POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

Roberts' Men Occupy an Advanced Position—Drove the Boers Back After a Stiff Little Fight—Saving the Horses as Much as Possible—The Canadian Mounted Rifles at Kenhardt.

London, March 31, 4.15 a. m.—The head of the army of Lord Roberts is now about 21 miles north of Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of hills won from the Boers after a stiff fight in which the British lost seven officers and one hundred men.

The Boers had been using these kopjes as a base for marauding bands that have been beating up the country adjacent to Bloemfontein, for supplies, driving off cattle and forcing non-resistant Free Staters into their ranks again. The enemy must have been in considerable force as Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry against them.

Lord Roberts' progress to Pretoria will probably consist of a series of such forward movements, in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the army advancing rapidly with wheel transport, the main army coming up as the railway is repaired.

Lord Roberts is stripping the forces in the minor spheres of operations of their wagons and transport animals in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason why he recalled Lord Methuen from Barkly West. Lord Roberts had to have Methuen's transport.

The reason why a hot chase was not made after Commandant Olivier is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the cavalry transport. General French lost 3,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and the pursuit of General Cronje. Lord Roberts lost 3,000 transport cattle at Waterval Drift; and it is estimated that he has lost 4,000 other animals since the forward movement began on February 13.

The advance beyond Bloemfontein is through a bare country and the supply officers foresee an increasing difficulty in providing forage for an army moving along a single line of railway, even when the latter is working smoothly and with ample rolling stock.

The Canadian Mounted Rifles were part of the force that occupied Kenhardt yesterday.

The rebellion throughout the Northwest districts of Cape Colony is almost suppressed.

The Goth will sail today (Saturday) with 600 men for St. Helena to guard General Cronje and 4,000 prisoners.

London, March 30.—The Delagoa Bay railroad award had a disastrous effect on the stock exchange today. Ordinary shares, which were quoted yesterday evening, at 7½, are now at one; first debentures, which yesterday evening were at 132 are now at 90, and seconds which were quoted yesterday at 115 are now at between 50 and 60.

Lisbon, March 30—In the chamber of deputies today the minister of foreign affairs, Senhor Beirao, announced that the government would soon pay the amount awarded by the Berne tribunal in the Delagoa Bay railway arbitration without having to recourse to a loan.

London, March 30—The executive committee of the American hospital ship Maine has received the following letter from the lord mayor of London, Mr. A. J. Newton:

"I enclose you a cheque for £2,000 sterling from the Transvaal war fund, to be applied to the benificient work the American hospital ship Maine is doing for our sick and wounded troops. This cheque represents some of the contributions Americans have made to the fund and it, therefore, does not infringe on the graceful determination of your committee to accept only American money for the humanitarian purposes of the Maine."

London, March 30—9.20 p. m.—The war office has issued the following:

"From Lord Roberts to the secretary of war:

"Bloemfontein, March 30—2.25 p. m.—Owing to the activity of the enemy on our immediate front and their hostile action towards the burghers who surrendered under the terms of my proclamation, I found it necessary to drive them from the kopjes they had occupied near the Karee siding station, a few miles south of Brandfort. The operation was successfully carried out by the seventh (Tucker's) division, assisted by the first and third cavalry brigades under French and Le Gallais regiment of mounted infantry. The enemy retreated to Brandfort and our troops now hold the kopjes.

"Our casualties were: Killed, Captain Going, Scottish Borderers; wounded, Captains Sellar, Luard, Peebles, Curgenven and Edwards; Lieuts. Coulson and French and about 100 rank and file."

London, March 30.—In the House of Commons today the parliamentary secretary of the war office, Mr. Geo. Wyndham, was asked whether an expedition was on its way to the relief of Mafeking. He replied that the government was precluded, on military grounds, from giving any indications of Lord Roberts' plans.

Mr. Joseph Walton, Liberal, called attention to the Chinese situation. He complained that Great Britain had failed to uphold British commercial and political interests and demanded a more vigorous and definite policy if it was proposed to meet Russia's energetic progress.

Mr. William St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, denied that the government had been backward in pushing concessions in China.

London, March 31—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, March 29, says:

"President Kruger's latest proclamation warns the women and children to leave Bloemfontein within five days, as he intends to bombard and destroy the city and shoot the burghers whom he captures there.

"Vigorous measures have been taken by the British to harrass maurading bands of Transvaal Boers. The latter are resorting to guerilla methods, chiefly against Free Staters who refuse to join Kruger."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"Lord Kitchener and his staff crossed the temporary bridge at Norval's Pont last night. He had 3,000 men under his command, and he left 700 at Prieska. He considers the rebellion crushed, although the fire may smoulder for some time."

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Koffyfontein, dated Thursday March 29, says:

"General Clements' flying column, after a forced march of 37 miles yesterday, arrived here unopposed."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"From Lisbon I hear that, with the full authorization of Portugal, stores for the British forces in Rhodesia have been passed over the Beira-Umtali Railway.

"Very amicable relations exist between Portugal and Great Britain and some political changes are expected to follow the announcement of the Delagoa Bay award."

Toronto, March 30.—The Telegram's special cable from London, says: "None of the Canadians at Netley hospital were brought there from South Africa on account of having received wounds in any of the engagements. All of them are suffering from illness and are progressing favorably with the exception of Private Fred E. Weir, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, who has developed fever, and Corp. W. R. Ferguson, 93rd Cumberland Battalion, who is suffering from deafness.

Toronto, March 30.—Sergt.-Major Pearson, of "A" battery Canadian Artillery, opened a recruiting station for artillerymen here today, but did not get a single recruit. About 150 men are needed and the sergeant-major will make a tour of Ontario to drum them up. Steady recruiting has drained Toronto of available material.

Toronto, March 30—The council of the board of trade has decided to do pioneer work for the council of the Empire which many hope to see come out of recent events. The following resolution will be submitted to a congress of the chambers of commerce of the Empire which meets in London in June on behalf of the Toronto board:

"Whereas, commercial and other important questions of imperial trade and defence are constantly demanding discussion and action, resolved that in the opinion of this congress an imperial council should be constituted at an early day in which the colonies and the motherland should have due representation."

Cecil Rhodes has more Blame than Praise.

"The marvellous thing about England," said Cecil Rhodes to Julian Ralph, correspendent of the London Daily Mail, "is her luck. It never deserts her; it never has; I hope it never will."

I thought that the nation builder looked tired and worried—like an ordinary human being who had taken on himself the care of a beleaguered town for months.

But I had never seen him before, and perhaps the lines I read in his face were merely those which the flattering photographers smooth out of the pictures of all of us who have passed 35.

I saw him at the Sanatorium on the edge of Kimberley, where he has made his home during the siege. It is out of the way of the crowds and the curious, and has afforded him a retreat when he needed rest or non-interruption in his business. The rest of the time he has gone about the streets like anyone else—like anyone else except that he has gone about looking after

The Affairs of 40,000.

"The marvellous thing about England is her luck. We have made the silliest mistakes, we have had some most incompetent generals, but we are coming out all right, as we always do. Glad to have Kimberley relieved? Of course, we are all glad; but, in Heaven's name, why was it not done sooner? What was the good of all that messing about at Rensburg and Colesberg? Why did they not do at first what was so readily done at last? The earlier plans were different, you say? I should think they were. There is little use telling you what General Buller's plans were, I suppose; you people in England have such wonderful ideas about his generalship. Do you know what his orders to Lord Methuen were with regard to Kimberley? They were these: Methuen was to come here, relieve the town, carry all the people away out of it, and then fall back to Orange River. You did hear some part of that? I don't doubt you did, but I tell you that every part of it is true. I know it. And I say that it is scandalous. It would have been a disgrace upon England had it been carried out. Take these people all away, leave the town and fall back to Orange River! I don't refer to the abandonment of the town as a disgrace, but to the falling back to Orange River. Why should an English general plan a retreat, arrange to fall back? It is

Simply Monstrous!"

From the words of a dozen leading men in Kimberley I had gathered that there had been friction between the petty force of regular soldiery and the civilian leaders of the place, and now I was to hear Mr. Rhodes crystallize this feeling in a frank and unmistakable report of the unfortunate circumstances.

I will not attempt to quote him, for I took no notes, and his utterances were timed to the swiftness of his mental operations.

Colonel Kekewich had but 500 troops under him, and the town raised 4,500 other additional armed defenders, yet the rule he carried out seems to have been, from all accounts, singularly narrow, unsympathetic, arbitrary, and annoying to the able men who felt, and had reason to feel, that upon them and the local volunteers depended whatever protection the people were to get.

I can give Mr. Rhodes's recollection of the situation in one of his utterances. I had said to him that I supposed he never was so pent up and circumscribed in his movements as he had been during the siege.

"No," said he, "indeed, I never was. But I found plenty to do. We organized a troop of 800 horse, we built a cannon, we supplied water from the mines when the Boers cut off the town supply, we set up a soup kitchen and distributed 10,000 rations a day, and—ah! there was

Enough to Do.

"The military worried us about all these things. They did not believe in them. They did not think our gun would be any good, they saw no reason for setting up the soup kitchen, and so on with all the rest. We got no news from the army, and the military who were here would not let us send what messages we desired to. Actually, when we wished to notify Lord Methuen that the Boers had set up a six-inch gun in front of the town they would not send the message lest it 'might disturb the plans or arrangements of the army.'"

Mr. Rhodes has what he calls "two jokes" about the regulars who capped the column of the town's defenders.

The first is that although one hundred and eleven men were killed during the siege—all of them of the local soldiery—not one announcement of a death in those ranks was issued from headquarters. On the other hand there did appear under the heading N. R. and the British lion and unicorn a pronunciamiento to the effect that owing to the loss of a mule by death the strength of the troop to which it belonged must be decreased by one.

Joke number two was this: That when news of the defeat at Margersfontein was received by the regular force at Kimberley, a great deal of search-light telegraphy followed, and it was found that by way of response to the shocking news the regulars were inquiring

How Many Horses

has been landed at Cape Town for a certain force in which, presumably, one of the officers was interested.

"But," said Mr. Rhodes, "the failure to recognize the death of a single volunteer and the grave and formal announcement of the demise of a mule typifies the spirit and the character of the military with whom we hoped and tried to work in harmony."

I spoke of the promotion of Lieut. Col. Kekewich to a colonelcy, and Mr. Rhodes said that was quite proper and to be expected.

"We have no jealousy here," said he; "we are incapable of it."

But when I asked whether some recognition of the self-sacrifice and courage of the local troops was not merited, he spoke with a swift outbreak as if of impatience.

"Of course, of course," he said; "we were 4,500 strong, and the regulars numbered only between 400 and 500. What on earth could they have done to keep the Boers away?"

Even after Kimberley was relieved, the military demanded the arrest of the editor of a Kimberley newspaper merely for saying "It was time Kimberley was relieved." The article in which this incendiary statement occurred was written by Mr. Rhodes and it was in his presence that General French was asked

To Make the Arrest.

The general would have nothing to do with the matter.

When I inquired how on earth the Boers managed to get away with their guns that shot 100-pound shells, and was brought to the siege by 36 oxen, Mr. Rhodes said that it did not seem to him that the gun should have been allowed to remain in the Boer possession. When the town was relieved the gun was being moved off at a pace of about a mile and a half an hour, and was only 18 miles away; but the local militia, instead of taking out the entire town force, chasing the enemy, and capturing the gun, was kept back while the officers busied themselves in meeting General French.

Mr. Rhodes surprised me very much by saying that there have only been 30,000 Boers against us in the field. I replied that the idea at military headquarters is that there are 65,000 of them against us.

"I know," he said; "that is their method of accounting for their reverses and avoiding blame at home for their mistakes, but, nevertheless, there are but 30,000 Boers in this war. Look over the census reports in your 'Whittaker' and you will see that it cannot be otherwise. Men cannot be made in a minute. It takes 20 years to make a man, and we know how many they had at the beginning of the war. The Transvaal only polled a little over 17,000 votes at the last presidental election, and even the boys voted. That state had put in 15,000 men, and the Free State not quite so many. As for the foreigners in their army, do you know the facts? You have heard the foreigners accounted for by thousands, yet the Irish brigade is but 100 strong, there are only 150 Scandinavians, and for the rest—they amount to between 1,000 and 2,000. They appear more numerous because they keep shifting their men around. The people who were besieging us used to go away and fight Methuen at Magersfontein, and at the other places before that. No, we are exaggerating their numbers, simply because by doing so we account for bad generalship without confessing it."

When, near the close of our talk, Mr. Rhodes mentioned that he was soon to start for Cape Town, and then to England, I told him, with necessary and friendly frankness, that I had been told by influential persons in Cape Town that he would be shot if he came there.

He declared the news "absolutely silly." He said that nobody wanted to kill him or would do so.

"But," said I, "you know that they hate you."

"Some of the leading ones do," said he, "but not the others."

"They hate you more than they hate England," I replied.

"Because they see in me the embodiment of English ideas," said he.

JULIAN RALPH.

MEN CURED FREE.

A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness such as impotency, varicocele, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of self-abuse or excesses. It cures any case of the difficulty; never fails to restore the organs to full, natural strength and vigor. The doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that all men, at a trifling expense, can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader need do is to send his name and address to I. W. Knapp, M. D., 399 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., requesting the free receipt, as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

Sir Charles Tupper Offers a Resolution Requesting England to Put on a Little Tariff and Raise the Price of the British Workingman's Bread for Canada's Benefit.

Ottawa, March 30—Resuming his speech on the budget this afternoon Sir Charles Tupper said that Sir Richard Cartwright should have given him the credit for the coal and iron development in Nova Scotia. Two years ago he said Henry M. Whitney, Graham Fraser and the mayor of Sydney had told him that they had met with an absolute positive refusal from the government to assist the iron industry in Cape Breton. He had been asked by the mayor and town council of Sydney to assist in getting the bounty of iron renewed and he claimed the credit for having induced the government to reconsider that question. He discussed this matter for half an hour and then attacked Mr. Fielding for a half an hour longer. He claimed that not the Liberals but his (Tupper's) policy had carried the last local elections in Nova Scotia. He contended that he had not voted against the preferential tariff, but only against the staements in Dr. Russell's resolution. He denied that Great Britain had benefited by that policy. He claimed that the tariff of 1897 was a Cobden medal tariff and that of 1898 a protective tariff. He said his objection to the preference was that it was an inducement to England to give us nothing in return. He made a long argument in favor of inter-imperial trade and moved his following resolution in favor of mutual concessions:

"That this house is of the opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would greatly stimulate increased production in and commerce between these countries, and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory."

This is the resolution of which Mr. Foster gave notice on the discussion of Mr. Russell's preferential resolutions.

That Sir Charles said was the policy the opposition proposed in opposition to the preference of 33 1-3 per cent. The latter policy might do in times of prosperity, but let a period of stringency come and industry after industry would go down in Canada. Sir Charles concluded at 5.30, having spoken for four hours. Sir Charles then left the chamber.

Hon. William Paterson, minister of customs, made a vigorous and very effective reply, which was enthusiastically applauded by the Liberals. The honorable baronet, he said, had devoted one hour of his speech last night to abuse of Sir Richard Cartwright. In the other hour the only remark worthy of notice was that Sir Charles had called the Liberals disloyal because they had declared in favor of reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Paterson showed very effectively that Sir Charles Tupper himself had declared in favor of that policy and had made an "unrestricted offer" of reciprocity to the United States as Sir Charles had acknowledged in the House of Commons. If there were anything disloyal in the reciprocity movement Sir Charles himself was a party to it.

Answering Sir Charles' allegation that the tariff of 1898 was a return to the principle of protection which had been destroyed by the tariff of 1897, Mr. Paterson showed by the fiscal returns that the tariff of 1898 was even lower than the tariff of 1897 under which Sir Charles said ruin and disaster would come. The effect of the changes had been that there had been a reduction of duty amounting to $553,396 and increases of duty amounting to $100,157 so that there had been a net reduction of duty of $453,239 under the Fielding tariff.

Referring to Sir Charles Tupper's denial that the Liberal policy had brought people into the country Mr. Paterson alluded to the exodus and showed by the customs entries of settlers' effects that the population was rapidly increasing. Last year the settlers' effects imported had increased 28 per cent over those of 1896. The exports of household effects for the same periods had decreased 20 per cent. (Cheers).

Sir Charles had talked about the wonders of his iron policy and the millions of capital that would come to Canada for investment but except one or two industries the millions invested in the iron industries of Canada had come in under the Fielding tariff. (Cheers).

At 6 o'clock the speaker left the chair.

After recess private bills were taken up and the bill changing the name of the Jacques Cartier Bank to the Provincial Bank of Canada was passed in committee, read a third time and passed.

The bill changing the name of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax to the Royal Bank of Canada was passed through committee, read a third time and passed.

The bill incorporating the Canadian Loan and Investment Company and the bill incorporating the Crown Life Insurance Company were likewise passed.

At 9 o'clock, Hon. Mr. Patterson resumed his speech. Dealing with the charge that the expenditure had been increased, he said a country that is growing fast will necessarily show increased expenditures. He went into calculations to show that the per capita rate of taxation had not increased, but had decreased. Mr. Paterson showed by comparing the figures that had the Conservative tariff of 1889 been in force last year the taxation of the people would have aggregated $6,839,890 more than was collected by the government of today. He showed that the precautions taken to prevent foreign goods from entering Canada under the preference clauses had worked so well as to make it necessary for the department to refund $54,000 duties collected on consignments which the customs officers were not absolutely certain at the time were entitled to the preference of importation. The claims to favored treatment had been subsequently admitted. The American manufacturers had commenced to compete with the English by cutting prices and the Canadian manufacturers were keeping up with the procession and gaining the home market. The Americans had to lay their goods down in Canada as cheap as the English, and after July 1, the price would be lower under the increased preference. The prosperity of the country was due to the action of this government. He characterized Mr. Fielding's budget speech as the ablest he had ever heard in his long parliamentary experience.

Dealing with the preference to British goods Mr. Paterson showed that there had been a general increase in importations. Mr. Foster had to rise next day and make a correction in his figures used in his reply to Mr. Fielding. Well, that correction, which amounted to three per cent, destroyed the whole force of his argument and the whole force of his conclusions. The trade with the United States, it was true, had increased largely, but not in any way to militate against the people of Canada, but in raw and other materials that could not be got elsewhere. Nearly three millions of goods had been imported free for the benefit of the people of Canada, and $13,967,842 worth of dutiable goods which Great Britain could not supply. The preferential policy had benefitted Canada as well as Great Britain and it was the wisest policy ever adopted in the Canadian parliament.

Mr. Paterson closed his very effective speech at 11 o'clock.

Col. Prior moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned until Monday.

To Provide Pay for the Contingents.

Ottawa, March 30.—In the Senate today Hon. Mr. Mills moved the second reading of the bill to provide for the pay of the contingents. He said the bill was one of great consequence because it was representative of a new phase between the centre and the dependencies of the Empire.

He was very far from saying that Canada ought to become involved in every petty war but by showing their readmess, as they had done, to bear their share in the defence of the interests of the Empire and assist the Empire when those interests are vital they had created a force in the world. He thought England had been responsible to a great extent for the present condition of things by recognizing the independence of the Transvaal. At the time statesmen thought the Empire had become large enough. They thought the free trade open door would attract commerce and render unnecessary further acquisition of territory. English commerce had control commercially of all the coast of Africa south of the equator and it was urged that they had all the advantages without the responsibilities of government. After the partition of Africa, England became alive to the situation. Everyone who would examine despatches since 1881 would see this. The Boers undertook to trek abroad and caused friction all along the line. Bechuanaland, Rhodesia and other tracts were acquired in order to preserve peace. British rule in the north would have been greatly crippled had not this been done. The Boers adopted the view that the whole of South Africa must become another territory. From the very beginning the intention was to oust British authority whenever an opportunity offered.

Hon. Mr. Deboucherville—Were they independent?

Hon. Mr. Mills said they are not. He reviewed history of the Free State and the Transvaal leading up to the independence of the Transvaal and thence to the war, showing how the suzerainty of Her Majesty was recognized. He traced the treatment of the Uitlander, the commandering of natives and British subjects all contrary to the agreement. They took away the right to speak the English tongue. He pictured the disabilities of the British in the Transvaal comparing them with the equal rights existing in Cape Colony. Men were robbed, men were flogged, men were prohibited from learning their own languages. The end was war and the invasion of Cape Colony. He could not understand how any one could pretend to sympathize with the Boers' right and the Boer love of liberty. They had tried to make the better men hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Boer population.

Hon. Mr. Allen said a distinguished writer had once told him Canada would be the centre of a vast republic from Labrador to Cape Comorinth. He had replied, Canada was too much attached to the motherland and would seek to be drawn nearer and nearer.

Hon. Mr. Perrier could not allow this bill to receive its unanimous vote without speaking on behalf of 120,000 souls composing the French Acadians of the lower provinces. The French had been accused of disloyalty, but of course that had been disproved. When the municipal councils met last fall the question was raised in one or two places whether the council would help the Acadian boys who were going to war, but nothing more came of it. In the French Acadian municipality of Kent a vote was moved by the Acadians, carried unanimously and supported in solid cash. They were all one in this matter throughout Canada.

The bill was read a second time and taken to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Bernier in the chair, the bill having been considered in committee, was reported and read the third time.

Still Being Discussed at Moncton—No Agreement Announced Yet.

Moncton, March 30.—The Intercolonial telegraphers are still here. Meetings were held today and the committee waited on General Manager Pottinger but the result of the conference is not known, as both the committee and the management are very reticent and decline to make public what took place. Some of the committee returned home tonight and the rest will leave tomorrow. The press despatches stating that Mr. Powell, grand chief of the O. R. T., was on his way to Moncton appear to be astray, as the telegraphers say he was not expected or never intended coming here at this time. Dolphin, vice chief, is still here and was one of the deputation waiting on the general manager. There is apparently no change in the situation so far as a settlement of the telegraphers' grievances is concerned.

A French Victory in Algeria.

Paris, March 30—An official account has been issued of the victory of the French troops over the Arab army at Inrahr, which assembled with the object of attacking the French expedition, which recently occupied the oasis of Insalah, southwest of Algeria. The French learned of the scheme and decided to storm the enemy's position, which was successfully carried March 19 by a column led by Lieut. Col. Eu. The town was first bombarded and then stormed, the Arab warriors making their last stand in the mosques. They left 600 killed and 100 wounded on the field. In addition 450 prisoners were taken. The French losses were nine native soldiers killed, 38 wounded and two officers wounded.

War Preparations on a Very Large Scale.

London, March 30.—The Sebastopol correspondent of the Daily Graphic says:

"War alarms fill the naval headquarters here. The whole Euxine squadron is fully equipped for instant service. Troops with full war kits are daily arriving from the interior. The garrison will soon be a powerful army corps.

"There is much excitement among the staffs of both services, and all the talk is of bringing Turkey to her senses by forcible measures."

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Halifax News.

Halifax, March 30—(Special)—Allan line steamer Parisian, from Liverpool arrived here this evening and after landing 44 cabin, 122 second cabin and 374 steerage passengers, she proceeded for Portland, Me.

The legislature closed this afternoon. For the first time in many years the closing was without the presence of an outside guard of honor from an Imperial line regiment.

Women Wonder Why

They are doomed to so much suffering. But are they doomed? Is not the suffering the result of conditions which under skillful treatment might be entirely cured? Thousands of women who had been great sufferers, have learned that suffering was unnecessary after using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It heals diseases of the delicate womanly organs and banishes the headache, backache and other aches which are the consequence of these diseases.

"Favorite Prescription" is absolutely a temperance medicine in the strictest meaning of the term. It contains no alcohol and is free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

"*I wrote you for advice* February 4th, 1896," writes Mrs. Loma Halstead, of Claremore, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ty. "I was racking with pain from the back of my head down to my heels. Had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was unable to sit up for ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your valuable medicines, viz., Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' also gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman and have not had the backache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day at hard work."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the Calais Killing.

Calais, Me., March 29—The coroner's inquest on the remains of the Reynolds family murdered by the father, was held today at Red Beach. The jury brought in a verdict that Mrs. Reynolds and the two children met their death by the use of an axe in the hands of Frederick Reynolds, the husband and father. The prisoner was given a hearing before Judge Fowler, of the Calais municipal court, this afternoon and after several witnesses had testified the prisoner was committed to the Machias jail to await trial at the supreme judicial court to be held at Calais in April. General B. B. Murray appeared for the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty. County Attorney Campbell looked after the interests of the state. The unfortunate man when he was being taken to the court room seemed in a stupor, apparently walking automatically between the two officers who guarded him. According to the evidence he has been a harmless and poverty stricken man since coming to Red Beach. Some people think he got brooding over the idea that his children were going to starve to death and in a moment of dejected frenzy he concluded to put them to death.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Police Quiet Maroons.

Kingston, Ja., March 30.—The appearance of the police frightened the Maroons, who were threatening a disturbance and they calmed down, but in some quarters further trouble is expected when the police shall be withdrawn.

MORE HOME KNITTERS WANTED

To Work at Their Homes Under the Direction of

The Yorkshire Manufacturing Co.

To Fill Large Contracts.—Good Wages Easily Earned.

Machine weighs, boxed 17 pounds and can be sent only by express, which we prepay.

OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS.

We wish to secure the service of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the largest knitting concern in Canada.

After long experimenting we have been able to produce an Automatic Machine by which all kinds of SEAMLESS knitting is now done by Our Family Machine, thereby enabling anyone of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the Instruction Guide. All we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The Machine being made expressly for this purpose, and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work.

The great demand now is for Bicycle Stockings, Gents' Socks and Ladies' Hose; and as we are unable to supply the demand, have taken this method of advertising for more help.

The large export trade to Northwest Territories, B. Columbia and the British Colonies furnishes an unlimited demand for our goods; and, with the combined co-operation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enable us to undersell any manufacturers of this class of goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have turned out.

The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is $10.00 per 100 pairs; ladies' hose, $10.00 per 100 pairs; woodmen's socks, $5.00 per 100 pairs; mittens, $12.00 per 100 pairs. All other work in proportion to size.

The machine can be operated by anyone of a family, and at our price any energetic family should be able to sustain themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of independent comfort.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of a simple socks or stockings, and a simple and complete Instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us satisfactory, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return likewise when finished. We prepay charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute, will turn out a pair of socks or stockings in 20 minutes. We have many persons now in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or stockings a day; and where the time of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that good wages are easily earned.

We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We are furnishing the machines only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order to become a member, send us this Contract Order Form, properly signed by them and at least one good reference, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable yarn we send from time to time will not be wasted or misappropriated. Our interests are mutual and this confidence must be established if you are to succeed. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work, so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not another; besides we are doing an extensive business and must be governed by business principles.

The manufacturer's price of the machine is $20 and positively will not be sold to any others than those who will agree to do knitting for us. To such we are giving a discount of 25 per cent., making the price net $15.00, covering cost of manufacture, etc., expecting to derive a profit from the productions of the machines and labor of our employees.

If at any time after you commence and wish to discontinue, we will take back machine, and refund the amount paid for same, after deducting cost of our expense only.

There is a large Demand by the Trade for this class of work. Our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you engage with us (whole or spare time) we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily for us and return it promptly. We entrust our workers with large quantities of valuable yarn, and as we give references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is; and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested, and a sock or stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decide to engage with us, it will be necessary to send us Cash Contract Order Form, properly signed by you and at least one good reference, together with the remittance, accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence. Respectfully yours,

THE YORKSHIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TORONTO.

Our References—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Business Houses.

If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before undertaking the work, you can do so by sending $5.00 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping and we will send everything to your nearest express company, leaving a balance of twelve dollars to pay the agent and 25c. for the return charges on the money to us.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say, yes; it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

ORDER FORM.—$15.00 CASH CONTRACT ORDER FORM.

To the Yorkshire Manufacturing Co., 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen—I desire to do the work as described in this advt. and enclose $15.00 to pay for one of your regular price $20.00 Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Express Charges Prepaid.

It is understood and agreed that any time I wish to discontinue working for the company, they will take back the machine and outfit and after deducting their expense, refund to me the amount paid for same.

Nearest Express Office is at _____ Full Name _____ Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here.

P. O. _____ Street _____

County _____ Prov. _____

Mention ST. JOHN TELEGRAPH. Name of Reference _____

Be sure to use this form when sending your remittance for the machine and outfit, which you must fill in and then tear off and return to us and also state here how much time you can devote to the work; also how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly or as you send in the work.

You can send by Express Money Order by any Express Company and obtain a RECEIPT for your money, or Registered Letter or P. O. Order.