HE WANTED! CANADA. LI B. WELL It Was Senator Sumner's Plan for Getting Even.

· The Alabama Claim-Massachusetts Senator Wanted to Take Canada Instead of Cash Great Britain Finally Paid.

(Boston Transcript.) Charles Francis Adams began his last Lowell Institute lecture by referring to the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon convention and the speech of Mr. Sumner in April, 1869, in which he first formulated the doctrine of national injuries and consequential damages, the amount of which was stimated at some three thousand million of dollars. This, apparently ap-

lion of dollars. This, apparently approved by the senate of the United States, made a settlement between the two countries practically impossible. At this time President Grant succeeded Andrew Johnson and Mr. Fish became secretary of state in place of William H. Seward. The negotiations then at once entered upon a wholly new phase. Mr. Medley was sent to England. The secretary of state, however, found himself in a most difficult position. General Grant was an expansionist. His eyes, however, were fixed in the direction of the West Infixed in the direction of the West In-dian Islands and Cuba. Mr. Sumner was also an expansionist, but his views lay in the direction of Canada and the British dominion. This led almost at once to a divergence of views. The president wished to have the Cuban insurgents recognized as belliger-ents, and the secretary was, therefore, unable to take the position in regard to the Queen's proclamation of May, 1861, which had been taken by Mr. Sumner. Moreover, Mr. Sumner's position did not commend itself to his judgment. Unfortunately for himself, Mr. Motley in London represented Mr. Sumner rather than the secretary of state. This fact led to what was afterward known as "the Motley imbrog-lio," the course of which the lecturer explained at length. The misfortune of Mr. Motley's position was that he found himself involved in the growing difficulties between the chairman of the senate committee on foreign af-

the negotiations were speedily taken out of his hands. At this point a new actor appeared upon the stage. This was Sir John Rose of Canada, a natural diplomat, a man of pleasing address, and one thoroughly acquainted with the situation. The private negotiations con-ducted between Secretary Fish and Sir John Rose were then and the course of events until January, when Sir John Rose appeared in Washington, and, on the evening of his arrival, at the dinner table of the secretary of state, the basis of the subsequent treaty of Washington was agreed upon. The next day this was put in shape as a formal memorandum and submitted by Sir John Rose to Mr. Fish. Owing to the Motley imbroglio, the relations between Mr. Fish and Mr. imner were then strained. In fact, they were hardly on speaking terms the two at the house of Mr. Sumner, and there the secretary submitted to the all-powerful chairman of the sen-Mr. Fish. It was discussed, and Mr. Sumner requested Mr. Fish to leave it with him for further consideration. This Mr. Fish did, and Mr. Sumner returned it a few days later, with the following memorandum;

fairs and the president. Accordingly,

SUMMER'S SURPRISING PRO-POSAL "First-The idea of Sir John Rose

is that all questions and causes of irritation between England and the United States should be removed abso lutely and forever, that we may be at peace really, and good neighbors, and to this end all points of difference should be considered together. Nothing could be better than this initial idea. It should be the starting point. "Second—The greatest trouble, if not ril, being a constant source of anxism, which is excited by the British flag in Canada. Therefore, the with-drawal of the British flag cannot be abandoned as a condition or prelimin ary of such a settlement as is now ed. To make the settlement complete, the withdrawal should be

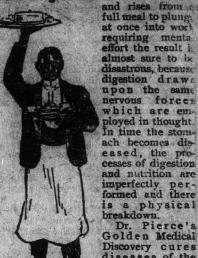
from this hemisphere, including pro

vinces and islands." To this astounding manifesto Mi Pierce, in his Life of Sumner, makes but a passing reference. The whole communication was included in 220 words. For it Mr. Pierce found no pace in his four massive volume To those of the present generation, ially with what is going on in South Africa before our eyes, it would seem as if the first perusal of this memorandum must have suggested to Mr. Pish grave doubts as to Mr. Sumner's sanity. It reads almost like an attempt at clumsy ridicule. Mean while, strange as it may seem, when received it could have occasioned Mr. Fish hardly any feeling of excessive nent. It suggested to him nothing new, nothing unreasonable, nothing altogether beyond the pale of discussion, and this statement, surprising now, shows the revolution in sentiment as respects dependencies which has taken place during the last thirty years. From 1840 to 1870 Great Britain looked upon her colonies as a burden, a source of weakness, and not a source of strength. This is apparent from the discussions of the time. One-prominent English minister, for instance, referred to them as mind of Mr. Summer the not remote withdrawal of all European flags, including, of course, the British, from the Western Hemisphere was the logical development of the Monroe Doctrine. In April, 1869, when he de-livered his "National Inquiries," and "Indirect Claims" speech, this result seemed to him not remote. Five conths later, in a speech before the assachusetts State Republican Con-ention, he declared that result "cer-

tain; nor shall we wait long for its

GOOD LIVING

When the good liver is a bu



is a physical breakdown. Dr. Pierce's Discovery cures diseases of the nach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It

forces

organs of digestion and mutation. It eliminates the effete poisonous matter which originates in the system as a consequence of imperfect digestion. It gives sound health to the whole body. "I wish to say to the world that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved a great blessing to me," writes Mrs. Ellen E. Bacon, of Shutesbury, Franklin Co., Mass. "Prior to September, 1897, I had dectored for my stomach trouble for several years, going through a course of treatment without any real benefit. In September, 1896, I had very sick spells and grew worse; could eat but little. I commenced in September, 1897, to take Dr. Pierce's medicine, and in a short time I could eat and work. I have gained twenty pounds in two months."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

mighty fulfilment. In the procession of events it is now at hand, and he s blind who does not discern it." SUMNER'S IDEA OF OUR CLAIMS.

Read with this clue in mind, Mr.

Sumner's utterances between 1869 and 1871 become intelligible and are con-Britain, mounting into the thousands of millions, were advanced by him as no vulgar scores to be itimized and added up in the form of a bill, and as such presented for payment. On the contrary, they were merely one item in a statement of "massive grievince." The settlement was to be commensurate. Comprehensive, grand-iose even, it was to include a hemispheric flag withdrawal, as well as the revision of the rules of international law. All this was very characteristic of Charles Sumner. As he now wrote to S. G. Howe, "I look to annexation at the North. I wish to have that whole zone from Newfoundland to Vancouver." At the same time he wrote to Mr. Motley that Mr. Fish had that day sounded the Brit-ish minister on the subject of Can-ada, the American claims on Great Britain being too large to admit of a money settlement. Sir Edward Thornton, he added, had replied that England had no wish to keep Canada, but could not part with it without the consent of the population. Finally, on the 5th of June, he wrote to Mr. tion is as historic as any described by your pen. England must listen, and at last yield. I do not despair ate committee the memorandum of of seeing the debate end-(1) in the withdrawal of England from hemisphere; (2) in remodelling maritime international laws. Such a consummation would place our republic at the head of the civilized world." In one of these letters it will be observed Mr. Sumner told Mr. Motley that Secretary Fish had that day sounded the British ministers as the possible cession of Canada in liquidation of the national claims and peasement of our sense of grievance. The statement was correct. Not only at this time, but long after was a mprehensive settlement on this basis urged on the British governme Both president and secretary of state were thus of one mind with Mr. Sum-ner. In November, 1869, for instance, four months after Sir John Rose's first visit to Washington, and at the very time he was writing to Mr. Fish about Mr. Motley's attitude in London, an entire cabinet meeting was occupied in a discussion of the Alabama claims. The president then suggested the pos-sibility of Great Britain quitting Canada, and he intimated his belief that in such case we ought to be satisfied with payment for the losses actually ustained through the Confederate commerce destroyers, combined with a settlement satisfactory to us of the principles of maritime neutrality law. A few days later he expressed his unwillingness at that time to adjust the claims; he wished them kept open unup Canada. When certain members of the cabinet thereupon assured him that Great Britain looked upon Canada as a source of weakness, the president at once replied: "If that be so, I would be willing to settle at once." During the following weeks the subject was frequently discussed between Secretary Fish and Mr. Thornton til Great Britain was ready to give

cretary Fish and Mr. Thornton. LONDON TIMES' COMMENT.

In its issue of December 18, 1869 while these conversations, taking place in Washington, were duly reported in Downing street, the Times, probably inspired, expressed itself as follows: "Instead of the colonies being the dependencies of the mother country, the mether country has become the de-pendency of the colonies. We are led while they are loose. We are subfiect to a danger while they are free.'
Shortly after it expressed itself even more freely. Addressing the colonies, it said: "We are both in the false position, and the time has arrived Take up your freedom; your days of apprenticeship are over." In view of such utterances as these from the lead ing organs of the mother country, Mr. Sumner certainly had grounds for as-suming that a not unwilling hemispheric flag withdrawal by Great Britain was more than probable in the sible for Great Britain to inau-

g, and even desirous, to have one Surope may at any moment be con-vulsed; and if England became in-volved, it would be impossible to pre-vent retaliation, and the ocean would warm with Alabamas. England would then be compelled to declare war." The secretary consoled him by agreeing that commerce destroyers would then be fitted out in spite of all

the government might or would at-tempt to prevent it.
Up to this point, therefore, it is upparent that the chairman of the sen ate committee on foreign affairs, the president, the secretary of state and the members of the cabinet generally, had gone on in a happy concurrence of views. Now, however, the cleavage on the dominion issue between the president and senator rapidly widened. Up to this point the questions of a settlement of claims and Canadian independence, and subsequent annexation to the United States—practically a British hemispheric flag withdrawal—had been closely associated. They were now to be separated. But the change was gradual, for the fact is that Mr. Sumner's policy had obtained a strong hold on the minds of both president and secretary. Meanwhile, the pressure for some

ttlement brought to bear upon the British government was day by day becoming greater. Late in November the Russian minister at Washington took occasion to suggest to Secretary Fish that the present time—that of the Franco-Prussian war—was most opportune to press on Great Britain an immediate settlement of the Alabama elaims. In the next talk with Mr. Thornton Secretary Fish alluded to the suggestion made to him by the Russian minister, and Mr. Thornton in return frankly admitted what the United States wanted. And now at last the negotiations took a final turn. The secretary, dropping Canada from the discussion, for the first time, asked merely an expression of regret on the part of Great Britain, and an acceptable declaration of principles of international law. This conversation with Mr. Thornton took place on the on the 9th of December, at a cabinet meeting, held that day, Secretary Fish read in confidence a private letter to him from Sir John Rose, intimating "that the British cabinet is disposed

to enter on negotiations.' It would thus appear that the obstacle in the way of renewed negotiations had been the purpose of the United States, formulated by Mr. Sumner, to combine in some way a settlement of money claims, private and national, with a movement looking to the withdrawal of the British flag, in whole or part, from the North The moment American continent. this purpose was withdrawn he British cabinet lost no time in signifying its readiness to negotiate. None Sumner, underlying his famous speech of May 17, 1869, was thereby disclosed and thenceforth definitely abandoned. The famous "indirect claims" were conjured up by Mr. Sumner and maglified to an amount impossible of setuse as an effect in a diplomatic nego-tiation looking to the voluntary withdrawal of Great Britain certainly from the western hemisphere. The memorandum of January 17, 1879, as-tonishing as it reads to us, was, therefrom Mr. Sumner to Mr. Fish against the abandonment by the administration of a line of policy which up that time had been considered as definitely adopted.

P. E. I. NOMINATIONS. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. .-A. A. McLean was nominated by the liberal conservatives of West Queens today, and Hon. D. Farquharson by the liberals.

I Will Cure You of No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the lisease always, at any stage, and for-

I ask for no money. Simply write me postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bot-tles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist \$5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my recerds show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all the state of the control of the same of the case of the same of the

I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny Simply write me a postal card or leter. Let me send you an order for the nedicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures pay \$5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how

I do it. Simply state which book



For Lung Tro Severe Coughs, Colds, Emaciation, &c., &c.

and \$1.00 bottles. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Lin

EQUITY COURT

Justice Barker Delivers Judgment in an Important Case.

Agency Late W. VanWart for Pennington Estate Question - Judgment for Defendant-Other Business

(Fredricton Gleaner.) The regular sitting of the equity court was eld this morning, Judge Barker presiding In the matter of John J. Hagerty, J. Roy Campbell moved for leave to mortgage certain property. Court considers.

The Diocesan synod of Fredericton v. Ellen Dunlap, Bank of Montreal and Wm. P. Innis, J. Roy Campbell moved to take bill proconfesso at the hearing. Ordered accordingly.

confesso at the hearing. Ordered accordingly.

Foreman v. Seeley et al. Judge Barker delivered an exhaustive judgment in the suit of Foreman v. Seeley, administrator of Pennington et al, finding for the plaintiff. His honor said, in brief:

The plaintiff, Foreman, seeks to redeem a certain mortgage made by one Stewart and wife to Melinda V. Pennington, of whose estate the defendant, Seeley, is administrator. The real contest is as to whether under the circumstances detailed in the evidence the mortgage has not already been paid.

The mortgage was given in 1893 to secure the sum of \$300 and interest, the loan being arranged through the late Wesley Van Wart, who seems to have been arting for Miss Pannington, and who subsequently collected the interest from Stewart and also \$50 on account of principal. The mortgage was originally upon two lots of land, but in 1895 Stewart soid one lot to plaintiff, subject to the mortgage on which there remained \$250 due, it being arranged at the same time with Van Wart that Stewart's bond was to be delivered up and Foreman's substituted therefor.

Although plaintiff's bond was duly execu-

Although plaintiff's bond was duly executed in Miss Pennington's favor Stewart's bond was not delivered up, until after Miss Pennington's death, on 9th Feb., 1898; and was found among her papers by Seeley, who was appointed administrator of her estate.

Sometime after this Van Wart, professing to act on behalf of the Peninngton estate, wrote the plaintiff, Foreman, calling upon him to pay off the mortgage. The plaintiff borrowed \$750 from Miss Jouett, for whom Van Wart seems also to have been acting and left it with Van Wart to discharge his mortgage in favor of Miss Pennington, at the same time giving a mortgage to Miss Jouett. The Pennington mortgage was not cancelled, however, nor was the plaintiff's bond to Pennington delivered up. Van Wart's books show that he charged Miss Jouett's amount with the \$220 loaned to the plaintiff, and credited same to Pennington estate account.

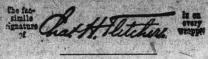
Jouett's amount with the \$250 loaned to the plaintiff, and credited same to Pennington estate account.

It was not until after Van Wart's death on Aug. 3rd, 1899, that Seeley knew of the money having been paid by the plaintiff or that Van Wart had called upon the plaintiff to pay the mortgage off. The estate of Van Wart being insufficient to make good the loss it becomes necessary to ascertain upon which of the parties it must fall, and in my opinion it must fall upon plaintiff.

The question is one simply of agency, and the mortgager must show that the solicitor had either express or implied authority from the mortgages to receive the money. Mere possession of securities is no evidence of authority: neither does authority to receive the interest confer authority to receive the principal. The evidence fails in establishing any authority in Van Wart to collect or receive money when he did; and Van Wart, acting as agent of the plaintiff, failed in carrying out what the plaintiff, failed in carrying out what the plaintiff, failed in carrying out what the plaintiff, trusted him to do. But the defendant, Seeley, was in no way responsible for this. I must therefore hold that the principal of this mortgage has not yet been paid, but is still owing. F. St. John Bliss for plaintiff, and R. W. McLellan for defendant. Court adjourned sine die.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



BOSTON.

Oi Men Urge Reciprocity With Canada.

Annual Dinner and Meeting of the Oil Trade Association at Young's Hotel

BOSTON, Jan. 7.-The annual dinner eting of the Oil Trade Associa tion of Boston was held at Young's hotel last night. Pres. J. Russell Marble of Worcester

resided, and seated on either side of him were the guests of the evening Charles B. Barnes, jr., C. P. Jameso and Elwyn G. Preston Mr. Preston, who holds the position of secretary of the chamber of com-

merce, spoke on reciprocity with Can-

He told of this country's early trade with Canada, during which time Boston and Portland, Me., were the ports used for Canadian exports, how at the time of the civil war laws were passed naking it a hardship for Canada to use our ports. He said Canada then put on steamship lines, built railroads, and otherwise advanced, until she was quite independent of this country in that respect, and we were the losers He quoted statistics showing that Canada is third in the list of countries of the world trading with us, and advecated action by our government in the

way of reciprocity.

Annexation with Canada, he said, is dead, for even the Canadian club has given that up. He was positive that anada is ready to meet us, and in the way of reciprocity, if the proper spirit

Charles B. Barnes, jr., late referee i bankruptcy, spoke on the bankruptcy and insolvency law, past and prese and made suggestions and recommend ations for future changes. He wen back to the days of Queen Bess to race the origin of the chancery court, and reviewed the changes up to July 1. 1898, when the present law went into effect. He favored higher fees for trustees and referees, and thought all new legislation should tend to make it asier for an honest man to get up his feet again, and become a benefit to oclety, as many are bound to do. C. P. Jameson, agent of the Domin ion line of steamers, told about his company's connection with Boston since it was known as the Warren line. He told about Agent Richard coming over in the new steamer Canada, which was designed for the line run-ning into Montreal, and his astonishnent at finding, what he chose call a harbor "intended by God for great natural port."
The transfer of the Canada to natural port."

port as a result of Mr. Richards' servations was briefly told, and putting in of the other ships wh

Speaking of the port, he said mean low tide, but in the last trips out the Commonwe alth touched bot-tom, and she only drew 24 feet 9 in-ches. He, as well as all others inter-ested, knew that pilots claim that there is one spot in which there is only 23 feet 6 inches.

He advocated measures by the national or state governments to clear the waterway and enable the steam-ship lines to put in larger and better

He also told of the hostility of the New York companies against his line, and praised the Boston merchants for their assistance, which, he said, his home office appreciated very much. It was voted to present a resolution to the associated board of trade ask-

ing for legislation by the national, ter harbor facilities.
business meeting the followwere elected: J. Russil
pres; Frank W. Marden, H. B. Coburn, sec.; J. E. treas.; George H. Leonard, Young, Cyrus M. Coburn, Eager, William M. Ware,

Cold Affects the Liver.

Severe Headaches. Constipation and Kidney Disorders the Result - Dr Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Correct the Action of Filtering and Excretory Organs.

The liver is very easily affected by change f temperature, nervous strain and overeating, and is the cause of more pains and aches than any other organ of the body. It s the duty of the liver to filter from the blood the poisonous bile, which it passes into the intestines to act as nature's cathartic. One of the first results of a sluggish, congested liver is constipation, alternating with poseness of the bowels and what is commonly called biliousness.

Bitter taste in the mouth, sallow complexion, a coated tongue, severe headaches pain under shoulder blades, fullness in right side, dizziness, ill-temper, peevishness and depression of spirits are indications of an ailing liver. The remarkable effectiveness of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in regu lating the action of the liver, kidneys and bowels easily places it first as a treatment for derangements of these organs. There are few people who are not more or less subject to billiousness in the winter season, when more or less confined to the house, and so rendered sensitive to change of tem-perature. Meat diet and the artificial foods of winter also tend to make the liver slug-gish, the kidneys inactive and the bowels constituated.

constipated.

The prompiness with which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills correct the action of the filtering and excretory organs and rid the blood of poisonous bile impurities commend them to reasoning people as a suitable family medicine to be kept in the home all the time. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are prompt, pleasant and natural in action, far-reaching in effect and perfectly scientific. They have proved their right to your confidence in scores of thousands of cases, many, no doubt, in your immediate local-

Do not imagine that you are experimenting when you begin to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. If your liver, kidney or bowels are deranged, this preparation will set them right. It does not seem wise to suffer from billousness, kidney disease, constipation or similar aliments, when you may as well keep your health in perfect order with this tried and tested remedy. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A Handsome and Useful Xmas present for your mother or grandmother is a copy of Dr. Chase's Last and Complete Receipt Book. Illustrated folder free.

LOSS OF APPETITE AND GEN ERAL DEBILITY are quickly overcome by the use of a few bottles of "The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., 'Ltd.

MONTREAL.

An Amazing Spectacle at the Liberal Rally Last Night.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.-An amazing spectacle was presented tonight in the liberal rally in St. James division of Sir Wilfrid Laurier withdrawing the candidate selected by himself and his Quebec lieutenant, Hon. J. I. Tarte, so that a liberal kicker might be elected. It will be remembered that Tarte absolutely refused to accept J. R. Brunet as the liberal candidate, and that after a stormy meeting, attended by both Laurier and Tarte, J. A. Drouin was elected as the liberal candidate Brunet announced that he was in the field to stay until the ballots were counted. The situation was rendered ore interesting by the announ that Hon. J. G. H. Bergeron would be the conservative candidate. The of Bergeron being elected, with the liberal vote divided, were exceedingly bright. The opinion of the iberals was that Bergeron's election was sure unless one of the liberals re-tired. Brunet refused, and so in order to avert certain defeat the Laurier government was humiliated into retir-ing its candidate and recognizing the kicker. Many liberals are angry over the outcome, and say they will vote for Bergeron. As for Tarte, Drouin's retirement is regarded as the first indication of the decline of his power. In making the announcement of Drouin's retirement, Laurier referred to him as a patriot. Among the speaker was Hon. W. S. Fielding.

MR. BLAIR'S MOVEMENTS.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 7 .-Hon. A. G. Blair, Canadian minister of railways, accompanied by his pri-vate secretary, J. M. Currier, and Geo. McAvity, of St. John, New Bruns-wick, arrived at Old Point tonight in the Canadian government private car, attached to the Chesapeake and Ohio express from Richmond, where the party spent the day.

Mr. Blair is making a tour of the south in search of better health. He will visit the Newport News ship



Every house-wife takes as much interest in her clothes closet as in her parlor or dining-room.

It is only when its contents are drinty and white that she is satisfied.

She knows this snowness can only be secured by means of a pure soap. She knows the greatest satisfaction comes from using SURPRISE SOAP.

She is always pleased to display her linen and muslin to her woman rallers, because they will stand the most critical inspection.

Taking all in all, she is perfectly satisfied with the results of Surprise Soap. St. Croix Soap Mig. Co. ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY Observed by a Grand Banquet at Cape Town-Friendly Greetings.

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The Caledonian Society of Cape Town celebrated St. Andrew's Day by a jolly banquet. During the evening the following telegrams from brither Scots in South Africa were read:

Somerset East-May Sooth Africa flourish noo an' ever, and a' Scotsmen een this nicht in freenship gether. Bulawayo-We're cronies still in every pairt; Stan' han' tae han' an' hairt tae hairt.

Salisbury-Keep shouther tae shouther, we'll warstle thro' yet. Here's tae ye. Gwelo-We hae an awfu' drouthy

nicht, Tak tent ye dinna get ticht. Cape Town-May peace and plenty in this land abound, Before again St. Andrew's Day comes round; And blythe and happy be the lot O' ilka leal, true-hearted Scot. Vryburg-Here's tae oor bonnie hea-

ther hills, Here's tae oor lads and lasses; Here's tae ilka leal-hearted Scot; Come, lads, let's clink oor

Uitenhage-Be Britons still to Britain true, Amang oorselves united, For never but by British hands, Maun British wrangs be righted. Mafeking-Oor chieftain's gechtin' for the King. And naebody's at hame: But ye can tak it straight frae us.

That's Mafeking's the same.
Simon's Town—May Scotia's bairns baith far and near, Hae joy this nicht and blythesome cheer.

Newcastle, Natal—O'er Johnnie Wal-

er's special blend, To you our greet in's we extend.

Ladysmith, Natal—We swear here this nicht by oor ain mountain dew no ebels are with us; all loyal and true. We ken ye're the same, ye're Auld Scotland's creation. Ten years to a Bondsman; a rebel damnation. East London-Nae doot ye're keepin' up the nicht, As freen's are daein'

here; Sae here's tae Tammy Atkins's might, An' better luck next year. Umzinto-A' brither Scots 'neath Afric's sun, We hope the nicht ye'll hae' guid fun; For Scotland's Saint richt pleased will be. Gin we toast him weel wi' the barley bree.

Umtali-Yer brither Scots in Umtali are celebrating oor Patron Saint's day by having a dance. It's gae het; but we're happy and fou'. Hoo's a' wi ye? Durban-Hae, there's ma haun'. I wish ye weel, an' guid be wi' ye.

Diamond Fields Scottish Association -We've war and drooth like a' the est, An' noo the coo's got rinderpest; Come weal, come woe, we'll feast and sing, An' drink tae Scotland and the

MISS BROWN'S FRIEND.

Hamilton Young Lady Who is Very Grateful for a Timely Word of Advice and Persuasion. Dyspepsia is no respecter of persons.

Old and young, rich and poor, suffer alike with this dreadfully painful and distressing disease. There are few men and women today who do not suffer more or less from Stomach Trouble in some form, and much of the worrying illness of children is due to the very same cause. Miss Maggie Brown, of Hamilton, Ontario, suffered for six years with

Dyspepsia, which combined with fear-ful headaches, made her life one of much pain and misery. The foremost physicians treated Miss Brown, but were unable to do anything

to relieve or cure her. They pro-nounced her case one of the very worst forms of Dyspepsia and absolutely incurable. She tried many medicines but without any benefit, and she was constantly getting worse and worse till she had given up all hope of ever being anything but an invalid. A friend of hers who had used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets with success pe suaded her to try a treatment of this remedy, and to her surprise her head-

aches gradually disappeared and the other unpleasant dyspepsia pains as In a short time she was completely

restored to perfect health and strength and has not since then had any return of the headaches or other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets used according to directions will do for any dyspeptic what they did for Miss

Brown and her friend. They instantly relieve and permanently cure all Stomach troubles and Digestive irregu-