POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

AMERICAN WRITER ON BOER COURAGE AND HONOR.

Writing from Kimberley to the Daily Mail, Julian Ralph, the American author, expresses some pretty plain opinions on Boer honor and integrity. He says:

As I sit here the air of every British community and household throbs with the jubilation of the moment.

After five months or more of almost continual check, defeat and slaughter, victories have piled themselves upon us. Kimberley and Ladysmith are free, and Cronje, the chief guerilla opposed to us, is in our net. Bloomfontein has been occupied and the Free State Boers are retiring to the Transvaal.

We are saying that the war will soon be over. The hope is parent to the assertion, but it is only hope, for we know nothing of the Boer. Those who have lived here longest with him in peace have deceived us the most about what sort of man he would prove in war. All that we do know is that he is neither brave nor honorable. He is obstinate, crafty, semi-savage, clever in gaining and in keeping ambush, but he has never yet shown himself brave.

As to his honor, I will illustrate his idea of it further along by telling a few of his practices.

We all hope that the people at home will not leap to the conclusion that the war is nearly over, or that the back of Boer resistance is broken.

It might easily prove a dire calamity were England to lie back tired from her exertions, and eager to embrace

A Rest From Raising Money,

troops and ships.

A leading member of the Cape government has assiduously spread the idea that the colony will rise against us. He used to predict it every morning as a possibility of each day.

Now he discusses it as a last trump card up the sleeve of the Boer.

He has hypnotised some of our imperial leaders, civil and military—which is why we have forbidden correspondents to describe what a nest of viperous rebels and traitors the colony is. It is also the reason that some of our best generals have been led to publicly refer to the foe as brave and honorable. All our officials from the first to the last have been treating the Boers to confectionery and bouquets in a manner most startling to an onlooker, who had supposed that British methods were always blunt and straightforward, direct from the shoulder, just and sincere.

This is not a likeable departure, I assure you, to the mass of Britons, who are asking one another, "Must we always be bewitched when we deal with South African problems? Must we forever make mistakes? Could there be

A More Certain Mode

of earning the contempt and continuing the disloyalty of the Dutch-blooded people of the Cape than to treat them with a leniency and magnanimity which they translate to be the outcome of fear? The Dutchman in the republics must be soundly thrashed. He will understand that and respect us. The Dutch traitor in the colony must be hanged or shot. That will put the fear of God in his neighbors."

So say all the British in or out of the army—all, alas! except the governing ones.

And whether the war is near its close or whether the worst is to come, please prepare yourselves soberly and with knowledge for the settlement that is to be made.

First I beg you to remember that this is not a war waged by England.

It is a war steadily and stealthily planned by the Queen's Dutch subjects and the Dutch republics for fully twenty years. For between four and six years they equipped for it. They began purchasing arms and planning defences before the Jameson raid; let no one

Fool You With Falsehood

about that. Finally, Kruger begged Steyn to declare war three weeks before Steyn consented, then war was declared by the Dutch, and hostilities were begun by them.

Next rid your mind of the notion that you are crushing two farmer republics.

There is not a farmer in the two countries, and only one (the Free State) was a republic in any way except mis-naming. These people are herders of cattle, sheep and goats, like the Israelites of old, and the Afridis and Turks and Balkan peoples of today.

The other day I read, in an article by Mr. H. W. Massingham, that "the Boers have made South Africa." The gentle, scholarly journalist took that means of saying that he had never been here. The Boer had sat on South Africa and smothered it, kept it down, made it the most backward of all white men's lands of equal white man's tenancy. His so-called "farms" are as nature made them—merely reaches of veldt on which his cattle graze. On each one he had put up a home, but its surroundings are almost invariably more repellent and disorderly than any homes I ever saw, except the cabins of the freed slaves in the United States. Their camps and strongholds from which we have routed them are the filthiest places I have known men of any sort to live in, and I have seen Red Indian camps, Chinese camps, Turkish camps, and the camps of many sorts of black men. It does not excuse the Boer to state the simple truth that he lived by hunting until 25 years ago, and that since then

He Has Lived By Cattle Herding.

He has taken a quarter of a century to grow a small patch of mealies for his partial support, and for variety of food.

And now as to their "bravery and honor." I had seen and heard sufficient to fill this page of the Daily Mail with accounts of their cowardly and dastardly behavior before I came to Kimberley, but here I find that they have been guilty of different and original enormities.

Here they killed our wounded and laid their bodies in a row after one of the forays out of the town. And here they armed many of the blacks to fight against us, showing all the world how scandalously fraudulent were their exclamations of horror at the idea of our employing native Indian troops in this war—a step we never even discussed. We have heard from Natal and from Colesberg of their arming their black servants and employing them to fight us, but this I have merely read of—not seen or got at first hand. In Kimberley, however, it is positively stated that the Longburgh negroes sent out of the diamond company's compounds were impressed into the Boer service, they being blacks whom we have had a recent necessity to punish for rebellion.

There has hardly been a battle in which the Boers have not abused either the white flag, the Geneva cross, or both.

I think it is safe to say that the fight at Paardeburg Drift, where the guerilla chief, Cronje, surrendered, is the only battle in which they have not disgraced themselves

In One of These Ways.

At the battle before that, Spion Kop in Natal, our people saw them loading their Maxims in their ambulances in order to get them safely away. This we saw them do at Modder River also.

At Spion Kop they showed the flag of truce in one place. An officer said to his men: "The dogs are trying to murder us by showing a white flag. Lie still all of you. Put your helmets on the muzzle-ends of your guns and slowly lift them into sight above the rocks." This was done, and a volley of rifle bullets greeted what the cruel Boers took to be the line of British heads. At Belmont the same ruse succeeded only too well.

During the siege of Kimberley the devilish trick was played upon the town defenders' outposts. And Kimberley is where the Boers shelled the funeral cortege of George Labram—who made the big gun for the town—at dark, later than they had ever shelled the town before. Spion Kop is where they shot a doctor while he was bandaging a wounded man. At many places they fired on our ambulances. I saw them do it at Modder River. And I saw them fire on our stretcher bearers in that battle time and time again.

There is never an excess of poetry in war, but one phase of it that was sentimental, if not poetic, has always been the tendency of the opposing pickets to establish a show of camaraderie. In the fight between the north and the south in America the pickets exchanged cigars and tobacco, and in that between America and Spain last year they conversed together and exchanged gifts. In the war waged by the Boer against the Briton the Boer has crept up like a snake in the grass to kill our outposts on every field since the war began.

When we entered Jacobsdal it looked like a city of doctors. Every man in the street wore a Red Cross badge on his arm. These were the men who had just been shooting at us from behind the garden walls. There was nothing novel or original about their seeking the cowardly shelter of a doctor's badge. We are quite accustomed to it. We once entered a Boer laager after a victory and found 27 of these bogus doctors in it—and seven or eight wounded men for their patients, as I remember the case. There was also a plethora of doctors in the tiny hospital on "the island" at Modder River. They had hidden their rifles and cartridges under the beds of the patients and put on their Red Cross badges as soon as they saw they could not get away.

Again and again our mounted soldiers have chased Boers in the veldt and seen them rush into a house, give their arms into safe keeping, and then come out with Red Cross bands upon their arms.

Many times they have hidden in farm houses and sent the women out to make a pretence of occupation in household work, so that our scouts would ride up without suspicion and receive a volley from the farm house window.

Their wounded have shot our soldiers after a battle had ended and we were offering them succor. This is after the pattern of the Dervish, who is never a good man till he is dead. At Graspan one of the wounded Boers accepted a drink of water from a gallant officer and then killed him as he passed on to the next sufferer.

They have not been content with looting houses of loyal persons in the British colonies, but in Natal in scores of instances they have smashed into kindlings and torn to ribbons whatever they did not want

Or Could Not Carry Off.

Worse yet, they have fouled the walls of the homes of defenceless women with obscene writings.

They never knew the value of an oath or promise, and have not learned it since the war began.

You have seen the false reports of all battles which the Boers have circulated. They have been cabled to England, at times, for your amusement. Do you know how earnest and serious they made this practice of false witnessing?

I will instance the Barkly district—merely because I want to write nothing that I cannot prove. From that district a man went to see or to take part in the battle of Belmont—Methuen's first victory. He came back to his home and told his neighbors that the British had beaten the Boers in that fight. The Boers had posted an announcement that they had won a victory there and had also taken De Aar, with its million pounds worth of army stores. When the local gossiper contridicted this with his own true tale the Boers—in the Queen's colony, mind you—declared him guilty of high treason, and set out to kill him. He was hidden five weeks in the house of a friend of mine, and finally got away safely. The Boers confiscated all his property, even sending to his laundress for his soiled linen. Then they posted a notice that a fine of £50 would be imposed upon any man who circulated any information about the war except such as was given out by the pro-Boer landdrost.

This is a story of Barkly West, but I am told it fits scores of other districts.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ferdy—"So you told Mrs. Gotrocks she looked as young as her daughter! I suppose that caught the old lady?"

Percy—"Yes; but it lost me the daughter."—Puck.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, May 10—When the House of Commons met today, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that for the balance of the session the government take Mondays. This was agreed to by Sir Charles Tupper. The premier pointed out that government orders would have precedence after questions put by members. He said that this was done owing to a stage of the session being reached when members on both sides of the house ought to be anxious to see the business of the session ended. He would fix a day later on for a further discussion of the prohibition question.

Mr. Flint said that he had another bill regarding the Canada Temperance act which he would have liked to get an opportunity to be debated in the house. Mr. Flint was joined by Mr. Richardson in asking for another Monday. The latter had a bill in respect to the taxation of railway lands.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he would look into Mr. Flint's bill, but he could not promise to take up Mr. Richardson's. The motion was adopted.

In reply to Mr. Clarke (Toronto) Dr. Borden said that Messrs. Gunn & Co., Moir & Co., and H. D. McKenzie were the names of the contractors furnished by the imperial authorities from whom supplies of provisions for the Canadian regiment at Halifax could be obtained. Moir & Co. supplied 1,371 pounds bread; Gunn & Co., 1,000 pounds of straw, and H. D. McKenzie, 6,000 pounds of hard coal. Messrs. Servins & Co. supplied 1,854 pounds of bread; John Fry, 21,182 pounds of bread; J. B. Shaffner & Co., 1,854 pounds of hay, 27,867 pounds of straw and 2,020 pounds of oats; W. A. Marling & Co., 24,387 pounds of beef.

In reply to Mr. Clarke (Toronto) Dr. Borden said that the Allan line and the Elder-Dempster people were were the companies who transported the two Canadian contingents to South Africa. For the first contingent the company charged £35 per officer, £30 for non-commissioned officers, and £22 each for men and horses.

On the second contingent the charge was 20 shillings per ton and the company supplied the provisions for the men for which they will be reimbursed at reasonable prices.

In answer to Mr. Powell, Dr. Borden said that the Fenian raid and Red River rebellion medals were now being distributed in a number of military districts and New Brunswick would soon be taken up.

Mr. Charlton called attention to the cable from Paris that it was stated the Canadian exhibition was not to be closed on Sunday, while the United States exhibition building was to be closed.

Mr. Fisher pointed out that the British portion of the exhibition was to be open and no exception could be made of the Canadian portion of it. He was not satisfied that the United States building was to be closed.

Lord Strathcona and Hon. Mr. Tarte did all they could to secure the closing. The only way that Canada should act was through the imperial commission.

Mr. George Taylor said that a man named John White, who went from Prescott to Ogdensburg and who had been working there for some months, was returned to Canada. The writer who gave this information to Mr. Taylor said that "Now was the time to make these howling governments declare themselves."

Premier Laurier said that as the case was presented it was not a violation of the American alien labor law. If Mr. White was deported it was an abuse of the law. The question was one for diplomatic action.

The evening session was spent discussing the pilotage act. The new bill is based on the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the matter. It provides for a new court of trial, the old system being unsatisfactory to the pilots.

A number of departmental bills were advanced a stage and the House adjourned at 12.50 a. m.

Ottawa May 11—When the House met today, Sir Charles Tupper read from the Sydney Advocate a report that old rails were being laid in improving the Intercolonial railway. He hoped this was not the case.

Hon. Mr. Blair said it was not in contemplation to lay old rails on the Intercolonial. He therefore thought that the statement must be inaccurate.

A bill to incorporate the Live Stock Association was read a third time.

The House then went into committee on an act to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing apples and pears for export.

Mr. Fisher who had charge of the bill said that the bill dealt with the export trade. He was not sure, but it should be extended to the interior trade. To meet the views of Manitoba and the Northwest, as was set forth by Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Puttee last evening, he thought that the bill should apply, as far as the branding and penalties of improper branding were concerned, to the interior as well as to the export trade. He thought that the inspection should only apply to the export trade.

Mr. Mills (Annapolis), Taylor and others suggested that the bill should not be proceeded with until there were more members in the House.

Hon. D. C. Fraser said that all would agree that the strictest care should be taken to see that only good fruit was packed. There was no apple like the Nova Scotian one and he did not want it to suffer through the carelessness in packing of Ontario fruit.

Mr. Fisher said that the Nova Scotia apple enjoyed a better reputation in the British market than those from Ontario or Quebec. The committee reported progress.

The House divided in Mr. Sutherland's bill relieving bondsmen for seed grain indebtedness. The division was on an amendment of Mr. Davin to wipe out all obligations of bondsmen without any reference to the governor general in council as to the nature of the indebtedness, or the character of the securities. The amendment was lost on a vote of 26 for the amendment to 50 against.

Mr. Wallace voted with the government as did all the independents and the bill was read a third time.

Sir Louis Davies' bill to amend the pilotage act was next taken up.

The committee reported progress on the pilotage act.

After recess the Toronto Hotel Companies bill and the Manitoba and North Shore Railway Company bill was read a third time. On an act to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Huron railway there was considerable discussion, which lasted until the hour for private bills was up. During this debate Mr. Foster referred to the loose way in which charters were being granted by the railway committee.

Mr. Blair congratulated Mr. Foster on at last turning from the error of his ways and expressing regret at the manner in which charters had for years been given to companies. He (Blair) hoped that Mr. Foster would continue in this frame of mind and pursue his efforts so far as to lend his assistance in the direction mentioned to the railway committee.

Dr. Sproule said that in his efforts to guard the interests of the people, as far as granting charters were concerned, he was not assisted very much by Mr. Foster.

The Land Titles Act was read a third time, after which Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the House into supply.

Mr. R. L. Borden, on this motion, brought up the West Huron election case. He read from Hansard what had been said on the matter last year when he asked for a committee, showing that the premier and government accepted his motion. He then turned to the report made by the committee last year in putting the case back to the House and said that there was in it sufficient reasons for referring the case again to the committee. He also quoted from authorities which in his opinion were sufficient to warrant the House in sending it to a committee. From this he quoted from evidence given before the committee dealing with the statements of the deputy returning officer that he put the counterfoils of the ballots in his pocket instead of throwing them on the floor, not desiring to litter it up and also with the testimony of 43 witnesses who swore that they voted for MacLean, the Conservative candidate, when there were only 30 ballots in the box. He also took up the quality of the paper in the ballots, it being sworn at the committee that there were two kinds of paper used in the ballots supplied by the printer and furnished by the returning officer. In conclusion he moved to refer both the West Huron and Brockville cases to the privileges and elections committee.

Sir Louis Davies moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at midnight.

An English Lumberman's Opinion on Lumber Piling.

Ottawa, May 11—(Special)—Sir Thomas Hughes, head of the well-known firm of Thomas Hughes & Son, of Liverpool, Eng., extensive dealers in and manufacturers of lumber, is in the city. The English knight, who has for many years been a large importer of Canadian timber is making a tour of the dominion inspecting the leading mills of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, from which he secures his supply for the English and foreign trade. He is one of those that does not fear danger from fire through the piling of lumber in the city.

Sir Thomas was lord mayor of Liverpool in 1897, the year of the diamond jubilee. Then he had the honor of welcoming Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the famous seaport town and one of his objects in visiting Ottawa was to pay his respects to the premier.

A special despatch from New York says that Mrs. Frank J. Abbott of Ottawa, who wandered away from home last Saturday with no baggage and little money, and who stopped at several hotels in that city, was found yesterday morning at the Putnam House and taken home by her husband in the afternoon. Mrs. Abbott has been in poor health and slightly demented. She is 45 years of age.

The big fire, it is said, will be responsible for a great change in the manner of using a large portion of water at Chaudiere. A scheme is said to be afoot with the object of securing the amalgamation of most of the manufacturing interests at that point for the purpose of erecting a great power house where electrical energy will be developed and supplied to industries in the vicinity.

The carbide establishments will use a considerable quantity of this power and there will be sufficient to also provide energy at a low enough figure to secure the erection of new industries.

Three months in jail for stealing five cents is rather a unique sentence that will probably stand in the Ottawa police court as a record for some time. Thomas Kilby, a lower town vagrant, who was arrested on a charge of stealing five cents from Joseph O'Halleran, of Bell street, was sentenced to this term by Police Magistrate O'Keefe today.

Government Burea of Mines Has a Report of a Very Rich Find at Bottom Bag Bay--The Mikado Company Owns the Mines--The Question of Operating.

Toronto, May 11.—The first discovery of alluvial gold in paying quantities in New Ontario has been made in the clay formation at Bottom Bag Bay on the Mikado Company's property. According to advices received today by the government bureau of miners, an essay shows gold to be so rich that President Reid, of the Mikado Company hesitates to publish figures, but he is doubtful as to the best means of winning it.

Hopewell Hill.

Hopewell Hill, May 9—The following officers of Mount Pleasant Lodge, I. O. G. T., have been elected for the ensuing quarter: W. J. McAlmon, C. T.; C. C. West, V. T.; Almira Robinson, sec.; Maud Smith, A. S.; Edna M. West, F. S.; Martie Smith, treas.; Mrs. Leander Elliott, chaplain; Gordon Starratt, M.; Bertha West, D. M.; Walker Perry, S.; Robert Starratt, G.; Leander Elliott, P. C. T.; Janie McGorman, organist.

John W. Peck, who was one of the principals in a very happy event at St. John recently, is a former Hopewell boy, and has many friends here who will wish him and his young bride a happy and prosperous voyage through life.

Mrs. Geo. C. Moore, of Mountville, is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. Chapman, wife of Dr. L. Chapman, of Albert, continues very low. Dr. Marvin, of Hillsboro, was called yesterday in consultation with the attending physicians.

The weather continues remarkably cold and wet, and very little farm work has been done. Seeding will be unusually late.

A Trades Union Mill.

Fall River, Mass., May 11—The promoters of the American Cotton Manufacturing Company as the new Trade Union mill is to be called, met this afternoon and elected officers. Subscription blanks were taken by the directors and they will be presented during the coming week to members of the trades union, first, in order to show the public how warmly the laboring interests are concerned in the building of a new mill, later they will be issued to the public.

BICYCLES

Jubilee - $36.00
Columbia $50.00 $75.00
Hartford - $40.00
Cleveland . $40 to $60
A Jubilee Bicycle at $36

Think of it.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.
ST. JOHN.

Crew of the Lost Steamer Wrecked on Newfoundland Arrive and Tell Their Story--Lt. Col. White Appointed Commandant of the Garrison Battalion.

Halifax, May 11—The steamer Araucania, Capt. John Liswell, arrived this morning from Natal. The Araucania is the second steamer to arrive here within a few days from South Africa. She sailed from London on the 4th of February with provisions and supplies for the army in South Africa. She made a good run to Cape Town, averaging 10 knots. She then proceeded to Durban, remaining there three weeks. She sailed for New York on April 1, stopping at Maderia for coal. After leaving Maderia on April 27, very heavy weather was experienced. Continued head gales with high seas, the wind blowing from the southwest to northwest. The steamer ran short of coal and was headed for Halifax.

Captain Liswell belongs near Windsor, N. S., where his family have resided. He was present when Sir George White and the long besieged garrison of Ladysmith arrived at Durban. He says they looked very thin and ill, particularly Gen. White. The Cape Dutch, he says, are in fear and trembling lest they may do or say something which would seem disloyal. They do not want to be called Boers and make strenuous efforts to show a loyalty which, the captain thinks, they do not feel. The reception given the garrison from Ladysmith was magnificent. The whole town turned out and joined in the demonstration. A grand banquet was given the officers. Capt. Liswell said he found few there who had a good word to say for General Cronje. He was looked upon as cruel and treacherous. The Boers, with a shrug, say he was only too glad to be sent away, especially when he was receiving such good treatment.

Steamer Harlaw arrived from Newfoundland ports this morning. On board were the officers and crew of the wrecked steamer Montpelier, of the Elder-Dempster line. Captain Galt remained to look after the wrecked steamer. It is understood that an investigation is to be held here and that the men will remain to give evidence. The officers report the vessel went ashore in a dense fog. They heard no signals and were within a ship's length of the rocks before they observed them. The vessel went clear upon the rocks and she rested on a large rock, about midships, swinging the vessel almost completely round. Her masts commenced to fall and she soon started to go to pieces. They sent up signals of distress which brought fishermen, who guided the crew ashore.

Information was received today to the effect that Lieut. Col. George Robert White has received the appointment of commander of the garrison regiment here. Lieut. Col. White is district officer commanding at Quebec.

Quick Dispatch for the Men to Fill the Gaps in the Troop.

Montreal, May 11—The Star's special cable from London says: Captain Agar Adamson and 49 recruits for the Strathcona Horse, who crossed over on the Dominion liner Vancouver and reached Liverpool yesterday, sailed from the Royal Albert docks this afternoon on the troopship Assaye for Cape Town. The men were in good form and excellent spirits. A large and enthusiastic crowd bade them farewell. Lord Strathcona inspected the troops and ship and heartily bade them God speed. The men cheered the high commissioner most vociferously. The men only arrived in Liverpool last night, after one of the best voyages the captain of the Vancouver has ever known. The Canadians here point to this speedy transportation as an indication of Canadian business-like dispatch. One of the recruits named Gray was left behind at Liverpool, suffering from pneumonia.

The Allan line steamship Tunisian left for Quebec today with a draft of 100 Royal Engineers to strengthen the garrison at Esquimalt.

A Severe Trial to be Made in a Fortnight.

Philadelphia, May 8—The Russian cruiser Variag, designed to be the fastest vessel of her type afloat, is rapidly being made ready for her builders' trial run, which has been set for May 25. The interest of the entire naval world is centered in the test of this ship. Never before has any cruiser been called on to show a sustained speed of 23 knots, and when it is taken into consideration that the contract conditions stipulate that this speed must be maintained for 12 hours consecutively, the severity of the task may be appreciated.

It practically means that the Variag must make 23 knots an hour under natural draught, a condition never before imposed in the test of a warship. The customary test is under forced draught over a course varying from one mile to about 85 miles.

The trial will be run over the usual course, a few miles outside the Delaware capes.

Is Being Transferred at Grand Manan to Avoid the Payment of American Tariff Charges -- The Story Soundly Substantiated Here.

St. John readers will be interested in an Associated Press despatch received last night which tells of a seizure of wool supposed to have been smuggled through St. John to the United States. The text of the despatch is:

"Boston, May 11—Special treasury agents under the direction of Agent Converse J. Smith, have just unearthed what they allege to be one of the greatest swindling schemes ever attempted at this port. Special Employe Bunn has seized 100 sacks of wool, valued at $6,000, in this city, Lawrence, Mass., and Bristol, R. I. It is said the wool was shipped from Canada through St. John, N. B., to Grand Manan Island. There it was taken by English vessels out to sea and reloaded onto American vessels; then taken to American territory and loaded on cars in the same manner as wool brought into port by coastwise vessels, on which no duty is demanded.

"The special agents say that as near as they can estimate fully $40,000 worth of wool has been smuggled into this country through the port of Boston during the past year."

By all accounts the United States officers may be correct in their supposition that some of the smuggled wool comes through St. John, and the announcement of the seizure will not surprise every reader, nor will the developments which are sure to follow, for there are some who say for some years that smuggling has been going on.

It is a matter, however, on which opinions were more often encountered than known facts as a reporter found on the hunt last night. That such a plan as outlined in the despatch could be well carried out was the general opinion of customs and water front people seen. Packets could load wool here as part of their cargo and get it to Grand Manan without a great deal of risk. They did not have to give a detailed statement of cargo to the customs, as their business was between dominion ports. At any rate if there was to be wool taken from here with the idea of getting it across to the United States from Grand Manan free of duty, it would be more a matter of interest to the United States officials to watch about Grand Manan coves.

It was found to be possible that the dark hours of the night would see some such loading on little schooners here, space being reserved for this important part of the cargo and when it was in, then up sail and away.

Two grades of wool are dealt in. On one, the unwashed, the United States asks a duty of 12 cents a pound. On the the other, washed wool, there is a duty which prohibits its shipment to the United States, the tariff rate being up to 24 cents a pound. Any smuggling would be in the washed wool, and this is the kind which the maritime provinces chiefly produce. There is some importation, records show, of the unwashed wool from upper Canada. The maritime provinces do not raise any of it.

Many indications are that unwashed wool is imported and sent from here to Calais by a local dealer; that the duty is paid, and under cover of this legitimate business, transactions in the more valuable article go on by "underground" process, though just how or at what point the border is crossed is not known. Several are suggested, with the preference given to that scheme making Grand Manan or Campobello a half-way station. It was learned that special customs officers of the United States have been on the qui vive at Calais for the past two months on the wool smuggling business.

The wool dealer mentioned in the other connection, has bought extensively in the maritime provinces and is reported by producers to have been paying better prices than other dealers offered, the consequence being that the business came mostly his way. He is also spoken of as an importer of unwashed wool from Ontario.

A despatch from Calais last night read: "Government officials here say that they know few details of the seizure of smuggled wool by treasury agents, as most of the investigation has been done in the vicinity of Pembroke."

Details of the British Advance and of the Boer Retreat.

London, May 11, 10.50 a. m.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office from Rietspruit, under date of May 10, evening, as follows: "We have had a successful day and have driven the enemy from point to point. French, with Porter's and Dickson's brigades of cavalry, and Hutton's mounted infantry, crossed the Zand at Vermenten's Kraal, and then worked around in a northeasterly direction to Maatschappy, being opposed continuously by the enemy. Pole-Carew's division and Gordon's cavalry brigade, augmented by J battery of the Royal Horse Artillery and by Henry's and Ross's mounted infantry, crossed the river by a drift near the railway bridge. My quarters accompanied this force. With the infantry portion we are eight miles north of the river. The cavalry and mounted infantry are at Ventersburg Road station and Tucker's division is at Deelfonteinord. Ian Hamilton's force and Broadwood's cavalry brigade was making for the cross roads near Ventersburg when I last heard from them. Hamilton's column met with stubborn resistance, and Smith-Dorrien's brigade was engaged for some hours in protecting the rear and flank of his force. The drifts are extremely difficult and much baggage has still to come up. We shall, however, march at daybreak and push on as far as possible in the direction of Kroonstad. The only casualties reported at present are: Killed, unk and his four; wounded, five. No returns yet received from the cavalry nor Hamilton's force."

Equity Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, so-called, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY the NINTH day of JUNE next at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on Tuesday the twentieth day of March A.D. 1900, in a cause therein pending wherein NEVILLE G. D. PARKER and BOWYER S. SMITH, TRUSTEES UNDER THE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF LAVINIA PARKER, are Plaintiffs, and FREDERICK NUGENT MOFFAT and ELEANOR MOFFAT his wife, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity duly appointed in and for the said City and County, the Mortgaged premises described in the said Decretal Order, as:—

All that portion or part of said Lot known and distinguished on the plan of the said City of Saint John as Lot Number Fourteen (14), bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Brussels and Richmond Streets, thence running northerly along the westerly side of Richmond Street, Sixty-eight, or to the southerly line of that portion of said Lot Number Fourteen, heretofore conveyed by George McKee and wife the former owners thereof to one John Jenkins, thence westerly following the said southerly line of said Jenkins lot fifty feet to the westerly line of said lot number fourteen, thence southerly following said westerly line of said lot number fourteen, sixty-eight feet more or less to Brussels Street aforesaid, thence easterly along Brussels street fifty feet more or less to the place of beginning, the said lot intended to be hereby conveyed containing a front of fifty feet on Brussels street and extending back preserving the same breadth, sixty-eight feet more or less, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights members privileges and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof."

For terms of sale and further particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the thirty-first day of March A.D. 1900.

HUGH H. McLEAN,
Referee in Equity.

BOWYER S. SMITH,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
GEO. W. GEROW, Auctioneer.

The Armor Plate.

Washington, May 11—No disposition has been made as yet of the naval appropriation bill by the Senate, but after an all day discussion an agreement was reached to vote on the armor plate section at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. During the day's discussion a notable speech was delivered by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, upon the necessity of building up the United States navy without delay. Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, presented an extended argument in support of the immediate construction by the government of an armor factory, while Mr. Allison of Iowa, opposed the project on the score of economy.

Sir Sanford Fleming Has Another Scheme.

Toronto, May 11—The Telegram's special cable from London says: The Morning Post correspondent says the Extension Telegraph Company have agreed to sell their interest in Australia to the Cape cable, should the Imperial government consider it advisable to purchase. The purchase of this cable system by the Imperial government is looked upon as a way out of the deadlock, and the idea originated with Sir Sandford Fleming, the most ardent Pacific cable advocate in Canada, who communicated his plan to the Australian governments interested.

To Look Into the Postal Frauds.

Philadelphia, May 11—Postal Inspectors Fosseness and Gregory, of this city, and two expert accountants from the auditor's office in Washington, left this city today for Havana. They will make a complete examination of the Cuban postal accounts to learn the extent of alleged frauds for which C. F. W. Neely is now under heavy bail.

Australia coins its own gold, but not its silver.

SUNNY WOMEN.

Who has not known the woman whose disposition is described by that one word "sunny?" There's always a laugh lurking on her lips. Her cheeks are ever ready to dimple in smiles. Her household influence is as brightening and stimulating as the sunshine. Nothing can be crueler than to have this sunshine blotted out by disease. But this is a common cruelty. The young wife who was the sunshine of the home becomes its shadow. Every young wife should know the value of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in the protection and preservation of the health. It promotes regularity, dries the drains which enfeeble body and mind, and cures inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It nourishes the nervous system and gives to the body the balance and buoyancy of perfect health. It is a strictly temperance medicine.

"I can say that your medicine cured me," writes Mrs. Maud Pearce, of Stoutsville, Fairfield Co., Ohio. "I had suffered about twelve years from female weakness and I had almost given up, thinking there was no cure for me. Then I heard about Dr. Pierce's medicine and thought I would try it, and can say that seven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' made me well. I am now able to do my own housework. I took about twelve bottles in all of Dr. Pierce's medicines. Took some of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Favorite Prescription' and some of the 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.