General Business.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick for the passing of an act to confirm the incorporation of J. S. Snowball Company, Limited, and the issue of the Stock and Bonds of said Company, and to make the Bonds a first charge on the Company's property.

Dated at the Town of Chatham this thirty-first day of January, A.D. 1900.

A STORY OF CANADIAN BOYS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The eyes of the world are on South Africa. Canada is excited as never before. Every one is asking for information and the Early Publishing Co., of St. John, N. B., are bringing out an authentic history from the discovery of Africa down to date including its occupation by different nations, the great "trek" of the Boers, their habits, customs, treatment of slaves, complete sketches of the lives of all British Generals connected with African History, President Kruger, General Joubert, Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, Bight the world's watchiest man, the great native warriors, the founder of Ladysmith, Canadian officers, the causes that led up to the present war, the thrilling events of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, the conquest of the natives, the story of the troubles of 1881-1884, the whole superbly illustrated. Much of this truthful narrative reads like a fairy tale while parts thrill the reader with all the horrors of the war. The illustrious history, strength and resources of Great Britain on one side and the dogged determination of the Boers on the other make this contest one of the most graphic and memorable in history. This is the book of the hour for agents. Send 20cts, by P. O. Order or stamps quickly to pay for mailing Prospectus copy and full outfit. This sum refunded with first five copies. Terms same to all. You gain nothing by waiting to write. Outfits and all particulars mailed in order of their receipt. No delay. Big terms 30 days credit, Freight paid. Lowest retail prices. Act now and be first. Box 94 St. John N. B.

(1) BRITISH-BOER WAR.
(2) GENERAL WHITE AND THE BOERS.
(3) A STORY OF CANADIAN BOYS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
(4) A STORY OF OOM PAUL.
(5) GENERAL JOUBERT AT HOME AND IN BATTLE.
(6) KAAKI.
(7) TOMMY ATKINS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Public Notice.

Public Notice is hereby given that a Bill will be presented for enactment at the present session of the Provincial Legislature to authorize the Town of Chatham to acquire the properties, works and franchises of any company incorporated to supply gas, electricity and electric current for light, and any other purposes for which the same may be used which necessitates the use of the streets and thoroughfares of the Town, and to authorize an issue of bonds of the Town of Chatham to purchase same, subject to approval of a majority vote of the ratepayers at a meeting to be called for that purpose as provided by section 15 of 59th Victoria Chapter 46.

Dated at Chatham, N. B., the twentieth day of February A. D. 1900.

WARREN C. WINSLOW,
Mayor of the Town of Chatham, N. B.

Assessors' Notice.

The Assessors of rates for the Parish of Chatham having received warrants for the assessment on the said parish for the following amounts

On the Parish for	County Contingencies		$6530.20
" " "	"	School Fund	2220.20
" " "	"	Alms House	1182.85
" " "	" support of pauper Lunatics		139 75
" " "	" Scott Act purposes		18.14
		Total	$9714.93

hereby request all persons liable to be taxed in said parish to bring to the Assessors within thirty days from date a true statement of their property and income liable to be assessed.

The Assessors also give notice that their valuation list when completed will be on view at the store of G. Stothart.

G. STOTHART,
S. WADDLETON,
W. DAMERY,
} Assessors.
Chatham, March 3rd, 1900.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Lamèque Wharf," will be received at this office until Wednesday 21st March next, for the construction of a wharf at Lamèque, Gloucester County, N. B., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of R. P. F. Shewen, Esq., Resident Engineer, St. John, N. B., on application to the Postmaster of Lamèque, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for *thirteen hundred dollars* ($1300.00) must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
JOB. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 24th February 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Notice of Sale.

To Daniel Sullivan of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Mahaly Ann Sullivan, his wife:

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and made between the said Daniel Sullivan, and Mahaly Ann Sullivan his wife of the one part; and British N.Y. Underhill of the said Parish of Blackville, lumberman of the other part, duly recorded in Volume 50 of the Northumberland County Records pages 278 and 279 and numbered 316 in said Volume; which Indenture of Mortgage was assigned and transferred by the said British N. Y. Underhill to the undersigned James B. Snowball of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid, merchant, by Indenture of Assignment dated the fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine duly recorded in Volume 50 of the said Northumberland County Records pages 279 and 280 and numbered 317 in said volume; There will for the purpose of satisfying moneys secured thereby, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF MAY NEXT, at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Post Office in the Town of Chatham in the said County of Northumberland the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—"All that piece or parcel of "land and premises situate, lying and being in "Blackville aforesaid and bounded and described "as follows:—on the upper or westerly side by "lands owned and occupied by one Peter Astles, on "the rear by Crown lands, on the lower or easterly side by lands owned and occupied by one "Thomas Harris and on the front by the South "West branch of the Miramichi River being the "lands and premises at present owned and occupied "by the said Daniel Sullivan and containing one "hundred and thirty acres more or less"; together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

Dated the twenty ninth day of January A.D. 1900.

ROBT. MURRAY, Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgage,
J. B. SNOWBALL, Assignee of Mortgage.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., MARCH 22, 1900.

The Emancipation of South Africa.

We referred last week to the hypocritical proposition for peace forwarded by the Presidents of the Transvaal and Orange Free State to the British Government. The full text thereof has since been published. These gentlemen, were in a very belligerent mood six months ago, and vainly imagined that the preparations made during fifteen years for driving the British out of South Africa warranted them in suddenly declaring war. They have been annexing British territory and even shooting British subjects who refused to join their forces. They now appear to have grown white-livered over the bloodshed for which they planned and plotted. On 5th inst., as was announced in the British Parliament on 13th, they sent the following joint message to the Marquis of Salisbury, premier:—

The blood and tears of thousands who have suffered by this war and the prospect of the moral and economic ruin wherewith South Africa is now threatened, make it necessary for both belligerents to ask themselves dispassionately and as in sight of the triune God, for what are they fighting, and whether the aim of each justifies all this appalling misery and devastation.

With this object, and in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that this war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining Her Majesty's authority in South Africa, and of setting up an administration over all of South Africa independent of Her Majesty's Government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African Republic, and is only continued in order to secure and maintain the incontestable independence of both Republics as sovereign international States, and to obtain the assurance that those of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war shall suffer no harm whatever in person or property.

On these conditions, and on these conditions alone, are we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa, while, if Her Majesty's government is determined to destroy the independence of the Republics there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere to the end in the course already begun.

"In spite of the overwhelming preeminence of the British Empire we are confident that God who lighted the unextinguishable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and our fathers, will not forsake us and will accomplish His work in us and in our descendants."

"We hesitated to make this declaration earlier to your Excellency, as we feared that as long as the advantage was always on our side, and as long as our forces held defensive positions far within Her Majesty's colonies such a declaration might hurt the feelings and honor of the British people. But now that the prestige of the British Empire may be considered to be assured by the capture of one of our forces by Her Majesty's troops and that we have thereby been forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that difficulty is over and we can no longer hesitate to clearly inform your government and people, in the sight of the whole civilized world, why we are fighting and on what conditions we are ready to restore peace."

The Marquis of Salisbury sent the following to the Presidents of the South African Republic and Orange Free State:

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 11.—I have the honor to acknowledge your Honors' telegram dated March 5th, from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is principally to demand that Her Majesty's Government shall recognize the "incontestable independence" of the South African Republic and Free State, "as sovereign international States," and to offer on those terms to bring the war to a conclusion.

"In the beginning of October last peace existed between Her Majesty and the two Republics under conventions which were then in existence.

"A discussion had been proceeding for some months between Her Majesty's Government and the South African Republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering. In the course of those negotiations the South African Republic, had to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government, made considerable armaments and the latter had, consequently, taken steps to provide corresponding reinforcements for the British garrison at Cape Town and in Natal.

"No infringement of the rights guaranteed by the conventions had up to that point taken place on the British side. Suddenly, at two days' notice the South African Republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon Her Majesty; and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not been any discussion, took a similar step.

"Her Majesty's dominions were immediately invaded by the two republics. Siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies was over-run with great destruction of property and life, and the Republics claimed to treat the inhabitants of extensive portions of Her Majesty's dominions as if those dominions had been annexed to one or the other of them.

"In anticipation of these operations the South African Republic had been accumulating for many years past military stores on an enormous scale, which, by their character could only have been intended for use against Great Britain.

"Your Honors make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do not think it necessary to discuss the questions you have raised, but the result of these preparations carried on with great secrecy, has been that the British Empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the Empire a costly war and the loss of thousands of precious lives. This great calamity has been the penalty Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced to the existence of the two Republics. In view of the use to which the two Republics have put the position which was given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions, Her Majesty's Government can only answer your Honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State."

The reply of the Marquis of Salisbury is the only one that could be made in view of the circumstances so well and tersely stated by him. The two South African Republics never were independant sovereign states, and if Great Britain were now to consent to their becoming so it would be only a matter of time when they would again attempt to drive the British from Natal and the Cape. The continued existence of such governments as that of Kruger and Steyn would retard advanced civilization in South Africa and make the maintenance of a large and expensive military organization there a necessity on the part of Great Britain. The outcome of the war which these men have provoked must, therefore, be the absorption of the Transvaal and the Free State countries by the British and the establishment therein of British rule. If that be done their people will, no doubt, soon realise the freedom and advantages it will confer upon them and ultimately bless the day they were emancipated from Boerdom.

No Interference Wanted.

At the instigation of presidents Kruger and Steyn the president of the United States intimated to Lord Salisbury, the other day, his readiness to participate in a friendly way in the settlement of the war in South Africa. Lord Salisbury very properly and firmly replied that the British Government would not permit any outside interference in the matter. That is to be the reply of Britain to all who desire to save Kruger from the fate he has courted, and it is doubtful whether he has a sincere sympathizer on his merits, anywhere outside of the two South African Republics. It was hardly expected that the president of the United States would place himself in a position to merit the very unequivocal snub it was Lord Salisbury's duty to administer.

Ridiculous Party Politics.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch of last Friday says:—"A crowded mass meeting here repudiated Hon. Joseph Martin and his policy and passed a condemnatory resolution upon Lieutenant Governor McInnes. Leaders of both federal parties spoke in harmony. It was decided to oppose the introduction of federal lines in local affairs."

The foregoing incident is another set-back for the class of political agitators who are clamoring to have local politics run on Dominion lines. We have a sample of the results of such a policy in the unseemly conditions lately prevailing in provincial affairs in British Columbia and also in the ridiculous warfare going on in Moncton over the recent civic elections there, where there is a good deal of hair-pulling and an outcry for the decapitation of federal officials because they could not be made to vote for certain people whose sole claim to support in their candidacy for town offices was the federal party toggery they appeared in.

The Shamrock.

The Queen's order that the Shamrock shall be worn hereafter on St. Patrick's Day in commemoration of the conspicuous bravery and sacrifices of her Irish troops in South Africa, is a fitting recognition of the Empire's appreciation of services without which much that has created British prestige and world-power would never have been achieved. In all parts of the Empire Ireland's favorite green sprig was worn on Saturday last, and pride in the decoration was not by any means confined to the Irish, their fellow-subjects of other races displaying it as a badge of national unity and personal fellowship, honorable and gratifying to all.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS Sir Charles Tupper has announced he had been informed by the agent of the Ocean Gurrantee & Accident Insurance Co. that the insurance of $1,000,000 placed upon the men of the first Canadian contingent would not apply to the men who were to sail to-morrow to take the place of those who had fallen.

Queen's Proposed Visit to Ireland.

ROME, March 18.—The Pope has telegraphed congratulations to the Queen on her decision to visit Ireland, and expressing the hope that discord may be forever removed. His holiness has telegraphed in a similiar sense to Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminister, and the Most Rev. William J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland.

THE WAR!

The great war event announced since our last issue appeared was the surrender of Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. The defenders of that city and its approaches consisted of Free State and Transvaal men, but the Free Staters had become disaffected and, while they remained on the defensive, they could not but share the sentiments of the inhabitants of the city, who realised that it was futile to hold out against the British, who, in taking the place by force of arms, as they were determined to do, must necessarily damage it very much and destroy millions' worth of property—both public and private. One despatch says than even when Lord Roberts had advanced so closely and in such force as to destroy hope of successful defence, the Transvaalers threatened to attack the Free Staters and to turn their guns on the town if the peace advocates refused to fight. The threat was, however, unavailing and the war party fled.

A London despatch says:—President Steyn fled to Kroonstadt without replying to Lord Roberts' demand for his surrender, and the commander-in-chief remarked afterwards, during the course of conversation while breakfasting at the farm of President Steyn's brother, that the "ex-president" had "become a nonentity."

The opposition to the entry of the British troops into the capital was insignificant. Boers were found occupying a few hills south of that place, but a few shells drove them off and at 10 on Tuesday morning, 13th, three press representatives found Mr. Fraser and other officials, and guided them to where Lord Roberts stood on top of a hill waiting for them.

As spokesman, Mr. Fraser asked protection for life and property and surrendered the keys.

Lord Roberts, accompanied by his staff, rode at the head of a cavalcade a mile long to the presidency, receiving an ovation throughout the route, culminating in a remarkable demonstration at the market square.

Reaching the government buildings Lord Roberts took possession of the city in the name of the Queen and then repaired to the presidency, where the ceremony of hoisting the Union Jack, specially made for the purpose by Lady Roberts, ended for ever, according to general opinion, the Boer government of the Free State.

During the progress through the town Lord Roberts stopped and ordered the instant replacement of goods which were being looted from the artillery barracks by Kaffirs, thus giving the populace an idea of the treatment they might expect from the victors.

BLOEMFONTEIN, MARCH 15.—The Canadian troops, together with the other sections of the ninth division of Lord Roberts's army, are encamped to-day at Lauwberg, four miles south of the city of Bloemfontein. The remainder of the entire British army at this point are encamped about the town, while Lord Roberts himself, with a portion of his headquarters staff, occupies the house lately the residence of President Steyn in Bloemfontein.

There have been no casualties to the Canadians, who are in good health and excellent spirits. They distinguished themselves in the advance on Bloemfontein by capturing two locomotives at Boscof. The capture was of considerable value, as the fleeing Boers were endeavoring to remove all their railway rolling stock and as large a quantity of supplies as possible. The capture of the two locomotives by the Canadians was therefore a considerable feat, and has received the appreciative recognition of the general commanding.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Wm. Redmond, Irish Nationalist, who asked whether the government of the United States had offered its good offices to Her Majesty's government with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa, Mr. A. J. Balfour said: "The United States charge d'affaires on March 13 communicated to Lord Salisbury the following telegram from Mr. Hay: "By way of friendly and good office, inform the British minister of foreign affairs that I to-day received a telegram from the United States consul at Pretoria reporting that the government of the South African Republic requests the President of the United States to intervene with the view of a cessation of hostilities, and saying that a similiar request had been made to the representatives of European powers.

In communicating this request I am directed by the President of the United States to express the earnest hope that a way will be found to bring about peace and to say that he will be glad in any friendly manner to aid in bringing about the desired result.'"

The reading of this despatch was greeted with cheers from the Irish members.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "Lord Salisbury requested Mr. White to convey the sincere acknowledgement of Her Majesty's government to the government of the United States for the friendly tone of their communication and to say that Her Majesty's government did not propose to accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs.".

Loud and prolonged cheers followed this statement.

LONDON, March 15.—The military authorities expect a period of comparative quiet, while Lord Roberts is establishing railroad connection with Norval's Pont and Bethulie and giving the men and horses the rest necessary to fit them for the severe struggles which are believed to be still inevitable. The next news of fighting will probably come from Natal. General Warren's division, which had reached Durban, had been ordered to rejoin General Buller, indicating that the outflanking movement through the Nek of Zululand referred to in despatches March 10 is about to commence. It is reported at Bloemfontein that General Joubert is at Brandford, but other reports locate him at Biggarsberg.

MONTREAL, March 17.—By cable from the special Canadian correspondent of the Star, with the first Royal Canadian regiment in South Africa.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 16.—The Canadian troops were this morning ordered to the outskirts of Bloemfontein to guard the northern section of the line of railway between this point and Springfontein. General Pole-Carew has arrived at Springfontein with a detachment of mounted infantry and will patrol the lower portion of the line between here and there. Thus the entire line of railway between Bloemfontein and Springfontein is now in our hands and there is practically an all-rail communication between the late Free State capital and Cape Town. There are a number of repairs to be made to the railway line between Bloemfontein and Springfontein, and the Canadians will be engaged in this work for some days. The despatch with which our men did familiar work on the line of communication between De Aar and Kimberley has evidently impressed the British commanders with the engineering skill as well as the fighting qualities of the Canadian troops.

A body of 1,800 Boers has surrendered to the British, giving up their equipment of arms and ammunition, and asking to be allowed to return to their farms.

A full camp equipement and a supply of new clothing for the Canadian troops has been ordered to be sent here by railway, so it would seem probable that we shall be occupied for some time in this neighborhood. It is not unlikely that the Canadians will be given almost exclusively the task of keeping open the railroad communication between Bloemfontein and Cape Town, so that, apart from occasional skirmishes with small bands of Boers in northern Cape Colony, we are not likely to see severe fighting again for some days.

W. RICHMOND SMITH.

The Colonial Representation Idea.

LONDON, March 15.—All the morning papers refer in most flattering terms to the speech of Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, welcoming the idea of colonial representation in London.

The 'Times' says:—'The speech would rank high in any Assembly as a model of noble eloquence, but it is not its eloquence which will make it live in the annals of the Empire. He has expressed more faithfully and more truly than any other statesman who has yet spoken the temper of the new Imperial patriotism, fostered into self-consciousness by the war. We look forward to a day, not distant in the life of nations, when a Boer Premier of South African dominion shall kindle with like devotion to the British flag.'

The 'Morning Post' says:—Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke for Canada in words of impassioned and splendid eloquence.'

The 'Daily Chronicle' says:—'Canada is perhaps the colony of all others which will act as the pioneer of Imperial federation, if ever the Empire should be federated.'

The 'Daily Mail' says:—'Why should not Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the great leaders of our other colonies have a share in the direction of Imperial affairs'?

The 'Standard' says:—'The war has shown that the colonies have won the strongest claims to gaining privileges in the Empire by volunteering to assume its burdens.'

The Canadians in it.

The London Spectator of 3rd inst. says:—

"A word must be said as to the reasons which finally forced General Cronje to surrender. It was a case of the triumphant spade. When Lord Roberts found it would cause too great loss of life to storm the laager, he began to sap. On Monday night the trenches were brought right up to within eighty yards of the enemy's position. This was accomplished by the Canadians, who, with the utmost gallantry, crawled up on their hands and knees a distance of some six hundred yards under a hot fire, to which, with all the steadiness of veterans, they made no reply. Meantime the Engineers were busy digging a trench behind them, in which they took shelter as soon as it was ready. Thus to the Canadians belong the chief honors in forcing on the surrender. It is not too much to say that the fact that the stain of Majuba Hill was thus wiped out by a colonial force has been received with universal delight and exultation. It was exactly what every true Briton would have asked for had he been on the spot.

A London despatch of 17th says:—

The daily and weekly papers to-day reflect the remarkable impression made upon English public opinion by the attitude of the French-Canadian citizens of the Dominion.

The Times, commenting upon Major Girouard's indispensable railway engineering work with Lord Roberts, remarks that it is an interesting fact eminently illustrative of the vastness and complexity of the empire that a Canadian subject of the Queen of French descent who, as an officer of the Engineers, has won distinction by the construction and management of the Egyptian railways, should play so important a part in the Orange River campaign to-day.

The Daily News notes in a leader the prominent and enthusiastic part the French-Canadians took in the popular rejoicing at Montreal over the Stratheona Horse.

The Spectator, noting the passionate loyalty speeches in the Canadian Commons, says, Englishmen will never forget in dealing with South Africa that in one battle a company which distinguished itself was thoroughly French-Canadian, and that one of its members could not speak or understand any other language. They were ready to die the same way for the flag that our work in South Africa might be accomplished.

The Saturday Review says an Imperial Senate may be nearer realization than most optimists would dare suggest.

They, too, Appreciate the Canadians.

Dr. Seward Webb, of New York, in forwarding $1,000 as a contribution from himself and Mrs. Webb to the patriotic fund, states that both Mrs. Webb and he, like very many Americans, admire the bravery and loyalty of the Canadian troops and says that they are sure that there are very many hearts in the United States that beat in sympathy for England and her colonies and express their best wishes for England and Canadian success and a speedy termination of the war. Dr. and Mrs. Webb, who spend a part of every summer on the Restigouche River, have special association with Canada and, therefore, have learned to think favorably of its institutions and people.

A Great Speech.

Leading London papers of both sides of politics are speaking in the highest terms of praise in their comments on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech on the resolution of Mr. Bourassa, M. P. in the Canadian House of Commons against the course pursued by the government in sending Canadian troops to South Africa to defend the integrity of the empire. Sir Wilfrid showed that the motion was not only inopportune, but was without a clearly useful purpose, and he frankly told the mover that he could not possibly adopt it. He did not so much object to the terms of the motion as to the arguments with which it had been supported. Having regard to the extraordinary nature of the action taken by the Government in October last, it had been thought prudent to stipulate that such action should not be construed as a precedent. It had not however, violated any principle of the British constitution. Sir Wilfrid quoted from Todd to show that the government had acted quite within its rights. It had been said, however, that action had only been taken under the pressure of public opinion, and Mr. Bourassa regarded this as a weak thing. The Premier asked if it was a weak thing to yield to the voice of public opinion when the call was on the side of right and honor? At some length he showed how unjust had been the South African Republic to the outlanders. It had not treated incoming settlers as had the United States and Canada; but had invited them to come, had then taxed them to an enormously greater extent than any other country, and yet denied them every vestige of representation. That was the basis of England's quarrel with Kruger. He believed that quarrel just, and in that view he felt that he was sustained by the overwhelming judgment of the Canadian people.

Sir Wilfrid effectively disposed of Mr. Bourassa's reflections on Mr. Chamberlain. It was not true that Mr. Chamberlain had been preparing for war, and that the resolution adopted by the Canadian Parliament in July last had been put forward at his dictation. It would be to the eternal glory of England, that, instead of preparing for war during the negotiations last summer, that war found her absolutely unprepared. Kruger, on the other hand, had been preparing for years, and when he thought the time had come for striking a blow, he issued his insolent ultimatum to England. The result of this was humiliation and the successive defeats of the small force available in South Africa.

As to the allegation that what had been done by Canada would commit her to similiar action in the future, Sir Wilfrid said that if the people wished to take part in any future war of England they would have their way.

Five Liberals and four Conservatives voted with Mr. Bourassa.

Commenting on Sir Wilfrid's speech, the London Times says: "The results of the British system of Imperial rule, as applied to territory inhabited by white races of different origins, was never more strikingly illustrated than by the speech made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Tuesday in the Dominion House of Commons. The speech would rank high in any assembly of the world as a model of noble eloquence but it is not the language or act of the Canadian Premier's address which will make it live in the annals of the Empire. The spirit which glows through it and the thoughts which underlie it, are pregnant with great issues for England and mankind. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the French Roman Catholic Premier of a self-governing federation in which British Protestants are in the majority, has expressed more faithfully and more truly than any statesman who has spoken yet, the temper of the new Imperial patriotism fostered into self consciousness by the war."

At the meeting of the British Empire League at Ottawa, the day following the Premier's deliverance, Sir Charles Tupper said: "No person who listened to the most brilliant and eloquent address that we in the House of Commons of Canada listened to last night, can fail to appreciate the tremendous impulse that the South African war has given to this great vital question of the unity of the empire. That address was cheered, not only by the ordinary supporters of the Prime Minister of Canada, but it was cheered with equal enthusiasm by, I might also say, all in the house of commons."

Trial by Newspaper.

Mr. Hazen, leader of the opposition in the Provincial legislature, has formulated his "three-priced bridge" charges against Hon. Premier Emmerson, ex Chief Commissioner of Public Works. A committee appointed by the Speaker and composed of seven members is sitting from day to day in the parliament building at Fredericton hearing the testimony of Mr. Hazen's witnesses. Reporters are allowed to attend the sessions of this committee just as they would our courts of justice. They are supposed to report the testimony if they wish to do so, and quite a number of the daily papers receive and publish the most important portions of it. Practically, Mr. Emmerson is on trial under a charge which is quite serious, and the result cannot but affect his standing as a public man, and also personally. If the matter were being heard before one of the courts of law, any newspaper commenting on the testimony in such a way as to either exonerate or condemn Mr. Emmerson before the jury had pronounced upon it, would be subject to a penalty and lose caste amongst its contemporaries. No reputable editor would think of taking the matter out of the court's hands and deciding it on a part of the testimony for the prosecution. Respectable papers would wait until the testimony for and against the accused was all submitted, the case summed up, the judge's views expressed and the jury's decision given. Then, the newspapers would be at liberty, if they differed from the verdict, to comment thereon and quote from the evidence in support of their contentions.

It appears, however, that in the case of a prominent public man who is charged with wrongdoing, a different code is thought to be quite proper. There's politics in it, and the organs are taking up bits of the evidence for the prosecution and, without waiting for anything from the other side, or assuming that further facts to be given under oath may put an entirely different face on it, they are joining in an evident plot to so deal with the investigation as to prejudice the public mind against the accused.

One item of evidence, for instance, was that some metal which was left over from the Mill Cove bridge cost Mr. Ruddock about two and a half cents a pound and that it was used by him in the Trueman Pond bridge for which he charged the government six a half cents. This is adduced as proof that Mr. Ruddock received three prices for the Trueman bridge. It might be assumed that it cost Mr. Ruddock something to do the work at his shop of cutting, boring and fitting the metal so as to make a bridge of it; that he didn't have it hauled to the railway and transported over it and from it to the site of the bridge for nothing, and that his own superintendence and the work of his men in erecting the bridge required some outlay of money. The gentlemen who are trying Premier Emmerson by newspaper, however, are indifferent to such possible evidence as this. They are after that gentleman's political scalp and are bound to have it by fair means or foul, and with utter disregard for the ethics of respectable journalism.

News and Notes.

Lady Roberts has sailed for South Africa to join her husband.

Col. Schiel, the famous German artillerist and anglophobe, who was taken prisoner by the British has to be closely watched, as he has developed suicidal and homicidal tendencies.

Kruger is now declaring that the British forces will never reach Pretoria. Perhaps the old chap intends to give the city up without a fight. If he doesn't the British will take it from him, unless he runs away from it, as Steyn did from Bloemfontein.

Queen Victoria's personal influence over the German Emperior is said to be very strong, and it may account somewhat for the Kaiser's very circumspect attitude in the Boer war. The Queen is the only person alive whom he allows to call him "Willie."

LONDON, March 17.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Cape Town, dated to-day, says it has been decided to send the Transvaalers only to St. Helena, the authorities finding it difficult to prevent conflicts between the Free Staters and the Transvaalers. It seems to be a poor use to put St. Helena to.

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An Officer will be at:—
Fredericton, N. B., between the 16th and 20th April.
St. John, N. B., between the 21st and 25th April.
Moncton, N. B., between the 26th and 30th April for the purpose of enrolling recruits for the N. W. Mounted Police.
Applicants must be between the ages of twenty-two and forty and unmarried.
Minimum height 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement 35 inches, maximum weight 175 lbs. Term of engagement five years.
Applications should be addressed to the Recruiting Officer, N. W. M. Police, at either of the places above named.
FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller.
Ottawa, 8th March, 1900.