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THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES. It is the most widely read paper in the Maritime Provinces.

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THE WARNING FROM SOUTH AFRICA. It is lamentable to a degree that the two races set side by side in South Africa, should find themselves at cross purposes, and if it be true that the irritation which has resulted in placing the Dutch majority in a position of obstinate antagonism to the British interest arises from the lack of consideration on the part of English officials and English public men in former years, it is all the more regrettable.

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DARKENING DAYS. News comes from the capital of Persia that the Shah has ordered the execution of his plans for recruiting soldiers out of Persia. It has also been announced that the Shah himself is to visit the Paris exposition of this year, the suspicion being that the visit is to be made chiefly for the purpose of giving offense to Great Britain.

condition of things can probably not be realized by anyone more keenly than the British people, like Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Milner and the general in the field, find themselves in duty bound to wage war upon men for whose devotedness, however much mistaken, they must have every respect.

As the Toronto Globe has pointed out in this connection, we have our own race division in the Dominion, and the question that ought to be settled from day to day and not left to the harsh treatment that is generally necessary in times of national crisis is whether those two millions of our fellow countrymen who are of other than British descent should be devoted to British institutions from their own preference and in their own interests, or whether they shall be left to feel from one year's end to the other that there is between them and the English people of the Dominion a barrier which precludes mutual good feeling.

The Conservative party in the Dominion has always contained a large number of ardent imperialists, men who are for British right or wrong, and who when England's prestige is believed to be involved will not admit that there is more than one side to any argument.

It may not be out of the way to believe that the studied and long sustained policy of English officials in drawing close to the motherland is an incident in a very large diplomatic struggle that has been going on for a year or two and is likely to continue as much longer unless a gigantic war should break in upon it.

It is in the nature of the case that the colonies will stand. The conditions in South Africa are more regrettable, but Canada and Australia are certain to stand firm in defence of the Empire. It is also to be remarked that the immense body of trained British soldiers now in South Africa, a force which would seem to be too large for its immediate purpose, is already more than half way to the Persian Gulf, to which it may be sent a little later.

A few months ago, the British squadron in the Indian Ocean was sent to patrol the mouth of the Gulf, now we hear that a Russian cruiser is going in the same direction. There is plainly something afoot.

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for he has put of the session of legislation to April 6. The English organ of the Afrikaner Bond is already proposing the formation of a conciliation committee, the real object of which whatever may be said about it, will be to insist that the independence of the republics be guaranteed.

INVADING THE REPUBLICS. Lord Roberts reports from Paardeberg that Cronje's army which surrendered to him consisted of only 4,000 men. It is almost incredible that it was a force of this size that has held Methuen at bay for so long, and which Lord Roberts with the main division of the British army, consisting of it is believed of nearly 40,000 men, required ten days to capture even after they had been surrounded.

These conditions are not reassuring. It has taken four months to capture Cronje and his four thousand. The war cannot be ended until the main army of the republics has been met and beaten. Should the Dutch of Cape Colony come to the aid of their kinsmen in the republics and succeed in endangering Lord Roberts' railway line of communication as they very well might by means of guerrilla bands, it may be a long time before the back of the rebellion can be broken.

NOTES AND COMMENTS. Kitchener's Canadians Conquered Kruger's Cronje. Any other anniversary of British defeats should be celebrated.

Out of forty casualties suffered by the Canadians in the final rush, the St. John contingent had seven. Kruger's day of thanksgiving for Majuba Hill was badly needed. But it was badly spoiled.

Now that Khartoum and Majuba are wiped off the slate, will somebody please make something else to remember. Lord Dufferin never forgets Canada. Whenever there is a chance of putting in a good word he always blows up somewhere.

That Canadian who was sought out by his aged sovereign because he is a Canadian will tell the tale to his children and his children's children. Robert's did the decent thing with Cronje and the world will like him for it even better than before. Britishers admire courage, even in an enemy.

The French-Canadian at the front are fifty-five in a thousand. Their casualties yesterday were nine in forty. Evidently they were very much in the fight. The Canadians were very much in the line, but was there got somebody or other who complained that they were late in being started out?

It is now in order for Sir Charles to tell the country that if he had been in power the Canadians would by this time have raised the siege of Ladysmith and captured Pretoria. "Commander Cronje, sir," said General Prettyman. "You made a very gallant defence, sir," said Lord Roberts. If there had been any gate receipts they could have gone right off and divided them.

the glory of the flag which protects our political rights. Together with the contribution of men and money, here is the tribute of blood. And it is paid by men of all races, of all provinces. Among the sturdiest are the French-Canadian Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen. We respectfully uncover before these glorious dead.

THE WAR NEWS. Milner Will Not Let Them Meet. Cape Town, Feb. 28.—The governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, has further prorogued the Cape parliament to April 6.

London, March 1.—4.15 a. m.—General Buller's distinct success in storming Pieter's Hill brings the rescue of Ladysmith nearer, but the war office intimates that the British commander stipulated that the going to and fro at midnight of officials and messengers suggested that important news had been received. It is desired to sleep on it, before taking the public into his confidence.

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General Buller's tidings came weighed with his long list of casualties. His losses, in the four attempts to get General White out, aggregated 2,000 men. Mr. Charles Williams, the military expert, says he learns on very high authority— "General White's force is almost at its last gasp."

"This is not so much," says Mr. Williams, "on account of any lack of provisions or ammunition, neither of which is exhausted, as because of the poisonous waters of the Kip river and the evil effects of the heat on the terrain, in which the British would make a long march away from a railway, and therefore, he totally misconceived the object of the strategic movement of Lord Roberts, in moving the Boer army to the westward, in order to attack Magerfontein by way of Jacobsdal. All the prisoners seemed equally convinced that, when the British get to Pretoria, some foreign power will intervene."

Mafeking was holding out on February 16. At that time the Boers were showing unusual activity and firing inflammable shells. The Boers who held positions south of the Orange river have been weakened. Lieut. Barentzen, writing on behalf of himself and other Scandinavian prisoners, affirms that there are no mercenaries in the Boer army and no volunteers who receive a penny for their services.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a despatch from Colenso dated Tuesday, says:—"The condition of the wounded who were sent on the hillside Sunday was so painful that General Buller sent a flag of truce to the enemy and it was arranged that throughout Sunday military movements should continue on both sides, but there should be no shooting. This truce terminated at dusk. The Boers then resumed a furious musketry attack on the British left. The attack was repulsed. Fighting continues vigorously. We shall see who can stand 'Bucketing' best, the Briton or the Boer."

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Colenso, dated Monday, describing the famous advance of the Ironsides on Friday, says:—"I saw the first company waver and then break before a sheet of well directed leaden hail and within a minute not a man was left standing. It seemed to me that the brave company of fusiliers was annihilated. Shortly afterwards, however, I could see some of them move, then rise and finally walk quietly to the rear, taking cover. The supporting company was also cut off, but not quite so severely. The Boers are placed on high, unassailable kopjes, and it would take ten times their number to carry these positions successfully. The kopjes command the railway from Colenso to Ladysmith and a real night attack is rendered impossible, owing to a high and precipitous ravine, which opens upon the Tugela, while the left is too open and void of cover and cannot be seriously considered as a means of assault."

of the 11 Scotch regiments lost about 2,000 men and eight of the Irish regiments 2,000. Then came the Gloucesters and Northumberland, while of nearly 200 Colonial the Royal Canadian lost 121 and the Victoria Mounted contingent 25. The casualties are classified thus:— Killed, 1,903; wounded, 6,834; missing, 3,173; disease, 830. Total, 12,834.

Blood Ties in Evidence in Natal. London, Feb. 28.—There has been extravagant rejoicing in Cape Colony and Natal at the surrender of Cronje. Crowds of people have been parading the streets of the different towns, singing and cheering. Flags have been everywhere displayed, the warships and merchantmen having dressed with bunting and salutes have been fired.

Supplies Still Short at Kimberley. Kimberley, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—Col. Peckham, with a mounted force and a Maxim, proceeded to Barkly West, where he was warmly welcomed. He left a strong guard and then proceeded to Longland, Wind-sorton and Klipdam. There were rumors of Boers in the neighborhood, but no demonstration of any kind.

Accident Started the Fighting. London, Monday, Feb. 27.—Yesterday an armistice was agreed upon and both sides removed their wounded and buried their dead. The Boers lost heavily in attacking and many were killed among the trees. Severe musketry fire was resumed last evening. It was started by the accidental discharge of a rifle.

Return of a Wife. Dorchester, Feb. 28.—(Special)—Mrs. Hennigar Crossman, the Fairview woman whose elopement with an employee of the Colingwood Copper Company named Burnett, some few weeks ago caused considerable excitement here, returned home a day or so ago, and is once more quietly living with her husband, Mrs. Crossman, who is stated, says she eloped while under the influence of a drug administered to her by Burnett.

Death of N. S. Inch. New Jerusalem, Feb. 26.—The death occurred on the 26th inst., of William S. Inch, aged 40 years, after an illness of one and one-half years of consumption, which he bore with remarkable patience. In 1884 he married Miss Elthea Johnson, who survives him, with one daughter and two sons; also his father, mother and two sisters—Mrs. A. E. Burgess of Jerusalem, and Mrs. Giggly of Hampton.

"Bobs" Joke. Lord Roberts, the British commander in South Africa, is very popular among the rank and file, who usually refer to him as "Bobs." He began his career in 1881 as a second lieutenant in the artillery, and fought and worked his way up with remarkable success. No one better understands "Tommy Atkins." When near a barracks in India one day he was annoyed by several treacherous fellows belonging to the soldiers. The officers rushed forward, kicked the quadrupeds, and humbly apologized for their petulant patients. Colonel Inch and then said:—"They undoubtedly make good sentries, but I don't like the way they salute their superior officers."

After an engagement in six weeks old each party to it would back out if it were not for fear the blow would be the death of the other. The first almanac was printed by George Von Purbach in 1460.

Cronje in the British Camp. Paardeberg, Feb. 27. 2 a. m.—When Cronje's note of surrender was received by Lord Roberts, General Prettyman was sent to accept the surrender. About 7 o'clock a small group of men appeared crossing towards headquarters. Being apprised of Gen. Cronje's approach Lord Roberts went to the front in the