#### NOTICE.

During the Present Session of Par-liament, Mr. Scott will represent the nament, Mr. Scott will represen SUN at Ottawa, and will contr 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.

> SUN PRINTING COMPANY. Sr. JOHN.

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SEN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM. Manager

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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

FOREIGN OPINION.

"I prayed Almighty God that the price of crape 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 ration. The great New York mass meeting was addressed by judges of high courts and attended by gressmen. Yet when mention was made of the heart-broken widows of England, the audience broke out with shouts of "Hurrah! Serves them right!" and followed by cat calls and other such demonstrations. If this were really serious it would be shock ing. 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 anti-British meetings in th 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

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

and on the continent Europe, is due to the offensive calmness with which these diatribes are received. No one in England, or the colonies, appears to be concerned 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 mysteries may diagnose the case 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. Geoffrion and Mr. Archambeault, Mr. Tarte being the other escort. The new member from Outario was introduced by Sir Richard and Mr. Mulock. 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 end 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.

despatch to the says: "Mr. H. Bourgraph assa, of Labelle, was introduced by Mr. Tarte and Mr. Monet." The Globe has the same. The Sun's de spatch says: "The opposition laughed greatly and cheered ironically when Mr. Eourassa came in. The member for Labelle blushed and smiled, and then escaped to the back benches." The Hallifax 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 wrete 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 gkrification 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 36,000 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 re-

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

There remains the question whether the government of Canada should pro ceed 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 these 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 emer gency abroad or at home. Certainly it would be safe and wise and patri otic to make the preliminary arrangements, and to get such a force ready for concentration.

### MR. MARTIN DEFEATED.

After all 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 ballets marked outside the disk, but clearly intended to be votes for Mr. Puttee. From a straight party point of view

conservative newspaper might reoice over this outcome of the struggle. Mr. Puttee is a liberal conservative. Mr. Martin is classed as a liberal. But though Mr. Puttee is a liberal conscrvative he ran in this contest as a labor candidate without regard to parties. And though Mr. Martin is a liberal by tradition and profession, le became a candidate in spite of the bitter opposition of the grit machine, and received strong suppert from the conservatives because 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 cisimed 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 adminis-

tration of the west. The Laurier government was beaten in Winnipeg on pomination 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 majerity 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 moter 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:

Quersland. Victoria. Malay States. Lagos. New South Wales. Heng 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. Johntwo of them chief clerks.



# THE SMALLPOX.

Driver Hugh Tait and Fireman John McAnulty 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 in terest at a very early hour on Sunday morning. A despatch from Dr. Steeves Moncton was received by Secretary T. M. Burns some time after midnight, stating that I. C. R. driver Hugh Tait and fireman John McAnulty, who had come in on an afternoon express Saturday, had been exposed to small-pox Secretary Burns at once communi

cated with Chairman James Reynolds and then with Dr. J. W. Daniel. The 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. Chris

Dr. Daniel and Mr. Burns found Fireman McAnulty 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 which he had been were fumigated and locked up. He had not been 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. Mc-Anulty showed any symptoms of the disease. The measures taken by the board of health were merely precau-

tionary. It appears that Messrs. Tait and McAnulty took supper at the same table in Moneton last Monday with Driver Owen McGinity of the Moncton-Newcastle division. Driver Mc-Ginity is now down with small-pox in Newcastle, the disease having developed on Saturday. The house where he boarded in Moncton has been quarahtined. The house where he stays in Newcastle has also of course beer quarantined, and among those who are held in quarantine is Trackmaster Isaac Deboo. Mr. Deboo'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 hotel in Moncton where the first case was quarantined.

While every precaution should be aken to guard against the spre the disease, it is worth noting that the present epidemic is not and has not been anywhere of a virulent type. This was stated by the Sun some two weeks ago, in the report of an interview with Dr. Coulthard, and a Quebec despatch of Feb. 1st says:

"During the last few days four cases of small-pox have been reported to the Provincial Board of Health from St. Bruno, Kamouraska county, and two from Carleton, in Bonaventure county. Not one has proved fatal. The total number of cases in the province so far has been 277, of which 265 were in Kamouraska county, three in Rimouski county, one in Montreal and eight in Bonaventure county. Two hundred and fifty-eight cases have been cured already."

MONCTON. Feb. 4.-Two new cases of small-pox appeared in the Windsor hotel on Saturday, one of them a brother of Gotro, the first patient. other is Melanson, a young man empolyed about the hotel. They were removed to the small-pox hospital on Mountain Road. The disease has also broken out in Bell's boarding house in Newcastle, the victim being an I. C. R. engine driver named McGinity, running between Moncton and Newcastle. Several railway men are nov quarantined in this house, and as some of them have been running between Moncton and Newcastle, it is feared the disease may be further spread. Among railway men quarantined at Newcastle are Truckmaster Deboo and Locomotive Fireman Russell. Bell. in whose house the disease broke out, is car inspector at Newcastle. The appearance of the disease in railway bearding houses is apt to prove a serious inconvenience in running trains. Reports from Campbellton indicate that the disease is under control there. Only one case is now reported.

CAMPBELLTON, Feb. 4.-There are now eight cases of small-pox in the hospital here. Five of these are the ones reported some time ago, two are those reported in Friday's Sun, and one was taken there last night. Of the three last, one is a Mrs. Smith, who was nursing her son in the hospital, and the other two come from the Michaud house, which has been quarantined since the first of the outbreak. It is reported that Dr. Pineo of Metapedia and Dr. Robert Disbrisow of Jacquet River have contracted the disease. There is no information of any new cases in this vicinity, except the two medical men, outside of the house where the disease broke out. The town and county board of health are still exerting every effort to stamp out the disease, and it is likely the town board will insist that no social gatherings or parties be held, as since the outbreak there has been a great increase in the number of social events of that nature. The matter was under consideration at last night's meeting of the board. Dr. Bonnier has come to Bonaventure from St. Pascal to aid Provincial Health Inspector Beaudry.

Of the smallpox case at Newcastle the Chatham World says: An engine driver named Owen McGinnety last Tuesday stopped off at Newcastle, at the boarding house kept by Mr. Bell. car inspector. He was unwell, and Meahan of Bathurst was sent for to firm of Barker & Belyea.

YOU 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 Consump-

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

see him. Dr. Meahan arrived Satur day morning and pronounced the disease smallpox. Miss Bessie 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 Fort Cove that had been secured 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 ner 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 perchment 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 nardoned, 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

GARRISONED FREDERICTON. (H. A. Cropley in the Capital.)

St. John.

The Canadian contingent in South Africa has been temporarily brigaded with the Black Watch (42nd Highlanders) and the Seaforths (72nd Highlanders). The latter battalion was stationed here in 1852. They relieved the 97th, now 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 Seaforths, and served under General Roberts during the famous march from Kandahar to Cabul.

While stationed here the only portion of the 72nd which wore the kilt were the pipers. The rest wore the tartan pattern. 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 harracks 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 auld kirk. After service the band played the regiment back to barracks to Auld 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 Seaforths had a fine lot of actors while here, which held a theatre in the Masonic hall. A popular piece which they played was

## Children Cry for CASTORIA

E. R. Chapman and L. P. D. Tilley have entered into partnership under remarked that he was afraid he had the firm name of Chapman & Tilley, the smallpox. Nobody took the re- with offices in Palmer's chambers, the mark seriously until Friday, when Dr. suite formerly occupied by the late

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

KARS

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, Pas. tor 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 Pas-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 Urguhart.

The presents were as follows: 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 of St. John, giltedged glass tea set; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barnes of St. John, glass berry set; Stephen E. Golding, lemonade set: Mansfield Golding and sister, glass tea set; Willie Jones, a linen table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jones, linen towels; Mrs. Geo. H. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. W. Merritt and Miss Sarah Merritt, a white counterpane; J. F. London, glass water pitcher and tumblers; Isaac Gerow, two fancy cups and saucers: Mrs. M. A. Wetmore, two gilt-edged rass bon-bon dishes; Agnes Urquhart, pie stand; Mr. and Mrs. W. Urquhart, \$1; George McCrea, lemonade set; Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Urquhart, berry set; Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Vanwart, glass fruit dish; William Canton, breakfast castor; Lee and May Jones, a fancy vasy; Miss Annie Jones, glass cake plate; Mr. and Mrs. David Jones, china fruit dish and 50 cents; Janie Merritt, glass berry dish; Mr. and Mrs. Abner Braman, glass tea set; Mrs. Chas. Morrell and family, glass tea set; Mr. and Mrs. R. Black, glass berry dish; Elliot Urquhart, fancy cup and saucer; Miss Adelia Toole, china card plate; A. Vowels, berry dishes; Mrs. A. M. Pickett, glass berry dish; Miss Louise Pickett, cheese plate; Beverley Earle and sister, silver napkin ring; Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Sherwood of Ottawa, silver cream ladle; E. W. Vanwart, porridge set; Alfred Vanwart, granite tea pot; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Jones, oil cloth; Mr. and Mrs. T. Earle, 50 cents; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gordon, \$2; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Scribner, 50 cents; John Scribner of Presque Isle, \$1; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Gerow, \$1; H. Cameron, 50 cents; Mr. and Mrs. John Colwell, \$1; Frank Braman and sister, \$1; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shaw, \$1; C. F. Henry, Geo. Cameron, Misses Annie and Ella Urquhart and Katie Watson of St. John, silver butter cooler and knife; from the brothers

#### and sisters of Mrs. Urquhart an elegant parlor lamp. HAMPSTEAD.

Ill with Whooping Cough-Shipping Hay to St. John.

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., Jan. 25. -I. E. VanWart's children are ill with whooping cough.

Mrs. Simon Allen and daughters. who have been at Rothesay since last fall, came home the other day. Miss Ada Dunham, who has been working in Boston, is home again. I. S. Van-Wart and wife have returned from visiting their daughter at Sussex. John R. Worden is shipping hay to

the St. John market. Dr. MacDonald is now comfortably settled in his new home here. John Dollar and Stephen Hamm

have their ice stored, and John W. Slipp is cutting his today. Rev. T. O. Dewitt closed his special meetings at Wickham last night. Feb. 3.-Rev. George W. Foster and wife of Keswick are the guests of Mr.

and Mrs. Wilford VanWart. Dr. M. H. MacDonald is kept busy day and night these times.

MARINE MATTERS

Bark Amore loads lumber at Annapolis for Buenos Ayres at \$10.

Str. Marion is to take a cargo of deals from Halifax to W. C. England at 50s.

Advices received at Gloucester, Mass., reports more or less damage sustained by the fishing fleet. Schooner Miranda is at Liverpool, N. S., with sails torn and masts broken. Schs Latonia and James S. Steele are at Shelburne for repairs. broken. Schs Latonia and James S. Steele are at Shelburne for repairs.
Sch. St. Maurice, from St. John, N. B., for Washington, D. C., before ashore at Smith's Point, has probably gotten off and passed up the Potomac, as the pilot of steamer lisenstein reports she was not there at 2 p. m. on the 2nd instant.

Barktr. Falmouth went on the blocks Saturday for the purpose of ascertaining what damage she received Fri-lay night. It was found that she had a large part of her was found that she had a large part of her was found that she nad a large part forefoot carried away.

Bark Ancyra, Capt. Stuart, from Portland, O., (Astoria Jan. 20), for Queenstown, and at San Francisco on the 2nd institution. arrived at San Francisco on the 2nd inst. in distress. The Areyra and bark Heathfield, from Newcastle, N. S. W., which also arrived at San Francisco, were in collision Jan. 29, lat. 37 N., lon. 129 W., and both vessels are baily damaged above the

WHEN THIS PARAGRAPH catches your eye you will see at once that it is an advertisement. But how else can we let you know what a capital thing Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is? Write and tell us. 25c. all druggists.

STILL UNDECIDED.

The Sun's Ottawa correspondent telegraphed that up to a late hour last night Hon. Mr. Borden had not received a reply to his cable to Lord Strathcona regarding the port of departure of Strathcona's Horse.

FROM ALL OVER CANADA come letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of the D. & L. Menthol Plasters in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

Recent

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