

NOTICE.

During the Present Session of Parliament, Mr. Scott will represent the SUN at Ottawa, and will contribute daily letters as in the past three years. The WEEKLY SUN will be sent during the Session to any address in Canada or United States on receipt of TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Address:
SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ST. JOHN.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARCHEM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 7, 1900.

FOREIGN OPINION.

"I prayed Almighty God that the price of crepe would go up in England," declared representative Cochran, at a great Boer meeting in New York the other day. This is a sample of the language used at these gatherings by men, some of them holding exalted positions in the state and nation. The great New York mass meeting was addressed by judges of high courts and attended by congressmen. Yet when mention was made of the heart-broken widows of England, the audience broke out with shouts of "Hurrah! Serve them right!" and followed by cat calls and other such demonstrations. If this were really serious it would be shocking. Suppose that in Great Britain or Canada, some one should speak in that brutal way of the bereaved families of the Boers who are now our enemies. He would be almost driven out of decent society, as he deserved.

It would appear that the speakers at these anti-British meetings in the United States have got so in the habit of raving that they do not themselves know or feel what they say. They have used so much furious language that they can no longer speak with force and dignity on these questions. But under it all there is utter insincerity. The Portland Press, in a serious article, points out that the orators have got into the way of thinking that the Irish vote can best be courted by the use of the most offensive language toward England. At one of these meetings a speaker was rejoicing over the fact that a recent disaster in Natal had brought sorrow to England, Scotland and Ireland. "Not Ireland," shouted a hearer. "No; I except Ireland," assented the orator. Yet hundreds of Irish mothers were at that moment mourning their dead, who had fought bravely on the field, and thousands were praying that those dear to them might be spared, and millions were learning with pride of the valor of Irish regiments, and of Irish commanders. After all it is possible that the professional seeker for Irish votes does not know his men as well as they know him.

It is pointed out that these pro-Boer meetings do not really indicate a sympathy with the Boer cause. The Boer is not oppressed, and no one seeks to oppress him. But if he were, why do these clamorous people take such an interest in him? They gave no thought to the Armenians whose families were massacred by the Turks. It is not that these people love the Boer, but that they have a purpose in professing to hate the Briton. In most cases it is but a pretence.

We find, however, that all the really strong journals in the United States are free from this foolishness. One metropolitan paper points out that the European sympathy expressed for the alleged Boer republics, comes from ruling classes who do not themselves tolerate political liberty. This writer ridicules the idea of Germany, with its autocracy, or Russia, with its absolutism, professing to be shocked lest Britain should have designs on the liberties of people in Africa. The real continental grievance against England, according to the Chicago Times, is not that England desires to oppress, but that England is a lover of freedom and an organizer of free institutions. Those who are concerned lest the Boers should be subjected refused to help England rescue the Armenians. They had not a word to say when France in pure conquest subjugated the native Christian population of Madagascar.

It might also be said that some of the fury of the attacks made at certain meetings and in certain journals in the United

States and on the continent of Europe, is due to the offensive calmness with which these diatribes are received. No one in England, or the colonies, appears to be concerned about them. When Sir Charles Dilke or John Morley in parliament, or Mr. Stead outside, informs the English people that the nation is hated by all other countries, the information is accepted with a mild wonder and half curiosity, as if they were describing a five legged calf. The phenomenon is curious, perhaps, but it does not require that anything should be done about it. Those interested in such matters may diagnose the cause of the continental stranger. The business of Britain is to get on with the war.

ENDORSED BY MR. TARTE.

The introduction of new members was one of the events of the opening day of parliament. According to custom the member-elect having taken the oath, marches up to the clerk's table before the speaker, escorted by two of his leaders, chiefly those with whom he has the most intimate political associations.

Naturally Sir Wilfrid introduced Mr. Geoffroy and Mr. Archambault, Mr. Tarte being the other escort. The new member from Ontario was introduced by Sir Richard end Mr. Mullock. But who should introduce Mr. Bourassa, who has come to the house after resigning his seat as a protest against the action of the government, and having appealed to his constituents to condemn the offer of troops for Africa? Last year Mr. Leighton McCarthy, elected as an independent, was introduced by Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Douglas, two members assumed to be of like sympathies. But since the election of Mr. Bourassa, on the anti-contingent platform, has been hailed by Mr. Tarte's personal organ and by the government press generally as a ministerial victory, it was suggested ironically that probably Mr. Tarte would show his approval by bringing Mr. Bourassa in triumph before the speaker and introducing him as a recently elected follower.

The despatch to the Telegraph says: "Mr. H. Bourassa, of Labelle, was introduced by Mr. Tarte and Mr. Monet." The Globe has the same. The Sun's despatch says: "The opposition laughed greatly and cheered ironically when Mr. Bourassa came in. The member for Labelle blushed and smiled, and then escaped to the back benches." The Halifax Chronicle sees the point and performs a little work of expurgation. It gives the name of the two members who introduced the other new members, but in this case it says: "Mr. Monet conducted Henry Bourassa of Labelle to the chamber," thus concealing the fact that Mr. Tarte had charge of the procession. Mr. Monet, it will be remembered, is the member who wrote a fierce letter condemning the offer of a contingent and offered to resign on that issue if a certain number of electors would require it of him. He did not resign, but addressed the electors of Labelle in support of Mr. Bourassa, and was one of the speakers who indulged in the glorification on nomination day when Mr. Bourassa was declared elected.

The appearance of Mr. Monet as sponsor for Mr. Bourassa was quite fitting. So was the appearance of Mr. Tarte in the same company. It is now pretty certain that Mr. Bourassa was acting under the advice and instruction of his leaders from the beginning.

THE WAR CRY FROM THE WEST.

At this crisis in imperial history British Columbia has taken the lead among the Canadian provinces in military zeal. The Pacific province was the first, and so far is the only one, to furnish or offer a detachment of troops at provincial expense. The corps supplied is only a company of 100 mounted men, but this is an important contribution from a province which at the last census, counting Indians and Chinese, had less population than Prince Edward Island. The population has probably more than doubled in the last decade, but even if that is so should the other provinces make a proportionate contribution the whole of the provincial corps would number close on to 3,000 men, and their offer would involve an outlay of perhaps a million dollars.

But the western province is aspiring to still greater things. Vancouver has started a movement, having for its object the organization of a force of 10,000 Canadians for service in Africa. If this project is carried through it will place Canada, where she belongs, and where she stood at the jubilee procession, at the head of the colonies of the Empire.

The military establishment of Canada includes some 35,000 men, so that the proposed army division of 10,000, with the contingents now in Africa or preparing to go thither, would include about one-third of our Canadian army. We believe that more than this proportion of the ordinary establishment has been enlisted by some of the smaller colonies. Judging from the result of the medical examinations of

the first contingents, there are many in the militia who would like to go to Africa but are not physically up to the standard. On the other hand, it is safe to say that if a prospect for actual service abroad should be opened up there would be a great rush to the ranks of recruits who have had no ambition for civil soldiering. If 10,000 men were called for they would appear, though possibly it might not be desirable to send them all as mounted infantry. Nor would it be necessary to send a man who did not want to go.

There remains the question whether the government of Canada should proceed to organize this force. It may, perhaps, be said that the imperial government would ask for more men if they were wanted. We cannot be sure of that. If other colonies, and the cities and counties of the British Islands, offer troops as fast as they are needed, it is not to be expected that the war office will refuse them and ask for soldiers from colonies which do not offer them. But as a matter of fact Lord Wolseley and his minister do not know how many men they may need. They have already sent to Africa twice as many as they at first expected to require. They may need in Africa, or some other place, an army twice as large as that now abroad. It might be the best service that Canada could render to the Empire, and to herself as well, to raise a force effective for service in any emergency abroad or at home. Certainly it would be safe and wise and patriotic to make the preliminary arrangements, and to get such a force ready for concentration.

MR. MARTIN DEFEATED.

After Mr. Martin is not elected member for Winnipeg. The successful candidate is Mr. Puttee, who has been declared elected on a recount of votes. The decision in his favor appears to be equitable, as it is reached by counting a number of ballots marked outside the disk, but clearly intended to be votes for Mr. Puttee.

From a straight party point of view a conservative newspaper might rejoice over this outcome of the struggle. Mr. Puttee is a liberal conservative. Mr. Martin is a liberal. But though Mr. Puttee is a liberal conservative he ran in this contest as a labor candidate without regard to parties. And though Mr. Martin is a liberal by tradition and profession, he became a candidate in spite of the bitter opposition of the right machine, and received strong support from the conservatives, because he shared their want of confidence in Mr. Sifton. It is fitting that organized labor should have a representative in the house of commons, and under ordinary circumstances the success of Mr. Puttee would be a public advantage. The chief cause for regret is that the election has been obtained at the expense of the defeat of Mr. Martin, the strong opponent and fearless critic of the administration of the interior and the department of railways. The presence of Mr. Martin in the house might have exercised a wholesome influence. It is true that the government organs claimed the election of Mr. Martin as a great liberal victory. In this light his defeat might be claimed as a liberal defeat. But the truth is that the defeat of Mr. Martin will be hailed with joy by the machine, and Mr. Sifton will draw a long breath of relief when he hears that he has escaped exposure from one critic who knew a great deal about the administration of the west.

The Laurier government was beaten in Winnipeg on nomination day, when it failed to find a candidate willing to go to the polls to defend the administration in a constituency which two years ago gave the government a majority of more than a thousand. Having thus acknowledged its weakness it will be glad that nothing worse has happened than the election of a conservative on a labor platform.

THE FULL LIST.

The order in which the colonies offered troops to the mother country was incompletely set forth in a previous issue of this paper. Here is the list in the order that the home government heard from them:

Queensland.
Victoria.
Malay States.
Lagos.
New South Wales.
Hong Kong.
New Zealand.
Western Australia.
Tasmania.
South Australia.
Canada.

NOV. 25th WE PUBLISHED THE NAMES and addresses of thirty of our students who had recently obtained good situations. Since then eleven more names have been added to the list.

Ten of our students are under one roof in the C. P. R. offices, St. John—two of them chief clerks.

Business and Shorthand (PITMAN) Catalogues to any address.
S. KERR & SON, Oddfellows' Hall

THE SMALLPOX.

Driver Hugh Tait and Fireman John McNulty Quarantined.

The St. John Board of Health Got an Early Start Sunday Morning.

Driver Owen McGinty Down With the Disease at Newcastle—It is of a Mild Type.

Officials of the St. John board of health were at work in the public interest at a very early hour on Sunday morning. A despatch from Dr. Steeves of Moncton was received by Secretary T. M. Burns some time after midnight, stating that L. C. H. driver Hugh Tait and fireman John McNulty, who had come in on an afternoon express Saturday, had been exposed to small-pox. Secretary Burns at once communicated with Chairman James Reynolds, school teacher, and has taught school latter, with Mr. Burns, at once went to Mr. Tait's house on Stanley street. They found that he had been vaccinated. The house was quarantined, and the members of his family were vaccinated yesterday by Dr. W. A. Christie.

Dr. Daniel and Mr. Burns found Fireman McNulty asleep in his room in Robert Clark's boarding house on King square. He had not been vaccinated. They performed that operation and had him removed to the epidemic hospital. The two rooms in which he had been vaccinated and locked up. He had not been a boarder at this house before, having staid at the Stanley until it was closed a few days ago. The other occupants of the Clark house were also vaccinated by Dr. W. A. Christie. It is to be borne in mind by the public that neither Mr. Tait nor Mr. McNulty showed any symptoms of the disease. The measures taken by the board of health were merely precautionary.

It appears that Messrs. Tait and McNulty took supper at the same table in Moncton last Monday with Driver Owen McGinty of the Moncton-Newcastle Express. Driver McGinty is now down with small-pox in Newcastle, the disease having developed on Saturday. The house where he boarded in Moncton has been quarantined. The house where he stays in Newcastle has also of course been quarantined, and among those who are held in quarantine is Trackmaster Isaac Deboos. Mr. Deboos's family were just about to remove from Sussex to Newcastle.

It was reported last evening that two more cases of small-pox had developed in the city. The signature in ink, now faded to a dingy brown, across the bottom of a scroll of parchment which hangs neatly framed and covered with glass in the hall of the house where Mrs. Dickson lives. The parchment is nothing more nor less than the pardon of Mrs. Dickson's great uncle, Wm. Cox, as it reads on the scroll, signed by the great emperor, who caused his release from a French prison where he was confined as a prisoner of war in 1811. The pardon was signed on Feb. 17 and is written in French.

Cox originally came from Staten Island, or his people did, but when the American revolutionary war began the family, being staunch loyalists, emigrated to St. John.

In 1808 young Cox enlisted as a seaman in her majesty's navy. During the course of the Franco-English war he was taken prisoner and for two years was confined in a military prison near the French capital. On Feb. 17, 1811, he was pardoned, the exact circumstances of the case being unknown to Mrs. Dickson.

The document is well preserved, considering its age, and bears the signatures of the French ministers of war and justice at the time.

The man who was pardoned died many years ago, and was buried in St. John.

YOU DON'T Catch Cold You develop it.

In each person's system are myriads of germs which under favorable circumstances develop into a cold. The coughing, sore throat and discharge from the head and lungs are not the cold but simply the results of the efforts of nature to dispel the poison.

Each attack leaves the system weaker to repel subsequent ones with the result that one becomes "subject to colds." Then come weak lungs and next Consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is a specific for building up the system and supplying the blood with the power to destroy disease germs. "Shiloh's" is thorough and scientific. It cures—not in spots—but through and through.

Get a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure at your druggist's—use two thirds of it and if you are not satisfied with the results take it back and the whole of the purchase money will be refunded without question.

In Canada and the United States, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Great Britain, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

see him. Dr. Meahan arrived Saturday morning and pronounced the disease smallpox. Miss Beattie Bell is a school teacher and has taught school every day, and one of the sons is in one of the Newcastle banks. There is, consequently, great danger that the disease has been spread throughout the town, and the public mind is highly excited. It is said that a railway man slept with the sick man Friday night and went out on the road to his work in the morning. The board of health took vigorous measures to prevent, if possible, the spread of the disease. The house was quarantined, and arrangements made for the removal of the patient to a house near French Cove that had been sequestered as a pest hospital. The closing of schools and churches has been ordered, and compulsory vaccination in the county proclaimed.

BURIED IN ST. JOHN.

Was a Prisoner of War, But Was Pardoned by Bonaparte. (Bangor Commercial.)

Mrs. Dickson, who lives at 54 Ohio street, has an autograph of Napoleon Bonaparte which to her is almost priceless in its value. The signature is in ink, now faded to a dingy brown, across the bottom of a scroll of parchment which hangs neatly framed and covered with glass in the hall of the house where Mrs. Dickson lives. The parchment is nothing more nor less than the pardon of Mrs. Dickson's great uncle, Wm. Cox, as it reads on the scroll, signed by the great emperor, who caused his release from a French prison where he was confined as a prisoner of war in 1811. The pardon was signed on Feb. 17 and is written in French.

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GARRISONED FREDERICTON.

(H. A. Cropley in the Capital.)

The Canadian contingent in South Africa has been temporarily brigaded with the Black Watch (2nd Highlanders) and the Seaforth's (72nd Highlanders). The latter battalion was stationed here in 1852. They relieved the troops of the Royal West Kent. A monument to one of the pipers of the regiment was erected in the old graveyard by the Fredericton Society of St. Andrew's.

Alexander Neilson, who lives at the Lower Mills, was a sergeant in the Seaforth's, and served under General Roberts during the famous march from Kandahar to Kabul.

While stationed here the only portion of the 72nd which wore the kilts were the pipers. The rest wore the trews of tartan pattern. Colonel Murray, the commanding officer, lived in the brick house, corner of Queen and St. John streets, now the residence of Julius L. Inches. It was the custom of the pipers to play every evening at first post from the stone barracks down to the colonel's house, and back.

The regiment got the "route" on a Saturday. The news soon spread all over the town. The following day the regiment, as usual, attended the audit Kirk. After service the band played the regiment back to barracks to the Lang Syne. They were accompanied by nearly the entire population, as the regiment was much respected, being one of the proudest, most valiant, and best disciplined which ever lay in this garrison. The Seaforth's had a fine lot of actors while here, which held a theatre in the Masonic hall. A popular piece which they played was Rob Roy.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

E. R. Chapman and L. P. D. Tilley have entered into partnership under the firm name of Chapman & Tilley, with offices in Palmer's chambers, the suite formerly occupied by the late firm of Barker & Belyea.

KARS.

Fifteenth Anniversary of Marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Urquhart.

On Saturday evening, January 27th, many friends met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Urquhart, at Kars, Kings Co., N. B., to assist in celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. The roads were in an unfavorable condition, owing to the recent rains, which had taken off the snow, nevertheless there were over one hundred guests present, showing the high esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. U. are held in the community.

As the company was gathered around the sumptuous repast which had been prepared by the host and hostess, Pastor Gordon rose and read, in behalf of all present, a fitting address to Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart, in the course of which he expressed the pleasure all felt in attending that festival, and wished them many, many happy years in the future.

When all had partaken of the viands a toast was proposed for Mrs. Urquhart, to which her husband responded. He very cordially welcomed all to his home. Then followed speeches by Pastor Gordon, A. D. G. Vanwart, J. I. Vanwart, M. G. Jenkins and J. W. Toole, after which the toast of The Queen was proposed and the national anthem heartily sung.

Excellent recitations and music were the remaining features of the evening, among which were recitations by Miss Lena, Messrs. Bruce Morrell, Willie Jones and Elliot Urquhart.

The presents were as follows: A glass lemonade set from Carey and Louise Jones; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jones, \$1; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Davis, glass berry set; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Case, silver pickle dish; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. G. Vanwart, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Vanwart, Mr. G. Jenkins and J. W. Toole, after which the toast of The Queen was proposed and the national anthem heartily sung.

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