

BULLER FIGHTING HARD

Capture a Strong Position After Some Hard Fighting—Boers Get a Surprise—McDonald Repulses Boer Attack.

A despatch from Spierman's Camp, says—The British have succeeded in capturing a strong position after a hard fight. The Boers were surprised by the British advance on the night of the 26th. The Boers were surprised by the British advance on the night of the 26th. The Boers were surprised by the British advance on the night of the 26th.

BRITISH LOSE ABOUT 250.

A despatch from Spierman's Camp says—General Buller commenced the advance on the night of the 26th. The Boers were surprised by the British advance on the night of the 26th. The Boers were surprised by the British advance on the night of the 26th.

SECOND IN COMMAND.

A despatch from Ottawa says—Superintendent Belcher, of the North-West Mounted Police, will be second in command of the expedition to the Orange Free State. The expedition is expected to leave in the near future.

BOER STRENGTH 64,000.

A despatch from New York says—An eminent South African authority, a man whose relations with the Boer Government prevent the use of his name, sends this first accurate statement of the real strength and hopes of the Boer army. He says a Paris despatch to the World, his statement may be relied upon as exact.

RELIEF OF LADYSMITH CERTAIN.

A despatch from Spierman's camp says—Buller holds his position. Relief is certain. The Boers are being repulsed at every point.

BULLER'S LATEST ADVANCE.

A despatch from London says—The movement began early Monday by Potgieter's force. The British Brigade, forming part of Gen. Warren's division, made a feint to attack the kopje immediately in front. The assault was delivered at the outset under cover of the naval guns on Mount Alice, and subsequently under that of the field batteries.

DEMOBILIZED COURT-HOUSE.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, says—It is asserted that the Nondwini district in Zululand is now entirely in possession of the Boers, who are in strong force. A thousand of them attacked the magistrate's quarters and the laager at Nondwini, and demolished the court-house with artillery.

CONVICTED, BUT INNOCENT.

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.

TORNADO IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says—Another tornado swept the coast last Monday night. Lark harbour was devastated and 20 houses were blown down, including the Customs station and the residence of the Customs officers. All the families took refuge in their cellars. A French lobster factory, one of the largest on the coast, with all its contents, boats, and fishing gear, was demolished, being blown to pieces. Three schooners were driven ashore and dismasted.

METHUEN TO FLANK BOERS.

A despatch from London says—The long inactivity of General Methuen's division at Modder river has at length been broken, a movement apparently aimed to flank the Boers having begun. General Hector Macdonald, with the

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. E. 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 LaSalle 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 bills 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 led by Great Britain. He advocated not only the payment of the contingents, but the drilling of more men.

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 Lethbridge, described himself as an Independent Liberal. When he took his seat he was applauded on both sides.

CANADIANS ALL WELL.

A despatch from Montreal says—Allan steamship people here received word that the transport Pommeroy, which sailed from Halifax for Cape Town on Saturday, January 27, with the second detachment of the second Canadian contingent for South Africa, passed Cape Verde this morning. All aboard were reported well. Seven horses were dead. Fourteen horses died on the Laurentian, which shows that the Western horses have stood the journey well.

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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 Manitoba wheat are rather firmer. Ontario red and white, 65 to 66-1/2c, according to nearness to the mill; goose wheat, 70 to 71-1/2c, outside; and spring, east, 65-1/2 to 66c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 70c, North Bay, and at 71-1/2c, g.i.t.

FLOUR—STEADY TO FIRM.

Outside markets offer straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, at \$6.60 per bush; and export agents bid \$6.55 Special brands, in wood, for local account, sell around \$3.

MILLS—SCARCITY.

Bran is quoted at \$3.55 to \$3.65; and shorts at \$1.75 to \$1.85, at the mill door through Western Ontario.

CORN—STEADY.

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

PEAS—CONTINUOUS FIRM AND IN DEMAND.

Car lots, 6c, north and west, and 6.5c east.

BARLEY—FIRM.

Car lots of No. 2, middle freights, and east at 41c. Rye—Firm. Car lots, 55c west, and 51c east.

OATS—A SLADE FIRM AND IN GOOD DEMAND.

White oats, north and west, 26 1/2c; middle freights, 26 3/4c; and east, 27 1/4c.

BUCKWHEAT—QUIET.

Offerings light. Car lots, outside, quoted at 42 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, 47 1/4 to 47 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 47 1/4c; No. 4 yellow, 46 3/4c; No. 2 mixed, 46 3/4c; No. 3 mixed, 45 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; No. 3 red, July, 73c. Milwaukee, Feb. 13.—Wheat—High. No. 1 Northern, 65 to 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1/2 to 65 3/4c. Rye—High. No. 1, 57 to 58c. Barley—Firm. No. 2, 46c; sample, 33 to 46c.

MINNEAPOLIS, FEB. 13.—WHEAT—FEB.

65 1/2c; No. 1 hard, 65 1/4c; July 17, 67 1/2c; No. 1 hard, 67 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 65 5/8c; No. 2 do, 64 5/8c. Toledo, Feb. 13.—Wheat—No. 2 cash, 72 1/2c; No. 3 cash, 71 1/2c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 31 1/4c. Oats—Dull. No. 2 mixed, 24c. Rye—No. 1 cash, 58c. Cloverseed—Dull; prime, cash, old, \$17.30; new, 16.50; March, \$17.70. No. 2 seed, \$4.52 1/2 to \$4.80. Oil—Unchanged.

DUQUENOE, FEB. 13.—WHEAT—NO. 1 HARD.

cash, 67 5/8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66 1/8c; No. 1 hard, 67 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 65 5/8c; No. 3 spring, 63 1/8c. Oats—24 to 25 1/2c. Corn—30c. PRODUCE.

EGGS—MARKET WITHOUT CHANGE.

Values rather easy if anything. Jobbing lots of new laid sell at 18c; held fresh at 18 1/2c; No. 2 at 18 to 18 1/2c; and lined at 15c. These values will sell at a fraction below these figures.

POTATOES—THERE IS NO CHANGE IN THE MARKET.

Car lots are sold on track here at 35 to 40c per bag, and at farmers' wagons at about 45 to 50c per bag. Oats of store, choice stock, bring about 50c per bag.

BEANS—STRONG MARKET.

Choice hand-picked beans are worth \$1.00 to \$1.10, delivered here, and resell at \$1.75 to \$1.80.

DRIED APPLES—DEALERS PAY 51-2 TO 51-4c.

for dried stock, delivered here, and in small lots resell at 6 to 6 1/2c; export, 8 1/2 to 9c, in small lots. Peas—Dealers quote from 9 to 10c, per lb. for 5, 10, or 20 lb. tins; and in comb around \$2 to \$2.25 per dozen sections.

BALED HAY—FEATURES.

No. 1 Timothy will bring \$7.75 to \$8, delivered here; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.25. Dealers here resell at about \$9 to \$9.25 for choice.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Newly Items About Ourselves and Our Neighbors—Something of Interest From Every Quarter of the Globe.

CANADA.

The Toronto Police Commissioners have enforced the Chief's recommendation for an increase of the force. The Ontario Legislature will meet on February 14.

Victoria, B.C., has offered to equip 50 mounted men for South Africa. Rossland has raised \$4,500 for the Patriotic Fund.

Elton Vermette, Manitoba's oldest pioneer is dead at St. Norbert, aged 99 years. The National Trust Company has contributed \$1,000 to the National Patriotic Fund.

Mrs. Young, aged 90, was burned to death, and her daughter, Mrs. Stewart, probably fatally injured, in the destruction of the home of John Stewart, at Cypress River, near Winnipeg.

The Elder-Dempster steamship Montrey has been chartered to transport Sir Thomas Horsburgh to South Africa, and will sail from Halifax at the end of February.

The directors of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company have appointed Mr. Thos. Henry of Montreal General Traffic Manager of the system.

Our cases of smallpox have been reported to the Provincial Board of Health of Quebec from St. Bruno, Kamouraska County, and two from Carleton, in Bonaventure County. Not one has proved fatal.

The Cheminain & Northwestern Railway bill, looking to the extension of the Esquimaux & Nanaimo Road to the north end of Vancouver Island, has passed the Railway Committee of the British Legislature.

BRITISH.

The overland steamship Ethiopia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

A special cable despatch from London says that the pinch of war is felt everywhere. The boxes of chocolate sent to troops by the Queen have been distributed to the wounded soldiers at Wynberg.

The annual decoration of the statue of King Charles I. in Trafalgar Square on the anniversary of his execution in 1649 took place Friday.

A monster meeting of Hindus and Mohammedans in the Town Hall at Calcutta passed a resolution expressing unswerving loyalty and attachment to the throne, and deciding to offer prayers for the victory of the British in all places of worship. The meeting also subscribed 63,000 rupees to the Mansion House Fund.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has gone to India to take command of the second division of the British Mediterranean fleet.

The war office gives the list of the nomenclature of 215 missing men British casualties at Spion kop by an of various regiments, including 137 members of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

It is reported at Berlin that the chief object of Dr. Leyds in visiting Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg is to induce France, Germany and Russia to intervene if Great Britain should attempt seize Delagoa Bay.

UNITED STATES.

Two deaths were caused by the cold. William F. Rittenberg, a Michigan lumberman, robbed of \$600, by the green goods game, searches in vain for those who victimized him.

Isaac Jacobs, a tailor recovered \$1,164 damages against the Third Avenue Street Car Company, New York, for false imprisonment, having been arrested for refusing to pay a second fare after receiving a transfer that had been improperly punched.

John B. McDonald has not yet qualified as the builder of the rapid transit road in New York.

SPANISH GENDARMES

Spanish Gendarmes have unearthed a Carlist arsenal at a house in Ponce, capital of the province of that name, and seized 100,000 cartridges and a large quantity of arms.

An alleged secret decree of the Empress Dowager of China to the governors of the provinces exerts to strong measures against foreigners, even to war.

Italy and Turkey will not go to war over Sylvia Gemeli after all. She was handed over to her father at Constantinople yesterday by the Turkish official who had placed her in his harem. Complete official figures for Germany show that exports to the United States last year were \$90,900,661, or an increase of \$8,548,847 over 1896.

A Santiago de Chile despatch says that tidal waves, higher than have been known for a long time, have swept along the coast, doing considerable damage.

Thirteen persons were killed and forty injured by a dynamite explosion near Turin recently.

The French government expresses its sympathy with the settlement of the Santo Domingo trouble, which, it is claimed, was a complete victory for France.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau has suspended the allowances of the Archbishop of Aix, of the Bishop of Verceil, Valentin Viviers, Tulle, and Montpelier, and the Vicar of Avignon, for sympathy with the suppressed Assumptionists.

JUDGE SENKLER DEAD.

Bright's Disease Carries Him Off After Five Days' Severe Illness.

A despatch from Winnipeg says—His Honor Judge Edmund Senkler, of St. Catharines, who was here as chairman of the Elevator Commission appointed by Dominion Government, and now in session daily in this city, died at the Winnipeg General hospital, after five days' illness, of Bright's disease.

Judge E. J. Senkler, County Court judge of Lincoln, was a son of the Rev. E. J. Senkler, who came to Canada in 1843, and was some time rector of the High School, Quebec. The late judge was born at Dockford, Norfolk, England, January 29, 1835, and was educated by private tuition. He was called to the Ontario bar in 1860, and practised his profession in the town of Brockville. He was appointed County Crown Attorney for Leeds and Grenville in 1863; clerk of the peace for the same county, November, 1876; created a Q.C., by the Ontario Government in 1876; became a member of the Law Society in 1877; was appointed county judge of Lincoln the same year, and served subsequently as judge of assize on several occasions. He was a commissioner with others in 1895 to enquire into the efficiency of the staff of the University in Toronto. In religion he was an Anglican and was often a delegate to the Church synods. He married in October, 1862, a daughter of the late James Cumming, of Glengarry.

HANGED AT SANDWICH.

Murderer Levi Stewart Pays the Death Penalty.

A despatch from Windsor says—Levi Stewart, colored, was hanged in the courtyard of Sandwich goal. The execution was perfectly satisfactory in every particular. The condemned man walked to the scaffold with a firm step, and in a clear voice he said, "Good-bye, gentlemen, I hope to meet you all in Heaven." Then placing himself on the trap-door, he asked Radcliff a whether he was standing right. A few seconds later the drop fell.

Stewart was the self-confessed murderer of James Ross, an old colored farmer, at Sandwich East. Robbery, was the motive.

THE EARLIEST CANDY.

The most popular and the most ancient of bon-bons are sugar plums, pastilles and burnt almonds, but how many persons know their history? Sugar plums date back from Roman times, for the Romans were the first to think of covering almonds with layers of sugar. The inventor was a certain Julius Dragatus, a noted confectioner, who belonged to the illustrious patrician family of Fabius. He made this great discovery, which has wrought so much damage to our teeth for 20 centuries, in the year 177 B. C. These bon-bons, called dragati, after their inventor, dragates in French, remained the exclusive privilege of the family of Fabius. But at birth or marriage of one of that family a great distribution of dragati took place, as a sign of rejoicing. The custom is still observed by many of the nobility of Europe. The pastille is of far later origin, having been invented and introduced into France by an Italian confectioner, the Florentine John Pastilla, a protégé of the Medicis. When Marie de Medicis married Henry IV. of France, Pastilla accompanied his sovereign to the French Court, where his bon-bons had a tremendous vogue. Everybody wanted the Florentine's pastilles, and, strange to say, they were perfection from the very beginning. He made them with all kinds of flavors,—chocolate, coffee, rose, violet, mint, wine, strawberry, raspberry, vanilla, heliotrope, and carnation. Burnt almonds are purely of French origin, owing their inception to the gluttony of a certain French merchant. One day Marchal, with all kinds of flavors, an old gourmet, sent for a toothsome dainty and was a man of resources. He searched, he reflected, he combined, until finally he conceived a delicious bon-bon, which he baptised gloriously with the name of his master, Fraline, the French of burnt almonds. This is the history of the invention of bon-bons, for all others are merely combinations or developments of these three—the sugar-plum, the pastille and the burnt almond.

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