

# HON. A. S. HARDY DEAD.

## Died at Toronto General Hospital of Appendicitis.

A despatch from Toronto says:—For almost a week Mr. Hardy has lain between life and death, following upon an operation for appendicitis performed early Sunday morning of last week. He had been perfectly conscious during the greater part of the time, and has borne his sufferings with the greatest fortitude and cheerfulness. There had been several rallies in his condition, and in the early part of last week there was even a faint hope of recovery, but this was quickly overcast. On Thursday Mr. Hardy sank rapidly, and was unconscious for some time before the end, which came at 10:08. The cause of death was given as paralysis of the heart, following upon the operation.

Mr. Hardy was born December 14, 1837; called to the bar 1865; created Queen's Counsel 1876; first returned to Parliament in April, 1873; entered the Mowat Government as Provincial Secretary and Registrar March 1877; became Commissioner of Crown Lands in January, 1889; became Premier of Ontario, July 1896; retired October 18, 1899.

### THE HARDY FAMILY.

The Hardy family, according to the traditions preserved, were originally west country Scots, who followed the blue and silver banner of the Covenanters. During the "killing times" they found a refuge from persecution, like many others, in the North of Ireland, where there was a strong Scotch colony. Almost a century later Captain John Hardy left the Irish home of the family and settled in the colony of Pennsylvania just before the outbreak of the revolutionary war. He was a Loyalist, and when the fortune of war went against the Crown he determined to remove to Canada. With him came Alexander Hardy, grandfather of the ex-premier, then a boy. For a century, therefore, Mr. Hardy's ancestors have been residents of Ontario. On his mother's side his ancestry also is of Loyalist stock. His maternal great-great-grandfather was Thomas Sturgis, who in 1802 came from Pennsylvania and settled near Mount Pleasant, when Brant was still a wilderness, peopled chiefly by the Indians of the Six Nations. The Hardys, who came in the first wave of settlement after the close of the war, received a grant of land from the Government near Queenston Heights, and their home was an hospital on the historic day of Brock's death. Mr. Russell Hardy, father of the ex-premier, was born in Brant County in 1812, his father having removed there shortly after the battle of Queenston. Russell Hardy was a merchant and storekeeper at Mount Pleasant, and there in 1837, on December 14, the day when Sir Allan MacNab's column marched through the village to attack the force of "rebels" gathered at Scotland, his son Arthur was born. There was a large family, and the store, although commodious, scarcely afforded room enough for the upbringing of six girls and four boys.

### A FARMER'S SON.

The store was exchanged for a farm and the future premier got his early training there. He went to school at Mount Pleasant, with boys like George Bryce, afterwards principal of Manitoba College, and one of Canada's great Presbyterian divines. Then he passed through Rockwood Academy and began the study of law in the office of his uncle, H. A. Hardy of Brantford, and later in Toronto, with the firm of the late Chief Justice Harrison, of which Mr. Thomas Hodgins, K. C., the present Master-in-Ordinary, was also at the time a member. It is interesting to note that Mr. Hodgins was subsequently for several years Mr. Hardy's desk mate in the Legislature. Mr. Hardy passed as a solicitor in 1861. His first taste of political work was on the committees of Hon. George Brown in Toronto during his student days. He kept up this interest on his return to Brantford to practise, but for a time it seemed as if the attractions of law were stronger than those of politics. He entered the lists against Hon. E. B. Wood, the leading counsel of the Brant district, and beat him in some famous cases, matching with his humor and exact knowledge of the facts the more ponderous eloquence of his rival.

### TRIUMPHS AT THE BAR.

Later he met Hillyard Cameron, Crooks Cameron, the Blakes, B. B. Osler, Thomas Moss and others of the most famous pleaders of the Ontario bar. His reputation in western Ontario was great, and between 1865 and 1877 he defended no less than sixteen persons accused of murder. On one occasion he held 43 briefs, civil and criminal, at one Assize. During the years from 1873, when he was elected to the Legislature after a keen contest against Mr. J. J. Hawkins, to 1877, when he entered the Government, Mr. Hardy continued his practice, but after that he seldom appeared in court. It can hardly be doubted, judging from the phenomenal success as a counsel which he had achieved while yet under forty, that had he remained at



THE LATE MR. HARDY.

the bar he would not only have secured a greater financial return for his labor than he did as a Minister, but he would have ranked with Blake, Osler and McCarthy as a leader of the bar.

On October 18, 1899, Mr. Hardy was forced by ill-health to retire from the Premiership, which he had held since the retirement of Sir Oliver Mowat in July, 1896. Mr. Hardy left public life a poor man, and accepted the office of Clerk of the Process and Surrogate Registrar in Osgoode Hall.

### FUNERAL AT BRANTFORD.

A despatch from Brantford says: Hon. A. S. Hardy was laid to rest on Sunday beside his father and his mother. The people among whom he had lived in life honored him by all means in their power. Ten thousand men, women and children lined the streets or followed his body to the grave, and special trains from Toronto, Hamilton and Stratford brought many citizens from these places to do honor to his memory. For hours a constant stream of citizens of every class passed through the Court House to look for the last time upon the well-known face. The open casket lay beside the barristers' table, on the very spot where, as a young man, the type of alert vigor and rugged health, he had won fame and position for himself by his eloquence and ability. Sunday the walls that had formed a bleak background for a sad scene. The face that lay among great masses of flowers was cruelly wasted by disease, and many of his friends who had seen him only in robust health were shocked at the evidence of the closing struggle. The bench, the barristers' table and a raised platform were entirely covered with flowers of remarkable beauty, emblems of widespread admiration, friendship and love. A guard of honor from the 38th Battalion kept watch over the casket. From the Courthouse the body was conveyed to Grace church, where a full choral service was held. As the procession entered the church the organ gave forth Chopin's funeral march, with its deep accompaniment, like the heavy motions of passing death, and its buoyant song of hope. "Peace, Perfect Peace," was sung, and Psalm xc. chanted. Principal Dymond read the lesson, after which Master W. Norman Andrews sang with feeling "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth."

After the concluding prayers of the stately burial service of the Church of England the body was carried from the church amid the pealing of those strong major chords of virile sorrow which make up the Dead March in Saul.

### THE CORTEGE.

The funeral was conducted by the Masons, and must be ranked among the most impressive ever seen in Canada. The route from the Court House to the church and from the church to the cemetery was not sufficiently long to enable all of the carriages to take part. At the head marched 400 Masons in full regalia. The bar of Brantford, the City, County and Township Councils, the Public and Separate School Boards, the Council of Paris, and the Brantford Board of Trade each attended in a body. A guard of honor from the Dufferin Rifles was also in the procession.

The pall-bearers were: Hon. Wm. Paterson, Mr. C. B. Heyd, M. P., Mr. T. H. Preston, M. P., Mr. James Harley, K. C., Mr. Thomas Brooks, Mr. Joseph Stratford, Mr. Thomas Woodratt, Mr. Geo. H. Wilkes, Mr. C. H. Waterous and Dr. Digby.

The chief mourners were: Judge Hardy, brother; Dr. Hardy and Mr. A. C. Hardy, sons; Mr. E. L. Gould, an intimate friend, and Mr. A. J. Wilkes, for many years a partner of Mr. Hardy in the practice of law.

John Wanamaker offers Philadelphia \$2,500,000 for street railroad franchise voted by councils practically as free grant to company in which prominent politicians are said to be interested.

## FROM THE KING'S HAND.

### Presentation of Medals to African Veterans at Horse Guards.

A despatch from London says:—London seldom had a finer spectacle than was witnessed on the Horse Guards parade Wednesday morning, when King Edward presented medals to three thousand soldiers, ex-participants in the South African campaign. The great square was lined with Guards, drawn from the various regiments.

In the centre of the ground was a purple-covered dais surmounted by an Indian tent, with silver corner poles. In the spaces between the dais and St. James' park were drawn up three thousand officers and men of the Guards, Household Cavalry and City Imperial Volunteers, all of whom had served in the campaign. The Admiralty, Horse Guards, and other official buildings fronting the parade were all decorated with flags. The Lord Mayor, Frank Green, attended in State, and the members of the special Moorish Embassy, in picturesque costumes were interested spectators. Promptly at 11 o'clock the King, in a field-marshal's uniform, the Queen, Princess Victoria, and other members of the Royal family, arrived and took up places on the dais and the ceremony began. The recipients of the medals in a long line marched past the King, received the decoration from his Majesty, saluted and passed on.

Lord Roberts came first, followed by Lord Milner, while behind them came crowds of generals and lesser officers, whose names have become familiar owing to the war, Buller, Ian Hamilton, and a host of others. Among the members of Lord Roberts' South African staff who received the medal was Captain, the Duke of Marlborough.

The procession as a whole was most incongruous. The officers of the Guards, Lancers, Hussars, and Highlanders, in dazzling uniforms; groups of solemnly garbed men in frock coats (doctors who had served at the front), and half a dozen foreign attaches in uniform. There were also groups of time-expired men in civilian clothing, policemen, and wounded soldiers, limping along in hospital clothes.

The ceremony lasted nearly three hours, the Queen standing beside the King throughout.

## MOTHER AND SON.

### Prominent Montreal People Shot and Killed.

A despatch from Montreal says: A terrible tragedy was enacted at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Redpath, at 1065 Sherbrooke street on Thursday evening. About six o'clock revolver shots were heard proceeding from Mrs. Redpath's room, and when the servants rushed in they found Mrs. Redpath and her young son, Clifford Redpath, in a pool of blood on the floor, with a smoking revolver between them. Mrs. Redpath died almost immediately, and young Redpath was removed in an unconscious condition to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where he died at 12 o'clock. The affair is shrouded in considerable mystery, and it is not yet known whether Mrs. Redpath shot her son or the son the mother, or whether the boy was shot in attempting to prevent his mother from committing suicide.

Mrs. Redpath, who was a woman 45 years of age, belonged to one of the oldest and most fashionable families in Montreal. She was the widow of John J. Redpath, a son of the founder of the Redpath buildings of McGill University, and she lived with her two sons in a fashionable house on Sherbrooke street.

Mrs. Redpath had been subject for some years to attacks of nervousness and melancholia, and it is presumed that during one of these spells this evening she attempted to take her own life and that her son was shot while attempting to prevent her committing the deed. The family is reticent about the affair. The mystery may be cleared up at the inquest, although since both victims are dead the circumstances attending the tragedy may ever remain unrevealed.

Clifford Redpath, the son, was a bright young fellow, of 24 years, and had just graduated in law in McGill University.

## RIFLES SURPRISED.

### Only Two Officers and Fifty Men Escaped.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Kitchener has cabled from Pretoria, as follows:—

"Near Welmansrust, twenty miles south of Middleburg, 250 Victorian Mounted Rifles from General Beaton's column were surprised in camp at Steenkoolspruit by a superior force of Boers at 7.30 p.m., June 12. The enemy crept up to within short range and poured a deadly fire into the camp, killing two officers and 16 men and wounded four officers and 16 men and whom twenty-eight were slightly wounded. Only two officers and 50 men escaped to Gen. Beaton's camp. The remainder were taken prisoners and released. Two pom-poms were captured by the enemy. Full details have not yet been received."

The Dresden Credit-Ansult Bank, Berlin, has been declared bankrupt.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

Toronto, June 18.—Wheat—The wheat market continues quiet, with the feeling irregular. Sales are reported of No. 2 white and red winter at 66c, middle and low freights, and 65c, north and west. No. 2 goose is nominal at 64 to 64½c, middle freights, and No. 1 spring at 69c, on Midland. Manitoba hard wheat dull. No. 1 white at 99c, grinding in transit. No. 2 quoted at 87c, g.i.t., and No. 3 hard at 78c. For Toronto and west prices of No. 1 hard are 87c, and of No. 2, 84c.

Millfeed—The market is firm, without change in prices. Bran, in car lots, \$11.50 to \$12.50 west; shorts, \$13 to \$14 west.

Corn—Market steady, with Canadian yellow offering at 41c west, with a sale at 40½c. Mixed quoted at 40c west. Yellow, on track, 46c.

Rye—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 49c middle, and 50c east.

Buckwheat—Prices nominal, with very little offering.

Peas—Market is firm, with few offerings. No. 2 quoted at 68c east.

Barley—Market is quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. No rail lots offering.

Oats—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Sales of No. 2 at 30c, high freight for export, while 31c is quoted to local millers. No. 1 quoted at 31½c middle freight.

Flour—The market is dull. Millers quote strong bakers at \$2.70, in buyers' covers for export, and shippers quote 90 per cent. patents at \$2.60 middle freight. For shipment in bbls. to Lower Provinces \$3.15 and strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4.

Oatmeal—Market unchanged. Car lots at \$3.65 in bags, and at \$3.75 in wood; small lots 20c extra.

### DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Supplies are good, and prices steady, with demand for fresh, small rolls and tubs. Pound rolls job at 15c to 17c; large rolls, 14c to 15c; choice tubs, 14 to 16c; inferior 10 to 12c; creamery, boxes, 18 to 18½c, and rolls, 19 to 20c.

Eggs—Receipts are fair and prices unchanged at 11c per dozen in large lots, and at 11½ to 12c for case lots. No. 2 chips, 8½ to 9c.

Cheese—Market quiet. Full cream, September, 9½ to 10c; do., new, 9c to 9½c.

### DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs in limited supply, and prices firm at \$9 to \$9.25 for small lots. Hog products firm, as follows: Bacon, long clear, loose, in car lots, 10c; in case lots, 10½ to 10¾c. Short cut pork, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50; shoulder mess, \$15.

Smoked Meats—Hams, heavy, 12½; medium, 13½; light, 14c. Rolls, 11½ to 12c; backs, 14c to 15c, and shoulders 11c.

Lard—Pails, 11c; tubs, 10½c; tiers, 10½c.

### STREET MARKET.

Toronto, June 18.—Following is the range of quotations:

Wheat, white, . . . . .	\$ 0 70½	\$0 71
Wheat, red, . . . . .	0 70½	0 71
Wheat, goose, . . . . .	0 64	0 64½
Wheat, spring, . . . . .	0 69	0 70
Peas, . . . . .	0 66	0 60
Barley, . . . . .	0 42	0 44
Rye, . . . . .	0 51	0 40
Oats, . . . . .	0 37	0 37½
Hay, choice, per ton, 12 00	13 00	
Hay, mixed, per ton, 10 00	11 00	
Straw, per ton, . . . . .	8 50	9 00
Dressed hogs, . . . . .	9 00	9 25
Butter, in lb. rolls, . . . . .	0 15	0 20
Butter, creamery, . . . . .	0 18	0 21
Chickens, per pair, . . . . .	0 65	0 90
do spring, . . . . .	1 00	1 25
Eggs, per doz., . . . . .	0 12	0 14
Potatoes, per bag, . . . . .	0 50	0 60
Apples, choice, bbl., . . . . .	4 00	5 00
Beef, forequarters, . . . . .	4 50	6 00
Beef, hindquarters, . . . . .	9 00	10 00
Beef, carcass, . . . . .	7 00	7 50
Beef, medium, . . . . .	5 50	6 50
Lamb, yearling, . . . . .	8 00	9 50
Spring lambs, . . . . .	3 50	5 00
Mutton, . . . . .	5 00	6 50
Veal, choice, . . . . .	7 50	8 50
Buffalo, June 18.—Flour, 25c lower; quiet. Wheat—Spring dull and lower; No. 1 Northern, old, 79c; do new, 75½c, in carloads; No. 1 Northern, new, c.i.f., 74c; winter, unchanged; No. 2 red, No. 1 white and mixed, 78c on track; State wheat held higher. Corn—Quiet and easy; new billing No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 3 do., 44½c; No. 2 corn, 44½c; No. 3 do., 44c. Oats—Dull and weak; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 do., 31½c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 3 do., 29½c; new billing. Barley—Store, quoted at 56 to 59c, for fair to choice. Rye—Dull and weak; No. 1 on track, 58c; do., in store, 57½c asked. Canal freights—Dull and weak.		

Chicago, June 18.—Wheat again yielded to favorable crop conditions to-day, and July closed ½ to ¾c lower; July corn closed ½c under yesterday's final price, July oats ¼c lower, and provisions from a shade lower to 7½c above.

Toledo, June 18.—Cloverseed—Cash, prime, \$6.50; October, \$5.32½.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 18.—Barley—No. 2, 56c; sample, 40 to 54c.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, June 18.—Receipts at the western cattle market this morning were over seventy carloads of live stock, including 1,329 cattle, 1,100 hogs, 300 sheep and lambs, 100 calves, and 15 milch cows.

There is no change in hogs, which are steady at current quotations. Small stock is inclined to be a shade weaker, especially yearlings.

Choice export cattle is steady at from 4¼ to 5¼c per lb.; light shippers are worth from 4¼ to 4¾c per lb. There was a steady demand to-day for the best cattle, and all of it sold early.

Good to choice butcher cattle sold well at from 4 to 4½c per lb., with little more for choice lots. For inferior grades the enquiry was slow at weakening prices.

For export bulls, feeders, and stockers there is only a light enquiry and prices are not notably altered from Tuesday.

Export ewes are unchanged at from 3½ to 3¾c per lb.

Grain-fed yearlings are weaker at from 4 to 4½c per lb.

"Barnyards" are worth from 3¼ to 4¼c per lb., and are not wanted.

Bucks are worth 2½ to 3c per lb. Spring lambs are worth from \$2.50 to \$4 each.

Calves are unchanged at from \$1 to \$8 each. Good veals are in steady request.

No change in milch cows; good ones are wanted.

The best price for "singers" is 7c per lb; thick fat and light hogs are worth 6½c per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Cattle.	per cwt.	\$4.50	\$5.25
Shippers, choice, do.	4.25	4.50	
Butcher, ord. to good	3.50	4.00	
Butcher, inferior, . . . . .	2.75	3.25	
Stockers, per cwt. . . . .	3.00	3.25	
Export bulls, per cwt. 3.50	3.50	4.00	
Sheep and Lambs.			
Choice ewes, per cwt. 3.50	3.50	3.75	
Yearlings, grain-fed, . . . . .	4.00	4.50	
Lambs, barnyards, cwt. 3.75	3.75	4.25	
Do., spring, each, . . . . .	2.50	4.00	
Bucks, per cwt. . . . .	2.50	3.00	
Milkers and Calves.			
Cows, each, . . . . .	20.00	45.00	
Calves, each, . . . . .	2.00	10.00	
Hogs.			
Choice hogs, cwt. . . . .	6.50	7.00	
Light hogs, per cwt. . . . .	6.25	6.50	
Heavy hogs, per cwt. . . . .	6.25	6.50	
Stags, per cwt. . . . .	0.00	2.00	

## YOUNGSTER SHOT.

### Nine-Year-Old Harry Sedgewick Instantly Killed.

A despatch from Toronto says: A shot from a 32-calibre revolver ended the life on Friday afternoon of Harry Sedgewick, a six-year-old lad who lived with his parents at 701 Yonge street, where they keep a florist's shop. The shooting occurred in the front shop in the presence only of his sister, Olive Sedgewick, aged 12 years.

The boy went home from school at 4 o'clock, and proceeded upstairs to change his clothes. While rummaging around he discovered the revolver, which has been in the house for 12 years, and contained three shells, two of which were loaded.

With the revolver in his hand he went down to the store, and stood around playing with it while his sister waited on a lady customer. When, according to the girl's story she had finished, the boy, who had been poking some small pebbles down the muzzle, told her "let it off." She said she would not, and a minute or two afterwards a report rang out, and her brother fell to the floor.

The terrified girl ran for Drs. Wilson and Spencer, who were but a few minutes in reaching the store, but the boy was dying, and expired a few minutes later without speaking any word to explain how it happened.

On examination it was found that the bullet had entered the boy's head just above and behind the left ear.

An examination of the revolver shows that one chamber is still loaded, one contains a shell which has been fired recently, one which, from the rust in it, was fired some time ago, and the others are empty.

Mr. Sedgewick, who is in Buffalo, was notified of the sad occurrence by wire.

## VIGOROUSLY ACTIVE.

### Cape Rebels Continue to Increase in Number.

A despatch from London, Monday, says:—Whatever may be the truth in regard to the reported peace negotiations in South Africa, the commandoes in the field are evidently not a party to them. In addition to the defeat at Steenkool reported by Lord Kitchener, which offsets the report of the defeat of General De Wet near Vrede, there are reports of vigorous activity on the part of the Boers, especially on the border of the Orange River and Cape Colonies. It is stated from a British source that the Boers and Cape rebels there continue to increase in numbers, and Commandant Kritzinger on June 13 told a farmer in the neighborhood that the movement of the commandoes southward was only beginning, and that the Boers intend to compel the British to devastate Cape Colony as they have the two republics to the north. The Boer tactics are the same as for months past. They avoid conflicts when possible, snipe at every opportunity, and manoeuvre for surprises. Many British troops who are now in Pretoria are retreating after arduous operations in the north, which have left marks upon them. They say it is very difficult to locate the small bodies of Boers which conceal their stock and stores in inaccessible ravines. It is one continuous trek after hidden enemies, whose fresh horses enable them to escape when located.