Men in every locality introduce our goods, on trees, fences, along uous places, also dis-rtising matter. Com-\$2.50 per month and ex-\$2.50 per day. Steady honest, reliable men. l. Write for full par-RE MEDICINE CO.,

your name and adil send you any of
to sell for us, when
yoh have sold
\$2.40 worth, return us the
money and we
will send you
this elegant Silver Nickel Watch
FREE, guaranteed to be a good
time keeper. The
goods we want
you to sell are
our Gold Plated
Lever Collar
Buttons, which
sell at 10c., or
our National
Pens, which sell
at 10c per packet; Pens, which sell at 10c per packet; our Aluminum Thimble, with a packet of Needes, sells for 10c.; our Ink Powder, which makes a pint of ink, sells for 10c a packet. Do not delay but send your name and your name and address at once, watches. Ladies' 50 worth of goods.

OF SALE

DING CO., Toronto

iven that under and by it Sale Contained in a Mortgage made and enteenth day of October, James Miller of Newford Merchant, and Provek, Merchant, and Provek, Merchant, and Dora of the one part, and Province aforesaid, Merpart, and recorded in Queens County Records, as pages, which mortithe said Joseph Hornian, and was assigned ann to the undersigned which assignments are office of the Registrar unty of Queens, there of satisfying the payimoneys and interest rigage, default having t thereof, be sold by nubb's Corner, in the on SATURDAY, THE A. D. 1901, at Twelve certain lot of land h of Canning, in the essid and described in follows: "Namely, the Newcastle stream to water to the north-

h Miller. EREBY GIVEN







THE LOST DESPATCH.

Gallantry of Highlanders and Cana-

(London Telegraph, 1st.) Last night the despatch writen by General Sir Henry Colvile on the battle of Paardeberg, so far as the force commanded was concerned, was published as a parliamentary paper. It has a history. Some weeks ago Mr. Douglas, M. P., questioned the secretary of state for war on the existence tary of state for war on the existence of this officer's report on the branch of the operations, and Mr. Brodrick assured him that no such paper had been received at the war office. Subsequently Mr. Douglas publicly challenged this official reply, and a few days later Mr. Brodrick explained that the desmatch had been discovered. the despatch had been discovered among Lord Roberts's papers after a further search, and he hastened to explain that it was placed away in a box after an abstract of the recom-mendations had been made for the commander-in-chief's use, and had been overlooked. The following is the greater part of the full text of the despatch and the two appendices:

Space and the two appendices:

TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF.

On the morning of Feb. 16, 1981, I received orders to move the 19th Brigade, under Major General Smith-Dorrien, D. S. O., from Wegunal to Jacobsdal, leaving the 3rd Brigade, under Major General Macdonald, C. B., D.S.O., A.D.C., at the former place, At six p. m. the same evening I was ordered to move Major General Smith-Dorrien's brigade to Khp Drift, and was informed that Major General Macdonald's brigade would be moved independently to Klip Kraal (four miles east of Klip Drift). I arrived at Klip Drift at 4.30 a. m. on the 17th, and there received verbal orders from Lord Kitchener to march at five that evening for Paardeberg.

during the night; Major General Mac-denald's brigade at 11 p. m., and Major General Smith-Dorrien's brigade, with the headquarters of the division, at

At five a. m. I was informed by Lieut. Col. C. G. Martyr, D.S.O., commanding Mounted Infantry, that the enemy's laager could be seen on the river some 4,000 or 5,000 yards to the eastward, and that his men were being fired on from the bush immediately to our front. I ordered the division to seet under ately to our front. I ordered the division to get under arms, and proceed with Lieut. Col. W. Tylden, R.F.A. commanding the 65th Howitzer Battery, to the ridge (A) ("sketch No. 1) to select an artillery position, ordering up half a battalion from Major Gen. Macdonald's brigade as escort to the guns, and, shortly afterwards, the whole of that brigade. The transport was ordered to be inspanned, and to proceed to the west of a kopje to the south of the drift, with the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry as escort.

In view of the sudden flood which had come down the river, and thinking it probable that I should require to cross the whole or a portion of my division, I ordered Col. J. C. Barker, my commanding Royal Engineer, to do his attack to my commanding Royal Engineer, to do his attack to sudden should require to cross the whole or a portion of my division, I ordered Col. J. C. Barker, my commanding Royal Engineer, to

At 6.30 Major Gen. Macdonald's brigade, with the 65th Howitzer and 82nd Field Batteries, was at (A), and I ordered Major Gen. Macdonald to clear the enemy from the scrub on the south bank of the river to our front.

While the howitzer battery was get-

ting into position I received a verbal order from Lord Kitchener, conveyed by his D. A. A. G. (Major H. Hamilton), to send the howitzers and field battery to him, and to prolong Lieut. General Kelly-Kenny's line to the left with my division. I gave orders accordingly to Major Gen. Macdonald and Lieut. Col. Tylden, instructing the former, however, to carry out my ori-ginal order and to clear the scrub on his way. The batteries and Major Gen. Macdonald's brigade advanced at 7.15

a. m.

At 7.30 I observed a considerable force of the enemy moving from the east on to a prolongation of the bend of the river (B) and at once recalled the \$2nd Battery to (A), whence they opened fire on (B) apparently making

THE FURTHER MOVEMENTS of Major Gen. Macdonald's brigade are explained in his report, an extract of which is attached as an appendix. This brigade having been detached to join Lieut. Gen. Kelly-Kenny by Lord Kitchener's order, passed very much away from my control at this period of the day; but, observing that several companies of Highlanders had effected the passage of the river at (C), I companies of Highlanders had effected the passage of the river at (C), I ordered Major Gen. Smith-Dorrien to send forward two companies from his brigade to clear the bush of some stragglers of the enemy, who appeared to be left between the Highlanders and

At 8.30 I received orders from Lord Kitchener to cross the river at Paardeberg Drift, with Major General Smith-Dorrien's brigade and the 82nd Field Battery, Before this hour the 7th Company, R. E., under Lieut, Col. Kincald, had got a rope across Paardeberg Drift, and one section of the James boat with another rope. Although the water was very high (shoulder deep), by means of these ropes the brigade crossed in safety, and three machine guns were taken across in the boat, which also brought back wounded. The approaches to the drift, which were in a very bad condition, were also greatly improved. At 9.05 a. m. the pasage of the river was commenced, and at 10.15 the turning movement was well developed, the 2nd Battalion King's Shropshires Light Infantry and 82nd Field Battary leading, followed by the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders and the 2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment. The Shropshires swung round wide to the left until their right was a mile from the allow were followed by the test sure from the allows. At 8.30 I received orders from Lor

left until their right was a mile from the river, and were followed by the 82nd Field Battery; they worked their way round until they occupied the kopje (D); they were followed by the Gordon Highlanders, who made a wider turning movement, prolonging the line of the Shropshires to the left. The Canadians advanced up the river bank,

General Colvile on Paardeberg.

The wide turning movement took a considerable time, and it was not until 1.30 that the 82nd Field Battery came into action, bringing an effective en-filade fire to bear on the donga (B). In the meantime, however, the Can-adians and Shropshires were engaged with the enemy, who held a series of dry watercourses running at right

angles to the river.

At 3.30 p. m. Major General Smith-Dorrien drew the left of his encircling line rather more to the south, in order

line rather more to the south, in order to divert the enemy's fire from the Canadians and Highlanders. This movement was skilfully conducted by Colonel Spens of the Shropshires.

At nine a. m., I moved my headquarters to Signai Hill, where I remained for the rest of the day. At 9.50 I received a message from Major General Macdonald, asking for reinforcements; and, shortly afterwards, another informing me that he was wounded; I accordingly let Lieut. Colonel Hughes-Hallett, D. S. O., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, know that he was in command of the Highland Brigade, and acquainted him with Major General Smith-Dorrien's turning movement;

AT THE SAME TIME

I ordered half a battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry from the transport kopje and reinforced him.

Early in the afternoon I was directed by Lerd Kitchener to reinforce General Smith-Dorrien's Brigade with all my available fresh troops, and to make a determined assault on the enemy's position. I accordingly sent the remaining half battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, under Lieut. Colonel W. Aldworth, D. S. O., across the river to carry out this order. At 3.20 he passed the drift (C), and, taking advantage of a slight fold in the ground, moved some distance in a mortherly direction before delivering his attack. In this he was joined by the Canadians and some Highlanders. the Canadians and some Highlanders. It was delivered with extraordinary courage and determination, but was, I regret to say, unsuccessful, and resulted in the death of Colonel Aldworth and the loss of a considerable number of officers, non-commissioned officer

Major General Smith-Dorrien's Brigade to remain on the north bank, en-trenching the positions occupied, and

The Highland Brigade to concentrate on Signal Hill.

The 82nd Field Battery to recross the

The 65th Howitzer Battery returned to Signal Hill by order of the chief of

ing it probable that I should require to cross the whole or a portion of my division, I ordered Col. J. C. Barker, my commanding Royal Engineer, to do his utmost to make the drift practicable for troops.

Sutherland Highlanders and Royal Highlanders were extended along the ridge, occupied on the 18th by the howitzer battery, and connecting with Lieut. General Kelly-Kenny's division, completed the western semicircle of investment.

On Feb. 21, the Shro forward on the north bank of the river. and succeeded in entrenching them selves within 450 yards of the enemy' advanced work; a party of this regi ment was also sent to the south bank by means of the James boat, and commenced a trench running from the river in a southeasterly direction.

By the morning of the 26th the north trench was 460 yards long, and that on

trench was 460 yards long, and that on the south bank 280 yards.

As the outflanking movement, which had them carried out by (sic), had apparently caused the encemy to vacate the bushes to our immediate front, and concentrate on his advanced trench (E), I was convinced that the time had come to attempt a further advance, instead of prolonging the existing trench, the more so that observations from the balloon had shown that the enemy held series of trenches parallel to the river, and at right angles to their advanced trench (E), which an advance of a few hundred yards would enable us to enfliade; I, therefore, obtained the sanction of I, therefore, obtained the sanction of the field marshal commanding-in-

chief to carry out this movement. THE TROOPS WERE DISPOSED as shown on the attached sketch (no printed). At 2.30 a. m. on Feb. 27 the assaulting party, composed of 240 Royal Canadians in the front rank, and the same number in the rear rank, with rifles slung, and carrying entrenching tools, under command of Lieut. Col. Buchan, with thirty men of the Royal Engineers, under Lieut. Col. Kincaid, on their right, advanced shoulder to shoulder until, when at a distance of 80 yards from the enemy's trench (E) they were met by a tertrench (E), they were met by a ter-rific fire. The front rank of the Canrific fire. The front rank of the Canadians at once lay down and returned the fire, while the rear rank, with the Engineers, commenced the construction of a trench (F), some twelve paces in the rear. So well did they do their work that before daylight perfect cover had been secured, and the enemy's advanced positions completely commanded. Our only source of danger was a small ruined house (G) on the opposite bank, the occupation of which was immediately undered by Major Gen. Smith-Dorrien. During the operation the attention of 're enemy's main laager was diverted by long-range volleys from the Shropshires.

When day broke a white flag was seen to be flying over the Boer langer, and considerable numbers of the enemy began to come into our lines. At six a. m. I received a message from the field marshal commanding-in-chief that Gen. Cronje had uncondi-

tionally surrendered.

It was a source of great satisfaction to me to be able to bring to the retice of the field marshal commanding-inchief the splendid behavior of the troops under my command, both on the trying march to Paardeberg and during the following operations. On the 18th the courage and determination shown by the Highland Brigade in their advance over some 1,500 yards

of perfectly open plain and their pasof perfectly open plain and their passage of the river, both under heavy fire, are beyond all praise, and nothing could have exceeded the gallantry displayed by the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Highlanders, and Canadians during the afternoon attack, while it was only due to the coolness and discipline of the Shropshire Light Infantry and Gordon Highlanders that Major Gen. Smith-Dorrien's turning movement was so effectively turning movement was so effectively

carried out.

On the 27th the Royal Canadians and Royal Engineers especially distinguished themselves; only thoroughly well-disciplined troops could have successfully kept an orderly formation in their 445 yards' advance in the darkness. The coolness displayed alike by the front rank of Canadians, who remained for 1 1-2 hour in the open, covering the working party at a distance of 80 yards from the enemy's trench, and by the rear rank and Royal trench, and by the rear rank and Roya Engineers in making the trench unde a heavy, but fortunately ill-aimed fire, was admirable. The manner in which the whole of this operation was

REFLECTS THE GREATEST CREDIT alike on Major Gen. H. L. Smith

Dorrien, D. S. O., commanding 19th Brigade; Lieut. Col. W. D. Otter, com-manding Royal Canadian Regiment, and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. F. Kincaid, commanding the 7th Company Royal Engineers, as well as on the officer whose names will be submitted below which culminated on the 27th ult., I received most able support from Major General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D. S. O.; his turning movement on the 18th was very skilfully planned and carried out. It was due to his untiring energy and opportunity that he was enabled to get within striking distance on the 27th, and I cannot praise too highly the

The brigade commanded by Major General H. Macdonald, C. B., D. S. O., A. D. C., was chiefly detached from my command up to the morning of Feb. 18, when he was unfortunately wounded at an early hour, after gal-lantly leading his brigade into action He was most ably succeeded by Lieut. Colopel J. W. Hughes-Hallett, D. S. O., commanding the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

tail which resulted in the final as

The appendix to the despatch gives the rame of officers, non-commissioned officers and men brought to notice by Major General H. Macdonald, C. B., A. D. C., etc., commanding Highland Bri-

B. C., etc., commanding Highland Brigade. It includes 7

"Royal Canadians—Lieut, Colonel W.
D. Otter, Lieut, Colonel Buchan (comnanding firing line throughout the day oolly and well), Lieutenant and Ad-utant J. H. J. Ogilvie, Captain Arnold (was doing yeoman service when he was mortally wounded), Captain A. C. Bell, Scots Guards (attached), in command of Maxim, Surgeon Captain E. Fiset, No. 6559 Sergeant Utton, No. 8110 Private Kennedy (gallantly brought up ammunition under fire), No. 7017 Private Andrews, No. 7040 Private Dickson, No. 7048 Private Dun-

The following names were brought especially to notice by Major General Smith-Dorrien, commanding 19th Brigade, for conspicuous conduct in the right management of Feb. 27: Lieut. Colonel Kincald, R. E., Captain Boxnam, R. E., Captain Stairs (Royal Can adians), Captain Macdonnell (Royal Canadians)

The following additional names are brought to my notice by Colonel Barker, C. R. E., for work in connection with the construction of the trenches on the night of Feb. 27: Lieutenant E. B. Wilson, R. E., Lieutenant H. Musgrave, R. E.

H. E. COLVILE, Lieut. General, Osfontein, March 3, 1900.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

The International Lesson.

Lesson VIII,-May 26, GOLDEN TEXT.
When he, the Spirit of truth is comhe will guide you into all truth.-John

THE SECTION. includes Acts 2: 1-47. The coming of the Holy Spirit, and its immediate re-

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. His coming again by the Holy Spirit. The beginning of the new dispensa

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—The morning of Sunday, May session, Pentecost, Whitsunday.

Place.—Jerusalem, in the upper room where the disciples met for prayer. Not in the temple, for in v. 2 the room is spoken of as part of a house. THE HOLY SPIRIT GIVEN .- Acts

1. And when the day of Pentecost
(a) was fully come, they were (b) all
with one accord in one place.
2. And suddenly there came (c) a
sound from heaven as of a rushing
mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting.
3. And there appeared unto them (d)

cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon (e) each of them.

4. And they were all filled with the Holy (f) Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance.

5. And there were dwelling at Jerus alem Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven. 6. Now when this (g) was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that

every man heard them speak in his 7. And they were all amazed and marveled, saying one to another, Be-hold, are not all these which speak

8. And how hear we every man in our own (h) tongue, wherein we were

9. Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesapota-

(So far as they effect the sense.) Ver. 1. (a). Was now come. (b) All together in one place. Ver. 2. (c) From heaven a sound

Ver. 3. (d) Tongues parting asunder Ver. 4. (f) Spirit. Ver. 6. (g) When this sound

of the rushing of a mighty wind

Ver. 8. (h) Language. Ver. 10. (i) Sojourners from. Both Jews, etc. Ver. 11. (k) Speaking. (l) Mighty.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. Feast of Pentecost.—The Jewish thanksgiving for harvest held fifty days after the Passover, hence called

Pentecost—fiftleth. It corresponds with our Whitsuniay. Introduction.—After the ascension the disciples returned to Jerusalem, and made their religious home in the upper room (Acts 1: 13), but spent at least the regulars hours of prayer at the temple (Luke 24: 53). In prayer and praise they continued ten days, when the promise of the Father was

This lesson is given here because the loly Spirit came to take the place of Jesus as he was when on earth. Jesus promised to send him after he went

1. Day of Pentecost.—This even were prepared. (2) Great multitude from all parts of the world came t Jerusalem at this time, and could can ry back the gospel. (3) It was the harvest feast, a symbol of the spiritual harvest. (4) It commemorated the eing so successfully delivered and at giving of the law from Sinai. The new covenant joined on the old. In one place.—Probably the upper room in the

> 2 A sound,-Probably heard outsid the house. Wind.—Not a wind, but like

3. Cloven tongues.-Rather, th seeming fire parted into tongues one for each. Each of them.—The one hundred and twenty, including apostles and the women (Acts 1:

4. With other tongues.-Than ones they knew by birth.

6. Noised abroad—Rather, when this sound was heard; i. e., as of the rushing wind.

or dialects are here noted. It is not probable that each disciple spoke in all the languages, but some in one, some in another.

II. Wonderful works of God.—The one subject for all tongues. The works were shown in the life, death, and teachings of Jesus; the Messiah, the

Son of God come to earth. The Hol Spirit had been upon earth before, in spiring prophets and guiding God's people. Now he was sent upon all. But the chief difference is the abundance and power with which the Holy Spirit is now given, thus characterizing gospel times as the dispensation of Spirit. Formerly the gift was like dew, new it was like the rain spring.

Do some work daily. Learn by h vs. 1-4, 16-18, 46, 47. Suggestive questions for written and oral answers:

SUBJECT:-THE RETURN OF CHRIST THROUGH HE HOLY SPIRIT.

1. The Prayer-meeting (v. 1.)-Ho many persons were meeting together for prayer: (Acts 1: 15.) What prom ise had been made to them? Who were some of them? (Acts 1: 13, 14; Mark

15: 40; Luke 23; 49; 24: 10.)

II. The Promise Fulfilled The Symbol of the Wind (v. 2.)—What teek place on the tenth day? In what re-spects is the Holy Spirit like the wind? III. The Promise Fulfilled. The Symbol of the Flame (v. 3.)—In what form did the Holy Spirit come? In what respects is the Holy Spirit like

fire?

IV. The Promise Fulfilled. The Symbol of the Tongue (vs. 4-17).—How did this strange power first manifest itself? How many different languages are named here?

V. The Results.—What kind of a church was the result of this great gift? (Acts 2: 42-47.) What was the

esult in the conversion of men?

### Children Cry for CASTORIA

A HARD EXPERIENCE. CANSO, May 15.—Charles Winter

of Gloucester arrived here today, hav-ing landed in a dory at Whitehead yesterday. He reports he got astray from the American schooner Lizzie M. Stanwood last Friday, while single hauling on the western banks. He was without food for four days, and though the winds were fair, the sea was very rough and his dory narrow-ly escaped swamping more than once.



# mis, and in Judes, and Cappadocia, in Pentus and Asia. 10. Phrygia, and Panpylis in Egypt and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and (i) strangers of Rome, (j) Jews and proselytes, 11. Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them (k) speak in our tongues the (l) wonderful works of God. The Co-operative Farmer ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

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

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 ergan of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brnns wick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breed

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WERKLY 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 It has

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

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

EMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS. ddress, with Cash

Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD.

# THE ENGINEERING

ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. R., Special Contributor.

tries in the Postal Union, \$7 a Year. THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY. P. O. Box, 1838, New York, 253 Broadway.

ription Prices, \$5 a Year, \$2.50 for 6 Months; Foreign Coun-

### TER ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun.

Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Sun will have special correspondents at Ottawa and Freder-

cton during the sessions of Parliament and Assembly.

The Sun has also a paid correspondent in almost every town, village and hamlet in New Brunswick, with several in P. E. I. and Nova Scotia. also a weekly letter on Provincial matters from Boston, Mass. Thus

the paper is made interesting to every section of the Maritime Provinces. The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS sent to the SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN by a new subscriber will ensure the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN to any address in Canada or the United States twelve months, for together with a splendid portrait-18 x 24 inches, in fifteen colors, of FIELD MAR-SHAL LORD ROBERTS, or GENERAL BULLER GENERA FRENCH, COLONEL OTTER or of LIEUT.-GENERAL BADEN-

POWELL, in khaki, and a map of the seat of war in South Africa. This is unquestionably the best business offer ever made by any Maritime Province publisher of a first-class FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Any present subscriber of the SUN who sends SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for his own subscription in advance, and the name of a new subscriber with SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS will get a picture for himself, as well as one for the new subscriber.

#### Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application to SUN PRINTING COMPANY ST. JOHN, N. B

PHUFESSIONAL

DR J. H. MORRISON HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE

Eye, Rar, Nose and Throat Only.

168 GERMAIN STREET. DR. J. GOLLIS BROWNES

DR. J. HOLLIS BROWNER SEC. HHADROOM P IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 11/2d., 2s. 9c. and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturer. J.T. DAVENPOET 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

FORT FAIRFIELD, Me., May 15.—Three men, one of whom is an Indian, were arrested at Fort Fairfield Junction today and brought to the lock up here on suspicion obeing connected with the Allen purifice at





### NOTICE

TENDERS will be received up to 6th JULY next for the purchase of a mill, containing two runs of stones and a shingle machine, also 90 acres of land attached, situate in the Parish of orne, Victoria County, N. B., belonging to Martin M. Watson estate.

JAMES TIBBITS, Sheriff, Andover, N. B., May 1st, 1901.