POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVIII. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900. NO.

FREE STATE INVADED.

British Troops on Boer Soil for the First Time.

LONDON VERY HOPEFUL HOWEVER.

French's Cavalry Crossed the Modder River and Roberts Followed with Forty Thousand Infantry and a Hundred and Fifty Guns—Kimberley Will be Relieved — Bloemfontein Threatened.

London, Feb. 14, 4.20 a. m.—The news of the day is the enforced retirement of the British from the Colesburg district under heavy Boer pressure and probably after brisk fighting. Thus at a time when Lord Roberts is apparently about to push an army into the Free State the Boers make a counter stroke in an unknown but seemingly great force, not far from the vital line of railway connecting De Aar and Orange River.

Military observers do not regard this as more than a menace. Nevertheless the news produces an unpleasant impression here. Gen. French had manoeuvred the Boers out of Rensburg in December. In January it was reported that he could take Colesberg in two days with reinforcements. These were sent, but the Boers also were reinforced. Since then the British lines have been exteded east and west, so that at the opening o this week they constituted a great horseshoe, 25 miles in length. The lines were not continuous but all the strong positions were held.

Gen. French, when he joined Lord Roberts, presumably took most of his cavalry. Gen. Clements was left with the infantry to hold the Boers in check; but Commandant Delarey, with a double turning movement, has compelled the British to concentrate at Rensburg, besides threatening Lord Roberts' communications.

The Boer mastery of the district has caused a spread of the insurrection, but this, no doubt, will be promptly repressed as large British forces are available not far away.

The indications as to General Buller's immediate intentions are contradictory. One informant, who has intimate relations with the war office, predicts a movement within the next two days. A number of correspondents who have been with General Buller, however, have gone to Durban for a few days' rest under the impression that nothing is to be done immediately.

The war office has directed the eighth division of 10,000 men to prepare to go out.

THE MAIL'S STORY.

London, Feb. 14—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Rensberg, dated yesterday, says:—

"There has been hard fighting for two days near Colesberg, the Boers making strenuous efforts to outflank the British left. The enemy occupied strong positions from Achtertang, through Potfontein to a point five miles south of Jaffontein.

"The fighting at the outpost camps has been very severe during the last few days Yesterday the Boers attacked the position of the Worcesters to the southeast of Colesberg. Fighting continued all day and after dark it was considered necessary to withdraw to Rensberg. Our losses are not yet known.

"On the left the West Australians, Wiltshires and Berkshires had hot fighting, but held their positions against long odds. The Boer losses were considerable.

"Owing to the growing difficulty experienced by convoys in reaching the camps, all of the latter were vacated last night and the troops withdrawn to Rensberg.

"The Boers are burning the farms of the Loyalists, but the latter have contrived to get away with their stock."

THE WAR UNDER ROBERTS.

London, Feb. 13.—War interest centres almost wholly upon Field Marshall Lord Roberts, especially since Gen. Buller's report of his withdrawal from Vaal Krantz came through Lord Roberts showing that all the different operations over the wide field will hereafter be more completely co ordinated. It is now known that the military attaches have gone to join Lord Roberts at the Modder River, another move preluding an advance.

A despatch from the Modder River announces the arrival there of 1,400 refugees from the Barkley West district. They had been ordered away by the Boers because they refused to join the republicans.

It is learned that 200 Boers were killed or wounded during Gen. MacDonald's reconnaissance.

A report comes from Durban that British artillery forced the Boers to evacuate their camp on Hlangwana hill, south of Colenso. This is an important position.

In Rensberg district the Boers are meeting with minor successes, which are having considerable moral effect on the border colonists.

The Boer invasion of Zululand is causing keen anxiety apart from the fact that it threatens Gen. Buller's communications. It is difficult to believe the Zulus can be kept long quiescent while their cattle are commadeered and their country overrun by their hereditary foes.

The friends of Mr. Cecil Rhodes are becoming alarmed at his possible fate and have sent an emissary to see Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Boers in Europe, in regard to the probable course the Boers would pursue in the event of his capture. Dr. Leyds said the Boers did not intend to kill Rhodes, but they would certainly hold him as a hostage until the indemnity for the Jameson raid should be paid. In view of the developments since the raid the Boers have also decided to double the amount of the indemnity demanded so that Mr. Rhodes' friends would have to hand over $10,000,000 before he would be released. It is also learned definitely that Dr. Jameson is still at Ladysmith.

A semi-official paragraph is published in the Globe this afternoon saying Germany does not contemplate intervention. The German government, it is added, does not consider itself interested in the future status or in the existence of the Boer republics.

A revised list of the British casualties at Potgieter's Drift from Feb. 5 to 7 shows: Killed, 26; wounded, 319; missing, 5.

HOT WORK NEAR RENSBERG.

Rensberg, Feb. 12—Hobkirk's and Bastard's Nek, which the Boers took possession of Saturday, have been reoccupied by the British. The Boers were shelled out.

Rensberg, Feb. 12 (Evening)—The Boers have again driven in the British outposts in the western flank today, all outposts at Bastard's Nek, Hobkirk's, Windmill and other points retiring to Maeder's Farm. There were several casualties, but details have not yet been received.

The Boers are actively pressing around Rensberg. The British force, under Lt. Col. Page, consisting of a section of artillery and 150 horses, which reached Slingersfontein on February 10th, has been compelled to fall back on Rensberg, owing to its eastern flank being threatened.

London, Feb. 13, 6.40 p. m.—A despatch to the Evening News from Rensberg says severe fighting occured during the British retreat, the various outposts on both sides suffering heavy losses. The despatch adds that it is doubtful if Rensberg can be held.

Yesterday's retirement of the western outposts included the withdrawal from Cole's Kop and all the surrounding posts. The Boers placed a forty pounder at Bastard's Nek, commanding the surrounding country, and successfully shelled the British position. The Boers numbered some thousands and were five to one everywhere fighting occurred. The British are chafing under the necessity of a retreat from their posts, some of which they had held since the new year. The British now have no camp west of Rensberg. They safely brought off the guns from Coles Kop.

DEATH IN THE CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—The Globe today publishes the following despatch from its correspondent with the first Canadian contingent:—

"Belmont, Cape Colony, Feb. 12.—Private J. J. Purcell, of "B" company, Royal Canadian regiment, died at the Orange River hospital today of locomotor ataxia. Inspection by Brigadier Smith Dorrien today was satisfactory.

(Signed) Frederick Hamilton.

Private Purcell was formerly in the Royal Canadian Artillery, "B" company, Royal Canadian regiment, is the London company.

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC BOARD OF TRADE.

Hamilton, Feb. 13.—At a special meeting of the board of trade yesterday a resolution was unanimously passed calling on the government to offer to increase the Canadian contingent in South Africa to whatever extent may be found necessary by the imperial government.

London, Feb. 15, 4.20 a. m.—The British army, for the first time since the war began, is inside the Boer frontier. Lord Roberts with at least 40,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry and 150 guns, has turned the Magersfontein lines, before which the British forces have been encamped for ten weeks; and, with half of his corps, he is already operating on Free State territory.

A battle has not yet been fought, but large tactical advantages have been gained. The relief of Kimberley is within measurable reach, and the way to Bloemfontein is appreciably easier.

The despatches of Lord Roberts sketch three days work. The forward movement began on Sunday when Col. Hannay set out, with a brigade of mounted infantry, for Ramah, on the Riet, eight miles from Jacobsdal, one of the Boer supply bases.

On Monday Gen. French, with the cavalry division, seized the crossing of the Riet river at Dekil's Drift, south of Jacobsdal, and 18 miles east of Honey Nest Kloof. He skirmished with the Boers and cleared the way for 20,000 infantry, who followed across.

On Tuesday, with his three cavalry brigades and the horse artillery, Gen. French rode to the Modder River, a distance of 25 miles, and took three fords, with high ground beyond the river and five Boer camps. He had a few casualties in brushes with the Boer horse. Gen. French has now fixed himself on Gen. Cronje's main line of communications with Bloemfontein, and 20,000 infantry with 72 guns are being pushed up to support him there.

Lord Roberts' despatches, wired from inside the Free State and on the Riet river, left Wednesday morning. His advance had not been opposed by the Boers in force. Their patrols melted away as the British moved forward. The Boer army is likely to be felt in a day or two and a battle is consequently imminent.

As to what forces Gen. Cronje has now at his disposal and as to where he purposes making a stand against the invaders, no one here connected with the war office knows anything. The date for conceptions are wholly wanting.

The forces immediately at the disposal of Lord Roberts are placed at 50,000 in a general way. Quite possibly Lord Roberts has 10,000 or 20,000 more.

It is now realized that the incidents at Rensberg have been sent out of all proportions. Merely skeleton lines were maintained there, while troops were being secretly and rapidly concentrated on the Modder River. The facility with which 30,000 men have already been sent beyond the rail terminus shows that Lord Kitchener has been fully successful in organizing transport. He is now supposed to be down the line, sending forward more troops and getting together more transport. About five miles of ox and mule wagon trains are estimated for each division.

The London morning papers take rather sober views of the situation, but are greatly pleased and hopeful of what is to come.

Lord Roberts' announcement make the operations in other parts of the field shrink.

FROM THE TUGELA.

London, Feb. 15—The Daily Telegraph has received the following dated Tuesday from its special correspondent at Frere:—

"On Sunday the Boers advanced down the Ladysmith road toward Potgieters. Three hundred men on horseback with others, proceeded to a point where they began to construct new rows of trenches at right angle to the road. This was about two miles north of the drift.

"A party of Boers also crossed the Tugela about six miles below Potgieters Drift where they sniped the South African Light Horse, who repulsed them.

"Several other skirmishes have taken place and the Boers are evidently anxious about their positions."

A despatch to the Morning Post from Chieveley dated Tuesday, confirms the report that parties of Boers have occupied the old British camp on Spearman's Farm. The correspondent, who identifies the wounded Lieut. Churchill as the brother of Mr. Winston Churchill, says he was shot through the right leg.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT BEGUN.

London, Feb. 14—11.35 p. m.—The war office has issued the following further message from Lord Roberts, received this evening:—

"Dekiels Drift, Feb. 14—8.10 a. m.—General French left this point at 11.30 yesterday morning with three brigades of cavalry, horse artillery and mounted infantry, including several colonial contingents, in order to seize a crossing of the Modder, distant about 25 miles. He reports, by despatch dated 5.35 p. m., that he had forced a passage at Clip Drift and occupied the hills north of the river, capturing three of the enemy's laagers with their supplies, while General Gordon of the 15th Hussars, with his brigade, who had made a feint at Rondeval Drift, four miles west, has seized it and a second drift between that and Clip Drift, together with two more laagers.

"General French's performance is brilliant, considering the excessive heat and a blinding dust storm which raged during the latter part of the day.

"Owing to the rapidity of his movements, General French met with but slight opposition; and his losses were small. Lieut. Johnson, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, is the only officer reported severely wounded.

"The sixth division was last night on the north bank of the Riet, at Waterval Drift, and is moving to support the cavalry. The seventh division is here and will go on this afternoon.

"Four officers and 53 men had to be sent last evening in the returning ox wagons to the railway line, prostrated by heat and exhaustion."

OPPONENTS OF THE WAR IN LONDON.

London, Feb. 14—Supporters of the Liberal party, to the number of 300 or 400, held a private meeting at the Westminister Palace Hotel today to protest against the government's war policy. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P.; Mr. David Lloyd-George, M. P., and Mr. C. Schreiner, the husband of Olive Schreiner, the novelist, were among those present. The resolutions adopted denounced the war as a "Crime and a blunder committed at the instigation of irresponsible capitalists."

WHY THE BRITISH WITHDREW MONDAY.

Rensburg, Tuesday, Feb. 13—Before dawn yesterday the enemy opened an attack upon Slingersfontein, assaulting with musketry the hills on the northeast held by three companies of the Worcesters under Captain Hovel.

The artillery attack began at sunrise. The Boers approached in great numbers, estimated at seven to one. The British under good cover, sustained the attack throughout the day.

Meanwhile two big guns on the west opened upon the British at daylight and fired for half an hour, when a British howitzer silenced them with lyddite, the British artillery firing with precision.

Then another Boer gun to the north opened on the Royal Irish Rifles, but rather ineffectively, as the Rifles had good cover.

The shelling continued all day, and last evening the Boers brought up a 40-pounder in order to bombard the camp from a hill to the north. The attempt was plainly visible as the gun could be seen being drawn up by 18 oxen.

With the Boers surrounding the British in overwhelming numbers and having artillery, it then became evident that it would be impossible to retain Slingersfontein, which the British evacuated under cover of darkness, falling back upon Rensburg.

The British casualties were lighter than might have been expected under the circumstances.

CASUALTIES TO DATE.

London, Feb. 14.—The total British casualty returns up to tonight are:—

	Officers.
Killed	152
Wounded	380
Missing	112
Total	644
	Men.
Killed	1,477
Wounded	5,050
Missing	2,781
Total	9,308
Other fatalities reported	563
Total	10,515

DAVIS AT DELAGOA BAY.

Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Feb. 12, Monday.—Mr. Webster Davis, United States assistant secretary of the interior, has arrived here from Pretoria and sails on the steamer Kanseler via Naples on his way home.

BOERS WARING ON WOMEN.

London, Feb. 15.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following despatch from Mafeking, dated Jan. 29:—

"The Boers shelled the women's laager for two hours on Saturday (Jan. 27.) Boer women, warned by the spies, evidently, went into the trenches, clapped their hands and hurrahed when the shells fell near the English women. Lady Sarah Wilson was slightly wounded.

"Major Gould-Adams and Captain Wilson received contusions from shell fragments."

THE STRATHCONA HORSE OFFICERS

Ottawa, Feb. 14—The following are announcements as to those appointed to commissions in Strathcona's Horse. The exact positions they will fill are not determined:—

Officers of N. W. Mounted Police: S. B. Steele, R. Belcher, A. E. Snyder, A. H. Jarvis, D. H. Howard, F. L. Cartwright, W. Parker. Graduates Royal Military College, Kingston: R. C. Laurie. R. M. Courtney. J. E. Leckie, R. H. B. Magee. Officers of the active militia: Major G. W. Cameron, Royal Scots; Capt. J. F. MacDonald, 37th Battalion; E. E. Mackie, 90th Battalion; Parry Fall, Manitoba Dragoons; T. E. Pooley, B. C. Garrison Artillery. Unattached: A. W. Strange, A. E. Christie, E. C. Parker (late captain 15th Foot), Surgeon C. P. Keenan, R. V. H., Montreal.

Lt. Col. Steele has been with the Northwest Mounted Police force since its foundation and is a most popular officer of the Canadian militia.

Capt. Belcher and Messrs. Snyder and Jarvis are old members of the N. W. M. P.

Capt. Howard was captain in the Gen. Middleton's column in the rebellion of 1885. He is a barrister of Osgoode Hall.

Mr. T. L. Cartwright is a son of Sir Richard Cartwright and has of late been connected with the Yukon force.

Mr. R. C. Laurier is a member of the first graduating class of the R. M. C., Kingston, and has since been employed on surveys in the Northwest.

Mr. Reginald Courtney, of Ottawa, is a son of the deputy minister of finance, A. R. M. C. graduate, and has been connected with a Montreal corps.

A. W. Strange is a son of Major Gen. Strange.

Capt. Parker comes from British Columbia and organized a detachment of eighty men in one day.

Dr. C. B. Keenan is an Ottawa boy. He has been selected at the request of Lord Strathcona who asked that the position be filled by a McGill graduate, and it possible a surgeon of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

The first section of Strathcona's Horse will reach Ottawa tomorrow morning probably between eight and nine o'clock. The train consists of sixteen cars containing 287 men and a large number of horses The squadron is in charge of Col. Morrison of the Northwest Mounted Police and the special train bearing it is making very good time.

TO TRANSPORT THE STRATHCONA HORSE.

Toronto, Feb. 14—The Grand Trunk Railway has completed arrangements for carrying the Canadian mounted infantry to Halifax. A special train of seven passenger cars and eleven horse cars leave here at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

A VANCOUVER HUNDRED.

Vancouver, Feb. 14—Vancouver citizens are equipping a corps of 100 men for South Africa.

A SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—The Massey-Harris Company at its annual meeting today voted $5,000 to the national patriotic fund. Senator Cox was elected a director of the company.

SPECIAL STAFF OFFICER.

Kingston, Feb. 14.—Lieut. Col. Gordon, D. O. C., Montreal, was today appointed special staff officer with the second Canadian contingent and will sail from Halifax next week with the volunteers for Cape Town. Mrs. Gordon and family will remove to Kingston.

EARNED GENERAL METHUEN'S PRAISE.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Lieut. Col. Otter states that Lieut. McLean, of St. John, company "G," who has resigned to join the Imperial Field Artillery, made a great hit with Lord Methuen with his maps of the country. Gen. Methuen was highly impressed with Lieut. McLean's efficiency, both as cartographer and as officer and promised to endorse his application for a commission in the imperial army. Lord Methuen carried this out and thus the Royal Canadians lose one of their most promising subalterns.

London, Feb. 16, 4.30 a. m.—As the wires are closed to correspondence with Lord Roberts and as nothing further from him has been communicated to the public, the military adepts are figuring out the possibilities of Lord Roberts' communications and what there is left for the Boers to do.

Gen. Cronje's communications with Bloemfontein have already been cut. The best news England could hear would be that he elects to give battle among the low hills and ridges west of Kimberley. Should he determine not to do this, he must raise the siege of Kimberley and retreat to a point where he would prefer to fight.

This retreat could be a long detour around the head of the British advance to Bloemfontein, or, as seems to military students more practicable, he could withdraw to the north, using the railroad for his guns and heavy baggage, moving to Fourteen Streams station, and thence to Transvaal territory.

The Boers have made no preparations to defend Bloemfontein; and there is no particular reason why Gen. Cronje should risk a battle to protect the capital of the Free State.

Operations elsewhere are apparently suspended. A correspondent, writing from Chieveley Feb. 13, says:—

"We are still hopeful of relieving Ladysmith."

Col. Baden-Powell in a despatch from Mafeking, dated Jan. 29, after mentioning matters already sent out by correspondents, gives his total casualties up to Jan. 25 as follows:—

Killed—Five officers and 60 men; wounded, 8 officers and 123 men; missing 34 men.

No word has been received regarding General Gatacre's 12,000 men at Stormberg. The impression is that these forces are on the way to Lord Roberts.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement in the house of commons of the intention of the government to encourage the Zulus to defend themselves from the Boers, is a contingency the Boers seem to have anticipated, as they have been doing everything in their power to win the good will of the Basutos, who have thousands of good rifles.

The Boers gave 2,000 Basutos a safe conduct. If the British let loose one tribe the Boers will probably let loose another.

The war office has issued orders for the formation of 21 new batteries and three battalions of infantry.

The cabinet council was in session yesterday for two hours. It will meet again today. This is quite unusual.

A PART OF THE GAME.

London, Feb. 16—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphing Wednesday, says: "It is reported here that the British have evacuated Rensberg and retired to Arundel.

BOER REPORTS.

Boer Head Laager, Ladysmith, Monday, Feb. 12—Since Friday everything has been quiet. The English with their cannon, have moved towards Chieveley. They found the Boer position unassailable on the Upper Tugela.

Boer Laager, near Ladysmith, Tuesday, Feb. 13—Yesterday General Botha, with a small force crossed the Tugela to a deserted British camp, where he encountered 50 Lancers, of whom 13 were killed, five wounded and nine taken prisoners. One of the prisoners was sent to tell the British to fetch their wounded.

HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE WAR.

London, Feb. 15.—In the house of lords today the Earl of Dunraven raised a question on the government's military proposals and expressed a doubt as to whether these were sufficient.

The Earl of Rosebery said he fully recognized the gravity of the situation and agreed with the previous speaker in thinking that the measures adopted were inadequate in the circumstances. He also doubted whether the "paper force of 409,000 men in Great Britain," to which the secretary of state for war had referred, would stand analysis. For the volunteers Lord Rosebery said he had the highest respect; but by no stretch of the imagination could they be called soldiers, as it was admitted that they needed months of training annually to render them efficient.

"The crisis in South Africa is urgent," continued Lord Rosebery, "but we must not keep our eyes upon South Africa alone. Last December the government made vigorous overtures to the two great powers, Germany and the United States, for an alliance; but those overtures were not received with such cordiality as to encourage the government to pursue them. It does not appear that the friendship of France would bear any great strain; and, as to Russia, events have been recently witnessed in Persia about which England formerly would have had something to say but which now she passes unnoticed.

"It becomes the government to take a large grasp of the situation and to make adequate proposals. If Great Britain were to lose South Africa, she would lose the most important base outside of the United Kingdom and she would lose that colonial support which has been given because the colonies have believed that they were associating themselves with a powerful empire; and thus the empire would break away from us. If this be not a life and death crisis, I do not know what is."

The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader, said he felt the danger of the situation equally with Lord Rosebery. Although he would not ascribe a direct hostile intention to Russia at the present moment, he said that he could not overlook the fact that there was a movement of troops in progress which if not menacing showed possibilities of the future that were not absent from the Russian mind.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the premier, in the course of his reply for the government, said:—

"I cannot enter upon the springs that guide the Russian government or the course it is likely to take; nor can I discuss the health of the Ameer of Afghanistan. As to whether our forces are adequate for the work in South Africa or whether it is true that the government have always been too late and have neglected opportunities, I would gladly accept a challenge, provided the words would not go beyond this chamber. The present troubles are not due to the expansion of the empire, but to miscalculations made in 1881 and 1884. Our forefathers were not discouraged by bad beginnings and we should follow their example and not be cast down. The government is convinced now, as it always has been, that the issue will be brought to a successful conclusion. I do not think any advantage is to be obtained from taking a gloomy view."

WAR DISSENSION IN THE HOUSE.

London, Feb. 15.—In the house of commons today, during the course of a reply to a question relative to the probable Boer invasion of Zululand, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said that the government had decided if the native territories were invaded by the Boers the natives "will be encouraged and assisted in every way in defending themselves."

The house after going into committee of supply on the supplementary war estimates, Mr. William Redmond, Nationalist, strongly objected to adding a single man to the British army, which, he said, was now "Engaged in a war which was an insult to God, a war engaged by Christian England against a Christian people who only desire to retain their own land."

The house adopted the government's military scheme by a vote of 239 against 34, the minority consisting chiefly of Irish members.

The debate in the commons was, on the whole, rather dull, and confined chiefly to the less prominent members.

STRATHCONA HORSE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The first detachment of the Strathcona Horse arrived at Ottawa shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, and are quartered in the exhibition grounds. There are 280 men and six officers and all of the characteristic western type, strong and rough-looking men of various heights, from five feet six inches to five feet eleven inches, but all execllent horsemen and expert rifle shots. The officers accompanying the detachment are Capt. Barker, in command, Capt. Mackie, Capt. Christie, Lieut. Parker, Quartermaster Lieut. Leckie, and Lieut. Walls. The most of the men are from "A" squadron, Manitoba. There are also two troops from "C" squadron, British Columbia, and a detail from "B" squadron, Northwest Territories. Lieut.-Col. Steele, the commandant, will arrive this afternoon, and complete arrangements for the outfitting of the men.

OTTAWA MILITARY NEWS.

Ottawa, Feb.15—A militia order issued today says that the Canadian Mounted Rifles will receive cavalry rates of pay while on special service in South Africa.

The following officers will proceed to South Africa on the steamship Milwaukee to replace officers attached for instructional purposes and who have been appointed to the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and brigade division, of Field Artillery, viz.: Lt. Col. M. D. Gordon, commanding No. 5 military district; Major T. L. Boulanger, 1st Quebec Field Battery; Lt. J. E. Burch, 2nd Dragoons

ONE LESSON TO BE LEARNED.

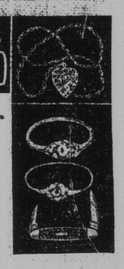
London, Feb. 15.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, speaking at Chiswick this evening on the war, said that one lesson to be learned was the fact that a volunteer force could use the long range rifle and cannon and could, in a fortified position, hold its own against any troops. This meant that, if volunteers were properly reorganized in England, a successful invasion of the country would be an impossibility. It also meant that if proper use were made of the mountains on the frontier of India, the bigger the hostile army that got within those mountains the larger would be the graveyard they would make there.

FREE COMBINATION OFFER NO MONEY WANTED

In order to introduce our assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watch Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Autographs, Air Rifles, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Cameras, Chairs, Clocks, Skates, Sleds, and numerous other beautiful premiums.

LADIES, BOYS and GIRLS send us your full name and address and we will mail you (13) packages of our assorted steel pens to sell among your neighbors and friends at 10c. per package. When sold remit us amount due, $1.30, and we will forward premium you select from our mamouth catalogue which we mail with goods. Send today. Address

STANDARD, WATCH & NOVELTY CO, P. O. Box 62 E., St. John, N. B.



RULERS OF THE WO

Meat Eating Nations Are th ers in Every Branch of H Achievement.

The ruling nations of the world eaters, and history records that th have been.

Vegetarians and food cranks m this in any way they choose, but remain that the Americans, Englis Russians and Germans are meat tions, and they are also the most and most progressive.

The principal food of the heroic dier known as Biltong, is a sor beef, affording a great deal of no in a highly concentrated form.

The weak races of people are th ing Chinese, Hindoos, and Siames ed since the dawn of history as no sive, superstitious and inferior and mentally to the meat eatin who dominate them.

The structure of the teeth pl cates that human beings should su a variety of food, meat, fruit an and it is unhygienic to confine one any one of those classes to the ex another.

Meat is the most concentrated easily digested of food, but our living is often so unnatural that th ive organs refuse to properly di eggs, and similar nutritious and w food, but it is not because such fo wholesome, but the real reason stomach lacks, from disease or some necessary digestive elemen raising indigestion and later on dyspepsia.

Nervous people should eat plenty convalescents should make meat principal food, hard working people so and brain workers and office men eat, not so much meat but at least day, and to insure its perfect diges or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Table be taken after each meal, because ply the peptones, diastase and fre lacking in every case of stomach

Nervous dyspepsia, catarrh of gastritis, sour stomach, gas and ac only different names for indiges failure to digest wholesome food, use of Stuart's Tablets cures the cause by affording perfect diges stomach has a chance to rest and re natural tone and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is household medicine; it is as safe an ant for the stomach ache of the bab for the imperfect digestion of its gr

They are not a cathartic, but a and no pill habit can ever follow the only habit Stuart's Tablets indu habit of good digestion and robu good health.

A little book on stomach diseases free by addressing F. A. Stuart C shall, Mich. All drug stores sell th at 50 cts. for complete treatment.

NEARLY SEVENTY YEARS

"We are apt to think," said M Estabrooks in the Telegraph ye "that artistic advertising is a deve of recent years, but here is so which shows that there might be studying old time methods after all.

Mr. Estabrooks produced a copy o wood's Magazine for October, 18 which he was indebted to Mr. I. C. son. It contains a full page ad ment of "The London Genui Warehouse, No. 9 Waterloo Edinburgh." The work was two colors, with a very artistic appropriate to the tea trade, and as beautiful and striking as the ambitious advertisements in the magazines today. Had Red Rose tea been han this enterprising Edinburgh tea would no doubt have been made as in Scotland as it is today in the provinces.

NORTON NEWS.

Norton, Feb. 15—As a result special services held in the F. B. chu converts were baptized on Sabbath the pastor, Rev. G. F. Currie. these united with the church in ing. The meetings are being contin week.

The heavy rain of Tuesday night the roads bare, and travellers are no the wheels.

Dr. T. G. Heine, of Butte City tana, who has been visiting his left last week for his home. He smallpox as being very prevalent all the west.

"OPPORTUNITY IS THE CRE TIME."

Now is your opportunity. Ther time when the system is so much of a good medicine, like Hood's Sa illa, and no time when it is so sus to the benefits to be derived from medicine. By purifying, enrichi vitalizing the blood and toning system Hood's Sarsaparilla starts yo for a whole year of health.

Constipation is cured by Hood's

HAVELOCK NOTES.

Havelock, Feb. 12.—The last w delightful winter weather has enab lumbermen to get their deal to th way for shipment and their timber brows for spring driving.

Mrs. H. H. Keith, who has bee ill for the last two months, is imp Her son, Walter S., who has be tained on account of her illness, wi for Greenwood, B. C., on Tuesda inst.

De Lancy Killam, who has been ing from kidney rouble, is imp slowly.

The friends of W. C. McKnight at his residence on Thursday evenin presented him with a silver-mounte as a mark of esteem on his depart Sydney, C. B., where he intends go to business.

Rev. John Hughes, of St. John, pied the pulpit of the Baptist churc on Sunday morning and evening.

Mrs. Lewis Keith, who has been improving slowly.

Miss Sarah Ryder, daughter of th Elijah Ryder, died on Tuesday a short illness.

Miss Ethel Keith leaves this we Boston to take a situation as nurse McLean asylum.