PART I.
8 PAGES.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC
Is Printed in
TWO PARTS.

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SPEAKER HENDERSON FAVORS WORLD'S FAIR

Special Committee May Be Appointed to Visit St. Louis at an Early Day.

AN IMPORTANT STEP TAKEN.

Long and Satisfactory Conference Held With the Speaker—No Real Opposition in Any Quarter.

[illegible]

Speaker's Approval of Great Value

[illegible] Speaker of the House in matters of legislation is not absolute, but his approval of a measure is of the utmost importance. It is assumed, of course, that Speaker Henderson, who is a broad and progressive statesman, would not fail to sympathize fully with a great national celebration like the Centennial of the Jefferson purchase, by which his own State, along with fourteen others, was ceded to the American Republic. No positive and definite assurance to this effect, however, has been given by the Speaker of the House until his conference to-day with members of the Steering Committee. During the recent visit of Governor Francis and Mr. Cobb, the Speaker talked with them on several occasions about the project. He listened courteously to their explanations of the inception of the movement, and of the various steps taken to make it a success; and there was evidence that St. Louis had omitted nothing which would entitle the city to governmental co-operation, and would not fail in spite of the obligations imposed upon it by the great undertaking. Evidently he was impressed with these assurances, but he did not then commit himself to approval of legislation in its interest. Apparently, he desired to consider the matter fully and to be convinced, after consideration, that it was to be a great national celebration, is not merely a local affair, and of such a character in every way as would justify Federal indorsement and aid.

Will Proceed Without Delay.

The Speaker has become convinced of these important facts. Today he made it known clearly that he is in favor of the Fair and of legislation by Congress to make it a glorious success. With this encouraging information secured, the Executive Committee will proceed without delay in the important legislative steps to be taken in the House of Representatives. A resolution is being prepared, which will be introduced either to-morrow or Monday, providing for the appointment by the Speaker of a special committee of the House for the consideration of the bill. This resolution will go as a rule to the Committee on Rules, of which Speaker Henderson is chairman. The other members are Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Grosvenor of Ohio, Republicans; Richardson of Tennessee and Rodey of Texas, Democrats. The resolution will call for a special committee of nine members. If as an important committee, and time for consideration of its personnel has to be acquired, a day, day after to-morrow, the committee on Rules will report to the House. Its report cannot be precedent, but the friends of the expedition are hopeful, and even confident that it will be entirely favorable. When the report is made the Western Fair bill will be introduced in the House immediately, with a request that it be referred to the special committee. Should the special committee be authorized, and as stated there is no reason to doubt this result, the first great advantage for the measure will have been secured. It will constitute a substantial assurance that in due time a favorable report to the House will be made. Such a report is ample guarantee that in due time the bill will be passed by the House.

No Real Opposition to the Bill.

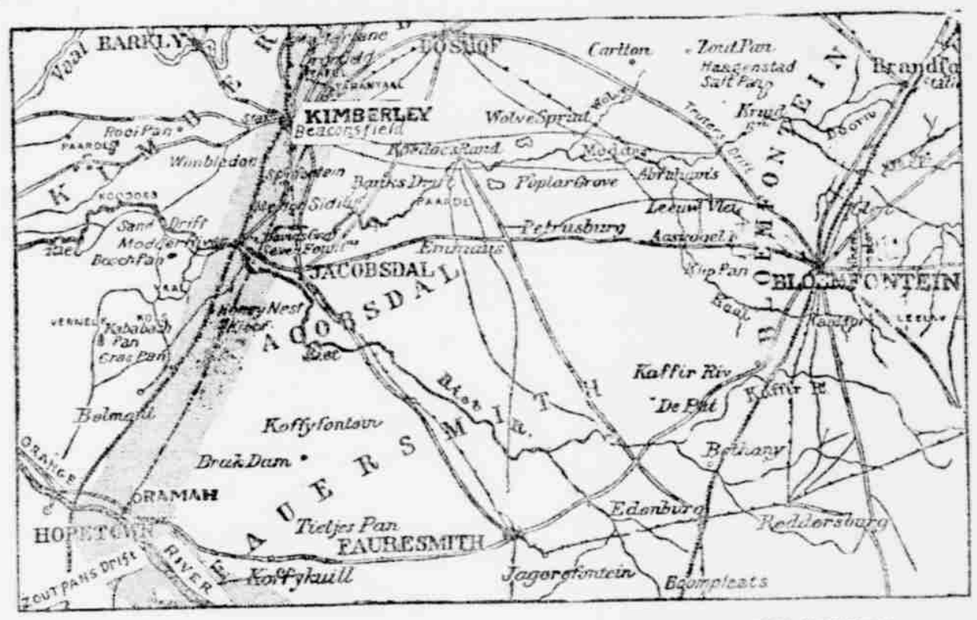
Its fate in the Senate is not in doubt. There will be no difficulty with the measure in that body. There is no real opposition to the bill in any quarter. It has not an active opponent. It calls, however, for a large appropriation—not excessive, not large in proportion to the benefits which will result to all the people of the United States from its expenditure, but the appropriations of the present Congress are ranging very high. Naturally, the desire of some members of both houses is to defer for a time all large expenditures that are not absolutely urgent. Work for the Fair, therefore, will have to be continued until the bill is reported, passed by both houses and presented to the President. Nothing should be left undone to insure final success certain.

The progress made to-day is satisfactory and encouraging in the highest degree. The measure could not be in more favorable condition at this time. Provision for a special committee of the House is the important advantage for which the friends of the Fair have been striving every exertion. With that area and in legislative work secured, the people of St. Louis may go forward now in the fulfillment of all their obligations in the matter, confident that in due time the Congress of the United States will do its full share to make the St. Louis Exposition a credit, not only to the Fifteen States in the Louisiana Purchase, but to the nation as well.

Special Committee to Visit St. Louis.

Before making their report upon the bill the special committee of nine will visit St. Louis. They will look into details of the project personally and on the ground. It is important that they shall be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that every obligation on the part of the city will be met. No doubt is felt that they will be convinced that the Fair is to be made a success and a great national celebration, with the co-operation of the Federal Government. Being thus assured they will undoubtedly report in favor of the measure referred to them.

The members of the Steering Committee are greatly elated at the success of their conference with Speaker Henderson to-day. That gentleman is a very strong personality and not accustomed to committing himself in favor of a measure about whose character there is the shadow of a doubt. His approval of the project is of vital interest, and, being at ease upon this point, the managers of the measure will redouble their efforts for early and favorable action.



MAP OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE COUNTRY INVADED BY THE BRITISH.
The roads leading to Bloemfontein, the capital of the Republic, are shown. French's advance to Kimberley was by way of the Riet River, thence across the Modder and then a quick march north.

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri, fair and continued cold Saturday; fresh northwesterly winds; Sunday fair and warmer.
For Illinois, fair and continued cold Saturday; northwesterly winds.
For Arkansas, fair and continued cold Saturday; Sunday fair and warmer; northerly winds.

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CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY.

Fate of C. G. Jesse Probably Will Be Decided To-Day.

SPECIAL DISPATCH.

Maryville, Mo., Feb. 16.—The case of C. G. Jesse, charged with the murder of Editor Gridin, was given to the jury to-night. A verdict is not expected before morning.

The testimony in the case closed at 10 o'clock last night. When court opened this morning, an immense crowd was in the room to hear Judge Craig instruct the jury. His instructions were for murder in the first or second degree, manslaughter in the fourth degree or acquittal. Judge Craig said:

"If from the evidence the jury believes that the deceased threatened to publish articles in his newspaper reflecting on the defendant's daughter's character, and that these threats had practically deprived the defendant's mind, then you should find for defendant guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree."

The entire day was occupied by the attorneys' arguments.

At 8:30 o'clock to-night J. W. Perry, for the prosecution, closed his argument, and the case was given to the jury.

DECISIVE MOVE ON.

Buller Said to Be Making It Near Colenso.

London, Feb. 16.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, under date of February 15, says:

"There are indications of a decisive move at Colenso.

"I hear that the Boers rely on their intrenchments and barbed wire entanglements along the principal roads to check Lord Roberts's progress in the Free State. The road to Ladysmith is studded with these formidable barriers.

"A British scouting column blew up the contents of the magazine at Nkandhla, Zululand, to prevent it falling into the hands of the Boers. The magazine contained a large supply of dynamite and ammunition."

LONDON ELATE OVER THE NEWS.

Lively Scenes on the Stock Exchange and at the War Office—Britain's First Chance to Cheer Not Overlooked.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Friday, Feb. 16.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—It was 6 minutes past 10 o'clock this morning when the ticker in the clubs began to reel off the brief telegram from Lord Roberts telling of Kimberley's relief, which filled the whole of London and Great Britain with delight. From one end of the country to the other the effect of the news was very remarkable.

It was described yesterday how the news of Lord Roberts's advance was received with plaudits, mingled with doubt born of many disappointments in the past. If the Generals at the front and the "Tommies" have grown cautious in their dealings with the Boers, even more so have the people here in their reception of dispatches. This morning, however, there was none of the difidence or hesitation which was shown on Wednesday. There was pleasure, satisfaction, joy, and, perhaps, surprise at the unexpected rapidity of Roberts's and French's marches.

There is nothing demonstrative about the English character, but there was the heartiest approach today to that feeling of which an Englishman is capable.

"Fine's right," is what many said. "About time," said others. "Good, very good," was the utmost said. But there was that restlessness of body and brightness of look which told more of the innermost feeling than torrents of words. While the club members were speculating as to whether the words "French has reached Kimberley" meant that he had relieved Kimberley or not, or that he was merely before the town, there came floating down Pall Mall and St. James street a roar of voices pitched in all parts of keys, and with it a rush and struggle of boys, who had all the appearance of having run for their lives.

Newsboys in It.

They yelled "Relief of Kimberley!" and waved green papers, red papers and white papers in large bundles. The exhilarating effect upon the public was quickly visible. People found quiet nooks to read that which they had waited for so long.

Louder and louder grew the cries of the newsboys, till they became one great roar, which rose from one end of London to the other, far above the noise of street traffic.

People rushed out of their houses, bought papers, and asked each other if it was true. Then to make sure many of them darted into the streets "Hill harmum. War Office!" and off they went.

In little or no time all those copies in Pall Mall given over to the public, where news is posted, were filled with people, who would not be content unless they saw the news actually stuck up there. There were just three lines on those melancholy, green boards, which of late have been covered with little but statements of casualties and reverses.

The policemen at the doors were grateful. Messenger boys rushed in and rushed out. The telegraph offices were filled with swarms of telegrams, who were telling the news to their friends all over the country.

Meanwhile, in the city, strange scenes were taking place.

The first man who heard the news rushed into the Kaffir market and made a great bid for Rands to the tune of the shrill peeping of the shell poetry, who was unprepared to buy collers at so early an hour. But a few minutes later it was like a pantomime scene.

Jobbers Excited.

Jobbers rushed to the doors from all sides, all with the same cry, "Make me the price of Deltoids." "What price for Rands?"

You might have thought from the noise the brokers made that all the Transvaal mines were changing hands, but it was much noise and small business. All were buyers and none sellers, so there was no market, although Deltoids, for purely sentimental reasons, was bid up very a point.

But the Stock Exchange members are not so cold-blooded as the West End clubmen, so when they had seen the futility of trying to deal they turned round, and, becoming filled to overflowing with patriotism, started cheering. They cheered "Bobs," hounded for French, yelled for Rhodes, and did not forget the gallant Kekewich. After this, in spite of the early hour, they buzzed off to drink the health of those whom they had just cheered.

Late in the evening, when people came out of the theaters, late editions of the evening papers, with further dispatches from Roberts, caused the feeling of elation to increase. Fashionable supper restaurants reflected public sentiment and were specially gay. A maitre d'hotel at one of these restaurants put the whole situation eloquently but briefly when he said:

"What a difference good news makes! Listen to the champagne corks popping!"

In truth they did pop in lively and aggressive style, and South African millionaires were very much to the front in the battle battles.

GENERAL FRENCH.
Who entered Kimberley Thursday night.

BOERS NEAR NAAUWPOORT.

Alarm Created by the Report of Their Proximity.

Cape Town, Feb. 15.—There is considerable alarm at Naauwpoort, owing to the report that a Boer force has occupied a position on a hill eight miles from that town.

BOERS COUNTERSTROKE.

London, Feb. 16.—A Boer column is trying to cut off the British lines to De Aar, and it is apparently meeting with some success, though later dispatches referring to General Clements's retirement to Arundel say the movement was undertaken for strategic purposes, and that during the course of the march the Boers were driven off by a heavy rear guard, the Inniskillings charging brilliantly and inflicting great loss on the knighters.

A Boer dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Thursday, February 15, says the initial attack on Colesberg, February 12, resulted in a federal loss of nine men killed, fourteen wounded and five prisoners. The British, it is added, were driven out of their camp and one of their Maxims was captured.

BOER AMBULANCE CORPS.

St. Louisans Proceed to Raise Funds for Its Equipment.

Active work of soliciting funds for the equipment of an ambulance corps to be placed at the service of the Boer army has begun in accordance with a resolution adopted by the mass meeting at the Fourteenth Street Theater January 25. A meeting of the committee named at that time was held last night at the Lindell Hotel. Dominick Delahay acted as chairman. The secretary of the committee announced that he had mailed 1,500 circulars to the most prominent men of the city and would mail several hundred more during the week.

Besides this a number of subscriptions have already been made, two of them being for $500 each. The organization of Irish Nationalists, besides their gift of $50, will donate the entire proceeds of the Emmet Day celebration, at the Pickwick Theater March 4. The committee is confident of raising the necessary amount to equip the ambulance corps in a very short time.

TWO COMPANIES MISSING.

They Went Astray in the Evacuation of Rendsburg.

London, Feb. 17.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Naauwpoort, telegraphing Wednesday and describing the evacuation of Rendsburg, says:

"Two companies of the Wiltshire Regiment, in withdrawing from Kloof Camp lost their way and are missing.

"Their whereabouts, however, is pretty well known, and they probably will be relieved to-night.

"The Boer losses around Colesberg on Monday are reported extremely heavy."

PLUMER AGAIN DEFEATED.

His Force Attacked Fort Eloff—Sharp Work at Mafeking.

Pretoria, Feb. 15.—A smart rifle and artillery duel took place at Mafeking, February 12. There was no Boer loss.

The British attacked Fort Eloff, south of Gaberones, at daybreak, February 12, but the Johannesburg men under Vondeleigh forced the British to retire, leaving six dead and four wounded on the field. The Boers report no casualties.

ROBERTS SUCCORS KIMBERLEY.

French's Flying Cavalrymen Sweep Around Cronje's Flank to the Relief.

BOERS RESIST WEAKLY AND THEN RETIRE.

British Occupy Jacobsdal and Cut Burghers' Line of Retreat to Bloemfontein—No Heavy Battle Yet Fought.

London, Feb. 17.—The Standard publishes the following dispatch, dated Thursday, February 15, at midnight:

"Official news has been received that General French arrived at Kimberley today and dined at the club this evening."

ROBERTS'S DISPATCHES.

London, Feb. 16.—The War Office makes public this dispatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts:

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 16.—The following from General French was received this morning:

"'I have completely dispersed the enemy from the southern side of Kimberley, from Alexandersfontein to Gogmansfontein, and am now going to occupy their ground. Have captured the enemy's larger and more supplies and supplies of ammunition. Casualties about twenty of all ranks wounded.

"'Kimberley cheerful and well.'"

The following dispatch from General Roberts fills the gaps in the earlier dispatches:

"Modder River, Feb. 16.—The Sixth Division left Waterval Drift early yesterday morning and marched here, going on the same evening to Rondeval Drift to hold the crossing of the Modder River and leave General French free to act.

"Shortly after arriving here the mounted infantry visited Jacobsdal and found it full of women and children, with four of our wounded men, doing well.

"On the way back the mounted infantry were attacked and some men were wounded. Colonel Henry and Major Hatchell and ten men were missing. Both officers were subsequently found at Jacobsdal slightly wounded.

"The cavalry division is moving in a northerly direction and has apparently already relieved the pressure on Kimberley, as Kekewich signals the enemy has abandoned Alexandersfontein and that he has occupied it.

"French has advanced as far as Abonsdam, with a slight loss and is pushing on the posts, his rear being held by mounted infantry.

"Clements, having been pressed by the Boers, has retired to Arundel to cover Naauwpoort."

The War Office points out that the word "here" in the above dispatch means some point on the Modder River other than the Modder River station.

The War Office also issued the following from Lord Roberts:

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 16, 7:45 p. m.—Much gratified on arrival here to find admirable hospital arrangements made by the German ambulance corps under Doctors Kaettner and Hildebrand, who with their staffs have shown the greatest kindness to our wounded, as they have to the Boer wounded. Some of our wounded have been here since December. Some were brought in yesterday."

General Roberts also sent the following dispatch:

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 16.—I have good reason to believe the Magersfontein trenches have been abandoned and that the Boers are endeavoring to escape. General French is scouring the country north of Kimberley. One of General Kelly-Kenny's brigades of infantry is in pursuit of a large Boer convoy moving toward Bloemfontein."

AT JACOBSDAL.

Outside Jacobsdal, Orange Free State, Thursday, Feb. 15.—The road between Modder River and Jacobsdal is now open. The distance is only nine miles. The road is available for sending re-enforcements and supplies.

When the Boers evacuated Jacobsdal they were obliged to pass over a ridge where they afforded a splendid mark for the British guns, which showered shrapnel upon the retreating enemy.

The convoy which was attacked at Riet River had been countermanded, but the order did not arrive in time, and the experience was a very warm one, although the Boers did little material damage.

As General French, with the strength-ened division, pushed forward toward Kimberley, he found the belaguering Boers deserting their position at Alexandersfontein, thus allowing a portion of the Kimberley garrison to occupy and intrench the place.

FRENCH FOUGHT HIS WAY.

Riet River, Orange Free State, Wednesday, Feb. 14.—General French, in command of the cavalry division and with a strong force of horse artillery, left Modder River Sunday morning for Rensburg, twelve miles east of Enslin, where the whole division concentrated. The next day he made a rapid march to Riet River, where a party of Boers contested his passage at Dekiel and Waterfall drifts. After some hours' shelling, General French drove the Boers away and crossed the river.

Yesterday (Tuesday) the column continued its march to Klip and Rondaval drifts on the Modder River, where again a short engagement ensued, General French shelling the Boers vigorously, and forcing a passage.

The Boers precipitately retired, leaving five lancers in the hands of the British, besides a great quantity of cattle and 2,000 sheep.

The rapidity of General French's marches and the [illegible] his force enabled him to cut off many of the fugitives of earlier transportation by thoroughly rousing and scattering the Boers.

The British casualties were slight. Colonel Henry, with [illegible] Kimberley, encountered 200 Boers with two guns, holding a ridge commanding the valley leading to the drift. The fighting lasted all day long, and the Boers disappeared during the night. Thirteen men reported missing from Hennay's force are prisoners. Five were captured trenches-day during the fighting. They were informed that an agreement had been reached between the British officer commanding the extreme left and the commandant of the Boer ambulance that both a cessation of the British should be prolonged to fetch water from a neighboring farmhouse. The ambulance then retired, but the Boers rushed out of concealment and cut off the water party. The prisoners included an officer.

General French now holds both the Modder and Riet rivers between the Boers at Magersfontein and their base at Bloemfontein. Throughout the march the Free State farms were respected, but their owners almost invariably fled, taking their effects.

The health of the troops is excellent, but sickness is prevalent among the horses and a plentiful supply of remounts will be required.

A BAYONET CHARGE.

London, Feb. 16.—A mutilated dispatch from Cape Town, dated Wednesday, February 14, says: "The Grenadiers went through a body of eighty Boers four times and that only seventeen of them escaped. As the Grenadiers form part of the Modder River column, this bayonet charge may be connected with Lord Roberts's movement.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Wednesday, February 14, received this morning, says:

"The Boers are leaving Magersfontein to re-enforce other positions. It is estimated that between 7,000 and 10,000 men remain there."

IT MAY BE A TRAP.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Feb. 17.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Despite French's entry into Kimberley there is a serious question which all London is asking tonight.

Where is the wily Cronje?

Neither Roberts nor French encountered the Boers in force, and none seems to know what has become of them, whether they retreated to the north of Kimberley or are making a circuit eastward or westward, and may suddenly fall on some exposed British flank.

Cronje has been such a shrewd antagonist that it is hardly to be expected he has abandoned altogether his defense in the region around Kimberley.

Some pessimistic Londoners are even wavering to-night that he will eventually succeed in penning French in the town.

Doctor Leyds declares that if it is true that French has reached the besieged town without a battle, the Boer junction must have been a ruse and suggests that they allowed the English troops to pass for the purpose of shutting them up in Kimberley, and communication might be cut off between Roberts and French.

BRITISH CONVOY ATTACKED.

Outside Jacobsdal, Orange Free State, Thursday, Feb. 15.—Jacobsdal is now in possession of the British. Yesterday a small cavalry patrol entered the place and found it full of wounded, including several British from Rendsburg. The place was occupied by only a small force, which fell back before the patrol, after a series of small skirmishes. A battery of artillery shelled the environs and drove out the last of the Boers.

Early this morning a large force of Boers from Colesberg, with ten guns, attacked a convoy of 20 wagons at the Riet River, shelling vigorously and doing damage. But strong re-enforcements have been sent hence, and it is hoped they will bring in the whole convoy in safety.

General French's division passed three drifts on the Modder River, at the third drift the Boers were fairly strongly entrenched. General French bombarded them and drove them off. To-day he moved rapidly in the direction of Kimberley.

The Boers have left Alexandersfontein, which the British now occupy.

General Roberts is in excellent health and spirits. The hardship and rapid marching appear to agree with the whole army, who are in splendid spirits, under the leadership of "Bobs."

BOERS REPORT BRITISH REPULSE.

Pretoria, Feb. 16.—The Transvaal Government has made public the following official dispatch:

"Yesterday at Rondeval Drift, in the neighborhood of Jacobsdal, the federal troops were engaged in a severe fight with 2,000 British, who were trying to reach Kimberley.

"Commandant Delarey continued the engagement until this morning, the Federal casualties being five wounded.

"After another two hours of hard fighting, it is reported that the British retired, leaving Colonel Henry dangerously wounded. Colonel Henry, with his servant, was taken to Jacobsdal."

CRONJE RETREATING.

London, Feb. 17, 4:45 a. m.—General Cronje

Continued on Page Two.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

[illegible]

SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

London Is Beginning to Ask "What Has Become of Cronje?"

BY WILTON B. SNYDER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Saturday, Feb. 17.—Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Kimberley is relieved, but where is Cronje, the Boer leader, and his army?

[illegible] Roberts's official dispatches describing the British movements, [illegible] contained in them. The Chief of Staff says that [illegible] that the Magersfontein trenches have been abandoned, and that the Boers are trying to escape. If [illegible] Lord Methuen, who [illegible] upon the [illegible].

General French, it would appear, did not [illegible] Kimberley, but joined [illegible] General Kekewich's garrison [illegible] Boer position at Alexandersfontein, and then continued the chase to the north of the city, where [illegible] he was sweeping the country. General Babington, Methuen's cavalry commander, probably is doing the [illegible] to the southward. What Cronje will do with his big guns during the retreat, which now seems certain, is a matter of great interest. If they are mobile they may be carried off by the Boers. If they are unmovable they probably will fall into British hands.

The occupation of Jacobsdal completed the concentrations between all parts of Roberts's great force, which, on Thursday, formed a great semi-circle or three-quarters circle, extending from Kimberley to the Modder River drifts, thence to Jacobsdal and Modder River Station.

The arrival of General French at Alexandersfontein on Thursday completed cut off the Boer line of retreat to the east, and the only way remaining open to the enemy was to the west toward the Vaal River.

General French apparently has as his mission to move beyond Kimberley, prevent the Boer retreat northward between the town and the Vaal, and sweep round to the west if possible, perhaps meeting the left wing of Methuen's force, and closing the opening in the British lines on that side.

To Surround the Boers.

Supreme interest now centers in this attempt to prevent the Boers from making their retreat, or, failing that, to pursue them. Cronje has not been able to take the only course open to him that of retreat to Bloemfontein or Boshof. Apparently he has not risked the second alternative of standing fight, but probably he has chosen a third course and retreated across the Vaal River. It may take several days to clear up the mystery as to the position of Cronje's force and the Boer leader's purpose.

As for Kimberley, there is apparently no doubt that only enough men to form a strong guard will be left there, well provisioned; while the great bulk of Roberts's forces press on, some, perhaps, to relieve Mafeking, and the rest following up any main bodies of Boers that have not got too long a start.

The great value of Lord Roberts's successful flank movement, speaking from a British standpoint, is the effect it will have on Ladysmith. The Natal town is besieged by a force about equally divided between the two Boer Republics. Will the Free State men hang on there when their own homes are threatened by the advancing British Army? If they withdraw, compelling the entire Boer force to retire northward, they will do so with the British troops, especially Dundonald's cavalry, harrying their flanks.

It is not easy to see what the Boers will decide as their future plans, for even if Ladysmith were to fall, General Buller's big force would prevent Joubert's men from overrunning Southern Natal.

A telegraphic message flashed from Ladysmith yesterday to Western states that the Boer investment of the town is relaxed. General Buller continues to show activity. He is seemingly attacking in the direction of Mount Inhlawe, since there has been fighting on the Blaauw Kranz, a Blue river to the south of that mountain. A Daily Mail dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says that there are indications of a decided British move on Colenso.

VOTES $65,000,000 MORE.

House of Commons Passes the Army Estimates.

London, Feb. 16.—The House of Commons to-night passed the supplementary army estimates, amounting, by 252 votes against 32.

The vote was carried under the closure and amid violent protests from the Right benches against its application, while several amendments remained unconsidered. Mr. W. Redmond exclaimed:

"This whole proceeding is most irregular. It is disgraceful."

Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, in a scene of continuing excitement, moved to report progress, declaring that the First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. Arthur J. Balfour) would facilitate business by resting content with obtaining closure by closure.

After a hot discussion this motion was rejected by 231 votes against 8. The votes on the estimates then passed the final stages.

EVADED BRITISH PATROL.

American Ship Lands 800 Tons of Flour at Lorenzo Marquez.

Cape Town, Thursday, Feb. 15.—The American ship Sea Witch, Captain Howes, from Wallaroo, December 3, has arrived at Lorenzo Marquez with 800 tons of flour. She evaded the British warships until within the three-mile limit.