BLOODY BELMONT.

The Story of the British Victory There.

Canadian Correspondent on Historic Ground-Picking Up Relies- Repulsive Sights.

(Staff Cor. Montreal Star.) During the afternoon I went over the battle ground at Belmont with one of the officers of the Munster regiment who was present when the engagement took place. The British force num-bered about 9,000 troops, including three divisions of the Guards, the Coldstreams, the Scots and the Grenadiers, the Northumberland Fusiliers a company of the Munster Regiment, a half battalion of the Lancashire Reg., the Fifth Fusiliers, the 9th Lancers, the Yorkshire Light Infartry and three batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery. This force had marched from Orange River and arrived opposite the railway station at Belmont about 2 o'clock in the morning. The Boers occupied three positions. One detechment occupied the railway stations, the hotel and surrounding buildings. Their artillery was well placed on a kopje about a mile from the station, where the guns commanded the station encampment, and the larger force occupied a large kopje about two miles south of the station. The British force advanced to within a mile or so of the station on one flank and within a half mile of the large kopje where the major portion of the Boer force was stationed on the other before fire was opened by the Boer force in the railway station. The British torce was advancing, with the artillery on the flank nearest the station and the Guards on the other flank. Immediately after the first firing the British artillery opened fire on the station house with shrapnel, and after a brisk twenty minutes' hot work, drove the enemy out of the station house and back over the level plain to the kopje where their artillery was stationed. In the meantime the three divisions of Guards on the right fishk opened fire at the enemy on the large kopje on that flank and the centre divisions advanced acress the plain between the station and the kopje on the right, engaging the enemy on the centre kopje, where the artillery was. The Guards stormed the right copie and drove the enemy from his rifle pits or storm entrenchments on the brow of the kopje after an hour's fighting. It was here that our heaviest loss took place, some 47 officers and men of the Guards being killed in storming the kopje. The Boers after retiring from the large kopje on the extreme right retreated to a little kopje lying between the one they had just left and MRS. BRADSHAW'S LETTER TO the second large kopje where their artillery was stationed. Here they were the centre division, comengaged by posed of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and Lancashires and the Fifth Fusiliers, and driven back to the large kopje on the left, where their artillery was stationed. It was on this kopje that they made their last stand and from which they finally retreat-The position occupied by the Boers was certainly a strong one, and the British force must have fought with wonderful vigor to have dislodged them. All afternoon the Canadians rambled over the battle field picking up RELICS OF THE BATTLE.

The faces of the kopje are strewn with cartridge shells, pieces of belts, broken rifles and other accoutrements while at the foot of the kopje, where the enemy made his last stand, there are dozens of dead mules and in my walk about the place I discovered the bodies of four or five dead Boers. They had been pulled to a little hollow in the side of the kopje and partly covered over with stones. It was a ghastly sight to see here an arm protruding, there a leg, and in another a face blackened by exposure and decomposition. The kopjes are permeated with the foul smell of decomposing flesh, and it is indeed an evil and uncomfortable place to put in the solemn hours of night on picket duty.

W. RICHMOND SMITH.

PRESBYTERY OF ST. JOHN.

Report of Home Missions Received and Recommendations Adopted.

The Prest yeery of St. John met Tuesday in St. Andrew's church, Rev. A. S. Morton, the moderator, in the chair. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. A. H. Foster. Those present were: Revs. A. S. Morton, L. G. Macmell, McLean, N. McDonald, A. Boyd, A. H. Foster, A. D. Foster, A. H. Campbell, C. D. McIntosh, J. C. Robertson, F. W. Murray, D. McD. Clarke, J. Ross, T. F. Fotheringham, J. Burgess, J. Morrison, J. D. Sutherland. A. D. Archibald, and Messrs. L. W. Johnston, Dr. Morrison, T. McKelvie. D. McLean, Judge Forbes, J. Wil-

The resignation of Rev. A. Boyd was read by the clerk. Mr. Boyd was heard and on motion it was agreed that his resignation be received and lie on the table, and that the congregation of Pisarinco be cited to appear at a meeting of the presbytery in St. Andrew's church, on January 30th, at 2 p. m. Rev. A. H. Foster was appointed to exchange with Mr. Boyd and to

serve the citation. Rev. J. Ross presented a report on home missions. It was agreed to receive the report and to consider the recommendations. These were adopt-

1. That Mr. Valentine be continued as ordained missionary at Grand Falls. 2. That Salina and Norton received occasional supply from the missionary

at Hampton. 3. That G. G. Squires be appointed to supply St. Martins and Cross Roads

for three months. The report of the augmentation committee was received and adopted. The augmentation was allocated as fol-

Nashwaak and Stanley, \$35; St Andrew's, St. John, \$161; Harvey and Acton, \$62; Fredericton, \$159; Woodstock, \$35; South Richmond, \$20; St. James, \$36; Kincardine, \$33; Glassville, \$33; St. David's, St. John, \$200; Monc-

ton, \$176; Chipman, \$48; Carleton, \$30; St. Stephen, \$47; St. Andrews, \$28; Springfield and English Settlement, \$34; St. George, \$34; Milktown, \$5; Pisarinco, \$30, St. John's church, St. John, \$49; Prince William, \$47; Florenceville, \$20; Sussex, \$38; Hampton, \$30; St. Ste-phen's, St. John, \$176; Richmond, \$15; Buctouche, \$33; Shediac, \$35; Water-ford, \$30; Calvin, St. John, \$10; St. Matthew's, St. John, \$5; Fairville, \$5; Grand Bay, \$5; Dorchester and Seckville, \$5; Edmundston, \$5; Grand Falls,

\$5; Waweig. \$5. The augmented congregations will be visited by exchange on Sabbaths during the next two months as fol-

\$5; Andover, \$5; Riverside and Alma,

Woodstock, by Rev. W. Ross; South Richmend, by Rev. F. W. Murray; Glassville, by Rev. W. McDonald; Kincardine, by Rev. A. D. Archibald; Pisarinco, by Rev. J. Burgess; St. George, by Rev. Dr. Morrison; Waterford, by Rev. A. H. Foster.

The committee appointed to consider and report on the General Assembly's Remit No. 8, re "Aids for Social Worship," recommended that the use of such a manual be approved by the presbytery; that it consist of five services, of which at least one shall be suitable for week day worship; that a burdal service be added, and that certain alterations in the wording be made. The report also urged the use of simple language in prayers. Their report was received and adopted. The committee to examine the Pis-

arinco records made their report. The committee on the century fund also reported. A number of bills were passed and

FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

other routine transacted.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16 .- The donation by the Canadian Pacific of fifteen thousand dollars to the Canadian national patriotic fund was announced this morning.

The Grand Trunk has given a like Molson's Bank has given two thousand and the Bank of Nova Scotia

five thousand dollars. HALIFAX. N. S., Jan. 16.-The Bank of Nova Scotia directors at a meeting today voted \$5,000 to the Canadian patriotic fund.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 19 per cent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and neifree of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 920 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

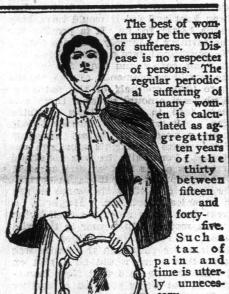
LORD ROBERTS.

mounted police recently resigned his position because of the following telegram sent him from Southampton: "Hugh Bradshaw, No. 226 Morris street. Philadelphia, U. S. A.-Meet ROBERTS."

me in Cape Town. Back of this cablegram was the keen insight and the deft hand of a devoted young woman. Mrs. Bradshaw, an English lassie, a few weeks ago came across the ocean and wedded Policeman Bradshaw, whose sweetheart she had been before he left England. She was ambitious to have her handsome young husband serve his country and win a soldier's laurels in South Africa. So when she saw that the intrepid old commander, Lord Roberts, under whom her husband had served in Burmah, was to be commander-in-chief in South Africa, she quietly wrote to famous old "Bobs," reminding him of her husband's good record in the English army in India, and asking that he be given some apprintment for the campaign against the Boers.

This husband of Mrs. Bradshaw is 32 years of age, stands 6 feet in his stockings, weighs 160 pounds, has seen military service both in England and in Burmah, and in the campaign in the latter country rose to a first lieuterancy in the Royal Inniskillen regi-

Hard tack enables sallors to endure hard-



In all cases the suffer-

ings of women due to irregularity and like causes may be alleviated, and in most cases they may be completely cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This wonderful medicine is not a cureall, but a specific remedy for diseases affecting the delicate womanly organs. It cures, completely, irregularity, ulceration, inflammation and female weakness and gives the enfeebled organs health

and gives the enfeebled organs health and vigor.

Mrs. W. J. Kidder, of Hill Dale Farm, (Enceburg Center), Encosburg, Vt., writes: "I cheerfully send you the following testimonial of the great relief your kindly advice and medicines brought me. During the past year I found I was with child and in rapidly falling health. I suffered dreadfully from bloating and urinary difficulty. I was growing preceptibly weaker each day and suffered much sharp pain at times. I felt that something must be done. I sought your advice and received a prompt reply. I followed your directions and took twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and also followed your instructions. I began to improve immediately, my health became excellent, and I could do all my own work (we live on a good sized farm). I walked and rode all I could, and enjoyed it. I had a short, easy confinement and have a healthy baby boy."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

THE GATEWAY OF CONSUMPTION.



DR. SPROULE, B. A., English Specialist in Catarrh and Chronic

Twenty years ago Catarrh was comparatively unknown. Now no age, sex or condition is exempt from it. Catarrh is to be more dreaded than all the yellow iever, cnolera, smallpox, diphtheria and all other epidemic discases—as it is more fatal. It is in the large majority of cases the forerunner of consumption, and vital statistics show that deaths from consumption in this country have increased more than 200 per cent. in the last five years, nearly all of these cases having been traced back to catarh as their starting point, and many physicians now contend that catarrh is only incipient consumption. We make the treatment of catarrh as specialty. We do cure catarrh. Catarrh has never been cured by hasal douches, washes or snuffs. Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane and is curable only through the blood, and by medicines peculiarly adapted to each particular case. Medicine that will cure one will not cure another.

It has been determined by microscopists that catarrh has as distinct a germ as any of the noted epidemical diseases, and again and gain has it been shown that a patient has been treated for some other disease when catarrhal germs have been present.

A remedy for satarrh must be used constitutionally, and it must possess a direct affinity for the mucous membrane, and of being absorbed by the purulent mucous wherever located. It must be homogeneous, and each individual case requires treatment adapted to its conditions. Our treatment is based upon these plain theories, and has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, but it cures catarrh at any stage speedily and surely.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT. The most prevalent form of catarrh re-sults from neglected colds.

Do you spit up slime?
Are your eyes watery?
Does your nose feel full?
Does your nose discharge?
Do you sneeze a good deal?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Do you have pain across the eyes?
Does your breath smell offensive?
Is your hearing beginning to fail?
Are you losing your sense of sme
Do you hawk up phlegm in the mor Do you spit up slime? 12. Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
13. Do you have pains across the front of forehead?
14. Do you feel dropping in back part of

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head and throat.

DISEASES OF BRONCHIAL TUPES. When catarrh of the head and throat is left uncheeked it extends down the wind-pipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs and develops into catarrhal consumption

1 Do you take cold easily?
2. Is your breathing too quick?
3. Is your voice hoarse and husky?
5. Have you a dry, hacking cough?
6. Do you feel worn out on rising?
7. Do you feel all stuffed up insid?
8. Are you gradually losing strength?
9. Have you a disgust for fatty food?
10. Have you a sense of weight on che Have you a sense of weight on chest' Have you a scratchy feeling in throat' Do you cough worse night and morn Do you get short of breath when walk-

It you have some of these symptoms you have catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

HOW LADYSMITH WAS NAMED.

Beleaguered Town Recalls Career of Wife of Sir Harry Smith—Place in Orange Free State Was Named for Him, Too.

Sir Harry George Wakelyn Smith, Bart., who gave the name of the town of Harrismith, in the Orange Free State, was descended from an old Cambridgeshire family residing in Whittlesey, in the isle of Ely, some six miles from Peterboro. His father, a surgeon who lived to a great and had

a surgeon, who lived to a great age, had four sons, three of whom were soldiers and the fourth a loctor.

The three roldier sons went through the

The two brothers were placed in the sam

The two brothers were placed in the same hospital, and a young doctor came to dress their wounds, which were in a frightful condition for want of attention. With one hand this doctor unbandaged the damaged knee, and with the other he held a bouquet to his nose. Sir Harry, less badly wounded, watched the doctor and the bouquet, jumped out of bed, and kicked the young doctor down the stairs.

This was a breach of military discipline for which he was brought before the duke and admonished, but the duke secretly laughed at the circumstance.

His babyship

will be wonderfully freshened up,

and his whole little fat body will

shine with health and cleanliness

after his tub with the "Albert"

Baby's Own

Soap.

This soap is made entirely with vegetable fats, has a faint but ex-

quisite fragrance, and is unsurpass

ed as a nursery and toilet soap.

Beware of imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs.

MONTREAL.

If you have catarrh, answer the above questions, cut them out of the paper and send them to me with any other information you may think would help me in forming a diagnosis, and I will answer your letter carefully, explaining your case thoroughly, and tell you what is necessary to do in order to get well.

Dr. Sproule, B A, (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service). English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

At the meeting held Tuesday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A., to organize a Lord's Day Alliance, there were present, among others: Mrs. A. A. Stockton, Revs. J. L. Gordon, John Read, Geo. Steel, Dr. Pope, J. A. Richardson, C. T. Phillips, Geo. Seller, R. W. Weddall, Dr. Black, D. Long, Dr. Gates, Ira Smith, L. G. Macneill, T. F. Fotheringham, and Mesars. Williams, T. L. Hay, J. F. Belyea, E. W. Slipp, R. S. Hayes, Ewing, J. Stark, The best horseman in Philadelphia's J. Parks, M. D. Austin, T. H. Hall, J.

White, J. Hutchings. The meeting was opened with the usual services. Rev. Mr. Read, as president of the Ministerial Alliance, under whose auspices the meeting had been called, was in the chair. On behalf of the alliance he thanked the meeting for the large attendance. The alliance, he said, had striven to obtain a proper observance of the Lord's day, but they now felt that there should be an organization of a Lord's Day Alliance, and for that object the meeting was called. Efforts of an important nature are in progress in this line in other parts of the dominion. On motion, Mr. Read continued to

act as chairman. Dr. Pope said that all efforts in this matter had already been done through the alliance. It would be well to appoint its secretary, Rev. Geo. Steel, as secretary pro tem. The motion

carried. Rev. T. F. Fotheringham moved that in the opinion of this meeting the time has come to organize a Lord's Day Alliance for New Brunswick. A similar society had been formed before. One annual meeting was held, and the executive committee ceased to meet after it found that it was impossible to do anything with the existing laws. The Dominion and Ontario Alliance have an agent, who proposes to come to New Brunswick as seen as he is wanted, and to spend his time organizing. The object of the alliance is to marshal the Christian conscience for the proper observance of the Lord's day. It should also see that the Sabbath law should be enforced.

Mr. Richardson asked for an outline of the constitution used in Ontario. The secretary thought the principle should be settled first and the details afterward. On request, he read the constitution of the former New Brunswick society.

Rev. Mr. Pope seconded the resolution which was carried without dis-

cussion.

Rev. Mr. Richardson said that while the society was formed the same difficulties evidently present themselves. This was shown by the fact that a so called sacred concert was held the other Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Read explained that we have a law, but said no attempt had been made to enforce it in the case settled. Mr. Richardson said that the alli-

ance should resolve to carry the thing through. Rev. Mr. Long did not think the same difficulties presented themsame selves. The present law, which seemed to cover everything, will soon be

tested. On motion of Mr. Hutchings, the meeting elected the following committee to draft a constitution: Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, Rev. J. A. Richardson, Judge Forbes, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Stockton, W. S. Fisher, R. G. Holly, Dr. Bridges, E. W. Slipp.

'Affter considerable discussion it was decided to strike out the last three words in the motion presented at first by Rev. Mr. Fotheringham, and leave it in the hands of the committee appointed to draft the constitution, as to whether the organization be civic or provincial.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Steel the committee was given the further power to nominate officers at the next meeting which will be called by the said committee.

Lotest News in SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

Funds for Families of the Soldiers' of the Queen.

Erastus Wiman Abandons All Hope of Ever Annexing Canada to the United States

The Anneke Jans Bogardus Estate Fools Once More-Sound Ethies Are Good Commerce-No Change in the Lumber Situation-Fish Trade is Dull,

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The sympathizers with the British and the Boers continue to hold meetings in various sections of the country to express their feelings and furnish financial aid to the families of those killed or seriously injured. A great meeting of Britishers was held last night in Chicago, at which \$1,000 was raised. Former subjects of the Queen in Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Boston and other New England cities are hard at work collecting funds. The Britishers of Worcester have raised nearly \$5,000 already, and funds are being forwarded as rapidly as possible to the London Mansion House subscriptions. At a meeting in Sanford, Me., last night resolutions were adopted endorsing the cause of England. About \$400 was

subscribed. Erastus Wiman has been making several speeches lately on Canadian affairs, after a long silence. The American public had almost forgotten that the man who once endeavored to direct the destinies of Canada existed, although they were reminded of it not long ago when the king of Staten Island, not able to look after his affairs satisfactorily in his own and creditors' interests, was compelled to take a course in the insolvency courts. Mr. Wiman's friends, however, do not consider that his reputation has been injured by his little financial difficulties. The nation has even had presidents who had their own peculiar troubles, and yet have been able to overcome all difficulties of that nature.

The ex-chief adviser of the liberal party of Canada seems to have been secumulating knowledge during these years of inactivity, for in one of his recent deliverances he reaches the following conclusions: "It is strange that this little war in South Africa has such a direct bearing on the most important question that concerns this country. Ten years ago there was a chance, although a very slight one, of Canadian annexation. Today there is none. The South African war has sealed the inseparability of the ties that bind the dominion and Great The three soldier sons went through the Peninsular war, and were at Waterloo and returned safety. Sir Harry was the eldest, Captain Charles Smith was the second, Col. Thomas Smith, C. B., being the youngest. At the battle of Coa Sir Harry (then a major) and Col. Thomas (then a lieutenant) were wounded, though the former's wound was not a severe one. They were brought from the scene of battle many miles down a rough country in a shaky craft, and their suffering was intense; the present ambulance advantages were not then in existence. Britain, as, in fact, this armed conflict has drawn closer than ever towards one another every one of the countries and isles where the Union Tack floats. Annexation is po undesirable and impossible today. The effect of Great Britain's expansive rolloy is to perpetuate the fealty of

that Canada will forever remain an integral part of the British empire." It is evident that many people in this country who claim to be heirs of the immense estate in New York city known as the Trinity church property, and which was once owned by a Hollander named Anneke Jans Bogardus, for which he was brought before the duke and admonished, but the duke secretly laughed at the circumstance.

Sir Harry was at the siege of Badajos; here an interesting incident occurred. He was standing with the general and staff when a Spanish countess and her young sister came to the general for protection. Sir Harry was smitten by the charms of the younger of the fair petitioners; this ripened into love, and she eventually became his wife—Lady Smith, from whom comes the name of the town of "Lady-smith," now so famous.

At Waterloo, Sir Harry Smith was brigade major; his brother Themas was adjutant of the rifle brigade.

Sir Harry was a good soldier, and showed great skill and bravery in the Sikh wars. At the battle of Aliwal (which was entirely his battle, and for which he was created a baronet, with a pension to Lady Smith) the defeated the Sikhs with great slaughter. Wherever he went there was fighting to be done, and he almost died in harness.

Lady Smith accompanied him wherever he went. She was at the battle of Chillianwallah, and received a medal which is still in the possession of the family. Lady Gough was also at this severe fight.

On his return from his victories against the Sikhs a banjuet was given him at his native place—Whittlesey. After that he went to South Africa. From 1847 to 1854 he was governor of the Cape, and did great service in the fights regainst the Kaffirs. He died without children, and the baronetcy (which might have been granted for continuation through Col. Thomas Smith, had he not declined it) became extinct.

Col. Thomas Smith had six sons in the army and one in the navy, and but one predeceased him; his widow is still living and in good health.—London Graphic. are still working in the interest of their claims and are incidentally benefiting numerous gentlemen of the legal fraternity. It will be remembered that when this case first came to public notice many New Brunswick people joined with the so-called heirs in this country in an effort to get possession of the property, which is said to be worth \$750,000,000. Within the past few weeks notices have been received by the "heirs" from the agents of the claim that a general meeting had been called in Omaha, Neb., last Thursday and Friday. The results of the meeting have not been made public yet. While many people believe the estate can never be touched, there are quite a number who are in favor of spending more money to satisfy themselves as to the validity of the

claims. Maine is making extensive preparations to be adequately represented at the Boston sporting exhibition, Feb. 22-March 10. The state will send four live moose, two deer and some caribou, wild cats, lynx, squirreis and wild fowl. Fish ponds, hunting grounds and camps will be arranged in charge

of Indians and guides. Aubrey E. Landry of Memramcook a student at Harvard, has been elected a member of the Phi Beta Kapa

Society of that university. The American policy of exporting cheese is all wrong, according to ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, pre-sident of the National Dairy Union, who is no stranger to the eastern provinces. The former governor, who is attending dairy conferences in the east, in a recent interview said: "The stupid dishonesty of the American policy has lost us an immense foreign market. In 1880 we shipped to England \$15,000,000 worth of cheese. Then we began to make 'filled' cheese, and in 1899 our exports to England was \$3,000,000 worth of cheese. Canada has laws that secure pure foods. She saw her opportunity and has taken the English market from us. She exported in 1899 \$17,000,000 worth of cheese. The figures prove that sound ethics are good commerce. Fraud results in loss of trade. What we want to do is to provide against counterfeits and gradually regain our Cornelius Ayles and Miss Ada L.

Colpitts, both former residence of Coverdale, Albert Co., N. B., were united in marriage in Dorchester on Wednesday by the Rev. W. T. Perrin. Dry weather is still having a serious effect on many of the water mills throughout New England, particularly in Maine and New Hempshire. Many pulp mills have been shut down for months, compelling the paper makers

a record of most of the boxers for 1899. He finds that Eddie Connolly of St. John participated in eight contests last year, two of which he wen, five of which were draws and one He went through seventy rounds, but did not score a count-out. Billy Smith was in nine conests, four of which he won, five were drawn and none lost. He went 73 rounds and three of his

opponents were counted out. The following from the province were in the city recently: D. F. Mac-farlane and Mrs. Macfarlane, F. Stetson, St. John; David Grant and Mrs. Grant, Fredericton; B. F. Pearson,

Mary Chisholm, aged 66 years, of Antigonish, N. S., died in Cambridge, Jan. 6. The interment was at Anti-

There is practically no change in the Boston lumber situation. The big lumber interests are hampered by lack of both snow and water. It is feared the cut of logs will be much smaller than anticipated unless more snow falls soon. The winter mills are not able to do much on account of the low water. The demand here is steady, with some difficulty reported in filling all orders. Agreement prices are maintained with no change from the prices quoted tast week. For frames, nine inches and under, \$17 is asked and for 10 and 12 inch dimen-sions, \$19. Merchantable boards are held at \$15; alths, 15-8 in., at \$3 to 3.15, and 11-2 in. at \$2.90 to 3. Hemlock is very firm and in short supply. Best eastern boards are worth \$14 to 16, and No. 1, \$13 to 14. Cedar shingles are steady and unchanged. Extra. best brands, is quoted at \$3.10 to 3.15, and clear, \$2.65 to 2.76.

The entire fish trade is dull, with little doing anywhere. The codfish trade is quiet, with few sales reported. Large dry bank are worth \$5.50; medium, \$5; large shore and Georges, \$5.50 to 6. Pickled herring are in only moderate supply, with the market steady. Nova Scotia split are quoted at \$6.50 for large and \$5.25 to 5.50 for medium. Canned lobsters are very firm at \$3.15 to 3.30 for flats, and \$3 to 3.10 for unrights. Fresh fish are more plentiful than one week ago and are cheaper. Smelts from the provinces are a cent higher. They are worth 7 to 8c., and natives are offering at 11 to 12c. Live lobsters are in good demand at 16 cents, with boiled two cents higher.

GENERAL KITCHENER

Talked to Arab-Negroid Tribes in Their Own Tongues.

You Cannot Control Men. Much Less Savages, Unless You Can Speak to Them."

(Washington Post.)

The writer first saw Lord Kitchener at The writer first saw Lord Kitchener at Cairo in 1834. He was on the veranda of Shepheard's world-famed hostery, sitting with Chaillie-Long Bey on the one hand, and on the other was a man who was out there for a great London daily, the most renowned special correspondent living, of those who have written of war. A man strode up the steps. He was about six feet four, built for strength and a quick, sudden crisis, when one must be as active as a cat. He was wearing the iniform of a bey or colonel of Egyptian cavalry. As he came forward, Chaillie-Long, a lieutenant colonel, and chief of artillery for the Egyptian army, presented us. Kitchener was then about thirty-two years old. His face was that of a man who neither asks for sympathy nor wants it; one who will win to the front, no matter what is in his way. He has steady, blue-gray, passionless eyes, and a heavy mustache covers a mounth that shuts close and firm like a wolf trap. He has won over the native fighting man of the Soudan because he showe not the shadow of fear; because hand and brain work so perfectly together He has no age but prime of life, and in the fitteen years he has spent in the Soudan he has gathered and garnered a ripe harvest of experience that has made Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum one of the most notable men of the century. Cairo in 1884. He was on the veranda her colonies. The sympathy and the patriotism which are being evidenced in Canada today are proof positive of the century.

He has astonished Archie Hunter, the next in command, in many ways, but never more than when he found his chief superior speaking to Egyptian and Berher, to his black regiments, Bishareens, Iaalins, to all the fighting emirs in the countryside for 2,000 miles, and speaking fluently to each in his own tongue. "Where could the sirdar (general) have learned these tongues." asked Gen. Hunter, commanding the first three of the brigades, of his crony, Gatacre, who was chief of the other division. "Give it up; never supposed he knew a word of Berber till he declined an interpreter and talked with Wad-El-Nejumi (the great fighting emir of the Soudan) for two hours, face to face." Some officer greatly impressed with his knowledge of Arabic and the dialects of the Arab-Negroid tribes of the Soudan, asked the sirdar about it. He got but little satisfaction from his saturnine chief. "Why, I learned them; had to. You cannot control men, much less savages, unless you can speak to them." And that was all.

speak to them." And that was all.

That these Soudan Negro-Arabs fairly worship this wonderful man is not surprising. They regard war as the only business in life worth considering. For sixteen years they have been fighting, fighting. In all that time, pitted against men who firmly believe that if killed in battle they go straight to paradise, these blacks that Kitchener and his officers have trained have invariably been successful. Then their pay—fourteen shillings monthly and rations—to them is almost incredible in its munificence. No one is ever taken into the black regiments who is not six feet in stature. As they stand at attention, these battalions look like statues. The English colonel clicks out a command in Arabic; with a machine-like snap the 749 statues of men now break into column of companies. Southern born and bred, before he had seen this, somehow the writer had always associated the negro with something either servile or funny, but these fearless blacks had never bean slaves to any race, and acknowledged no superiors but the whites. They honestly believe that to be white is never to have known fear. They have seen many English officers die by bullet and by steel, but they have never seen one of the white race show fear, and their proudest boast is: "We are like the Englishmen; we are never afraid."

Englishmen; we are never arraid.

What this bundle of steel wire and brains called Sirdar Kitchener will do if he lives twenty-five years longer is impossible to predict. He is not quite fifty years old. Standing six feet four, straight as a lance, he sees everything. He is never tired or surprised; never taken unawares nor showing hurry; he is the ideal man for just the conditions he has to deal with. He came into British affairs in Egypt at the right hour and he was the right man. Today he is absolutely king and ruler over one-third of all Africa, from the Nile valley and its tributaries to the Cape of Good Hope. He is the biggest coming man of that domain on which the sun never sets.

A JURY OF WOMEN

Who have tested the merits of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills return the verdict that for backache and kidney disorders there is no pre to hustle for material. The result has paration in any way equal to this been that pulp importations from great discovery of Dr. A. W. Chase, been that pulp importations from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have greatly increased, especially from the latter province.

Daniel J. Saunders, a well known Boston sporting writer, has compiled provided between the province and provided specially from the great kidney cure is sold by all dealers at 25 cents a box, and has proved most effectual as a remedy for the many fills to which woman is subject.

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