mixed, at 44 1-2c; Canadian corn scarce and firm.

Peas—Firm. Car lots, 60c, north and west; and 61c, east.

Barley—Tone firm. Car lots, No. 2, middle freight, 42 1-2c; and east, at 43c; No. 1 is quoted at 43 1-2 to 44c, outside.

Rye—Quiet. Car lots, 52c, west, and 53c, east.

Oats—Firm; on active buying for local account. White oats, north and west, 28 to 28 1-2c; middle freights, 28 1-2 to 29c; and east, 29 1-2c.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Offerings light. Car lots outside are quoted at 51 to 52c.

Buffalo, April 3.—Spring wheat—No. 1, hard, spot, 82c; No. 1 Northern, 79 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 75 1-8c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 73 1-2c; mixed, 73c; No. 1 white, 72 1-2c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 42 3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 42 1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 42c; No. 2 corn, 42 1-4c; No. 3 corn, 41 3-4c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 29 3-4 to 30c; No. 3 white, 29 to 29 1-4c; No. 4 white, 28 3-4c; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 26c. Rye—No. 2 nominally 63 to 64c.

Chicago, April 3.—Flaxseed closed:—North-West and South-West, cash, and May, \$1.65; September, \$1.16 1-2; October, \$1.14.

Detroit, April 3.—Wheat closed:—No. 1 white, cash, 71 1-4c; No. 2 red, 72 1-4c; May, cash, 73 1-2; July, 71 5-8.

Minneapolis, April 3.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, March 65c; May, 64 3-4c; July, 66 1-4c; September, 65 1-4c; on track, No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 63 1-4c; Flour—First patents, \$3.60; second do, \$3.50; first clears, \$2.75; second do, \$2.10.

Duluth, April 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67 3-4c; May, 68 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66 1-4c; May, 68 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 66 1-4c; May, 67 1-4c; July, 68 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 63 3-4c; No. 3 spring, 60 1-2c. Oats—23 1-2c to 24c. Corn—66 1-4c.

Paspebiac, Que., has several cases of smallpox.

John Mackintosh, M.P., for Sherbrooke, ill at the hospital in Montreal, is improving.

GREAT BRITISH VICTORY.

Tucker and French Drive Boers From Kopjes Near Brandfort.

London, March 30.—The War Office has issued the following from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of War:—"Bloemfontein, March 30, 2.25 p.m.—Owing to the activity of the enemy on our immediate front, and their hostile action towards the burghers who surrendered under the terms of my proclamation, I found it necessary to drive them from some kopjes they had occupied near the Karhee siding station, a few miles south of Brandfort.

"The operation was successfully carried out by the Seventh, Gen. Tucker's, Division, assisted by the First and Third Cavalry Brigades, under Gen. French, and Le Gallais regiment of mounted infantry.

"The enemy retreated to Brandfort, and our troops now hold the kopjes. Our casualties were:—Killed—Captain Going, Scottish Borderers. Wounded—Captains Sellar, Luard, Peebles, Curgenven, and Edwards; Lieutenants Coulson and French and about 100 rank and file."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the National Legislature.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. Taylor learned from Mr. Mullock that the Government was not aware that Mr. Ganvrau, M. P., for Temiscouata, was franking the circulars of a Montreal publication to all parts of Canada and the United States. On such communications sent to the United States the Ottawa post-office officials, under the postal union law, had to fix the postage stamp of the country of origin, which is Canada in this case.

Mr. Guillet was told by Mr. Fielding that the bill to renew bank charters would be introduced in ample time to afford all parties interested full opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Clarke was informed by Mr. Fielding that the amount of royalty collected in the Yukon for the last fiscal year was \$589,943, and for the first half of the present fiscal year \$292,206. The Canadian Bank of Commerce is the exclusive financial agent of the Government in the Yukon as regards the collection of royalties. The arrangement was not for a stated time, but could be terminated at six months' notice by either side. Compensation to be paid to the bank at the discretion of the Minister of Finance, but so far the bank had not received anything for its services. Parliament would be asked to vote a sum of money to the bank when the supplementary estimates were under consideration.

Sir Adolphe Caron was told that, as Col. Steele holds an Imperial commission and Col. Otter a Canadian one, Col. Steele will rank as senior officer in South Africa, although Colonel Steele was junior to Colonel Otter in the Canadian service. The Minister admitted that officers of the Imperial army of comparatively junior rank, as in the case of Major Stone and others, are placed over the heads of Canadian permanent corps officers of greater service and seniority. This was done by authority of the Queen's regulations. It was not the intention at present to amend the Militia Act to put permanent corps officers on a similar footing to Imperial army officers. It would be better to wait until the Queen's regulations and the Imperial Army Act had been revised.

Mr. Douglas ascertained that the original land grant to the Great North-West Central Railway Company lapsed with the exception of the fifty miles already earned.

Mr. Osler was told by Dr. Borden that 16,368 Snider rifles are issued to the rural corps; 860,571 rounds of Snider ammunition are now on hand, but no more is being made.

Mr. Osler was informed by Mr. Fisher that no specific provision has yet been made for the erection of a suitable Canadian Government building in connection with the 1900 Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. The Government has received an invitation, but no plans or arrangements have yet been made.

Mr. Foster was told by Mr. Sutherland that companies incorporated in any or all of the provinces of Canada can hold or have transferred to them mining claims in the Yukon, provided they hold a free miner's certificate.

Mr. Fielding announced, in answer to Mr. Robertson, that the Government had considered the advisability of introducing life insurance annuities as adopted by the Post-office Department of Great Britain, but it is hardly probable that legislation on the subject will be submitted this session.

Mr. Monk learned from Mr. Fielding that the total amount expended to date by the Government in procuring the provincial electoral lists from the different provinces of Canada has been \$9,829.46. The total expenditure incurred to date by the Government in printing the said lists has been \$17,274.43.

Mr. Sproule was told by Mr. Mullock that the Government is not aware of any city or town post-office which is conducted without the practical assistance of a postmaster, although there were some cases in which the amount of assistance given by the postmaster varied.

Mr. Prior was told by Dr. Borden that the Government has no means of knowing how many militiamen or how many civilians have offered their services as volunteers to South Africa, no record having been kept of such offers.

Mr. Sutherland stated, in answer to Mr. Davin, that the Government will lay on the table copies of the agreement between the Government, the Canadian Pacific railway, and the town site trustees of the various town sites along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Mr. Richardson, enquired whether, under the terms of the contract between the Government and the Canadian Pacific railway, the clause relating to the exemption of the company's land grant from taxation applied to lands granted in the Province of Manitoba, or only to land granted in the North-West Territories?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, read the clause in the contract, but declined to express any opinion as to its legal interpretation.

Mr. Foster was informed by Mr. Blair that three contracts, existent on July 1st, 1896, on the St. Lawrence canal system, were either suspended or cancelled and replaced by new contracts. All of these three were for the Soulanges canal, and were not for any specified amount of work, but for dredging at so much per cubic yard.

Mr. Monk was informed that the Grand Trunk railway has not made any claim upon the Government by reason of the improvement of the terminal facilities afforded the Intercolonial railway at Montreal, or for any other causes arising from the contract between the Government of Canada and the Grand Trunk railway in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal.

Sir Louis Davies told Mr. Prior that the attention of the Government has been called to the numerous wrecks that have occurred upon the coast of British Columbia during the last three years. He added that it is not the intention of the Government to have a thorough survey of the coast made by competent hydrographical engineers, at least not in the immediate present, because the hydrographic work on that coast has hitherto been done mostly by the Imperial authorities, although the Canadian Government has done something towards finding and marking the position of rocks on the charts. To provide a proper vessel for the service would cost \$120,000, and to maintain it would cost \$30,000 a year.

Mr. Deschênes asked a long question regarding the deficits of the late Dominion Government and their railway and other subsidies for a period of several years. The question was allowed to stand at the request of the Government.

Mr. Morin asked what number of immigrants was brought from Europe to Canada, at the expense of the Government in the years 1897-98-99.

Mr. Sutherland replied that the Government had not acted upon a policy of assisted immigration, and that there was no expense for this purpose except what had arisen in a general way for the administration of the department.

AGAINST LONG SPEECHES.

Mr. Charlton moved that the practice of delivering speeches of great length in the Canadian House of Commons has introduced a discursive style of speaking that is destructive of pertinent debate upon public questions, is a waste of valuable time, unreasonably increases the length of sessions of Parliament, is in marked contrast to the practice with regard to debate that prevails in the British House of Commons, and tends to repel the people of Canada from a careful and intelligent consideration of the proceedings of Parliament; that it is desirable that rules be adopted limiting, under certain conditions, the length of speeches, and regulating the general conduct of debate in that regard; that a special committee should be formed to consider the questions of Parliamentary debate, length of speeches, general conduct of debate, and proper methods for securing greater promptitude in the despatch of business so far as may be consistent with the Parliamentary rights of the minority, and the general interests of the public, and report its recommendations to this House.

ANOTHER CANADIAN DEAD.

First Fatality in the Ranks of the Second Contingent.

A despatch from Cape Twon, March 29, says:—"The first death has occurred in the ranks of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Yesterday Trooper Ramsay, of the first troop, Winnipeg, died at the hospital here from inflammation. He was well known and liked and his death is greatly regretted.

We are still in doubt as to our ultimate destination, but hope to leave for the front shortly. The general health of the contingent is excellent, and the spirit of the men all that could be desired.

Ottawa bricklayers and masons have offered to contribute the labour to build a soldier's monument there.