SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

San cargo.

Anrora, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan,
pass and gen cargo.

twise-Schs Harry Morris, 78, McLean,
Quaco, and cld. Bess, 24, Phinney,
North Head.

Str Platen, Davison, for Cape Town via ardia, Webb, for Glasgow via 13-Str Loyalist, for London via Hall-

DOMESTIC PORTS. Arrived.

HALIFAX, Jan 8-Ard, str Ocamo, from St TALLEAX, Jan. 9.—Ard, str Loyalist, from At Barbados, Jan 7, bktn Lovisa, Burgess,

From Halifax, 3th inst, str Siberian, for

ABRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. John and Halifax for Liverpool (and pro-

Portland.

Liver Pools, Jan. 4.— Sid. stmr. Buenos ayrem. for Philadelphia via St. Johns, N. F. and Halifax.

PRESTON, Jan. 8.— Ard, str. Buccaneer, from Philadelphia and Port Medway, N. S.

Liver Pools, Jan. 8.— Ard, str. Parisian, from St. John, N. B. and Halifax.

At East London, Nov II, bark Still Water, Thurber, from Portland, O. from Rio Janeiro.

At Melbourne, Dec. 27, bark inversnald, Ross, from St. John.

At Cape Colony, WCA, Dec 3, brig Alice, Innis, from New York.

Cleared.

evanna-La-Mar, Ja, Dec 23, bark At-Chalmers, for New York.

GLASGOW, Jan. 4.—Sld, str Amaryathia, GLASGOW, Jan. 1. S. W., Dec. 9.— Sid, bark. Nellie Troop, Suttis, for Valparaiso, LOMBON, Jan 9.—Sid, str. Dahome, for Halifax and St John.

From Shanghai, Jan 3, ship Queen Elizaton, for Portland. arbados, Jan 6, brig Aldine, Swaine,

FOREIGN PORTS.

Boston, Jan 10, sch E H Foster, Me-ey, from St John, 4 days. Hayana, Jan 3, sch Omega, from Pea-te, 6th, sch Maurice, from Port Wil-3rd, sch Iona, Durant, from Kings-At City Island, Jan 8, sch Roger Drury, At City Island, Jan 8, sch Roger Drury, Irom Providence.
At Algoa Bay, Dec 25, bark Ancona, Ferman, from Cardiff.
NOHFOLK, Jan 8-Ard, str Plates, from St John for South Africa.
FORTLAND, Me, Jan 8-Ard, schs J Kennedy, from Calais for Boston; Hiram, from in for the Communication of Democratic from Nova Scotia for in; Tay and Ida May, from St John for do: Tay and Ida May, from St John for do: Tay and Ida May, from St John for do: Tay and Ida May, from St John for do: Tay and Ida May, from St John for do: Nellie Watters, from do for do: A L Lockwood, from Hills-soro for Hoboken.

POSTON Jan 2-Ard, str Storm King,

HOOTHBAY, Me, Jan 8—Ard, scha Emaly
White, from Stonington, Me; Abbie Ingalls,
from Machias.

CALAIS, Me., Jan. 6.— Ard, sehs Annie
Gas, from Boston; Neilie Eaton, from Boston
port, B L. Eaton, from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.— Ard, str Origen,
from Halisax for Kingston, Je.
HOSTON Jan. 6.—Ard, str Cambrian, from
London; Norwegian, from Giasgow.

Salled, str St. Croix, for Portland, Eastport and Rt. John.
BOOTHBAY Me., Jan. 6.—Ard, sch Abana,
from New York; Joe, from Boston; Frank
W. from Portland.
POET TOWNSEND, Dec 9.— Ard, bark
Mary A Troop, Walley, from Mollendo.

SALERM, Mass., Jan. 9.—Ard, sch Joseph
Hag, from St. John for New York; Glen
Ress, from Hillaboro for Newark.

MONTEVIDED, Dec. 18.— Ard, bark AnJara, from Boston.

PERTH AMBOV, N. J.; Jan. 9.—Ard, sch
Charles L Jeffrey, from Frankfort, Me.
MEW YORK, Jan. 19.— Ard, sch
Rosa
Mueller; from South Amboy for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 10.—Ard,
sch Harry, from Apple, River, N. S. for
Bridgeport.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 10.—Ard, schs
GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 10.—Ard, schs

Sammerside, PEII.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 10.— Ard, soh Jesse
Hart 2nd, from Calais for New York; Kentebee, from do for do; Julia and Martha,
rom do for Fall River; Winnie Lawry, from
St. John for New York; Manuel R Curze,
rom St. John for Philadelphia; Ann Louise
Lenkwood, from Hillsbore for Hoboken.

HOSTON, Jan. 9.— Ard, strs Sagamore,
rom Liverpdol; Bonavieta, from Halifax;
at Elia and Jennie, from Grand Manan;
Demoscile, from Port Greville, NS; Helen
thainer, from Annapolis for Fall River,
PORTLAND, Jan. 10.— Ard, str Ursin, from N.— Scotta,
CAMAIS, Me., Jan. 10.— Ard, sch. M. J
toley, from St. Stephen.

Arom St. Stephen.

Tacoms, Wash, Jan 9, ships Howard D
Fritz, from Shanghai; Glenstyan,
ins. from Cape Town.
Montevideo, Dec 13, bark Angara,
heiser, from Boston.
Fatardo, PR, Jan 5, 16h Georgia, Longracem Pascagouls.

At Fajardo, PR. Jan 5, 100 McClure, Weston, At Massau, Jan 5, seh McClure, Weston, At Massau, Jan 11, 5ch McClure, Dodge, At New York, Jan II, 5ch McClure, Dodge, Mantepideo.

, Jan 3) bark Landskrona, for At Boston, Jan 10, for do; Heien ...

La Havre: Emulator, for do; Heien ...

At Pensacola, Jan 10, seh D J Melanson,

At Pensacola, Jan 10, seh D J Melanson,

At Pensambuco, Dec 5, bark W W Mo

Street Street

lian, Wells, from Annapolis ,NS (for to, to load for Para), for York, Jan II, bark White Wings, for Norfolk.

From Rio Janeiro, Dec 15, ship Andreta, Ritchie, for New York.

From Black Rock, Ct, Jan 8, sch Sliver Heels, for St John, NB, via New York.

NORFOLK, Jan. 9.— Salled, stmr Bretria, from St John for Cape Town.

BOOTHBAY, Me. Jan. 9.—Sld, schs Emily I White, for New York; Abbie Ingalis, for do; Winnie Laura, for do; Bessie, for do; Winnie Laura, for do; Bessie, for do; Harry, for Bridgeport, Conn; E H Foster, for do; Abana, for St John, N B.

ST. VINCENT, C. V., Dec. 18.—Sld, strs Barods (from St John, N B), for Cape Town.

MOVILLE, Jah. 10.—Sld, str Corinthian (from Liverpool), for St John.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 10.—Sld, str Eretria (from St John, NB), for Cape Town.

BOOTHBAY, Jan 10.—Sld, sch Frank W, for St John.

From Boston, 9th inst, strs Cestrian, for Liverpool; Norwegian, for Glasgow; schs Majestic, for Ritchie's Cove, N S; Thomas W H White, for Weymouth, NS; Annie B Richardson, for St John, NB.

From Calais, Me. 10th inst, schs Sarah Saton, for New York; Edith and May, for New Bedford.

From Buenos Ayres, Nov 27, bark Frederica, Churchill, for San Pedro and——From Rio Janeiro, Dec 15, ship Andreta, Ritchie, for Norfolk for orders (not as before).

From Fusan, Corea, Dec 27, previously,

Davis, for Halitax.
From Buenos Ayres, Dec 3, bark Malwa, Parker, for Boston (before reported Nov 27.)
From Key West, Fia, Jan 10, bark Stranger, Leibke, for Pensacola.
From New Haven, Jan 10, brig G B Lockhart, Sheridan, for New York.
From Pensacola, Jan 10, ship Harvest Queen, Forsyth, for Rio Janeiro.
From Pensacola, Jan 10, ship Harvest Queen, Forsyth, for Rio Janeiro.
From Pensambuco, Dec 6, bark Beeria, Langlie, for Rosario, to load for Cape Town.
From Delaware Breakwater, Jan 10, barks Alkaline, from Philadelphia for Port Spain; Calcium, from de for Havana.
From City Island, Jan 11, sch Dora C, from New York for Bahia.
From Nantasket Roads, Jan 1, sch E H
Foster, from St John, NB, (in tow of tug Bradley). Bradley).
From Fort George (Jacksonville), Jan 8, sch Bartholdi, for Basse Terre, Guad.
From Lisbon, Jan 9, bark Baldwin, Dalling, for Santa Crus.

MEMORANDA.

Passed Sydney Light, Jan. 10, atrs Tiber, coulanger, from Sydney for Savannah; riestfield, Curtis, from Sydney for Rotter-Priestfield, Curtis, from Sydney for Rotterdam.

Anchored at Fourteen Foot Bank, Delaware Breakwater, Jan 8, bark Calcium, from Philadelphia for Havana.

In port at Port de Paix, Dec 23, sch W S Fielding, McDonald, loading for Stamford, Ct, to sail 24th.

Passed Beachy Head, Jan 8, ship Charles, McNut, from London for Ship Island.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Jan 8.—Passed up, str Siberlan, from Glasgow and Liverpool via St Johns, NF, and Halifax, NS, for Fhiladelphia.

CHTY ISLAND, Jan 8.—Bound south, sche Alina, from St John; Edward W Perry, from Windsor via Nortolk; Mary F Pike, from Whiting; Chas Jeffrey, from Frankfort for Perth Amboy.

chester Commerce, from St John, N B, for Manchester.
VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 9.—
Passed, str Silvia, from New York for Halifax and St Johns, N F.
CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Jan. 9.— Bound south, sche Hattie C, from Hillsboro for Newark; Salite B Ludiam, from St John. In port at Singapore, Dec Z, bark Calburga, Douglass, for New York.

Passed Sydney Light, Jan 13, 8.30 a m, str Usher, Cann., from St John for Sydney. In port at Buenos Ayres, Dec Z, bark Belmont, Ladd, from Boston (finished discharging, to loud for a South African port).

In port at Pernambuco, Dec 5, barks Albertina, Christiansen, for New York or Boston; Peggia, Malcolm, for New York.

MACHIAS, Me. Jan. 6.—With every in ber of the crew badly frost bitten, with of ilb and with foresalis spift, the scho Alaska. Capt Libby, arrived here last in The Alaska was bound from New Yor Boston with a cargo of 230 tons of coal. She sailed from Vineyard Haven Dec. 31 and encountered a series of southwest and northwest gales. The vessel became iced badly, making her unmanageable, and she was driven far from her course. She put in here for repairs. Capt. Libby, in all his thirty years' service on the sea, never had such a rough experience.

SPOKEN. Bark Charles E Lefurgey, Olsen, from ardiff for Cape Town, Dec 12, lat 8 S, lon Gardin for Cage 10001, Dec. 33. W.

Bark Mary Classen, from Gaspe for Ri
Janeiro, Dec. 23, lat. 24, long. 28.

Bark Mary Classen, Lloyd, from Gasp
for Rio Janeiro, Dec 23, lat 24 N, ion 38 W.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. WASHINGTON D. C. Jan. 8.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Jan. 9, 1902, light vessel No. 71 will be placed on the station about 5% miles southeasterly from the easterly point of the Outer Diamond Shoal, off the seaccast of North Carolina, and about 14% miles SE%8 from Cape Hatteras lighthouse, and light vessel, No. 72, now marking the station, will then be withdrawn. Light vessel No. 12 now marking the station, will show lights and sound a fog signal having the same characteristics as those on light vessel No. 72, and her general appearance is the same as that of the latter vessel, excepting that she bears the number 71 instead of 72 on each bow and each quarter.

BALTIMORE. Md. Jan 10—The Lighthouse

BIRTHS.

CUSHING.—In this city, January 10th, to the wife of Theophilus Cushing, a son. GREGORY—In this city, Jan. 12th, to the wife of J. Fraser Gregory, a daughter.
IRVIN—At Golden Grove, Dec. 29th, to the wife of R. H. Irvin, a son.

MARRIAGES

BELYEA JONES At the home of the bride's father Kars, N. B., Jan. 8th, by Rev. Wm, M. Field, Gilbert H. Belyes of Wickham, Queens Co., and Charlotte E. Jones of Kars, Kings Co., N. B.

POYAS KAPLAN—At Temple parsonage, Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 7, by Pastor W. F. Parker, Abraham Poyas of St. John, N. B., and Ethel Kaplan of Yarmouth.

QUINN-MACCALLUM—At St. Joseph's thurch, Ottawa, January 7th, by Reverend William Murphy, William James Quinn to Isabel Maud MacCallum.

DRATES.

THOMAS.—In this city, on January 9th, after a lingering timess, Richard H. H. Thomas, in his 55% year.

GREEN.—In this city, on January 9th, Mary, widow of the late R. H. Green, aged 56 years.

TWEEDIBLE At Centreville, Carleton Co., N. B., on January 18th, Isabel, wife of the late Rev. Robert Tweedle.

FARMERS' SONS WANTED

To take a short practical course on Veterinary work; these months' study during spare time at home will qualify to pass an examination; successful students will be oftered permanent positions at \$50.00 a year, in our various branches; splendid opportunity for young men to secure a thorough veterinary Gourse and good position. Write at once for full particulars. Address: Head office Veterinary Science Association, London City

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Statesmanlike Speech by Lord Milner.

The Storm Cloud Had Broken and Cleared the Air - The Duty of the Hour.

Impossible for Folly and Mismanagein the Treatment of the Boers-As It Had Been in Egypt So It Would Be in the Transvasl.

(Special cable to the Mail and Em-JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 10.—The

town council, the chamber of com-merce and the chamber of mines gave a banquet at Heath's hotel last night a banquet at Heath's hotel last night in honor of Lord Milner. Sir John Carr, the acting mayor, presided.

Mr. Carr, in proposing a toast to the health of the gueat, said Lord Milner was rightly regarded as the friend of everyone in South Africa. He had tiled with patience and argument hefore the war to promote harmony, but an organized conspiracy frustrated his efforts, and the stringgle ensued in which Johannesburg hastened to take a manly part. There was the greafest a manly part. There was the greatest sympathy with the men who had borne he stress of office with patience, fortitude and patriotism. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Lord Milner, in reply, thanked those present for their cordial reception, and also expressed his appreciation of the sincere words of the chairman. He felt deeply, he said, the welcome exbodies of Johannesburg, which met under such unique conditions. The The ountry had been devastated by a nighty war. All had suffered matertal loss, and there were other losses, man and personal. He hesitated, he said, to refer to the gaps in the ranks of the citizens. Some of the best known, respected and loved had gone; others not so wells known had fallen victims to war in the field, or to its companion, pestilence, and their Africa. He hoped to see a memoria to these citizens erected in this city. which many believed cared only for gold. In his, experience he had found that it was second to none in respect

intments and anxieties in the past he hoped that the spirit of the men brace themselves for the task of reconstruction. He felt that the storm cloud which had burst in the air had already would be impossible for folly and mis-management to ever again bring similar disaster to South Africa. USBLESS TO DITHER THREATEN

OR WHEEDLE THE BOERS. Lord Milner said there were still counsellers who desired another settlement similar to that after the battle of Maiuba, but the people of Great Brithey make a noise, darken council, and weaken action. The majority of the while regretting the war, recognize its necessity, and will not be cheated of the results by a moment's despondency. The friends of the enemy, the governor said, pretended that the war would never end unless the British went on their knees to the enemy. It was his belief that the end yould come quickest if there was no dgeting about negotiations. It was seless either to threaten or wheedle. The only way was to keep squeezing the commandoes in the field and confine clemency to those who desired

Those who desired peace and national party prophesied terrible things after the war. He remembered the time when they were always blubber-ing about Egypt. He himself did not believe in any terrible future for South Africa. The war itself had been an inconceivable difficulty; the statesnan's task afterward would not be so man's task afterward would not be so difficult, and only required patriotism and resolution. All the danger was not here, but on the other side. Some people at home refused to see that the peoples of the sister colonies had no such doubts. They had been a great standby on the battlefields, and were an equally valuable standby on political fields.

The pro-Boers, he said, considered only the Boers, morning, noon, and night. It was Boer, Boer, Boer. There was no consideration for the rest of was no consideration for the rest of South Africa, the loyal British, the loyal Dutch, and those of the enemy who had accepted British rule. The moment a Boer surrendered the pro-Boers had no further interest in him. The mistake, however, was that the great British people were careless of their friends in South Africa. Never had there been such sacrifices by a distant section of the race. This section was conciliatory and had no section. tion was conciliatory and had no de-sire to cut up the Boers, but also had shrewder notions as to how to concilishrewder notions as to now to consin-ate them. The theorists at home, while conciliatory, were against a policy which would tend to prove to pay bet-ter, that of fighting to the last gasp. ter, that of fighting to the last gasp.

Lord Milner then spoke about the grand opportunities the country afforded for great civic life. There was a mistaken notion that it was a place only to get rich. It was a place of air, and sunshine, and fertile soil, which had not been spolled, and was capable of infinite improvement. It had extraordinary wealth and a liberated people. Strange, indeed, if this should fall to make one of the great cities of the world.

AS TO THE FUTURE OF JOHAN-The danger was, Lord Milner said, "that everyone was too busy to attend to civic duties." This could be avoided if the leaders realized what was at stake for Johannesburg, which was great in every sense. It meant a British Transvaal, and a British Transvaal would turn the scale in favor of the British in South Africa. His advice to the citizens was to pitch

their ideal high. There should be no makeshifts, but a model city, built for permanency. They could begin immediately to be of assistance to the government. 'Although not elected by the people, the council was representative. If the people would not encourage doubtful or ambitious schemes, involving £4,000,000 or £5,000,000, but go ahead and spend all that was required to provide homes and comfort for the future population, in a few years even £5,000,000 might not be an extravagant figure for the city to contemplate.

particularism. He wished equally well to Pretoria, and to the country and agricultural sections of the people. His duty was to all of South Africa. There was an enormous amount of work to be done, and it was not necessary to wait until the end of the war before beginning. While he was opposed to setting up civil government in opposition to military government, he favored the speedlest resumption of the normal life, subject to the military requirements that it was right and necessary for each man to do part of the military duties. He was against giving fictitious importance to remnants of the enemy by allowing them to paralyze the industries of the country. The transition from war to peace would be gradual, but would be no worse for that. It was their duty uty was to all of South Africa. peace would be gradual, but would be no worse for that. It was their duty now to prepare to work to lighten the stress of the feverish activity which prevailed after the war.

Lord Milner's speech was enthusiastically received. At the conclusion the chairman proposed the health of Lord Kitchener, who was absent from the city. Lord Kitchener sent word that he could not be present, and expressed the hope that the army would soon the hope that the army would soon

CANADIAN BACON TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN IN DANGER By F. W. Hodson,

finish its business in South Africa.

A great many undesirable hogs are being marketed by the farmers throughout the province of Ontario These are being converted into export con, and forwarded to Great Britain and because of their quality, are sold there at a loss. This loss must ultimately be borne by the farmers, althou the packers at the present mome being severely punished.

As an example we quote the condition of the trade at the Geo. Matthew Company's factory, Ottawa, for the months of November and December months of November and December, 1901, and the first week of January, 1902. In November, 1901, a total of 8,-970 pigs were received at this factory. Of these 5,703 were "selects," 1,602 were "lights," 1,244 were "light fats," 86 were "heavy fats," 97 were "sows," 5 were "stags," 13 were "cripples," and 220 were "stores," these latter being lean pigs, unfit for any purpose. Of 515 hogs received at the factory in December 1901, the "selects" numbered. cember, 1901, the "selects" numbered 2,875, the "lights" 1,172, the "light fats" 720, the "heavy fats" 51, the 'sows' 74, the "stags" 7, the "cripp 35 and the "stores" 217. From the 2nd to the 4th of January, 1902, 1,602 hogs were received. Of these 278 were "selects," 508 were "lights," 156 "light fats," 10 "heavy fats," 14 "sows," 6 "stags," 7 "cripples" and 92 "stores." This makes a total for the nine weeks of 8,854 "selects," 3,282 "light," 2,120

Pigs termed "selects" are those that can be made into the best class of Wiltshire bacon, and are the sort that have made Canadian bacon famous on the English market. In order to keep up the price of hogs, the packers must receive the sort of hogs that will make the finest Wiltshire sides. To make this the packers must have smooth this the packers must have smooth, deep well-fed pigs, with a large amount of lean meat in the carcasses, in proportion to the amount of fat. They must be well finished, and weigh on reaching the packing house from one hundred and eighty (180) to two hundred (200) pounds. On the pigs terminated (200) pounds, on the pigs terminated (200) pounds, on the pigs terminated (200) pounds. dred (200) pounds. On the pigs term-ed "lights" the packers lose at least one dollar per head. The "light fats" can be cut up and put into the retail trade, but too large a number of these light pigs, would at any time glut the local market. The "heavy fats" can be worked up, when not too numer-ous, but will sell for at least one half dollar per hundred, live weight, less than "selects." "Sows" and "stags" are very poor property, and can only be used in supplying a very inferior trade. In order to be of any value to the packers, "sows" and "stags" should be made as fat as possible. "Cripples" are of little or no value to the packers, and they are always to the packers, and they are always to the packers. than "selects." "Sows" and "stags" and they are always fed at a loss to the farmers. "Stores" should never reach the pork packers, yet thousands of them are sent every week to the

narket by the farmers. If the farmers continue to marke such a large number of undesirable pigs, it will seriously injure the Can-adian bacon trade in Great Britain and will bring about greatly reduced prices for hogs throughout Canada.

BOUGHT N. S. GOLD MINE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 9.-R. G. McMeekin of the Vulcan Copper Company, New York, on behalf of other American York, on behalf of other American capitalists, has bought the property of the Brookfield Gold Mining Co. of Nova Scotia. The price is not arranged, but McMeekin today paid a first instalment of \$30,000. The purchasers have six months in which to pay the balance. W. L. Lithey of Boston was the principal owner of the mine, which he has been developing for eight years. for eight years. A literated positions

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 13.—Much uneasiness is felt for the safety of H. M. S. Condor, 82 days out from this port for Honolulu.

MEN AND WOMEN \$12.00 A WEBK BONA FIDE SALARY for local work. Rapid promotion and in-crease of salary. Ideal employment, new brilliant lines; best plans; old established House. LINSCOTT PUBLISHING COM-PANY, Toronto, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted immediately, a First Class Male Teacher, for School District No. 3, Harvey, Albert County. Apply, stating salary wanted to B. H. RoBINSON, Secretary to School Trustees, Harvey, Albert County, N. B. 32

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Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years? use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

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Dr. G. C. Oscood, Lovell, Mass.

H. A. Aprilia V.

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CHAMBERLAIN

ON WARPATH.

He Will Accept No Lessons from Any Foreign Minister.

Proud of Being Hated Abroad-More Important Than Continental Goodwill is Affection of Kinsfolk Across the Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 11.-Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, speaking at Birmingham tonight, took occasion to notice the criticisms showed upon him in the reichstag during last week especially Count Von Buelow's casti-

Referring to the animosity of foreign nations, he said he was well aware that it was in some quarters attributed to the "indiscreet oratory of the colonial

"What I have said," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "I have said. I withdraw nothing; I qualify nothing; I defend nothing. As I read history, no British minister has ever served country faithfully and at the same time been popular abroad. I, therefore, make allowance for foreign criticism. I will not follow the example that has been set me. I do not want to give lessons to a foreign minister and I will not accept any at his hands, I am responsible only to my sovereign

and my countrymen. "I do not depreciate the importance of the good will of foreign nations, but there is something more important. It is the affection and confidence of our kinsfolk across the sea. Even our great losses in the war that has been forced upon us have brought in their train one blessing of infinite and lasting importance.
"The war has enabled the British Empire to find itself, and has shown to

all whom it may concern that if ever again we have, as in the past, to figh for our very existence against the world in arms, we shall be supported by the sons of Britain in every quarter of the globe." "How can I," asked Mr. Chamber

lain, "be made responsible for what Lord Grey has called filthy lies," and what Lord Rosebery described as 'vile infamous falsehoods," which has been disseminated in foreign countries with-out a syllable of protest, without the slightest interference by responsible authorities. "My opponents must find some other

scapegoat; they must look further for the causes of hostility, which I do not think deserved, but which always comes to the surface when we are in difficulty, and which I am glad to say has never done us serious harm." Mr. Chamberlain said that when the present ministry came into office it was at a time when the country was at peace with the world, but the cab-inet had to meet at least six burning questions of international importance. These legacies which Lord Salisbury had to take up included the Venezuela boundary question, the Samoan difficulty and the French position on the Nile, all of which the government suc-cessfully grappled and disposed of. "Our American kinsfolk," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "have agreed to a treaty to enable the construction of an itneroceanic canal, which I believe will be of great advantage to the com-

merce of the world, as it will be of great advantage to the United States. "I might have included the struggle between the Boers and Great Britah between the Boers and Great Britain for supremacy in South Africa, but I say these are solid achievements in the cause of peace; and if we have been unable to remove continental prejudice, which has always existed, but was never more coarsely expressed, we have at least been enabled to settle many substantial differences which might have caused international conflict."

Extolling colonial patriotism, Mr Chamberlain said: "Only a day or two ago I read in an influential Canadian paper an editorial which declared that

pro-Boers in England were injuring the empire abroad and destroying the unity which is out national safeguard. This is only a sample of the ovalty expressed in every colony of

nust hereafter consult the colonies pon every vital question of imperial

olitics." Mr. Chamberlain concluded by payng tributes to Lord Kitchener's stern resolution, the army's cheerful courage and Lord Milner's wise administra-

THIRD CONTINGENT.

HALIFAX Jan. 10.-Halifax people this afternoon saw the most imposing cavalcade ever witnessed in this city. Except a few men necessarily left at the concentration camp on guard dtuy, the concentration camp on guard dtuy, the full strength of the Canadian Mounted Biffes paraded through the city. The march was led by Colonel Evans, and behind him came \$10 mounted horsemen with rifles slung at their backs, bayonets at their sides The regiment marched in sections from the camp to the common, and there they formed en masse. From this formation the rifles moved off in column of troops from the right and formed fours for a parade through the principal streets. Thousands of citizens saw the march and occasionally cheer was raised. On returning to the barracks squadrons D, E and F and the 4th troop of squadron A, who also go on the Manhattan, at once began getting the saddlery ready for packing in saddle boxes for shipment

by the transport.

In the forenoon the Rifles had been inspected by Gen. O'Grady-Haly. The men were dismounted and asked formally if they had any complaints to make. Of course there were none. Then the men stowed their rifles in the rooms, took off their bandoliers and side arms and went to the stables, from which every horse in the camp was led singly past the general. He made no address to the force, but after the inspection was over the officers were introduced to him, when the general said he was glad to see them: He wished them good luck and the opportunity to win honor and distinction in South Africa.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 11.-Ex-Corporal Woodhouse arrived here yesterday from the Yukon; Ex-Constables Tweedie, Boyd and Arnold, also from the Yukon, joined him here today when all four will proceed to Halifax where places have been kept for them on the South African contingent.

HAIJFAX, Jan. 13.—Everything is

in readiness for the departure of the transport Manhattan tomorrow.
Squadrons D. E. and F. and Troop 4
of Squadron A are under orders to
leave the concentration camp at 9 o'clock for the dockyard, and the re-mainder of the regiment are ordered to leave the camp at 1.30 for the dockyard, and give their comrades a cheer as the Manhattan pulls out into the stream at 2 o'clock, when she will sail. Altogether thirty men have been sent home. With an equal number to come from British Columbia, the regiment has its full strength.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.—The Canadian Humane Association has awarded parchment certificates to Leslie Jones and Constable Narbonne of this city

GOOD OPINIONS

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SOLD BY M. V. PADDOCK.