

PAARDEBERG.

Full Text of Lt. Col. Otter's
Official Reportof the Part Taken by the Canadians
in That Battle.

They Behaved With Perfect Coolness and
There Were Many Instances of Individual
Bravery.

OTTAWA, April 6.—In the house today Dr. Burden, minister of militia, on request of Sir Charles Tupper, read the following report from Lieut. Col. Otter, the officer commanding 2nd Batt. Royal Canadian Regiment, the report having been received today:

The Chief Staff Officer of Militia, Canada:

PAARDEBERG DRIFT, Feb. 26.

Sir—I have the honor to report upon the part taken by the battalion under my command in the engagement at Paardeberg on the 18th instant.

The battalion arrived near Paardeberg Drift with the 19th brigade at 8 a.m. of the 18th instant, having formed the rear guard to the brigade in its march during the night, from Klip Drift, a distance of 21 miles.

Within half an hour of the arrival of the battalion orders were received to be ready to parade at 7 a.m., and at 7.20 a.m. the battalion moved out to support the artillery, about a mile away. The men of the battalion had a biscuit and a cup of tea.

Hardly had the battalion reached the place designated than it was ordered to move to the drift and cross the river. This was done, and the crossing began at about 8.30 a.m. The current ran 9 miles an hour, while the water was sufficiently deep to reach up to the men's arm-pits. Two crossings were used about 50 yards apart, over which the men passed across by holding on to it, and at the other the men passed over in four with linked arms.

The companies as they crossed were pushed forward, and at 9.30 a.m. "A" and "C" companies were in the firing line at about 500 yards from the enemy, who occupied the woods along the near edge of the river, but were actually hidden from view. They also occupied a series of dongas enfilading our left flank, but this was not discovered until towards afternoon, when they disclosed themselves, although they were quietly "sniping" from that direction all day.

"D" and "E" companies formed the support, while as "B," "F," "G" and "H" came up they formed the reserve. The remainder of the brigade was dispersed as under the D. of C. L. I. on our right, the Gordon's and Shropshire L. on our left in the order named, but on the other side of the hill, on our left and behind the artillery. The battalion, however, was practically alone, and during the whole day received no orders or instructions from any one until about 4 p.m., as noted later on.

In addition to the 19th brigade, the 3rd (Highland) brigade was engaged on the south side of the river, besides artillery and mounted infantry. Firing began at about 9.30 a.m. from the enemy's right and continued along their front towards the centre. The advance of the battalion took place over perfectly open ground, somewhat undulating, and with no cover save the inequalities of the ground, and a few ant-hills. The firing line attained a position from the enemy varying from 400 yards on the right to 800 yards on the left, where it remained until late in the afternoon.

After the establishment of the firing line, the enemy's fire was for some time severe, and Capt. Arnold, who at the time was doing excellent service, was mortally wounded, and many others hit.

During this time three or four men in the reserve ("H" Co.) were wounded at a distance of over 800 yards. At about noon "D" Co. reinforced the firing line, and shortly afterwards "E" and part of "B" Co. also reinforced the remainder of "B," "F" and "G" companies becoming supports, with "H" still in reserve. Only one Maxim "D" could be brought into action, as soon got into position by Capt. Bell on the rising ground to the left, at a distance of some 1,000 yards, where it did most excellent service during the day, being in a position to keep down the fire of the enemy, who occupied the dongas on our left. A battery of field artillery occupied the hill on our left rear and shelled the enemy's lines at intervals during the day. The fire discipline of the several companies engaged was excellent and perfect coolness as well as accurate shooting was maintained throughout.

Throughout the day the fire was maintained, at times being comparatively slack, and then severe. The enemy evidently had the advantage, as their fire at certain prominent places was so accurate as to render them almost untenable by us. Interruption to our fire was occasioned several times during the day by the cry from beyond the right of our line to "stop firing on the left," as men in that part were being hit from the fire from our left. The fire complained of was, I am satisfied, from the dongas occupied by the enemy on our left, and not from our own men.

At about 4 p.m. three companies of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, under Lt. Col. Allworth, came up, and this officer informed us that "he had been sent to finish this business," and "proposed doing so with the bayonets"; he then asked for information respecting our position and that of the enemy, which I gave him.

One company of the Cornwall's was at once sent into the firing line, followed in half an hour by the other two, this reinforcement being received by a very heavy fire from the whole length of the enemy's front.

At 5 p.m. Lt. Col. Allworth notified that a general advance would take place, and about 5.15 p.m. the whole force, with the exception of parts of "D" and "H" companies, which I held in reserve, went forward with a rush. The fire of the enemy became intense, and after an advance of about 200 yards effectively stopped our men, and no further progress could be made.

The loss to both the corps taking part in the charge was very severe. Lt. Col. Allworth was killed. The position gained was, however, held and a continuous heavy fire maintained until darkness set in about 7 p.m., when I gave the order to collect the dead and wounded and withdraw the bivouac at the drift. The enemy also withdrew from their position at the same time to the Boer laager, some two miles up the river, leaving a few men in the dongas on our left who continued "sniping" our collecting parties until 10 p.m.

Many instances of individual bravery were displayed, as for example the case of No. 3119, Pte. Kennedy, who led one of the ammunition mules right up to the firing line, where it was instantly killed. The company stretcher bearers exhibited great pluck, and five of them were among the wounded. Three were wounded in conveying Capt. Arnold from the firing line, the stretcher, upon which he was being made a special object of attention by the Boer marksmen. In connection with this incident I must note the courage displayed by Surgeon Captain Fleet, who, when the stretcher upon which Captain Arnold was being brought to the rear, was stopped a short distance from the firing line by the wounding of one of the bearers, went forward and attended to save Arnold and subsequently assisted in conveying him to the rear.

Capt. Arnold also attended to many others wounded under fire during the day. (Cheers.)

Lt. Col. Buchanan was in charge of the firing line, which he directed and controlled in the coolest and most efficient manner, while my acting adjutant, Lieut. Ogilvy, rendered excellent service in carrying my orders about the field. The following N. C. officers and men distinguished themselves during the day, viz:

No. 6559, Sergt. Utten; No. 7117, Pte. Andrews; No. 7040, Pte. Dickson; No. 7043, Pte. Duncafe; No. 7376, Pte. Page; and No. 7306, Pte. Murphy.

The collection of the dead and wounded of both our battalion and those of the D. C. L. I. was made by parties of the Royal Canadian and continued all night. The duty was a most onerous one and too much credit cannot be given to those who were engaged in it. By 7 a.m. of the 19th inst. all the dead of the battalion were buried, besides many of those of the D. C. L. I. and the wounded sent to the rear. I must here place on record the great services rendered by the R. C. chaplain of the battalion, the Rev. Father O'Leary, who was present in the field all day, and towards the end in the firing line, while during the night he was prominent in the search for the wounded, as well as officiating in the burial of the dead.

Several of the officers accompanied these parties up to midnight, while No. 685, Q. M. Sergt. Reading; No. 7004, Sergt. Ramagge; No. 7302, Sergt. Middleton; and No. 2758, Pte. Whinagle, were out all night on this duty.

Another incident of coolness and pluck was that of No. 7347, Pte. Hornbrook, who, at daylight, in the morning of the 19th instant was ordered to the extreme right of the lines occupied by the enemy the previous day. He was unarmed and came suddenly upon an armed Boer looking for a stray horse. With great presence of mind, Hornbrook pretended to be armed with a revolver, and reached for the imaginary pistol, at the same time demanding the man's surrender. The Boer at once submitted, and on being brought in proved to be one of General Cronje's adjutants and a most important officer.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), W. D. OTTER.

Lt. Col. Commanding Royal Canadian Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

The second report from Col. Otter mentions that the wounded are being taken care of.

The third, dated March 2nd, describes the action of Feb. 27, resulting in the surrender of Cronje. The colonel says the battalion was disposed before action, placed in order from "C" to "H," beginning on the left in a trench running north from the river, the trench being 240 yards long, the right of it where "G" and "H" companies lay, being nearest the river and nearest the enemy, and "H" company 500 yards from the nearest river trench. The force in trench was 500 "A" company remained on the south side of the river and "B" in reserve. The wagons were 1,000 yards to the rear. The continuation of the trench was occupied by 200 Gordons and the Shropshires were a mile to the left.

The plan of attack was for six companies on the main trench to go forward at three in the morning to the Boer trenches, the front rank with fixed bayonets, with orders not to fire until fired upon, the rear rank with stovels and picks to entrench when the advance could go no further, the engineers in the right to give a base.

At 2.15 a.m. the six companies with engineers moved forward, rank by rank, and men one pace apart. The brigade was on the right, Colonel Buchanan and Major Pelletier being in charge of the attack, the former on the left, the latter on the right, the officer commanding being in rear on the left. The line advanced without interruption 400 yards, when it was met by a terrific fire. The premature discharge of a couple of shots just before the general fusillade served as a warning to many of our men, who instantly threw themselves on the ground. The effect of the fire was disastrous.

"H" company, being in the trench, did not suffer, but "F" and "G," in the open, lost heavily, the former having 4 killed and 12 wounded, the latter 2 killed and 9 wounded.

"A" company was within 65 yards, actual measures of the advanced trench of the enemy when the fire opened, "B," "D" and "C" being 75 to 100 yards distant from subsidiary trench in prolongation of the enemy's line. Receiving the enemy's fire, the line at once lay down and returned it, while the rear rank entrenched. It was three o'clock. The trench on the right was 100 yards from the enemy's nearest trench, and covered by "G" and "F" companies, made rapid progress, and began by other companies did not advance very rapidly, and after the battalion had been twenty minutes under fire, was unknown called in authoritative tone, "retire and bring back your wounded," in consequence of which

the last companies failed to establish themselves in new trenches and retired on the old ones, leaving "G" and "H" holding the ground on the right. Daylight found "G" and "H" still entrenched, with Engineers still pushing work on.

Firing continued till 5.15 a.m., when the enemy in the advanced trenches made a proposal to surrender. Our men, being doubtful of the seriousness of the proposition, continued their work and firing for nearly an hour. At six o'clock the enemy advanced with a white flag, when firing ceased and the enemy began to come in by batches to the number of 200. After describing the surrender of Cronje to Colville, Otter proceeds:

"Captain Stairs and Macdonald deserve great credit for pertinacity in holding on as they did, the result of which undoubtedly had a material effect in hastening a final result."

"The wounded were brought in before daylight, and sent back to the collecting station by our men and bearers of N. S. W. Pease company and naval brigade bearers."

"The dead were buried where they fell at 7 a.m. by Rev. Father O'Leary, R. C. chaplain."

"That the duty entailed on the Canadian regiment was most difficult and dangerous no one will deny, and though the advance was not as successful at all points as was hoped for, yet the final result was a complete success, and credit may fairly be claimed by the battalion, as it was practically acting alone."

"The night was starlight with moon in last quarter."

(Signed) OTTER.

MT. ALLISON.

Several changes to be made in the Conservatory Staff.

SACKVILLE, N. B., April 2.—Several changes will take place next year in the Conservatory staff of the Ladies' College. Miss Williams, who has long acceptably filled her post, intends taking a year off for study in Germany; Miss Golder, the popular vocal teacher, thinks of doing likewise. The head of the violin department will be taken by Raymond Archibald, for whom the position has been kept open the last two years. Since taking the ante degree at Mr. Allison, Mr. Archibald has been under the best violin teachers in Boston, Berlin and Strasbourg. The M. A. course at Harvard and mathematical studies abroad will be of great benefit to him as an instructor. When on the staff of Mr. Allison, Mr. Archibald proved himself an excellent and tactful teacher. His Berlin harmony and musical position teacher, Dr. Boas, says he is "rejoicingly thorough" and one of the most brilliant pupils he ever had.

Friday evening an interesting lecture was given in Music Hall by Rev. C. A. Eaton, pastor of Boer street Baptist church, Toronto. The subject, Anglo-Saxonism, was well handled. There was a good attendance.

Tuesday evening last the young ladies of Mt. Allison held a concert in Beethoven Hall. The affair was extremely well done. The young ladies received valuable assistance from the young men. The tableaux were especially good. The proceeds, something over \$50, were given to the patriotic fund.

Mrs. B. C. Borden and daughter are expected from Bermuda this week. A regular exodus takes place next week among the students for the Easter holidays.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Yuk.—A. B. Atherton, M. D., to be a member and school trustee of the Board of Education for the city of Fredrickton, in room of George E. Coulthard, M. D., deceased.

Gloucester.—The following persons to be revisers under Act of Assembly 62 Victoria, chapter 24, intituled "An Act in amendment of the 'New Brunswick Election Act of 1899,' and acts in amendment thereto:

John T. Boudreau, for Beresford; Felix E. Pelletier, for New Brandon; Joseph E. Lantelme, for Carleton Place; William Branch, for Paquetville; Alexander R. Young, for Saint Isidore.

George McConnell, for Inkerman; John DeLaGarde, for Shippegan; William Goudin, for Saumarez; Bert M. Langan, for Bathurst.

Albert J. H. Stewart, of Bathurst, to be a member and chairman of the board of liquor license commissioners, in room of James Ferguson, resigned.

Pedanan Boudreau of Beresford, to be a member of the board of liquor license commissioners, in room of John F. Doucet.

Joseph Louis Hache, to be a member of the board of liquor license commissioners, in room of Peter P. Hache.

Hubert Arseneau, Sylvain Arseneau, John Welsh, George Ferguson, Charles Emen, Joseph C. Coughlan, Maurice DesBrisay, John F. Boudreau, Edward P. Frenette, Wm. Auby, Dominkin L. Theriault, Charles C. Poirier, Joseph X. Doucet, Stanislaus P. Hache, Henry L. D. Rive, Benedict C. Mullins and John B. Blanchard, to be justices of the peace.

Alexis Lardry, to be a commissioner of the parish of Inkerman civil court, in room of James Hayden, deceased.

Joseph A. Poirier, to be a commissioner of the parish of Paquetville civil court, in room of James Hayden, deceased.

Victoria.—William H. Miller, Frank A. Henderson, William Phillip, James Jenkins, D. Wetmore Pickett and John Atken to be justices of the peace.

Madawaska.—Beloni A. Cyr, Trefle Pelletier, Xavier Michaud and Francis S. Kearney to be justices of the peace.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

ST. MARTIN'S NOT BEHIND.

At St. Martin's Thursday evening, April 5, in Seminary hall, a patriotic concert was very largely attended. The large program was beautifully decorated with a variety of flags and potted plants.

At 8 o'clock Rev. Mr. Barham took the chair. Among those who took part in the programme were Mrs. Barham, Miss Davies, Miss Robb, Mrs. Skillen, Miss Smith, Miss Bradshaw, Mrs.



For Use Now

The necessity for a Spring Medicine is recognized by most people. The reason is easily explainable. Close confinement in badly ventilated houses, shops and school rooms during the winter months makes people feel languid, depressed, easily tired and generally "out of sorts." Nature must be assisted in throwing off the poison that has accumulated in the system during the winter months, else people fall an easy prey to disease.

Purgatives are of no use—they only leave people still weaker. It is a tonic that is needed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

Surpasses all other medicines in their tonic, strengthening qualities. These Pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, which is solid proof of their merit. Whenever they are used they make dull, listless men, women and children feel bright, active and strong.

GREATLY RUN DOWN.

Mr. E. Hutchings, a printer in the office of the News, St. John's, Nfld., writes: "I am greatly indebted to you for the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in a greatly run down condition, and suffered from pains in the back and stomach. My appetite was very fickle and often I had a loathing for food. I was subject to severe headaches, and the least exertion would leave me tired and breathless. I tried several medicines, but with no benefit—rather I was growing worse. Then I consulted a doctor, and was under his treatment for three months, but did not get any better. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I finally decided to try them, and bought two boxes. Before these were all used I could see a marked improvement, and I purchased four boxes more. These completely restored my health, and I can now go about my work without an ache or pain of any kind. My recovery leaves no doubt as to the remarkable curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I may say their value has been further proved in the case of a friend to whom I recommended them."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'. The genuine are put up in packages, with wrapper printed in red. Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

TRADE NOTES.

There has been a further advance in the price of lard, and nearly all the Canadian packers are over sold. A city firm could only get a quotation from one packer yesterday on a car lot, and he asked 8-8-3c. for tallow, 8-5-8c. for tallow, and 8-7-8c. for tallow, cash down; delivered at St. John.

An American importing house, writing about molasses, says: "A member of our firm returned yesterday from Porto Rico, and personally corroborates the unusual condition of the P. R. market, the scarcity of goods and the high prices that will positively prevail."

Writing to a St. John firm on March 26th a Porto Rico house says: "Everywhere on the island the demand has continued as strong as ever, and there is not the slightest indication that prices will give away. On the contrary, in several instances higher prices have been paid than ever, and it becomes evident that over two-thirds of the crop has been sold already. Contracts comprise almost all molasses, which can be delivered in April, and after that month very little of really good grades is to come forward. The crop is sure to fall short about one-half against last year's crop. The market closes very firm and active."

Dr. Inches presented a complete list of the furniture necessary for the wards and private rooms. The rules for the admission of patients will be presented at the next meeting of the trustees.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Mayor Sears has received from Miss Anne J. Gilliland, Westfield, the following self-explanatory letter:

"Collected by Annie J. Gilliland, Westfield, for the 25 cent N. B. contingent fund:

"We the undersigned subscribers heartily approve of Mayor Sears's efforts to raise money for the New Brunswick boys who have joined the British forces in South Africa:

"W. M. Jordan, E. Jordan, Jessie R. Gilead, J. A. Gilliland, Annie J. Gilliland, B. T. Gilliland, John McCordick, J. McCordick, H. W. Jones, Mrs. Stevenson, R. J. Ballentine, Mrs. F. J. Ballentine, F. F. Lane, Mrs. F. Lane, J. S. Buchanan, W. B. Lyon, W. S. Stephenson, W. Baxter, E. S. Stephenson, Mac."

The demand for country produce is diminishing, the season being now about over. Hay is worth \$5 loose, and \$7.25 pressed; oats are bringing 30 cents; butter, extra choice, 18 cents; eggs, 12 cents.—Hartland Advertiser.

Arthur Taylor, now of Sydney, C. B.
A RICH MAN.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

The late Michael Dwyer paid taxes on about \$83,500 worth of real estate in the city. The business premises were assessed at \$57,000; residence, Brookside, Spring Garden road, \$22,000; property on Jubilee road, \$3,500; and a property on South street, \$1,000. Mr. Dwyer has been generally rated as worth \$400,000 or \$500,000, so that with \$80,000 life insurance, which is held by the Mutual of New York, his estate will be worth about half a million dollars.

HARTLAND BRIDGE.

The cribwork for the fourth of the bridge piers was successfully placed and secured the past week. Work still continues and will continue until the structure is completed except for a week or two pending the arrival of the superstructure material.

It is hoped that the bridge can be completed before the end of the year. About 125,000 feet of lumber will be used in the construction of the superstructure. A good deal of this will be of Georgia pine, and it has long since been ordered from the south. It will come to St. John by schooner and be shipped here by rail.—Advertiser.

Mrs. J. N. B. Kerr, who died in Amherst on Friday, was 91 years old.

DEATH OF MRS. SAMUEL TAYLOR.

(Amherst Press.)

The death of Mrs. Rosannah Taylor occurred Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Campbell of Salem, at the age of 82 years. The deceased was a daughter of the late Thomas Logan, for thirty years the principal crown land surveyor of the county. She was the eldest of a family of seven sons and two daughters, the only surviving members of whom are Mrs. Humphrey of Moncton, widow of the late Rev. Stephen Humphrey, and Sheriff M. A. Logan of this town. She was twice married, her first husband being the late Wm. Fowler, by whom she had a family of seven, two sons and five daughters. Fred Fowler of Truro, and Walter Fowler, with Ches. Fawcett of Sackville, are the sons. The daughters are Mrs. Goodspeed, wife of Dr. Goodspeed of Toronto University; Mrs. W. T. James of Bermuda, Mrs. Bancroft of Springhill, Mrs. H. Starratt of Paradise, Mrs. Jas. Baird of Leicester, and Miss Lucy Fowler of Toronto. Her second husband was the late Samuel Taylor, for many years a deacon in the Amherst Baptist church. They had one son,

ROYAL
YEAST
CAKES

MOST PERFECT MADE.

AWARDED
HIGHEST HONORS
WORLD'S
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

CHICAGO-ILL.
1893