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SUN PRI TING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 6, 1900.

BY-ELECTIONS.

The government has at last concluded to issue the write for the federal by-elections. It is nothing less than an outrage that some of these have been held back so long. Winnipeg has been unrepresented for nearly a year, the late member having died before the beginning of last session. The death of Mr. Wood of Brockville occurred after that of Mr. Jameison In this case the government saw a chance to capture a seat by rushing on the election and employing the machine. So the Brockville seat was filled at once while the Winnipes contest was delayed for eight or nine months longer. Speaker Edgar, Mr. Geoffrion and Mr. Ives died durilast session, and the vacancies nave continued till now. The new members atment to office of two Quemembers and by the resignation

Mr. Bourassa. Of the seven yacant seats six were held by the liberals. Sherbrooke alone was conservative. In that county the late Mr. Ives had a majority of 257. Both parties have candidates in the field for the by-election, and if the cry of race and religion is not raised too strongly against the conservative nominee he will probably win.

The other four Quebec seats are hard ground for the conservatives. Mr. Geoffrion, running against a minister in 1896 had a majority of 494 in Vercheres. A man of the same name and family has taken his place, as Mr. Geoffrion himself succeeded a still earlier Geoffrion. Lotbiniere, though a small constituency, gave a majority of 400 in the last election to the grit member who has taken office, while the office holder who formerly sat for Berthier was elected without opposi-

The circumstances in Labelle are peculiar. Mr. Bourassa had a majority of 469. He is an ardent Laurierite and has resigned as a protest against the offer of soldiers for South Africa. He now appeals to his comstituents to sustain him. He has stumped the county from end to end, and strange to say, the government has neither sent a man to oppose his re-election or to vindicate before the people the course of the ministry. The ministers and their supporters swarm into constituencies where local byelections are taking place. They rush the defence when attacked other grounds. But during two months that Mr. Bourassa has been appealing to the French speaking people of Labelle no minis-ter has appeared to instruct the people the other way. It was announced that at one meeting Mr. Bourassa divided the house on the question of the contingent, when the whole assembly went with him except three men, an old Scotchman, with his son and grandson, who voted for the contingent. There is a suspicion that an understanding exists between Mr. Tarte and Mr. Bourassa, and that both Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monet have taken action against the government with the consent of some of the ministers. Unless a determined effort is made by the government to vindicate in Labelle, the course that has been taken, suspicion will ripen into something stronger.

West Ontario was represented by Sir James Edgar, who was elected in 1896 by a vote of 1,832 to 1,093 for his opponent, who is again a candidate. The constituency is cree of those described as grit hives.

In Winnipeg the late liberal member, who came in at a by-election in 1897, had a vote of 2,326 while his opponent received only 1,209. This was an abnormal return, though there is no doubt that the city was in favor of the present government at the beginning of the career of the administration. In the recent provincial election Winnipeg gave a majority against Greenway, and there is some reason to hope that it may now condemn Mr. Greenway's bosses at Ottawa. Next to Sherbrooke, the best fighting chance for the opposition is apparently in Winnipeg.

(From Wednesday's Daily Sun.) CANADIANS IN ACTION.

The capture of a Boer laager and two score troops may not be in itself a matter of great importance. But the incident has significance to the people of this country because it is people of this country because it is in his own province. It has said the introduction of the Canadian con- nothing against any political supporttingent to the field of battle. It is true that only one company from Canada was in he fight, but what the Toronto boys did yesterday, any other company may do another da ...

How long does it take a recruit to become a veteran if he goes at once into the line of battle? This question was put by the writer to a well known St. John man who served through the American civil war. "About five minutes," was the reply. This expert evidence is shown to be correct in respect to those Canadians who took part in Colonet Pikcher's movement. They showed courage to attack and the played so long is played out. They rarer quality of steadiness under fire.

are veterans already. A small is not greatly different from a avy one, so far as those engaged in

perial movement. I colonies are remote from Cape both colonies are remote from Cape Colony. Yet in the small force engaged were Queensland volunteers and Canadian volunteers. With them were British regulars, and officers from four contingents, all fighting together for a common sovereign and a common cause in a British colony which the most of them never would have seen if this war had not broken

From a military point of view this expedition is not without importance. Following the larger movement of General French it shows that the British are not always outwitted by the Boers. In both cases an advance was made which was not expected. In both a flank movement was successfully carried out, and a complete surwas accomplished. This is something new in the South Africa cam-

It may be that General French has not been able to hold his advanced position. The wise reader was prepared to hear that he is still confronted by a strong force, and has his work cut out for him. But it will probably be found that he his gained something, as has happened with all French's manoeuvres on the present ine of advance.

Every re-occupation by the British of territory annexed by the Boers must have a moral effect on the disloyal Dutch and on the indifferent. This welf would be a justification of the movement from Belmont.

THE WAR.

Attention has been directed to the divisions of General French and General Gatacre. It is now known that well as in other places. General Warran's division, which retently arrived in Africa, has been sent almost or altogether in & body to Colenso to join Buller's force. With will hardly be gazetted members house meets, and will before the portunity to pre mave had no opMore recent are for their duties.

the appearances were caused by come to Northern Natal must have corps to Northern Natal must have been ordered by Lord Roberts, or at least have had his approval, since he was in command in time to make another distribution had he deemed it advisable. Lond Roberts will be at Cape Town in time to dispose of the sixth corps, or a considerable part of it. One is tempted to hope that whoever is directing the movements of the troops that are now arriving will give French and Gatacre a chance to drive the invaders over the Orange

> It is suggested that the recent expedition from Belmont was designed as a reconnaissance with a view to a flank movement against the force opposed to Methuen. It is not easy to that it has serve pose, since the British troops have returned and there is nothing to hinder the re-occupation of the district by the Boers, unless it be the fear of another raid. It was something to capture the prisoners, and the stores, but the moral effect of the expedition must have been largely lost by the subsequent abandonment of the villages to the enemy.

> We are asked to expect a great battle at Tugela river. .This is a reasonable prediction. Buller must have been strengthened for some purpose, as he had men enougg to hold his position. If Ladysmith were not in danger the military necessities would not call for a fresh attack on Joubert's position at this time. But it is becoming painfully evident, in spite of the brave face that the besieged garrison show, that the pressure on them is growing more and more serious. While the garrison could return shell for shell the situation was sufficiently comfort. able. But now the Boers have guns of such range that they can shell the resition while themselves remaining out of reach. There is no sign of panic either at Ladysmith or Colenso. But it will readily be seen that Buller will not lose more time than he deems absolutely necessary.

It is hard to tell how much of the German wrath over the arrest of two merchant ships bound to Delagoa Bay is manufactured by the correspondents. We may assume that the emperor is not talking to the press. The Kaiser does not yet know whether these ships contained contraband goods. Guns and other munitions would probably not be entered on the ships' manifests. The British naval officer who seizes a neutral ship exposes his country to a considerable risk. If he makes a mistake the only thing for Britain to do is to apologize and make reparation. But if it is true that Britain has not admitted a fault, we may suppose that something was found in these ships that had no business there.

THAT NATIONAL DANGER.

The Telegraph is one of many government organs which are worried lest the opposition should "make capital against the government in respect of the Transvaal contingent."

What is the occasion for this

trouble? The opposition press has done anthing worse to Sir Wilfrid Laurier than to quote his own language used when he was first asked to send troops. It has done nothing against Mr. Tarte that is more damaging than the quotations from his own speech at St. Vincent de Paul, and his addresses to the political clubs er of the premier except to repeat their own words. The only offence committed against the liberal party of Quebec consists in translating into English the language of government organs, and a campaign pamphlet is-sued in the interest of Sir Wilfrid

Laurier's party. If these things make capital against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government, who is to blame for it? Let the Telegraph and the government organs seek the remedy in the right place. We tell them now, as we have told them before, that the game they have have appealed to French Canadian

sympathies. They recognize too well for that the patriotism and broadminded liberality of those French Camadians who have resisted those appeals, as well as the good intentions of many who through their impulsive nature have been led astray by the there might be, on those who try to create prejudice in Quebec and so make the province "solid" for Laurier. But the attempts will be exposed as often as they are discovered the offender is the premier of Canada or the master of the premier.

R. L. Richardson, liberal M. P. for Lisgar, Manitoba, is editor and a direc tor of the Winnipeg Tribune, a liberal paper. This is his view of the poliheal situation at Otiawa:
Reconstruction will scarcely save the
Laurier government; but it is certain that
chantes are far more in favor of it being
defeated if it goes to the country in its
present shape, than if some attempt is made
to decodorize it by removing some of its
nore offensive members. Mr. Tarte and
Mr. Bitton, alone, are enough to damn any
government.

The Ottawa citizen is without its editor. Lieutenant Morrison, who has had editorial charge for the past year, has been accepted as one of the officers in the second contingent.

is that a no-Popery campaign against Mi Blair, which was intended to be carried of secretly among Protestants only, and not to reach Catholic ears, has been exposed by slittle indiscretion."

So says the Toronto Globe, It would be more correct to say that a no-Protestant and no-English campaign started in Quebec in favor of Mr. Tarte and his premier, has been exposed in Mr. Blair's constituency as

'Up to the present moment," says the Moneton Transcript, "no denial has been made by any one who was present that Mr. H. B. Hetherington made the assertions charged. Transcript is not observing. Mr. H. B. Hetherington has denied it, and he is said to have been present,

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES. Following is the statement of the value of exports through St John to the United States

during the quarter ending December	61:	
Butter	252 359	50
Cattle		
Ccal	15,832	
Emigrants, enects	4,540	w
Fish	11,733	85
Fish	4,145	00
Hides	17,906	
	. 523	
	126	50
Junk Lambs	1,404	UV
Lamba	1,365	00
Laths	38,078	77
Lime	652	00
Merchandise	160	06
Machinery	160 227	50
Oil	479	98
Oil Pliing	3,516	30
	1,249	58
Shingles	16,410	50
Tee	383	88
Turkeys	756	50
Kiln wood	2,424	00
Wood nuln	54,615	20
) and		
Total 963	220,758	74
Lamber	111,586	35
Shingles	21,745	5
Claphoards	2,887	00
Shingles Clapboards Shooks	681	. 50
Planks	0, 120	24
	204 490	5
Grand total	034,420	. 0
Wha supouts from Unodoniston of	COATO	tor

The exports from Fredericton aggrega \$54.162.25, and from St George \$2,535.61. value of the American trade through St John in the last quarter of 1898 was \$276,829.19. INSURANCE FOR SOMEBODY.

A native of P. E. Island, now a resident of Marshfield, Oregon, writing under date of December 17th, gives some important information regarding the death of an Islander, Frank Thomas, in Portland, Oregon. It occurred last August. He was employed by the Portland General Electric Co. Death was caused by a live wire. It appears that the company insures each of its employes for \$1,000, and that Frank Thomas was insured. The insurance goes to the company if no heirs are found. If he has relatives on the Island the insurance would no doubt benefit them. The man was heavy set, and had a red complexion. His age is not stated.—Charlottetown

Jack-What is a "silent partner?" Stella-Well, I danced with a deafmute the other evening.

Examiner.



closely watch the health of the organs peculiarly womanly. For the general health will be disturbed just in propor-tion as the local health of the delicate, nly organs is disordered. With gularities there will come pains in the the back or side, nausea and general misery. The happiness of the future life of the wife and mother may be entirely ruined by neglect of the health at this critical period.

Women confined in offices, shut out om necessary exercise will find a faithful friend in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It so regulates the womanly functions and so strengthens the delicate organs that pain from these causes will be absolutely done away with and future

health be perfectly assured. There is no opium, cocaine or other narcotic in Favorite Prescrip-ion." Neither does it contain alcohol, whisky or other intox-

"I was so weak I did not have breath to walk across my room," writes Miss Isibell Miller, of New Providence, Calloway Co., Ry. "My periods occurred too often and the hemorrhage would be prolonged and the loss of blood very excessive. I also had spells which the doctor said were fainting fits. I could not tell when they were coming on but they left me very weak. My stomach would cramp until I could not straighten. This would last for several hours. I did not gain strength from one monthly period to another; was very weak and nervous all the time. I was advised by a kind friend to try Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription, which I did and before I had taken two bottles of it I could work all day. I took in all six bottles of the "Pavorite Prescription" and about five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I used no other medicine. I have never had a return of this trouble since, and never can praise Dr. Pierce's medicines enough, for I know they saved my life."

ON (CHAND) AND SOUTH ADRICA

Address by Rev. John de Soyres in Mechanics' Institute

For the Benefit of the Red Cross Ladies' Society.

The Large Hall Packed to the Doors - Fine Musical Programme - Band Selections and Solos.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.) The lecture given last night in the Mechanics' Institute by Rev. John de Soyres, on The War in South Africa, for the benefit of the Red Cross Ladies' Society, was largely attended. In fact, very few seats in the building were vacant. On the platform, besides the lecturer, were His Worship Mayor Sears, Rev John M. Davenport, Lieut. Col. Markham, Lieut. Col. Tucker, Capt. E. A. Smith. The 62nd band ocupied seats immediately in front of the platform. The opening selections by the band were God Save the Queen, Soldiers of the Queen, Rule Britannia and Soldiers in Parks. During the evening Mr. Gillespie sang Soldlers of the Queen; Geo. Coster, Two Grenadiers, and Mrs. H. B. Schofield an Italian Love Song. After the lecture the band played Robert Bruce. His Worship Mayor Sears, in introducing Rev. Mr. de Soyres, referred briefly to the great work done by the Rel Cross Society.

Mr. de Soyres was greeted with prolonged applause as he came to the front. His lecture was a masterly one and he was frequently interrupted by the cheers of the audience.

The Rev. J. de Sorres, in commenc-ing his lecture, discissimed any ambition to criticise military tactics or to inflame warlike enthusiasm. Nor was it needful to supply any description of the recent events of the war. The admirable summaries of the brief and sometimes contradictory despatches from the seat of war, which our local newspapers furnished us day by day, were far more perspicuous than anytator. But that which he was embo dened to offer tonight was the reflection of a student upon the circumstances, historical and ethnological, which were the framework of the bresent conflict, and might help those who desired, earnestly and dispassignately, to form a true opinion as to its real conditions, and the prospects of the future.

For to those who femain quietly at home, surely a colm attitude is most befitting. We shall not support the less earnestly such admirable organizations as the Red Cross Society, nor be less ready to send forth our recruits, well equipped, should further ing from the strained excitement and facile enthusiasm of the music hall. Let us avoid the two baneful extremes of over-confidence and needless depression or panic. For after all, these recent reverses were as nothing compared to the trials which our country has surmounted in time

What are our present difficulties when we think of 1745, when the Young Pretender had advanced to Derby, and only Cumberland's halforganized militia at Finchley were available to defend London? Or what are they compared to the dark years 1796-7, when England was absolutely isolated among the nations of Europe, and her own fleets in open mutiny at the Nore and Spithead, and the Bank of England suspended cash payments, and a great invasion of Ireland threatened, and our own dependency, Hanover, forced to make humble terms with the French. Well, the nation was resolute, and Providence carried it through all the dark days. Jervis and Duncan gained splendid naval victories. Allies came to us, attracted indeed by generous subsidies, but redressing the inequality. And England continued the great conflict, as we know, for twenty years, until the crowning victory of Waterloo. Look at the newspapers of 1796-7 or the Annual Register for those years. There are no head-lines, no signs of excitement. The poetry of the year, as summarized in the Annual Register, is singularly calm and objective. The Laureate Pye contributes two patriotic odes, surely the lowest depth of official poetry, Southey's one contribution has no reference to war, but Burns has "Scots wha hae."

What a difference in this telegraphic, telephonic age, with its feverish excitement, and excess of utterance

over thought. The speaker proceeded to describ the elements needful for a true judgment upon the present problems. We must try to understand the territory, the peoples, the past history, as well as those more recent incidents fresh in everybody's recollection. South Africa's three regions must be brought clearly before the mind. That coast strip, flat and swampy, reaching from Cape Town to the Zambesi. Next, the mountain region, rising in successive altitudes till the great central

table land is reached. Then the few and dangerous harbors must be realised; the rivers, large on the map, but wholly diminished in the dry season, the contrasts of climate, from the tropical heat of the coast, to the bracing freshness of the table land; and lastly, the terrors of locusts and ants, which with the coast fever and horse-sickness make up what are called the "four plagues of South Africa."

Next the peoples of the land. Bush-men and Hottentots being virtually extinct, the generic title of "Kaffre" (correctly 'Bantu), covers all the native inhabitants from the Cape to Bechuana-land. They have had their conflicts with us, their military heroes like Tshaka and Cetewayo, their wise rulers like Moshesh and Khama. But now, the three nations of settlers fill the front of the historic stage: The Portuguese least prominently, though the original discoverers, the Dutch English, descendents of those fought on the sea, two hundred years ago, once more are face to face.

ies. Then, the reinforcement by Huguenot refugees in 1689, bringing

an element of far higher culture and social stamp, soon to be submerge in language and even in names with their Dutch hosts. And this blending of distinct types, and the broken links with Europe owing to the far distance and rare communications, naturally bred a sense of individual nationality, it made the settlers feel themselves a new people, whose true home lay in

the new land they had adopted. This, as Mr. Bryce demonstrates, was the origin of the "Africander sentiment," a sentiment which is one of the most important factors in all present com-

It needs not to speak of the English entry into South Africa, the conquest of Cape Town in 1795, the retrocession under the Peace of Amiens, and the final possession in 1814. Kaffre wars mark the history of the past generation; and then in 1836. as the final result of continuous fric tion between Dutch and English, chiefly on the subject of slavery, comes the 'Great Trek' of the Boers, that famous exodus which took from our territories nearly 10,000 inhabitants, carried them northward into the vast districts occurred by Zulus and Matabili, and including those limits now known as the Transvaal and the Free State. Few now sur-

vive who took part in this Great

Trek, but among those few is Paul

Kruger, who, then a boy of ten, fol-

lowed his father's cattle as they were driven forward from the homestead. The lecturer dwelt upon the outlines and elements of the Boer character, and described Kruger as without doubt, one of the great historical figures of the century, With all his uncouthness of exterior, there was a massive strength, a constructive energy, and an invincible adroitness which placed him in the rank of the Richelieus, and the Bismarcks, though not in the higher category of the Pitts and Cavours, statesmen who lived and worked for their nation alone. Politicians who are mere orators or party-leaders will have an

the ruler of a little province, who

had outwitted the diplomacy of England, and hald in check for a season the emies of the united Empere. later relations of the English, Dutch and Kaffre populations. Sir Harry Smith's brilliant little victory over the Boers at Bloemplatz (1848) was a singular anticipation of all Plater struggles; the Boers, dangerouseunder cover, but overwhelmed when direct hand to hand conflict ensued. And so English influence advanced and extended. The proposed Boer colony of Natalia was dissolved, and the province became a dependency of Cape Colony. And then the Orange and Vaal rivers established themselves and were regarded as the natural boundaries of the two Boer whose several independence was ratified by the conventions of 1852 and 1854. The eventful times of 1877-1881 were then treated, and it was shown how our conquest of the brave Zulus in reality strengthened the Boers against us, as relieving

them of a dangerous neighbor. But for our victory of Ulundi in 1879, there would have been no Majuba Hill in 1881, and no surrender of English rights in 1884. The lecturer discussed the causes, apart from the ambiguity of the conventions which have led to the present struggle, showing how issues which in themselves might seem wholly for internal discussion and decision, attained imperial dimensions at

last, and, even without the rash defiance of last October, must at last have demanded a solution in consonance with the safety of the British Empire. The end in view was not the subjection of the Dutch race to the English, but, as admirably stated in an editorial of the Cape Times, sent to the lecturer by the parents of one of our soldiers-"the equality of English and Dutch throughout South Africa under the sole authority of the British crown." Of course there were dangers present and prospective: a war-

fare that might be almost infinitely prolonged by guerilla attacks, the omnipresence of spies in our midst, the probability of foreign complications, in case the neutrality of Portugal were infringed; lastly, the serious disaffection at present among so large a population of the Africander race, even under our own flag. But certain alleged dangers the speaker strenuously denied. Whatever boasts of discontent might emanate from Irish politicians, especially of the American type, the Irish soldier would fight to the last under his great

countryman, Field Marshal Roberts, for the honor of the flag and the cause of the Empire. Nor was there any conceivable possiblity of our French fellow citizens in Canada failing in loyal co-operation. The speaker quoted Drummond's lines: 'So de sam' as two broder we settle down, leevin' dere han' in han', Knowing each oder, we lak' each oder, de French an' de Englishman; For it's curis ting on dis worl', I'm

Dat offin de mos' worse enemi, he's comin' de bes', bes' frien." In conclusion, the speaker referred to the work of the Red Cross League which, since its establishment by the Geneva convention of 1863, had effected such noble service for the caus of humanity. That was what the quiet stavers at home could do. Working for the warriors at the front, providing all that was possible for their comfort in the stress of life on the bare veldt, and the care of the wounded, and praying in our churches and homes to Him who can indeed prove His children by adversity, but

sure you see it agen and agen,

shall at last reward the righteou cause. Our soldiers in Africa represented now all the empire; all ranks, all professions were there. There was not a city that was not personally interested already, or soon to be tragically interested in the conflict. Out of that supreme tragedy, which had cost, and would yet cost, such precious lives, they hoped and prayed that God would bring a peace that would be complete and final, because It is a wonderful story, the rival based upon the victory of right; and

At the Mose of the lecture Surgeon Major Walker moved, seconded by J. Douglas Hazen, M. P. P., and Hon. R. J. Ritchie, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. de Soyres, which was carried by a unanimous standing vote and presented by his worship

The evening's entertainment closed with the national anthem.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA. 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 90 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 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, 200 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

D. B. WOODWORTH DEAD.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 4.-News comes from California of the death of D. B. Woodworth, at the age of 58. He has been in poor health for some time.

Douglas B. Woodworth was one of the most interesting and impressive men of his time in Nova Scotia politics. He was an opposition member for Kings in the Nova Scotia legislature. When the anti-confederate government was in power, at one time he attacked the premier so vehemently that he was expelled from the house by a party vote. 'He addressed the multitude from the steps of the legislative chamber with great effect. Turning his attention to dominion politics, he defeated the present minister of militia n 1882, Mr. Woodworth was a powerful campaign speaker and a most effective canvasser. When his health failed him he went west, and of late years has practiced his profession as a barrister in San Francisco. It was always his intention to return to Nova Scotia, He married a daughter of the late Senator Churchill, and his son, Dr. Perry obscure place in future history when Woodworth, is a bounded for Dreyfus.

ST. STEPHEN.

A rapid sketch was furnished of the ST. STEPHEN, Jan. 4.-Postmaster 'Sullivan's horse, while standing near Ganong Bros.' factory this afternoon, became frightened and suddenly bolted on to the sidewalk. In doing so, the sleigh to which he was attached struck Mrs. Wni. A. Murchie of Calais and threw her to the sidewalk. She was carried to the Windsor hotel and physicians summoned, when it was found that a number of severe cuts had been made on her face and about her head. A bone in her nose was broken. She has since been removed to her home in Calais.

CHILDREN WILL GO SLEIGHING. They return covered with snow. Half a traspopulul of Pain-Killer in hot water will prevent ill effects. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

The spider isn't a ball player, yet he often makes a fly catch

Bentley's Liniment cures Whooping Cough.

A Detroit woman after 33 years of mar: !e life has gone for her hasband with an axe and a revolver. Girls should take a lesson from this: if they went for a husband with enthusiasm like this they would probably get one.

Bentley's Liniment will cure Croup in a few minutes.

— FOR —

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

THE -

Semi-Weekly Sun

Will be sent to the address of any new subscriber in N. B., N. S. or P. E. I. until 31st December, 1900, together with a large War Map of the Transvaal, showing where the fighting is now going on. Address

Sun Printing Co., St. John, N. B.

CALIFORNIA GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUT

LOW RATES ON OUR PERSONALLY CO DUCTED EXCURSIONS IN PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPERS. Scenic Route leaves Boston and New Englan points every Wednesday via Chicago, Colorad Spaings and Salt Lake to California and Pacifi Coast Points.

Coast Points.

Southern Route leaves Chicago every Tuesdey via Kansas City, Pt. Worth and El Paso to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

These Tourist Cars of latest pattern are attached to Fast, Passenger Trains, and their popularity is evidence that we offer the best. For full information and free literature address i. L. LOOTIS, 200 Washington Street, Boston.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

ESTATE NOTICE.

All Persons Indebted to the Estate of the late Henry Walton of Greenwich, Kings County, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned Administrators; and all persons having claims against the said Estate will present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned Solicitor.

Dated St. John, N. B., Dec. 27th, 1899.

JAMES N. WALTON,
F. ERNEST WALTON,
Administrators,

ALEX W. BAIRD, Solicitor, etc.

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