OTTAWA LETTER.

How Best to Handle the Large Fire Relief Fund

Mr. Ganong of Charlotte, Put Some Very Troublesome Questions to the Government,

In the Course of a Speech Which was a Minister Paterson's Biscuits, But Greatly Reduced that on Charlotte Granite.

OTTAWA, May 3.-Mr. Foster raised a large question yesterday in regard to the use of the relief fund. After consultation with some of the bankers, who naturally share his desire that the relief should be so administered as to give some permanent advantage, Mr. Foster suggests that one-third or so be funded to provide for the erection of cottages which will be protected from fire and contain proper sanitary conditions. His idea would be to make a fund, 20 per cent. of which might be taken from the relief fund and the balance raised by an issue of bonds, the whole to be used for the erection of a good class of houses to be given to deserving workingmen on terms which would enable them to pay for them in say 15 years. As it is proposed to allow the fire sufferers five years freedom from interest, a large part of th pertion taken from the relief fund would be used in paying interest on the money borrowed. The scheme has cifficulties, but under competent administration it would certainly afford the most substantial relief that could possibly be given. For after all the greatest need of the destitute is a home, and the most independent man is he who has a home of his own. Most building societies take from 6 to 10 per cent. interest from the start and are obliged to pay from their receipts the cost of managing. No doubt a trust such as Mr. Foster suggests would be able to float bonds at four per cent. and the result would be that the rent charged would not be more than half the usual rate.

The objection raised, beyond those of initial difficulties, such as obtaining freeholds, was that the money is contributed for the immediate relief of the sufferers and should not be diverted to such an indirect service. Mr. Ellis cited the case of St. John, which still has some \$40,000 left from its fire relief fund. He seemed to suggest that this one cught to be closed as early as possible. Similar views were ex pressed by a few other members, but the prevailing opinion appeared to be that it would be very imprudent to divide the money up and hand it out to be used as the recipients might desire. There would be more money than is needed for food and clothing and for the purchase of tools and other necessaries, and these of course must be procured. It is safe to say that if the fund were divided up and kickers in office. year before a large number of those in opposition. who are burnt out would be again applying for relief. Moreover, the experience of the St. John trust is that many persons, who after losing nearly all they had, did not think it necessary to accept relief, but struggled on they do. for a year or two until further mos- They hold to nothing. fortune overtook them. A man who was burned out may feel that he can get along and provide another home, but if he should die or become an inpeople whose necessities were not than that of 1896, "a moderate tariff." been found that many persons who lost their property at the fire were years, but are now obtaining assistance when they are no longer able to earn a living. The difficulty in the administration of a fund like this, is to avoid either the extreme of hoarding the money or scattering it recklessly. Mr. Foster's idea of giving it permanent value in the way of providing homes was in general favorably received.

The re-building of Ottawa and 'Hull' is a matter of concern for the whole dominion. The people of Canada have many million dollars' worth of property here and they have besides, many things that money cannot buy, and which when burned could never be replaced. Besides it is a theory at least that the capital should have some distinctive features as compared with other cities. The premier has proposed to make it "the Washington of the North," and to this end parliament is now voting \$60,000 a year as a contribution towards beautifying the city. The dominion investment in Ottawa is larger than that of its richest citizens, and therefore parliament very properly feels that it should have something to say about the protection of the city from fire and about its general appearance and comfort, which, considered by freight, was as sanitary conditions and attractive-The civil servants employed here form a large proportion of the population; the parliament buildings, the other government structures, the library, the museum and printing bureau, the art gallery, are among the treasures which the whole country owns in this town. They might all have been swept away last Thursday by a change of wind, and therefore it only the part of prudence for parliament to take some measure to see that the city does not continue to be a tinder box.

Mr. Bell of Pictou is pot disposed to be unfair to the government. In his budget speech yesterday be did not quite defend the ministers for breaking every one of their pron he admitted that he was glad they broke some of them. After carefu study of the tariff and the percent-ages, Mr. Bell concluded that it takes rather fine calculation to find any reduction in the taxation. One minister claims that a tenth of it has been swept away, but it is difficult to prove that any more than about a hundr part has gone. At all events we have

Mr. Bell does not find the prefer people at large. If it helps ers of the Litnool who have no paror for the growth of the Empire. If the government really wanted to perform an act of charity toward the English people at large, and chose to contribute a couple of million dollars, as they claim to have done to that end, it would have been much better to have given it in the form of a bounty to the Canadian producer of food to enable him to send bread and nod to enable him to send bread and eat and fish and other provisions to the British consumer at a lower price.

Mr. Bell congratulated the govern ment on the fact that it came into tion and has had three years of good crops. There has been no bear under this edministration, and their that there will be one. This observation was cheered from the government benches, but Mr. Bell explained by stating that this government would be removed before another bad year was possible.

He does not find in Mr. Fielding's iget much reason for ministerial self-commendation. The finance minister had two achievements only to boast of. One was the arrangement made about Canadian securities in England, which arrangement it appeared had not yet gone into effect, and seemed to be meeting with diffioulties. The other was the wonderful treaty with Trinidad, which, as it now turned out, had never the slightest chance of completion. Long before the finance minister spoke the government of Trinidad had made an arrangement with the United States that the governor arnounced afterwards had made the Canadian treaty impossible. All this was settled weeks before, so that on the whole it would have been better for him to have refrained from making his announcement. Mr. Fielding rose in protest, stating that the Canadian government had no way of knowing that the arrungement was off. But Mr. Bell good naturedly chaffed the finance minister over the way the Trinidad delegates and government had made a fool of him, and suggested that Mr. Fielding, when he next dealt with matters of that kind, should withhold his announcement until he knew. The member for Pictou was of the opinion that it was not worth while for the people of Canada to keep this government in power much longer. 'It would be better to replace them with a party which has some convictions and stands by them, which, being protectionist, says so, which neither promises to govern the country at less cost than is possible, nor in performance to spend more money than is necessary. In other words, he thinks that the country has had enough of humbug, and that it is time to attend to business.

Mr. Ganong of New Brunswick is somewhat of the same opinion. His speech was exceedingly aggressive and apparently provoking to some of the ministers. He describes the liberal leaders as kickers out of office They found within a few months it would not be a fault with everything when they were In office they kicked out the Fast Line, while they pretended to favor it, when they ought to have kicked out the minister who made such a mess of it. "No precedent" is written all over everything They are bound by nothing.

Mr. Fielding was asked whether he considered the tariff of 1896 a high protective tariff. He answered evavalid it would be very unfair to his sively and Mr. Ganong reminded him family if the fund should have been that he called the tariff of 1897, which closed out and divided among other so far as taxation went, was higher worse than theirs. In St. John it has Comparing the denunciation of the old tariff on various articles with the conduct of the government in imposto take care of themselves for ing the same or higher tariffs on them, Mr. Ganong made a strong case.

> Mr. Ganong made another interesting comparison. The minister of customs, who kicked himself into office at \$5,000 a year, and then into an additional \$2,000 salary, had taken care to preserve the full protection on his own industry. While Sir Richard Cartwright's mette was, "we will destroy every vestige of protection," Paterson's was, "we will preserve ev ery vestige of protection on my in Now Mr. Paterson's indusdustry." try of biscuit making required capital of which he had plenty, but did not call for much high class labor. There was in Charlotte country an industry which employed skilled labor from start to finish. The granite industry gave employment to many men at good wages. The product was almost entirely the result of labor, for the raw material was taken out of the rock in the neighborhood. Now this government, while carefully protect-ing Mr. Paterson, had cut down by one-eighth, then by a quarter, and now by one-third the protection ac corded to the granite industry. The competitor was Aberdeen, which got benefit of the preference and near to the Canadian market at St George. Mr. Ganong considers that Mr. Faterson, in framing the tariff, discriminates in favor of himself and against an important and useful industry in the eastern provinces. Mr. Ganong quoted the St. John Globe's reflections on Sir Richard Cartwright's speech in Toronto, and showed that the old fashioned liberals, such Mr. Gillmor, found some difficulty in keeping pace with the new liberal

Meanwhile the thick and thin sun porters of the government and some kickers were provided with offices Such men as Mr. McMullen, who on hand every day to denounce the pposition, were sure of their reward if this government lasted. There was man once who gave X Ray exhibiions. He told a negro that he coul tell what a man had for dinner. "Can you tell me that I had chick ns" asked the negro.

"Yes," said the showroa "But can you tell what roust it M. P., is an interesting man to the came from?" was the anxious enquiry.

Mr. Ganong, in telling this story, remarked that he knew his friends across, some new development at rapid inter-

actly what roost they were going to.

Mr. Blair and Sir Louis recently meeting in Charlotte cou they omitted many previous meeting. On the last occa-sion the minister of marine refrained from telling the people that the Uni-ted States was their natural market and that any government wit sense would get it for them. He not compare the cost of governm with the cost in former did not talk about the iniquities of the oil tax or the horror of the duty on flour. In fact, his speech was quite a surprise to those who had heard him before.

Mr. Ganong thinks that when thi government appeals again to the peo-ple of Charlotte, Mr. Blair will be asked some uncomfortable questions He mentioned some of these, refer ring to taxation, to expenditure, to reciprocity, to the price of the necessaries of life, to the choking of enquiry into Yukon corruption and the stealing of seats. The people of Charlotte will want to know why the government which could not find money for some necessary purpose should give for a railroad three-quarters of a million more than the owners aske from other people? asked for by the plebiscite which was ordered by the government had been refused? wby sixteen ministers should have allowed the seventeenth one to prevent them for a long time from offering help to the Empire, and could be forced by him in the end to adopt a "no precedent" clause? Mr. Ganong says that there are in his county many men who would be glad to join a naval reserve, but he assures the government that they do not want any "no precedent" conditions in the arrange ment.

To leave the budget, there is an opinion that our ministers are having some good healthy quarrels among mcreover, reported that the adjustment of the telegraphers trouble on the Intercolonial was effected by the premier and another minister without consulting Mr. Blair, who, as has often happened, was away from his post. The minister of railways is said to have been furious when he heard about it. The condition in the government suggests a quotation which Joe Howe was very fond of using:

Some would have thought the holy friars. In peace and love dwelt her cternal-

ly: Whoever told you so were cursed liars The hely friars quarreled most infernally."

S. D. S.

OTTAWA, May 4.—The budget debate has closed at last, after six weeks discussion. 'The actual time of talking does not average quite three days in the private members' days out of the five, and there have been two vacations, government is great on vacations.

Mr. Fielding, of course, began the debate, and in the natural course of things the opposition should have had the last speech. The discussion could have been concluded at any time had the government side stopped speaking after the opposition had replied. In former days when the liberals were in opposition it was not unusual for the government side to stop after a reasonable discussion and for the opposition to go on speaking, making two speeches to the other side's one. But in this debate the government side has made one speech more than the opposition, though possibly the opposition has the advantage in pages of Hansard. And still we have the government press his bill for \$2,200 (less \$1.10), alleged stating that there has been tory ob- by him to have been his expenses as struction. From the beginning of the session until now the obstructionists sat for something less than six months, have been on the government side, and usually ministers. It is only within the last week of the debate that pear that Mr. Bourassa got away with the principal blue books belonging to the great spending departments were brought down.

In yesterday's discussion Mr. Mc Dougall of Cape Breton took exception to the claim of Mr. Fielding in regard to the development of the coal and iron industry around Sydney. He pointed out, in a short but conclusive speech, supported by the records, that the three elements other than nature provided were furnished by the conservative party. The late government built the Cape Breton railway and the grits copcsed it. They imposed a protective tariff on coal, which was fiercely opposed by the liberal party in the house. They established iron and steel bounties to which also there was party opposition. These three steps made the new movement in Cape Breton possible.

At the end of the debate Mr. Field ing produced letters from Mr. Ross and Mr. Whitney, stating that Mr. Fielding had never refused to extend the bounties on iron and steel. Mr. Ross went further and stated that Sir Charles Tupper had done nothing in the matter more than any opposition member. It is noticeable, that both Mr. Ross and Mr. Whitney limited their vindication to Mr. Fielding, personally. They did not state that the government had at first sun ported Mr. Fielding in his position, and did not mention the name of Sin Richard Cartwright, who is known to have strenuously opposed the exten-

Mr. Logan made-a stormy address, which was rather violent in tone, especially in his reflections on Sir Tupper's disloyalty. For it appears that the opposition leader does not rise to Mr. Logan's conception of a leval subject of the British empire. Only Mr. Tarte does that.

Mr. McNeill dealt with the preferential trade and the history of the movement. He made out what appears to be a conclusive case to show that Sir Wilfrid flung away a magnificen opportunity. The argument will ceive attention in a future letter.

OTTAWA. Max 5.-Mr. Bourass

his skill sponsibility; and vet he cannot feel it

of those who are depend-ent upon his professional care and skill. He feels that his duty demands more a serious matter; that it is often a ques-tion of life and death.

tion of life and death.

"You have my many heart-felt thanks for your kindly advice-to me in my sickness," writes Mrs. Claus Nelson, of Pico Heights, Los Angeles, Cal., Box 31, in a cordial letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. "Also for your book which I received two years ago, and which I could not do without. It is all the Doctor I have had since I got it. I had female trouble and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, together with the advice given in his book, cured me of five years' sickness. I thought my days would not be long, but your kindness and medicine would not let me die."

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vals. We had him protesting against themselves over various matters of the despatch of troops to the Transpatronage and of expenditure. It is, | vaal, in which he was only carrying out Mr. Tante's programme; we had him making a sensational but perfectly safe appeal to the electors of Labelle against the action of the government, and the whole Laurier press of Quebe hailing his unopposed return as a triumph for the government. We found him reappearing in the house introduced by Mr. Tarte amid the applause of the government side. Then ne came out with an amendment to Mr. Fielding's appropriation bill, and finally with a resolution of his own condeming Canadian participation, in Imperial wars.

Now he appears in a fresh light as diplomatic personage, with an assumed rank something above that of an ambassador and a mind above accounts. It is true that he was designated as merely one of three secretaries to the and the Shoreham of Washington commission which did not make a treaty with the United States. But rassa. Of course it is all very low week, because at first there were two anyone who supposes that Mr. Bour- and gross, but what can you expect assa was a mere official keeper of a of such men as Mr. Taylor and Mr. record does not understand Mr. Bour amounting to more than a week. This assa's point of view. It does not appear that he had much to do with the record. That is kept in English. There were two competent secretaries, one from London and one from Washington, who did not regard themselves as international personages, but were willing to be clerical minions engaged in routine work. Mr. Bourassa had nobler functions. It was his to make the affair attractive to visitors. He had in charge the spectacular business. As he says himself, it was necessary for "a person in my position" to receive distinguished people. The public accounts committee, which has grovelling instincts, showed a curiosity as to the expenditure in connection with the commission. Mr. Bourassa was asked to come and explain secretary. Seeing that the commission with vacations which brought the sittings down to 140 days, it would ap-\$14 a day. It was deemed advisable that he should explain his methods. Those members who were on the committee about 1889 and heard the examination into the expenditure at the Washington commission of the year before will understand why it should be. The clerks and secretaries at that time were kept down to about \$4 a day and the opposition found fault with that. George Johnson had even to give an account for a dollar or so spent in tips.

Mr. Bourassa objects to all this. He tells the committee that he was not appointed by this government. His name is in the protocol as one of the three secretaries appointed by the commission itself. He intended to make his statement to the commissioners, and was sure that they would not have asked "a person in my position" to give details. He fondly dreamed that the commissioners would not for a moment suppose that the joint secretaries would steal. So long as they did not steal it did not occur to Mr. Bourassa that there was any limit to the amount of money they might expend in giving a rosy hue to Quebec or Washington.

To begin with, Mr. Bourassa wrote letter to Mr. Fraser explaining why he did not think the committee had anything to do with him. Mr. Fraser was absent from the next meeting. When he did come at a later day he so far forgot Mr. Bourassa's importance as to leave the letter in his Sunday clothes. Mr. Bourassa did not pear at the meeting next following, and explained in the house on a question of privilege that he was waiting for the committee to answer his letter. He thought that they were gentlemen and would certainly perform this act of courtesy. It appears to be Mr. Bourassa's idea of the public accounts committee that it ought to drow work to enter into voluminous corres pondence with the witnesses who do not come.

However, Mr. Boursesa condescended to appear this week and to offer some observations, having first insisted that his consent to come there must not be regarded as a precedent. Mr. Bourassa hoped that the commission would not be effended at his lanse of dignity in appearing before such a mercenary body as the committee of public accounts, and seemed to be

Herschell lying ground. Mr. Clancy listened with pa-tience to Mr. Bourassa's definition of his position and then asked him whether he proposed to testify. Mr. Bou-rassa concluded to be sworn.

To begin with, he explained that he was asked by the premier to be one of the two secretaries. As a favour to his leader he consented reluctantly, but unanimously, knowing that it would be a great loss to him directly, but contained the promise of great advantage in the future from the associations he would have, and the knowledge of the life of an ambassa-dor, which he would acquire. There were then to be two secretaries, one appointed by the United States one by the British side. Lord Herschell knocked that scheme

on the head by appearing on the scene with Mr. Cartwright, an officer of the colonial department skilled in matters of diplomatic correspondence. This made Mr. Bourassa unnecessary. All the same he was appointed and thereafter his functions seemed to have been social. He received. He kept a salon. He entertained. He was the Chesterfield and the Beau Brummel and several other people of the establishment. But he did not keep any accounts. "It never occurred to me that a person in my position would be asked to make a statement." Parmelee, the deputy minister; Mr King, the astronomer; Mr. Pope, Mr. Venning, and ether mere officers had to do these things. That slave of financial routine, the auditor general, seems to have expected Mr. Bourassa to do the same. But what does Lorne McDougall know about embassies and taken wings and flown away. courts, and receptions, and all the high art belonging to plenipotentiary matters?

And so Mr. Bourassa could not explain. When he wanted money he went to Mr. Pope and got it. If he spent any that he thought was private he subtracted that from whole amount and charged it to himself. All the rest, the entertaining, the receptions, mistakes in book-keeping, the funds lost, strayed or stolen, went to the expense of the commission. The committee could not find that Mr. Bourassa had any distinct idea as to the various ways in which he spent money. His one little pass-book contained his personal accounts, and he would not produce it, and he had no other book. He destroyed the hotel vouchers as soon as he got them. He never kept such things. The Shah of Persia could not have assumed a more lordly air or a greater scorn of financial accounting than this joint secretary. As Mr. Bourassa declined to obtain information from the hotels which he honored with his presense. the committee is endeavoring to as certain from the Chateau Frontenac what has happened with Mr. Bou-Clancy, who make a living by earning money, and are not grandsons of the great Papineau.

Meanwhile the wrath of Mr. Tarte's Patrie is poured in a cataract on the devoted heads of the "Orangistes" of devoted heads of the "Orangistes" of the committee. It is all because Mr. Bourassa is a Frenchman. Our race is persecuted. Mr. Tarte wants to know why they don't go after Mr. Charlton, who was one of the commissioners, and has not given a detailed statement. Mr. Charlton is an Englishman and a Protestant, and that, according to Mr. Tarte, is what is the matter. It is, however, open to anyone to enquire into Mr. Charlton's outlay if he likes. Perhaps there would be some interest in finding out how much the good elder has expendhow much the good elder has expended in keeping up his end of the dissipation with the other commission ers.

License Inspector McGregor is want ed before the committee, but the supply is not equal to the demand. He was here for some weeks discussing with the minister and with the deputy questions of liquor permits for the Yukon. Mr. Sifton's deputy. Mr. Smart, who was brought from Manitoba with the minister after a distinguished career in machine politics in that province, and for whose benefit the late Mr. Burgess was turned out of office, gives great assistance to Mr. Sifton. He knew that Mr. McGregor was wanted. Mr. McGregor knew that he was wanted, and they both knew that the committee and the house had great reason for enquiring into those liquor permits and into the career of Mr. McGregor as a mining inspector before he received his present appointment. Mr. McGregor's name appears frequently in the Yukon charges.

was issued for Mr. McGregor he was in town. The notice was sent to the department of the interior and a messenger took it to Mr. McGregor's The next day Mr. McGregor hotel. was not there, and the letter was not opened. That was several weeks ago, and Mr. Smart, who promised early in the campaign to obtain him, does not appear to have done anything until last week. By that time Mr. McGregor had finished his visit in this province and was somewhere west of his home in Brandon, from whence Mr. Sifton first sent him. As the trains were carrying Mr. McGregor towards the Pacific, Deputy Smart sent a despatch to him at Brandon, without instructions to forward. The next day the operator at Brandon reported that Mr. McGregor "had gone west." After waiting certain other days, Mr. Smart asked the operator here where Mr. Mc-Gregor probably was, and not finding out, he waited until Friday morning, something over a week after the Bran don telegram, and then he telegraphed to Skagway and Bennett.

On the day when the first summons

Mr. Smart says that McGregor is not under his control, but is now an official of the Yukon council. The Yukon council belongs to the department of the interior apparently, for there is no other department here responsible for the Yukon. The Yukon bills are paid through the interior deparment, and though Mr. Smart and is minister disclaim all responsibility for Mr. McGregor, the deputy swears that he summoned him to Ottawa to discuss matters with the department. But when it comes



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summoning this witness to give evidence the authority seems to have

Among the returns brought down vesterday was one giving the names of officers and others who asked for appointment with the corps in South Africa. Among those who applied for commissions are the following:

NOVA SCOTIA. Capt. H. S. Jacques, 63rd. B. A. Courtney, Halifax. Major H. L. Borden, Canning. Jor H. L. Borden, Canning.
Jor H. A. Boggs, Halifax.
E. Barnhill. Two Rivers.
F. M. Webster, Halifax.
E. B. B. Eaton, Canning.
G. Farrell, Halifax. W. T. Stewart, 66th.
D'Arcy Weatherbee, Halifax.
G. R. Johnson, Canning.
(Ret.) Ryan, Kings Co.
Col. McDonald, Halifax. Lt. A. H. Anderson, Lunenbur Lt. F. H. Courtney, Halifax. C. S. Morine, Halifax. NEW BRUNSWICK. Lt. Col. Baird, Woodstock. Lt. J. H. McAvity, St. John. Lunenburg

Itt. J. H. McAvity, St. John.
Lt. R. P. Allen, Fredericton.
Lt. B. S. Smith, St. John.
Capt. Mersereau, Fredericton.
Lt. C. W. McLenn, St. John.
Major Loggie, Fredericton.
Lt. J. W. McKeen, St. John.
Capt. C. H. F. Davidson, Fredericton.
Capt. Carpenter, Fredericton. MEDICAL MEN.

Dr. G. C. Jones, Halifax; F. C. Harvey, Waterville: J. J. Doyle, Halifax; G. J. McNally, Fredericton: W. H. McLaughlin, Milltown; C. L. Dixon, Amherst; T. Byrne, Stephen; T. R. Almon, Halifax; W. J. Wcaver, Arthurette; A. M. Perrin, Yarmouth; H. A. Smith, North Sydney; A. M. Somerville, Heffeld's Point, N. B.; H. M. Somerville, Heffeld's Point, N. B.; H. M. Somerville, Hatfield's Point, N. B.; H. M. Jacques, Canning; J. I. Wallace, Economy H. B. Hay, Chipman, N. B.; D. C. Dornan-Halifax; J. F. McDonald, Hopewell; J. M. Deacon, Milltown; J. O. Calkin, Sackville, N. B.; T. A. Moore, Westville; G. A. Benart, Nave Section. nett. Nova Scotia.

PREACHERS.

Dorchester. From outside of Canada there were applications from scores of men in various professions, among whom are Mr. Whelpley, Hoboken, formerly the 8th Hussars; from Dr. B. W. T Tobin of Wallaston, Mass., and from Viscount de Fronsac, Baltimore.

Another list contains the following mong hundreds of other names: Lt. Almon, Halifax; Major Andrews, Lt. Almon, Halifax; Major Andrews, Major Andrews, Major H. A. Armstrong and Capt. E. Armstrong of St. John; Lt. B. H. Arno Sussex; Col. Beleher, Canard; Lt. Benth Billtown; Capt. F. M. Black, Sussex, a Lt. W. S. Black of Sussex; Lt. H. C. Birro; Lt. J. J. Eull, Woodstock; Lt. F. Cole, Pictou; Lt. C. R. Coleman of Trust. C. M. Collard, Halifax; Creight Lunenbung; Davidson, Kentville; Elli Port George; Fairweather, Sussex; Fair Halifax; Grant of Halifax; Burney of Trust. George of Stanley: Capts. Elliot of Middle Constant Constant Capts. Haiffax, Grant of Haiffax; Burney of Tru Howe of Stanley; Capts. Elliot of Midtown, Fritz of Lunenburg, Harrison of Sex, Irving of Chatham, Lt. Col. J. D. I ing of Haiffax; Lts. Jago, Sydney, Fowler Newcastle, Leslie of Charlottetown, Mellof Souris, Lt. Col. Muirhead of Chath Capt. Jones of St. John, Johnson of Il fax, Moore of Charlottetown, Morrison Sackville; Surgeons Jenkins and Johnson Charlottetown and Murray of Sackville Charlottetown and Murray of Sac Chaplain Mussen of Lunenburg; Lts. McDonald of Charlottetown, J. C. Halifaz; Peake of Charlottetown; Markham, St. John; Lt. Col. McLean John; Surgeon O'Nell of Sydney; Major Dougall of McDougall Settlement, N. Capts. J. L. Phinney, Farmington; Ru of Lunenburg; Russell of Lunenburg: F of Pictou; Tilley of St. John; Tingle; Moncton; Major Sircum of Halifax; Richards of Charlottetown; Ritchie of fax: Simmonds, Halifax; P. H. Smith. V. fax; Simmonds, Halifax; P. H. Smith rax; Simmons, Aminax; H. Simd, Wesor; Sutherland, Millbrook, N. S.; Uniacke, Halifax; Vince of Woodst Webster of Kent; Willis of Halifax; Wlow of Fredericton; Capt. Ward of Kville; Major Wedderburn, Hailfax, and Col. Worstly of Halifax.

probably been passed over in copying SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION

There are some omissions in this lis

of maritime men who have offered

their services, as the document is a

very large one and some names have

LONDON, May 9.—The annual dinner of the South African Association was held in London this evening, Baron Robert Windsot presiding. Among those present were Frederic Rutherford Harris, Alfred Beit, Lione Philips and the Australian federation delegates.

Col. Denison, former president of the canadian Society, responding to the toast "The Imperial Forces," referred to the seriousness of the question of the country's food supplies. He said that Great Britain ought not to be dependent for these upon foreign countries. Col. Denison advocated giving Canada the tape and Australia a voice in the settlement of the peace conditions in the settlement of the peace c

Children Cry for CASTORIA SOLDIE Williams

Canadia His from a Soldi tle of Paarde

The following ohn H. Willi first Canadian ritten to his this city. Pri St. Stephen. oloy of Haley J. D. Howe of S service in 8

BLOEMFO

Dear Friend Al

ter yesterdsy,

hear from you.

the 12th of Feb. to Paardeburg. a forced march sleep and were can judge for tions would be crations ain't hal A lot of the b day's march, an to the line aga much satisfaction troops fell out are attached seventh division march was on twenty-three Sunday morning our breakfast, w (and thus got we very seldom the field in skir Batt. of Gordo Shropshires on posite side of brigade made The Boers the river bank. seven hundred

commenced firi there were so the time they thousand, as v day was over. All we could their heads, so we have to figh all exposed, lay and to make th we had a heav afternoon. all day, and to fire began to s that they were and the cries dying went to we got within trenches. About that tir

up with us, and

The colonel of

command to cha

give the first i too anxious to tried the charg were broken drop, all of us t comparatively Boers by this to to poke their ne a bead on us. final charge the by random. (fired they coul ting us, the ra did not find this later, when the We kept up and the Boers That ended the good many of were up in the imagine where coming from did not do a Some of them in pieces. We of some of the had succeeded trenches we w no mercy, for

plosive bullets of bullets. Th guns, and you of a wound th The colonel the first charge killed before he he never moved tle took place o That night ar burying our de our wounded. were eleven hu we did not kn playing away

and on. And playing the Bo We were diggin firing out of the after the first digging a trene frem the Boer On Tuesday Companies of t dered to dig ar we started at the ing. We made miscalculated t with in thirty y they opened fir to think that the Boer trenc with fire, but same as some have done. We succeeded befor the trench.

What made were advancing of being extend of us was that our range, as i think we wer no need of the ish mistake H England has lo this war. I kn going too far. have moneyed enced men. I ing of these mistakes. We in commend th But when short range Boers out of nine o'clock, flag show up. the white flag lows, and I be

left us alone v

one of them liv

too good humo