## SECOND CONTINGENT.

Lt. Ralph Markham Tells of the Voyage to the Cape.

The Horses Suffered Very Much from the Heat Where the Men Slept-Capt. Harrison is a Busy Man.

Loudly Cheered as the Milwaukee Came to Anchor - A Parade for the Inspection of Arms - Under the Shadow of Table Mountain - In Camp at Green Point.

SUNDAY, March 11.-This morning we sighted the Island of Ascension at daybreak. As we drew nearer, the rigging and port side of the vessel was soon crowded with men.
Ascension is a beautiful island; it is

38 square miles, with a population of 280. It is of volcanic formation; one peak is said to be 6,400 feet high. The clouds hung over the top of the high-est peak, and this, with the different shades of verdure, made a beautiful sight. We left our course a bit to get near enough to signal the name of our ship and destination, but one of the ship's officers told me that the people on the island knew who we were long before we signalled, as they have very powerful glasses.

We had expected to get some war news here, but we did not get any, neither had we any chance to post letters. Through a field glass I could see several large buildings, which I supposed were for military purposes. We signalled the island at 9 a. m., and it is still in plain sight now (4.30 pm. The next excitement after leaving Ascension was a large school of porpoise, some of them would jump four

feet out of the water. We have got tired of watching the flying fish, which are always to be seen about the bow of the vessel. It is unusually quiet on the vessel this afternoon, as everyone is either reading, sleeping or writing. Every shady spot is taken and men are fixing up their hammocks to keep the sun off.

The horses are suffering greatly from the heat. It is something awful down in the stables. Up to now we have lost 26 horses and there is another just brought up and is standing at the door, where they are waiting for him to drop. When it is seen that they are going to die, they bring them up on the upper deck. The sharks will have good living by following this ship, but I have only seen one so far.

Three men have been prostrated by heat, but they will all be on duty again in a day or two. Yesterday it was 108 in the shade, and today it seemed hotter still, although pect it cooler in a day or two.

There was some little excitement yesterday over some hay heating in the forward hatch. I was told that it wanted but four more degrees of heat to ignite it. They have torn away the saddle and guard rooms in order to ventilate the hay; they have also taken the stairs leading from the upper deck down, and this necessitates our all using the one hatch to get on

We passed a square-rigged vessel today, about eight miles away. There was not much attention paid to her, as everyone was watching the island. I have given up sleeping in my hammock, and have taken to the hurricane deck, as it is much more comfortable sleeping, on the deck than in a hammock. It is amusing to see the places the men get to sleep. Some of them simply lie off on the deck and never bother with a blanket or pillow. We have a large bath rigged up, which will hold about 20 men at once. We have great fun in this, holding each other under the water till we nearly choke. All we wear now is toque, undershirt, trousers and shoes, and some of them leave off the undershirt. We had church service this morning on the hurricane deck, conducted by Captain Lane, the chaplain. Captain Lane Is very popular with all ranks. He has been around the world and is consequently able to tell us exactly where we are every day. He has drawn 2 map of our course, which is posted up on the troop deck. It is getting rather indistinct with finger marks. Chaplain Lane is also conductor of the band, which numbers about ten pieces. We could easily have a band of twice that number if we had the instruments. There are none of the St. John boys in the band, although three put down their names to joir. We have a class in signalling started. Mallory, who was a telegraph opera

MONDAY, March 12.-Peautiful weather and smooth sea. There seems to be no end of fine weather. We have only had two tad days since leaving Halifax, and those two were the second and third days out. P Squadron had muster parade this morning, for the purpose of finding out whether every man's accoutrements were properly marked. This afternoon are dyeing the haversacks and revolver lanyards khaki coloc. Muster parades cause some hustling to complete your list of accontrements. It keeps one busy taking care of his stuff and if you cen't almost sit on it all day it will be soon taken by some one who is short. One man was awarded 48 hours' cells for taking a belt and

changing the number of it.

tor with the C. P. R., is in this class.

TUESDAY, March B.-Fine weather vessel is rolling considerably. water, and we are taking tallast out tilting the bucket, tug-of-war between T. & B. tobacco in a tin box. The men and the ship's officers were present ginger ale. He started by charging B. men were entered. Money prizes exorbitant prices for everything, and were given by the officers.

men complained to the officers, who made a scale of prices. Ale now, sells at 15c. | er bottle and bottled l-monade and ginger ale at &c. per bottle Tobacco is \$1.20 per pound. There was a lot of fruit and other luxuries sent aboard for the men, but through bad management in stowing it could not be reached, and it had to be thrown overboard. Walter Venning's (one of the St. John men) horse died last night and went overward morning. This is the first horse that the N. B. troop has lost.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.-This norning every man was up bright and early to see St. Helena, which was easily distinguishable at day-break. We were in hopes of getting some war news here, but were disappointed, as we kept six or eight mikes from it, and even had we gone near enough to signal, we were on the wrong side of the island to be seen At daybreak this merning we saw the smoke of a steamer running parallel with us on the other side of the Through Uan Morrison's glasses I could see that she had two masts and a luack smokestack. bave not seen her again, so it is probshle she has called at the island.

"B" squadron paraded this morning men sprung a rather good joke. In the independent firing your arm gets rather tired, and McKay, of the 2nd troop, began to feel weary and was taking it easy, when one of the serceants asked him why he was not ring. He answered him by saying: "I have no cartridges." The captain of the ship has made a bet with some of the officers that we will be in Table Bay on Tuesday. We are certainly making good progress, although today there is a heavy swell and the vesse is rolling considerably. A party of men were arrested for gambling last night. Some men have won over \$200 by cards. It is estimated that there is over thirty thousand dollars in cash among the men. The sailors have all sorts of schemes for winning money from the men, and some of them have made considerable money.

THURSDAY, March 15 .- Today we were issued with a second suit of khaki and it required some ingenuity to find a place where to keep it, we have so much clothing now. We were also ssued with badges for the cow-boy hat and khaki; we wear a large maple leaf with "Canada" printed on it, for hat, and smaller ones for the colthe tar of the serge; on the shoulder straps we wear the characters I. C. M. R., meaning 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles. This reminds me that in writing to members of the C. M. R. the number of the battalion, whether lst or 2nd, should always be given. A and B squadrons constitute the 1st battalion, and C and D the 2nd batt. About 4 o'clock today we sighted a sailing vessel dead ahead. As we drew near she presented a splendid sight, being a full rigged four masted ship. We signaffed for some time and the result of it was that she was from India, two and a half months out, and inted some war news. I could not find out what we signalled to her, but it resulted in cheers from the ship, which were answered heartily from the Milwaukee

FRIDAY, March 16.-Last night we had our second concert on deck. There were five selections by the hand, two by Sergeant Till, two recita-Songs tions by Pte. Dawson, three songs by Pte. Holland, banjo solo by Sergt. Bradner, two songs by Pte. McCrae banjo and piccolo duet by Armourer Sergt Simpson and Sergt Bradner, the whole concluding with God Save the Queen by the whole regiment. It is not nearly so hot now and any one sleeping on deck requires a blanket

We signed the pay roll today for full pay up to the 22nd of this month After that date we come under the British pay. The 1st and 2nd troops of our squadron had revolver practice this afternoon on the hurricane deck. Tomorrow morning our troop shoots. . Pine weather as usual, with a fresh breeze. About noon we stopped for an hour and a half to clean the flues of the boilers; while the engines were stepped we rolled about considerably. This morning the 4th troop had revolver practice. Pawsey of Nova Scotla made the top score, with 17 out of a possible of 24. Stanley Morrison, Nilant, Markham and Parks also made good scores. It is very difficult to keep the revolver pointing at the target when the vessel is rolling heavily. A singular thing came to light today. On the 13th of March a battery died, his regimental number horse was 13, he stood in stall No. 13, he was the 13th battery horse to die, and he

was 13 years old. This afternoon we were issued with rubber coats. There will be some fun we collect our clothing and when equipment to go on shore, as it is impossible to keep your own stuff together. We were also presented with four pairs of socks each today, given to us by the ladies of Halifax, through Mrs. Black.

We are making bets now on the hour we shall see Table Mountain, etc. We have not seen a vessel since seeing the ship on Wednesday

16th March.-Won \$2.75 today shooting; 11 of us went in a pool, and I two miles from Cape Town. We are with 10 out of a possible 24. A likely to be here for nearly two weeks. great many of the men missed the target altogether. I have met young Warren, formerly 1st lieutenant in the G. G. B. G. of Toronto. He is a very nice fellow. Lt. Burch of the 2nd Dragoons, who is going out with us to join some corps, also looked me up. told me that he is to report to

Gen. Roberts' staff. Capt. Harrison seems to be quite busy. He called on me in hospital county, on the ground that there was several times, and told me that if I no licensed taverns there at the time wanted anything to let him know. He of the passing of the act of 1896. The

"ship's quartermaster." SATURDAY, March 17 .- This afteragain today. There is culte a heavy noon we had a splendid programme of ground swell this morning and the sports, which included three legged race, sack-race, potato race, egg and Milwaukee is very high out of the spoon race, bun and lemonade race, of her every day in the shape of coal, squadrons, and obstacle race. All the water and hay. Last night every events were keenly contested and man was issued a half a pound of there was lots of fun. All our officers who do not smoke found a ready sale The sports were held on the hurricane We have a canteen on deck. The obstacle race was the board, but the man who runs it is un- event of the day. The chief obstacle able to get at his stock in the hold. was the bathing tank, through which He usually manages to get up a the competitors had to go, after climbcouple of barrels of bottled ale and ing through a barrel. None of the N.

SUNDAY, March England service this morning on the hurricane deck. The afternoon was pent in writing letters, reading and

our squadron paraded in our new suit of khaki, which has been issued to us to land in and for dress parades. If we leave Cape Town, this suit is to be left there, along with all extra baggage. In the afternoon every man was busy rolling his great-coat and strapping his mess tin to it. MONDAY, March 19.-This morn rapping his mess tin to it. There is great searching today for issing articles in preparation for packing up either tomorow or Wednesday. We were paid this afternoon for the last time by Canada. We were paid in English gold.

TUESDAY, March 20.—Preparatio

TABLE BAY, March 21 .- Here W are, safe and sound. We arrived last night about 6 o'clock, and anchored just by the Majestic and almost under the shadow of Table Mountain. We will probably steam up to Cape Town tomorrow to land. There are so many stories going as to what we are going to do that I hardly know what to tell you, but it is very fikely that we will leave for the front in about a week. as I believe there are lots of horses here. There are over in transcorts We were loudly cheered as come to anchor. Col. Lessard, Major Forrestier and other Canadian officers have just come on boarl. Col. Evans has just told us that we are likely to go to Bloemfonteln, but Col. Evans says himself that he knows nothing definite. We are all ready to land and have everything packed up.

We have just learned that Coombi The wounded and Withers shot, Majestic had wounded sheard. She just arrived from Durban and is going to England. Tuday has been beautiful weather, and the scenery is beautiful from here. Old Cronie is a prisoner at Cape Town, but I suppose this is old to you. You in Canada really know more about the war than we do counted 38 transports this morning. and there are many more which could not see.

FRIDAY, March 23. This morning we left our anchorage outside all the other steamers, and steamed up to within two miles of the dock. There is a terrific wind blowing, and I doubt if we land today.

From where we are we can just se the lower end of Cape Town city. It seems that there are lots of horse here for us, and any of ours that ar not fit in a week will be left behind We are anchored right in the midst of transports. The Milwaukee is small compared to some of them. From the ship we have a fine view of Sea Point, a suburb of Cape Town. There are several military tents pitched on the shore, which you can see with glasses. Dan Morrison's field glasses are in great demand. When you write me after leaving for the front you had better send addressed envelopes and paper.

The new khaki that for landing in is getting very dirty, as all our other clothes are backed ready for landing.

Everyone is restless on board ship. It is very annoying to be near the shore and yet not land. There is a rumor that we are to take the horses used by the Loer prisoners, which are up the country. Will Henry of Halifax gave me a large folding map of South Africa, and we have been studying it. It is in sergeants' quarters new. We have just been told that we

are not to land today. We have not had any war news today at all, and it seems strange to think that although we are in Africa yet you in Canada know more about the war than we do. We saw the first native today, in the shape of a "Cape boy," who was on a tug that took some of the officers on shore.

From the look of things on shore guess we are better on board ship as there looks to be a sand storm raging among a lot of tents directly opposite us. Through glasses I could see the horse lines, and they all seem ed to have their heads down,

SATURDAY, March 24.-This morning we moved about a quarter of a mile nearer the dock, and there anchored. We had a parade this afternoon for the inspection of arms, and with this exception we have had -a Mr. Carl Van Zyl, an attorney, nothing to do all day, except the usual routine of stables and guards. We had our first glimpse of a lady today since leaving Halifax. She was loudly cheered.

SUNDAY, March 25 .- We moved into the Jock this morning about 9 o'clock, and unloaded our saddlery kit bags and valises on the wharf There are all kinds of soldiers about. I met Bob Willis of Halifax. He is back from the front, recovering from fever. Mr. Salmon also looked me up. Bev. and I are to go to his house tomorrow night. We are to stay on board tonight. No man is allowed on shore tonight. There is a canteen on the dock, and we soon bought him

out. LATEST. TUESDAY, March 27 .- Dear Pater-We are now in camp at Green Point,

All well. In great haste, RALPH.

IN CHAMBERS.

Before Judge McLeod at chambers Wednesday, T. J. Canter of Andover moved for an order nisi for a writ of prohibition to prohibit the granting of tavern licenses in Perth, Victoria was in orders a week or two ago as order was granted, returnable at the Trinity term of the supreme court, when the matter will be argued. Licenses were granted at Perth last but this year the people appeared before the commissioners and opposed the granting of any, with the result that but one license was granted. This is a move to prevent the issue of that

> Capt. Larkin, late of the ship Len nie Burrill, will take the bark Ashlow from Tusket Wedge to Buenos Ayres.

Children Cry for

## SECOND CONTINGENT.

The Sun's Special Correspondent Writes from Carnarvon.

Column on the March is Commanded by Col. Drury of St. John.

Tramp of Over Pive Bundred Hiles Under Bolling South African Sun, is the Magnificent Record of Our Canadian

From H. S. White, the Sun's specia correspondent with the Second Can-

adian Contingent.) CARNARVON, Cape Colony, March 21st, 1900.—It is six o'clock in the morning-bright and cool—and the column is just filing past the door of the room where I am writing this letterthe last from Carnarvon before I inspan and follow the troops. The colump that is marching out today is composed of C squadron of Canadian Mounted Effes, ten guns of the Canadian Artillery, and a squadron each of Western Australians and Imperial Yoemanry. They are accompanied by a long transport train with a detachment of the Army Service Corps. The column on the march is commanded by Col. Drury of our Artillery; Colonel Sir Charles Parsons will follow the column today. The march to Van Wyks Vlei, where the advanced column now is, will be made in two days about fifty miles. About 20 sick men are left behind here, where they are comfortably quartered in a good hospital. None of these men are dangerill, although, unfortunately, ously there are two or three cases of infectious diseases, the origin of which renains rather a mystery.

The rest at Carnarvon has done all the troops, as well as the horses, a great deal of good, Marching through this arid Karoo country is a trying ordeal on both horses and men, and a day's rest now and then is absolutely necessary.

In every respect our stay at this bright little Karoo town has been most enjoyable. Compared with the dusty wastes through which we have marching, this pleasant little place is, indeed, an oasis in a desert. After travelling for days through such an incospitable-looking country, it is somewhat surprising to find such a well-built, presperous little town as this in the heart of the wilderness, and 80 miles from a railway. buildings, all of one story, are solid structures of stone or brick, all plasered and painted white. As compared Canada, the most striking difference small irrigated patches by the sides of the infrequent farm houses) a sign of a tree or even of a bit of shrub, one is not surprised to find that even down to the fences and telegraph poles, everything is made of either concrete, stone or iron.

WHAT LUMBER IS USED is all imported from distant countries,

a great deal of it coming from our own Canada, and its use is confined to floor and ceilings. Even the roofs are mostly of galvanized iron. This prevalence of stone and iron makes the buildings look very substantial, and, unlike many a little place on the prairie, the towns and villages look as if they were here to stay.

Carnaryon has a population of about whom are colored people-either Kaffirs, Hottentots or Bushmen, or a mixture of these races, with, perhaps, a dash of white blood thrown in. Of the five or six hundred white residents, the large majority are of Dutch descent, A man of English birth is about as rare as a really loyal Dutchman. Still, it must not be assumed that there are none of the latter. As a matter of fact, the most enthusiastic supporter of British interests in this district is a gentleman of pure Dutch descent and a man of education, refinement and exceptional intelligence. This gentleman has relatives fighting against the British in the Free State, and elsewhere, and the rebel leader Steenekamp is actually his brother-in-law, and yet he has the intelligence to see

that in this last quarrel BETWEEN BRITON AND BOER, the Briton is in the right and the Boer questions of expediency. When it becomes a matter of rebellion among colonials, who have been born and the rebel leader, was coming to Carhe would be glad to hear that the re-"Long Tom" and fire him over the sea into Great Britain itself. But people in this part of the colony. In Carnarvon itself we are told that previous to the arrival of the troops you could have counted the truly loyal white on the fingers of your two hands. And a very disagreeable time of it this small minority of loyalists have had. In the dark days of British reverses they could hardly show themselves on the streets without being jeered at. Since the arrival of the ent, that, if they wanted to, they

inwardly when they see the indications of the strange mental transfiguration that has taken place among so many of their neighbors. riously, the farmer of this col townsman or villager. When, there-fore, the feeling has been so strong in

A PLACE LIKE CARNARVON, can be easily imagined what must be like at the lonely, widely solated Karoo farmstead. the wealthiest and most intelligent of these farmers whom I have liter-viewed in their own comfortable farmruses, have candidly confessed to me their strong sympathy with the Boers. In a way it is natural enough, for almost every resident in the Colony appears to have relatives fighting with the Free Staters or the Transvaal. I suppose Dutch blood is thicker than water, as well as British. One wellto-do farmer, the owner of 40,000 acres of Karoo land and 7,000 sheep, with whom I had a long talk, told me that both he and his wife had already lost near and dear relatives in conflicts with the Rooinek. They could not, he said, pretend to wish to see the Boers crushed. At the same time, they desired to take no active part on one side or the other. They were partizans embers of the bond-but even stronger than their racial feeling was love of their Karoo home and property that they would not enslave; und so they desired to take no active part on one side or the other. With the British in control that is easy enough, but their dilemma comes when a Boer or rebel commando, field-cornet, or recruiting officer sweeps down on their arms. The poor farmer, then, is indeed between the devil and the neep and horses can traverse it in a body. sea. If he makes a bolt for it, the Fight or no fight, wherever the column Boers commandeer everything in sight, goes it is doing immense service to the and out of sight, too, if they can find Empire, if only on account of the de they destroy, so that the farmer is agreement farmer is absolutely staggerpractically a ruined man, with nothing to look to in the future, but the

ment to make him compensation. Then, again, if he stays, he himself, as well as his property, is commandeered. In this case, instead of the prospective compensation dependent on the ender mercies of the British, he gets a receipt in full for everything commandeared, said receipt being negotiable at par at Bloemfontein-three months after the declaration of peace. Probably the British reader will think it should be an easy matter for the farmer to make his choice under such circumstances. So it would be if

the farmer were not a Dutchman-with

strong pro-Boer inclinations, and a

pro-Boer faith that is so intense that

ven at this stage of the game he still

tender mercies of the British govern-

thinks that the British will BE DRIVEN INTO THE SEA. In the remoter parts of the Karoo, where Steenekamp has got most of his with a similarly-situated settlement in recruits, no farmer ever reads a word of English, even if he can. All his is entire absence of wood. When one news comes to him through pro-Boer has travelled for a week over the sources. From his very situation, Caroo without seeing (excepting in even if he got the truth as quickly as weeks behind the times.

His friends take care that he shall not be too well informed regarding events, and the probability is that he believes the Boers are still victorious all along the line, and when he hears that Ladysmith has been relieved, that Cronje has been captured, that Bloemfontein is actually in the hands of the British, he sneers, and says these are all the lies of the hated Rocinek. So he still decides to throw in his lot with his own race, and trusts to cash in his orders on Bloemfontein "three months after the Declaration of Peace." The childish way in which many of these men look at the matter was well exemplified here not long when a rebelliously inclined ago, fifteen handred, at least two-thirds of Dutch farmer declared that all he wanted to see when the war was over was that the three villains who had caused all the trouble should be shot, hose three villains being Cecil Rhodes,

Chamberlain—and Franchise. In this unhappy country of discords there are anti-Boers, as well as loyal Britishers. Every colored man is as anti-Boer as generations of oppression could make them. Members

many other foreign races ALSO SIDE WITH 'THE BRITISH. At an out-of-the-way, lonely place on the road I met a family of Russian Jews who were stronger than any Britisher in their expression of hatred for the Boers in general, and for their nearest Dutch neighbor in particular. Of him, one of the Jews said, that he would like to pull his nose, even if he

were lying dead before him. It is the re-assertion of British authority, and, if possible, the establishment of harmony, in this desturbis in the wrong, quite apart from all ed section of the colony that are the objects of the flying column of which the second Camadian contingent forms such a large part. Many of our offibrought up under the British flag, even cers and men have expressed some although his own brother-in-law is the feeling of disappointment at being sent ringleader and chief instigator of the so far from the scene of operation whole movement, he throws himself against the main Boer army. They heart and soul into the work of cir- would like to be with Lord Roberts cumventing the machinations of the getting their share of the real hard rebels, and is so sincere in his antag- knocks, and incidentally of the glory onism to their aims and objects that that goes with them. Here they dread he openly admits that his brother-in- the possibility of having a bloodless law has forfeited all claims to mercy victory. But though it is probable that or consideration, and that if he be this column will not meat with a very courtmartialed and shot it will be no determined or long-sustained resist more than he deserves. The antag- ance, everybody connected with it may onism between these two relatives is, be consoled by the consideration that moreover, not one-sided, for it was the work that is being done is of the only a few days before our arrival utmost value, and that, besides, it is here that Mr. Van Zyl received a of a very arduous nature. If the colmessage from his brother-in-law, the umn marches from Victoria West to rebel leader, informing him that he, Kenbarett, and from there to De Aar or some other point on the railway, it narvon, and that as he was so British will have done the harlest and longest continuous march that has been bels had decided to put him into a done by any troops in this campaign.

A MARCH OF OVER 500 MILES, with sentiments similar to those of under the broiling South African sun, Mr. Van Zyl are few and far between enveloped in a dense suffocating cloud of dusty Karoo sand at every step of the way, with very ifttle water at any place, and sometimes for whole days at a time without any at all, excepting what one can carry in water bottles and carts, without as much shade as would cover a horse's back, hampered by a long transport train drawn by mules and oxenmarch of 500 miles, under these circumstances, through an unfriendly troops, things have become so differ- and as actively hostile country, is a performance of which any troops may could now find plenty of opportunities be proud. Even the residents themof doing a little jeering in return. selves admit that this is the worst part But they do not wish to preserve any of South Africa, and many of them



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hold up their hands in wonder at the bare idea that over a thousand men What they cannot make use of monstration of British might. The ed, even the well-informed, of whom there are many, are surprised to see how quickly and in what orderly fashion when the occasion calls for it. Britain puts out her strong right hand to assert her authority. They see this nowerful column.

WITH ITS TWELVE GUNS

and two Maxims silently traversing their country, and they learn that the men who comprise it come from every part of the British Empire-from Canada, Western Australia, New Zealand, from England-and they realize perhaps for the first time, what the might of the "greatest empire that has been." means. Sir Charles Parsons himself told me that our men had been specially selected for this work on account of their peculiar fitness for it, and that the friends of the men, as well as the men themselves, should regard it as a particular honor that such an ardous undertaking has been entrusted to them. Fight, or no fight, if our men carry out this enterprise successfully and efficiently, as there is no doubt whatever that they will, they will have done their part in this car paign nobly, and will have earned soldier is so eager for.

Already the column has occupied Van Wyks Vlei, which was in the hands of the rebels. Several prisoners have been taken and sent here. AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE

the column will now push on to Kenhardt-Steenekamp's headquartersand then the issue will be settled Meanwhile Carnarvon has been madinto a base for the column. Here already several of our men have been left behind invalided. I am sorry report that among them is Lieut. Herchmer, of the Mounted Rifles, has been unwell for several days. finally had to submit to the doct advice and remain here. He is confined to his bed, but he is not well enough to accompany the column on such an arduous march, and much his regret he has been forced main behind. Of the other officers of or two have also had slight illne but they are all recovered now. accompany the column. The occ march will remain as it is at pre The New Zealanders, under Craddock, D squadron of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, under Captain Ma donald, and two guns of D battery w form an advance column. Separate by about half-a-day's march the column will follow them. The ad: column will clear the country they meet with a resistance too for their numbers they will eithe their ground until the main reaches them in support, or th fall back upon them. Sir Charle sons, who is in command of the pedition, goes with the column Major Aston as chief of the stand only other imperial officers column are Captain Carey, 61 staff, a transport officer, and cer in command of the Army H. S. WIY Corps.



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Mr. Frus