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et west.

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an to use roved an strength. k again, the use nrough a nd it as

Chase's nts and bility by e nerves us-50c oronto.

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Stackhouse W. Fowler, Titus were These suits mauthorized im at Apoyle, and by t Titus. A. Murray ap-Hon. A. re closeted length benced his inwhereupon the case be . This was urned sine which Hon. Fowler are

califies, where 1,000 yards would be dangarous.
A rifle like the Lee-Enfield, with its

CANADIAN MILITIA SHOULD BE flat trajectory, shorts at 600 yards as it does at 300 yards, thus, where a background is available, even at 200 yards, we have the means of instructing our force in shooting. In the present war in South Africa in spite of the open and treeless scene of operations, to a great extent, the losses have occurred within 500 yards. Therefore, (Contributed by a Colonel.) The following article, which appeared primarily in the Toronto News under the necessity of a variety of long ranges is not required, except in the imagina-tion of people ignorant of actual re-quirements of the case; and of the prothe none de plume of "Foggy," is such a valuable one, and contains so much in the way of helpful suggestion, that

the liberty has been taken of repro-

of the best known of our military men,

and speaks of what he knows. We do

knowledged that the most important

feature brought prominently to our

if we are armed with a rifle, or other

weapon, it is of the first importance to

be able to use st. The fact that our

militia can perform the purely show

movements of manual exercises and

physical drill with our arm, and de-

liver imaginary volleys at the various

parades, etc., does not prove that we

are of any use whatever in the actual

ent of shooting and hitting the object

aimed at. It is quite evident that there

is only one road to efficiency, and that

is practice with ball cartridge. No

other makeshift will supply its place.

This practice, I fear, the militia do not receive. Now, for the purposes of

encouraging this branch of military

work, large sums of money are fur-

nished to the Dominion Rifle Associa-

tion and the different provincial asso-

ciations every year. We may say

that nearly all the available funds go

in this direction, and are expended in

supplying extravagant ranges, giving

prizes, working expenses at matches,

and paying officials. Now, in return

We have the satisfaction of seeing

gathered at Ottawa, year after year,

a number of professional shots, who

annually assemble there, win the prizes

offered and enjoy themselves. What

extent the same competitions annually

present themiselves? How does this

force? After these enthusiasts become

and file (few as they are unfortunate-

ly) for money prizes. This is not con-

ducive to discipline, nor is the slovenly

Again, the professional has introduc-

We hear of matches being arranged

for beginners, to encourage the young-

er men, but a little reflection will con-

vince us of the uselessness of this pro-

position. It is impossible for the young

men throughout the country to spare

either the time or the money necessary

to make a trip to the central points

and compete. If one here and there

whole system comes in, i. e., pothunt-

ing. These competitors can arrange

beforehand for their annual holidays

It will be noticed, also, that the

take in each meet in succession, and,

was distributed to the local and regi-

attend, a great benefit would result.

ed, we would probably instruct more

men in one battallon, and after a mil-

itary fashion, than assemble from the

whole Dominion at Ottawa. This

would furnish an incentive for men to

recreation and amusement the rifle

At this point we would beg to point

range rifle, that it is a necessity to

have a long range. We hear of ranges

not available let us avail ourselves of

the short ones, which can be found

with safe backgrounds in many lo-

to suit the occasion.

is his rifle and ammunition.

spend more on then.

for this what do we receive?

Editor C. M. G.

ducing it at pretty full length in our own columns. The contributor is one We also hear of erecting at Ottawa elaborate and extravagant moving targets. What comfort do we derive from the fact that a few marksmen at not apologize at this time for devoting so much space and attention to the in-terests of rifle shooting, as it is our conviction that a real awakening is needed in this respect. Radical change Ottawa can hit a moving target, when we consider that this money might be spent in teaching the men we need to defend our country in simpler and more useful methods? What we reis the only means, to our view, of efquire in the militia is a universal profecting a permanent improvement or ficiency, and not an insignificant numof rendering our condition in any wise ber of trick shooting officers and ser-geants whose duties he in other direca safe one, and we recommend to our readers a very careful perusal of the tions. It is our humble opinion that it ideas set forth by our contributor.is possible to convert our militia from an almost useless force, as far as I think is will be universally ac-

Provide ranges at every point where a background is obtainable in the vi-cinity of the numerous towns and vil-leges. If long distances can be found, notice is the vast importance of thorough practice in the arm we carry.

Any ordinary person will agree that so much the better, if not, avail ourselves of the short ones—all matches to be on military lines, on a universal system and service conditions, com-petitors to be classified and handicapped to prevent pothunting. The government's yearly allowance of ammunition to be increased, and all ranks compelled to fire the full allowance. Extra cummunitaion to be sold from government stores at cheap rates. All targets to be of a similar pattern and the silhouette figures to be adopted. In conclusion, devote the money now wasted on the D. R. A. and provincial meets to encouraging regimental and company associations. Some day it will be found how absurd it is to expect anything but disaster, when men know nothing of the weapon they carry. The absurd number of 40 rounds per year is supposed to be fired by our militia. In most cases the practice is never carried out. It is considered unimportant. Our camps are devoted to drill almost entirely.

It is folly for the critics of today to suddenly discover what they speak of as a modern lesson. It is a lesson which we never should have been called upon to learn, considering that, away back in the days of the American Revolution, just such another instance actual benefit does the militia gain as the present was given to us, when from this; as we know that to a great the man of the soil took up his rifle, knowing well that the drill, on which we set such store, could, for all intents improve the general proficiency of our and purposes, be picked up sufficiently at the last moment. One would have proficient to reach the goal of their thought that the affair at Majuba hill ambition-Ottawa-they are perfect. would have provided food for more It is obviously a waste of money to reflection at that time. Our own Northwest experience, in 1885, was If we secured a new batch every year similar. We all know the insignificant we could obtain some returns for our numbers that fought under Riel. But, outlay. Any military man, or other after we had crushed them with force person, who has the good of the militia of numbers, as we are doing now in South Africa, the swagger and conevil features in connection with these gratulations of victory obliterated the. gatherings. We refer first to the unlessons we ought to have learned, and dignified aspect of the affair, when we we revert to the old regime with a see officers competing with the rank

smirk of satisfaction. Would it not rather appear in accord with common sense to adopt the methods whoch are proved to be so effecand often unmilitary appearance of tive, and which we have discovered, the ranks in accordance with our ideas to our cost, must be sound? Otherof military customs. We often find wise, the best element in officers and officers, sergearnts and privates occumen of this great empire would not pying the same tent, and associating have been needed to conquer those together in a way that would not be primitive people. A professional in tolerated in any ordinary camp of inany branch of life is considered able to vanquish the amateur. Should it not be the case with the soldier? We ed many unmilitary innovations, which may point with pride to the recent he fancies are necessary for his operavictories in the Soudan and India, but tions. In fact, the box of implements in these cases we should corb our enwhich he packs to the firing points, joyment when the fact presents itself and the time occupied in manipulatthat the enemy were most imperfectly ing these various articles are quite armed, and not proficient with the enough to frighten a young man who rofles which they did possess. has been taught, very properly, that all he is required to possess as a soldier

Supposing we possessed a battalion of "William Tells," they would be counted out at any of our modern inspections, if the only qualifications they possessed were good shooting and the power of marching like ordinary individuals. We suppose this, for we have never yet seen a general who asked to inspect the score sheets, or inquired if even our small amount of ammunition had been expended. I might here mention that the welldoes come, he is discouraged at the known 40 rounds per year are fired generally at the end of the 12 days' array of professionals, who carry all camp, and, in most cases, blazed away Consequently, we only meet with in a perfunctory manner, this portion those who, owing to their skill, can of the exercises being considered of no insure making enough money to pay importance whatever, but merely a litexpenses, and thus the abuse of the tle amusement for the "boys." With regard to the system of con-

we implicitly follow, we might refer to a passage in Sir Wm. Butler's "History of the Life of General Coldates of the different matches are arley." He says: "Ours were the dogranged so that our crack shots may matic teachings of the barrack square, the acquired lessons of unreasonable drill, the accepted formulae of collectin this way, make the circuit, put more money in their pockets, and, as ive movement, subordinating action to they call it, encourage rifle shooting. one mind and one command, and liable Under this system, the attendance of to produce inertness and helplessness, the rank and file cannot be secured. whenever circumstances became such But, if, on the other hand, the money as previous precept had not contemplated." These well-worded expresmental organizations, where men could sion are true to the letter, and are quite in keeping with the remarks of There is no reason why the D. R. A. Winston Shurchill, who compares the and provincial associations should not working of our men and that of the exist; but that the money should be Boers to the difference between a pack thus diverted into the pockets of proof hounds and a flock of sheep. The fessionals is absurd and wrong. Let hounds, each employing his individual us suppose that the large sums of talents, yet working with his fellows money devoted to securing the range for a common object; the sheep, with at Ottawa, including 50 targets or so, individuality distorted and destroyed, was laid out instead at the headquartin order to acquire what we call disers of various regiments and comcipline, follow only the leader, and when he falls huddle together and are panies. If this procedure were follow-

verting troops into a machine, which

At present we in Canada adhere entirely to the principles of the sheep. The objects of our camps should be to make battations capable of being handled, by teaching them a few simjoin the militia, and partake of the ple movements. Squad drill must be altered so that you can do in one day what now takes a week. Everything out a popular error, in supposing that should give way to field work and acbecause we are armed with a long tual practice with the rifle. Let us hope that these lessons will teach us all what changes are necessary. We in being discarded because they do not furish distances over 600 yards. This Canada have our duty to perform; let us carry it out at once "lest we forget." is a mistake. If long distances are

shot down.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

(Canadian Military Gazette.)

### FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

A Letter to a Little New Brunswick Girl.

Her Majesty Was Touched by Canadian Loyalty and Interest in the Brave Troops.

How much the Queen values the love of Canadian children is made very clear by the following letters. Is it not wonderful that a great man like the secretary of state for the colonies, and that even the Queen herself, with the cares of all the empire to burden her, and the needs of her great army to fill her mind, would take care to notice and even to answer the letters of a little girl?

LETTER TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN. To the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain,

Dear Sir-I do want my letter to reach the Queen. My papa said I had better send it through you. It is only a little girl's letter. But I want her to know that the little Canadians really do love her, and are glad that the Canadian soldiers went to South Africa. We would all go if we could.

I remain yours truly, FRANCES BUTT. The Rectory, Shediac, N. B.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY. The private secretary presents his compliments to Miss Frances Burt, and is directed by Mr. Chamberlain to inform her that he has had pleasure in forwarding her letter to her majesty. Colonial Office, London,

April 2, 1900.

MISS FRANCES' LETTER TO THE QUEEN. To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Vic-

teria, Queen of England: Dear Madam-I am a little girl, eleven years old, and my papa is the rector. My schoolmates and I want to tell you that we love you because you are our Queen. We kee you, too, because you were so sweet and kind to our Canadian soldiers. If I were a man I would go to South Africa and fight for you. If I were a big girl I would be a Red Cross nurse.

We pray to Jesus every day that you may soon see peace and victory.

I should dearly love to see you; but I suppose I never shall, as I live so far away. But I can tell you that we love you, and all the Canadians do, too. We would rather be British than any-

I hope none of your great officers will prevent my letter reaching you. Papa said that perhaps they might not think it worth while. But if you knew it was coming I know you would not let them disappoint me.

With humble respect, I remain. Your loyal and loving little girl. FRANCES BURT. The Rectory, Shediac, N. B.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER. Windsor Castle, March 31, 1909. Miss Phipps is desired by the Queen to thank Miss Frances Burt for the nice letter her majesty has received from her. The Queen was touched to receive from her little Canadian sulject such a warm-hearted expression

troops united in her army. CIVIC MATTERS IN NORTHUM-BERLAND.

A correspondent writes: As the one side of our late civic strife has been made public through the medium of two St. John papers, it may possibly be of some interest to give a brief outline of the true condition of affairs. The prefix of "true" is placed advisedly, as from the character of the alleged author of the reports above referred to it goes without comment that nothing from his pen can be relied on where he is interested in the slightest degree.

In the despatch to the Telegraph he

went out of his way to belittle Mr.

Loggie and those who supported him. and used language which was resented by Mr. Loggie at the meeting of Monday night, at which he held up the author to the meeting in his real Vicar of Bray character. The despatch asserted that Mr. Nicol was "brushed aside" by the supporters of Mr. Loggie, whereas the fact is that Mr. Nicol declined the nomination, and very properly so, if he was convinced, as it is said he was, that he was expected to become a subservient tool in the hands of the same clique who usually have some "limber-backed" fellow in a position to carry forward their designs. It was only after Mr. Nicol had declined that Mr. Loggie's friends approached him with the nomination. Mr. Loggie considered that his services for four years as an alderman had given him some claim to the position, and so felt no scruple at accepting the offer of his friends, and for two weeks there was no talk of any opposition, but at length the party which has been for a long time dispensing the illegally sold liquor in Chatham arose to the occasion, and feeling that their "craft was in danger," they set about securing a candidate of their own, and having procured the assist-ance of representatives of two or more of our manufacturing firms they offered their support to Hon. L. J. Tweedie, provincial secretary of New Brunswick. Mr. Tweedie having accepted the nomination, it then became necessary for Mr. Loggie to set about his canvass, which he had not done up to that time.

Mr. Loggie is a gentleman doing a very large fishing and general business in the town, a man of good business attainments, standing high in church circles; a moral, temperance and patriotic man, and one against whom such a one as Mr. Tweedie had with all the strength given by two of the largest labor-employing concerns in the town which paid out large sums on election day and previously, to qualify delinquent ratepayers. Combined with the acquired strength from the above sources, Mr. Tweedie had

## CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

## Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting.

Gratifying Results—Increase in New Business—Increase in Business in Force—Increase in Income—Increase in Assets—Twenty-Righth Annual Report presented at the Annual Meeting held at the Association's Offices at Toronto, 21st March, 1900:

### とうべく(の) から) に置い (2番は) (4年)

It will be satisfactory to those interested in the affairs of the Association to know that it has had its fair share in the general improvement in the business of the country during the past year, the new business being the largest in the history of the Association. Applications were received during the year to the amount of \$4,157,350.00. The accepted new issue for the year amounted to \$3,962,368.00.

The total insurance in force at the close of the year was \$31,565,304.00.

The claims arising from death were still favorable, being 130 deaths, calling for the total sum of \$232,250.00-

under 155 policies.

The valuation of the policy and annuity obligations has been made at the rate of 31-2 per cent, interest for all business since 1895, and 41-2 per cent, (the Government standard) for business prior to that date. The financial statements exhibit the position of the Association at the close of the year.

Attention was called to the satisfactory completion of the changes in the Yonge Street front of the Head Office building, and the improvement in the way of remail as the result of such change.

Reference at some length was made to the legislation passed during the year by the Dominion Parliament in respect to the class of investments in which life companies may deal. This legislation will enable the Association to take advantage of a greatly extended field of securities.

The sudit has been regularly made, as in previous years.

Resolutions thanking the officers and members of the Agency, and Office staffs, and the Solicitors and Medical Examiners for their faithful services during the year, were passed.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT. RECEIPTS. DISBURSEMENTS. Premiums (net) ... ..... \$1,000,011 27 To Policy-holders: Interest and rents (net).. .... 305,595 89 Death claims. . . . . . . . . \$215,805 30 Endowments. . . . . . . . . . . . 164,118 50 Cash profits. . ..... 78,492 99 \$523,778 02 Expenses, salaries, commissions, etc.. 226,273 53 Dividends to stock-holders..... 15,000 00 540,555 61 \$1,305,607 16 \$1,305,607 16 BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES. ASSETS. Mortgages and real estate...... \$4,444,202 67 Reserve Hm. 3 1-2 and 4 1-2 per cent.. \$6,751,812 00 1,512,270 00 (Reserve Goy't Standard \$6,671,192.00). Bonds and Debentures, ..... 943,351 10 Death and endowment claims..... Loans on policies and stocks..... Outstanding and deferred premiums... Interest and rents, due and accrued... Cash in banks, sundries..... 367,872 27 37.373.141 88 \$7,373,141 88 Cash Surplus, above all Liabilities, Government Standard. . ..... \$448,492 27 J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the former Board of Directors re-elected:

President-HON. SIR W. P. HOWLAND, K. C. M. G., C. B.

N. B. General Agent-G. W. PARKER

St. John City Agent-S. A. McLEOD,

the united liquor support, with all that it could offer in the way of money to bet on the success of their champion, as well as a goodly expenditure of the

In this civic contest no political lines were irawn. It was simply a question of clean administration or the reof loyalty and of interest in the brave verse, but in this connection the question of "steal" bridges, rush legislation, and all the various anti-temper ance schemes in which the provincial secretary has had a hand brought each a quota of ballots to swing the result

in favor of Mr. Loggie. It is a little surprising that some men who can glibly denounce, in public and in private, the rascality as shown by the late bridge enquiry, can recommend one of the parties concerned in these transactions as especially fitted to engineer the issue of bonds and consequent construction of the proposed water-works for our town. It is well to observe that the townsfolk are not to be misled by such palpably inconsistent reasoning.

The Gazette correspondent attempts to underrate the composition of the council as at present constituted, attempting to hide his identity by publishing his own editorials in the columns of his trusty Gazette, and thereby showing his cowardice. I suppose he is afraid that the present council will cut off some of his contracts. Well, we have been pretty considerate of him for the last four years, and if he finds that public competition will be the rule for the future he must only attribute it to the standard of ability.

desire of the council to come up to his It is hard to understand exactly where he stands, for if the composition of the council is not satisfactory to him it is well known here that it was the introduction of Mr. Tweedie into the contest which caused not only the changes in the personnel of the council, but also to the glorious exhibition of the weakness of Mr. Tweedie in his native place, and to whom can this state of things be attributed but to those friends of Provincial Secretary Tweedie, who thought to force him down the throats of people who appear at last to be tired of the longcontinued reign of boodlers, and have by this act started a reform in the political conditions as they affect this county. It is noteworthy also that another branch of the same connection met its Waterloo in Newcastle on the 17th, and that a solid phalanx of local government supporters were swept into oblivion by the united efforts of those who stand for good gov-

DEATH OF MRS. H. HARRIS.

(Vancouver World, April 24.) A well known and highly respected resident joined the great majority last evening in the person of Mrs. Harris, wife of Herbert Harris, of A. A. Boak's office. The deceased came to Vancou no chance for success in the town in ever about five years ago from Halifax which both were best known, even Nova Scotta. Fred Harris, formerly of the Hudson's Bay Co., but now a resident of Victoria, is a son, also Rev. P. C. L. Harris, who has a charge in Eastern Ontario. Mrs. A. A. Boak is

# The Semi-Weekly Sun

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This great combination offer is only open to new subscribers or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages at the regular rate, and one

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. It is the official organ of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breed-

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WREKLY SUN is the best newspaper a Maritime farmer can take. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, eight large pages every issue, containing all the provincial as well as foreign news.

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of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especia interest during the strife in South Africa.

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ADAMSON'S BALSAM! No cough can stay after being treated with it. It simply soothes it out of existence. There is nothing harsh or imperative about

DAMSONS

It heals the sore parts, tones up the irritated air passages and strengthens the bronchial tubes - thus stopping the sources of the cough.

PRUGGISTS, 25c.

PROFESSIONAL.

### DR. J. H. MORRISON. HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE.

Eye, Bar, Nose and Throat Unly. 168 GERMAIN STREET.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, gays:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple allments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at is. 1%d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 5d. Sole Manufacturer— J.T. DAVENPORT 23 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

COUNTY LICENSES.

The county liquor license commissioners, in session yesterday after-nion, granted the following licenses: Simonds-Wm. E. Newcombe, Daniel Michaud, Joseph Rowley, Sterling H. Barker, E. A. Treadwell, Thos. H. Ryan (3 months' extension.) Lancuster-Geo. H. Tippet, John Brennan, William Fleming, John J. Collins, Daniel Dwyer, Fred Buncanson, James Ready (manufacturing

brewer's Hoense.)
Thos. H. Ryan and Mrs. Elizabeth
Power of Simonds and Mary Morris vere refused licenses. Ryan, however, gets a three months' extension.