

RAPINE, FIRE AND BLOOD.

Revolted Stories Told of Barbarities Practised Upon Japanese and European Prisoners By Chinese.

Would Be Suicide for the Allies to Attempt to Reach Peking With Force Now Available—Hard Fighting at Tien Tsin.

LONDON, July 5, 2.30 a. m.—The commanders of the allies in Tien Tsin inform the correspondents that it would be suicidal to attempt to reach Peking with the troops now available...

Boxers used four iron guns, bringing pieces of old iron, and were repulsed with the loss of 80 killed. Two of the guns were captured. Lieut. Colomb was wounded.

Other news, received by way of Shanghai, aver that the Chinese losses around Tien Tsin are between 7,000 and 8,000, according to official estimates. The correspondent of the Express at Chee Foo, telegraphing Wednesday, says Admiral Seymour was wounded while sitting on a house at Tien Tsin, by Chinese sharpshooters.

The arsenal was found to be extremely well equipped with all imaginable war stores, including many Krupp and Maxim, thousands of modern rifles and tons of ammunition and small arms. The Chinese tenacity was evidenced in their attempt during the afternoon to recapture the arsenal, but they were repulsed after two hours desperate fighting.

an hour. The dowager empress also chose poison, but craftily swallowed only a portion of what was offered her and survived. On the same day the Chinese customs bureau was destroyed, Sir Robert Hart, the inspector of customs and his staff escaped to the legations.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Consul General Goddow's prophecy of further trouble if the allied forces in China fail to impress the Chinese with their resources, is part of the testimony upon which the United States may base its decision to increase its forces in China considerably.

Secretary Hay had as callers today representatives of four of the powers involved in the Boxer trouble. Minister Wu came early in the day, and was followed by M. Thibault, the French charge; Herr Von Helleben, the German ambassador, and Mr. Nabeshime, the Japanese charge.

LONDON, July 6, 2.30 a. m.—The story that all foreigners in Peking were murdered on June 30th or July 1st appears to be circulating simultaneously at Chee Foo, Shanghai and Tien Tsin. Yet, as it is not confirmed by official despatches and is not traceable to the southern viceroys, who are still in certain communication with Peking, there is a basis for the hope that it is untrue.

ROBERTS AND BULLER

Advise the War Office of the Latest Happenings.

Gallant Defence of a Difficult Position by "Our Boys"—Again Congratulated by Lord Roberts for their Splendid Work.

LONDON, July 3.—The following despatch was received this afternoon at the war office from Lord Roberts: "PRETORIA, July 3.—Gen. Hunter reached Frankfort, July 1, without opposition, and MacDonald joined him there yesterday. He found two men of the Seaforth's and eighteen of the Derby militia in the hospital. They had been well treated by the Boers."

MAINE AGAIN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 3.—The American hospital ship Maine has reached Southampton with another batch of wounded soldiers from South Africa. A distinguished party, including the Princess Louise, Lady Randolph Churchill, met her in the Solent. Princess Louise, after addressing a few kindly words of welcome to the patients on board, presented each with a silver medal, bearing a portrait of the ship, surrounded by American and British flags.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

TORONTO, July 4.—The Telegram's special cables from London say: "The Strathcona Horse while scouting encountered the enemy at Bushman's Spruit. A few shells put the Boers to flight. The casualties in the Strathcona Horse amounted to one killed and two wounded."

OTTAWA, July 4.—The following army order (special), dated 16th June, 1900, is published for the information of all concerned:

"Non-commissioned officers and men of colonial contingents from Australasia and Canada will be entitled to a gratuity of five pounds when discharged medically unfit, or on account of their being no longer required in connection with the war, or at the termination of their engagement. If a non-commissioned officer or man dies while serving, the gratuity will be credited to his estate. This gratuity will be in addition to the gratuity (if any) given to the troops at the end of the war."

IRVINE BELONGED TO ST. CATHARINES.

OTTAWA, July 5.—Lord Minto has received the following from Sir Alfred Milner: "Regret to report that 7,204, Pte. R. Irvine, Royal Canadians, died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein 1st July. (Signed) MILNER."

HAYING TOOLS.

For this season we have Waterville Mfg. Co's celebrated Hay Forks, with the very finest selected ash handles. 12 different styles of Hay Rakes, with the very finest ash handles.

SCYTHES.

Waterville Mfg. Co's - American Clipper " " " - Double Beaded Dunn Edge Tool Co's " " " - Clipper

These Scythes have been very carefully selected and we can confidently recommend them as the very best in the world.

W. H. THORNE & CO, LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

CANADIANS GOOD WORK.

MONTREAL, July 2.—W. Richmond Smith, special war correspondent of the Star, with Lord Roberts's forces in Africa, cables as follows: "PRETORIA, June 30 (delayed in transmission)—The Royal Canadian Regiment, which is now stationed at Springs, was attacked on Thursday morning by a large force of the enemy, who tried to take a position commanding the coal mines. After a sharp engagement the enemy were forced to retire under heavy fire from the Canadians, who had two guns. The enemy numbered over a thousand, while the Canadians were only about four hundred. A great many of the enemy were killed, but there were no casualties among the Canadians. Our troops behaved splendidly and were congratulated by Lord Roberts for their gallant defence of a difficult position."

TOTAL BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, July 3, 2.20 p. m.—The war office today issued a return of the British casualties in South Africa since the beginning of the war. The total losses, inclusive of sick and wounded, have been 27,706, of which the killed in action were 254 officers and 2,408 non-commissioned officers and men; missing and prisoners, 65 officers and 2,624 non-commissioned officers and men; died of disease, 183 officers and 4,204

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Absolutely Pure

For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

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Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements.

PARLIAMENT.

Sir Charles Tupper on His Way to England.

Mr. Ganong, M. P. for Charlotte Co. Scores Before the Railway Committee.

House Votes that Country is Not Ready for Prohibition.

The Senators and Chinese Head Money—Grit Majority Endorse the Bogus Emergency Food and Whitewash Col. Borden.

Laurier and All His Ministers Stand up With the Majority—The Government's Programme is Very Clear.

OTTAWA, June 27.—This morning Hon. Mr. Tupper introduced the conditional bill, so called. The bill follows in part the English law as to the method of adjusting disputes between laborers and employers. It also provides for a sort of labor bureau and for a monthly publication called the Gazette. Mr. Mulock spoke in a general way of considering the length on the importance of legislation of this kind, stating that the measure was one of the most important introduced in recent times.

Mr. Foster said Hon. Mr. Mulock had spoken in a rather bombastic and bombastic manner of his measure, but had not given much explanation as to the character of his bill. It was rather singular that the measure which the postmaster general held to be the most important of the session should be referred to the end of the first month, when more than half the members had gone home. The discussion was continued all the morning, the government supporters accusing the opposition of obstruction. Sir Charles Tupper pointed out that the budget was delayed, that the last moment, and that the supplementary estimates were only brought down last night. He declared that the opposition had been anxious to advance the public business, but the government had been unable to do so.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said that the next census would be taken on the basis of that of 1891 for purposes of comparison. On motion for supply, Dr. Roddick, conservative, of Montreal, impressed upon the government the necessity of providing health statistics. He would advise the establishing of a department of public health combined with agriculture and a bacteriological laboratory.

Hon. Mr. Fisher appreciated Dr. Roddick's motives and his suggestions. He said the government would consider the bill in the morning. Mr. Blair resumed his railway explanation, taking up the return of the current year now within a week of the end. Making an estimate of the period not yet heard from, Mr. Blair estimated that the revenue for this year would be \$4,500,000, as against \$4,000,000 of the previous year. He claimed that the gross revenue was now fifty per cent. larger than in 1898. The net results of the year's operations would be a surplus of \$120,000. Mr. Blair claimed to have expended in repairs to engines and cars and in maintenance of way \$300,000. He said that had been expended for the same services in 1898, or, making allowance for an increased mileage, \$285,000 more. He argued that this amount should also be credited to the new management. Adding this to the expected surplus and the deficit of 1898, Mr. Blair said he had paid interest on the capital expended since the change of government and on the cost of the Drummond railway. He also claimed to have paid some \$70,000 more to employes on account of demands for higher pay, a demand which Mr. Blair said was encouraged by the conservative party, some of whose leaders had hoped that a strike might be precipitated. The minister stated that the rolling stock was still inadequate, though large increases had been made in equipment. He claimed that he was entitled to add forty more passenger cars, a large number of locomotives and many freight cars. He had asked a large additional vote for working expenses in the current year. He had asked for over a million and a half for capital account. This included \$400,000 in supplementary estimates for rolling stock and \$200,000 for steel rails to replace lighter ones on the Cape Breton line. He was asking for a quarter of a million to establish a ferry at Camps which would transport a whole train without breaking up and without delay.

Sir Charles Tupper asked how the cost of such a ferry would compare with the cost of a bridge across the strait. Mr. Blair said he had not considered the matter, but thought it would cost much more. Mr. Blair referred to Senator Ferguson's criticism respecting lubricating oils, and stated that when he took office the government had accepted tenders for oil on terms which he did not think satisfactory. Among the tenders was the Galens Oil Co., which was serving many other railways. The conditions were that they charged a high fixed rate for oils, but not higher than other railways paid. There was another condition, that the total cost per car or engine mile should be ten per cent. less than was previously paid. The company was able to do this by instructing the railway employes in the use of oil so as to avoid waste. After the first experiment the contract had been renewed at 15 per cent. off, instead of 10 p. c. In this present year the government was actually saving \$10,000, and yet Mr. Ferguson was denouncing the department in all moods and tempers. In closing, Mr. Blair said that the Intercolonial railway had been kept up in good shape, that its services were as good as could be found anywhere, and that the people of Canada who travelled on it were proud of it and willing to pay for it. Stagnation was the word on the Intercolonial under the late government. There was no life in the old road then, and he attributed the progress since then to the extension to Montreal. Mr. Blair closed shortly before six o'clock, having spoken three hours and forty minutes.

HON. MR. HAGGART took the floor after dinner and subjected Mr. Blair's statement to a general criticism. He explained that Blair's additional revenue was not obtained from the Drummond railway. The auditor general's statement showed that more than one-third of these extra earnings was made in Nova Scotia. Mr. Haggart contended that every dollar of business gained by the extension to Montreal cost much more than one dollar. He sharply contradicted Blair's statement that he made no new charges to capital account. The ex-minister asserted that he had himself built iron bridges to replace old ones, charging them to current account, that he had bought additional locomotives on working account, and that he had not charged to capital the rails with which he replaced lighter ones. As to the purchase of oil, Mr. Haggart said he preferred his own method to that of Blair's. He (Haggart) had no objection to private contracts, or to interfere in any way with tenders. He had when necessary referred the question of quality to professors of McGill. As to prices he had left that matter to the officers with instructions to show no favor to any one, but to prepare the tender system without diversion.

MR. POWELL followed, dealing more closely with the railway finances. He began by pressing his satisfaction with the great increase of business, and then went on to examine Mr. Blair's peevishness. Mr. Blair had charged Mr. Haggart with degrading the road because in 1893 he had not spent so much in maintenance of the road bed and equipment as he spent in previous years. Mr. Powell showed that in repairs to engines, repairs to water tanks, car service (freight and passenger), rails and ties, John Haggart spent more money than Andrew Blair spent in 1893 on a much greater mileage. Mr. Blair therefore in condemning Mr. Haggart was strongly condemning himself. Mr. Powell showed that on most other railways additional business gained yielded larger profits, sometimes fifty per cent., but Mr. Blair's increased earnings cost him the enormous outlay of nearly 400 per cent. He had never before his time a variation of \$120,000 in earnings, but Mr. Powell showed that on one previous occasion a gain of half a million was made in four years and that over a million and a half had been added in ten years. Mr. Blair went into the history of the road to show how much Mr. Blair was charging to capital that had previously been charged to revenue. He gave the exact expenditure from 1883 to 1896 for rails, bridges, sidings, station buildings, fences, etc., all of which Mr. Blair had now charging to capital. Mr. Blair did his surplus would have been replaced by a deficit. It would have cost \$130,000 to maintain the roads and equipment in 1895 as in 1886. At least \$90,000 of expenditure in 1899 was charged to capital that under the previous method would have gone to maintenance. This accounted for \$250,000. Deduct from this the \$65,000 of alleged surplus and the real deficit as it would have appeared under the former management was nearly \$300,000. Mr. Powell took up the station receipts and showed that the increased traffic had not come from the Drummond road. He condemned the purchase of engines and cars in the United States when they could be made as well at home.

Mr. Blair said he was rather confused over Mr. Powell's analysis of his capital account, and wanted to know where he got his facts. Mr. Powell wanted to know whether Mr. Blair would leave the heads on his men if he told him. After a time Mr. Powell assured the minister that he got his facts from the published reports of the general manager and engineer, of which Mr. Blair seemed to be ignorant. Mr. Powell's review was a masterly discussion and made a strong impression. The committee took up the canal expenditure.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, June 27.—In the senate today a lively discussion took place on the Paris exposition and the Pineau conspiracy. Senator Ferguson brought the matter up, reading Pircaux's letter from Ottawa, and the affidavit made in Prince Edward Island. The minister of justice grew angry and refused to admit the responsibility of the government for any offers made to Pineau or any arrangements made with him.

It is understood that Belcourt, Russell, Britton and Campbell have prepared a majority report on the emergency food. This report whitewashes everything and expresses approval of Col. Borden, Dr. Neilson, Dr. Devlin and all parties connected with the purchase of the spurious food. Monk, Casgrain and Clarke refuse to support this report and will offer one of their own as an amendment, since minority reports are not in order.

Official announcement was made today that Canadian soldiers in Esquimaux had volunteered for service in China.

The house will sit on Saturday and also on Monday.

Flint's provincial prohibition resolution is the order of the day for next Tuesday.

The Montreal Herald received some attention this evening in the reading room. Even that straight party organ has become dissatisfied with Mr. Flint's resolution and wonders "what possible motive" could have prompted his unfortunate expressions in France.

OTTAWA, June 28.—This morning Mr. Belcourt handed in the majority report of the emergency food committee.

Hon. Mr. Fielding informed Mr. Foster that he did not expect any more supplementary estimates this year.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said they hoped the railway subsidies would be down on Monday.

On motion for supply, Mr. Bell of

Pictou moved a resolution concerning Yukon scandals. The motion quoted from Ogilvie's report the admission that Ogilvie's investigation was a farce. The motion contained extracts from the evidence taken by the commission, and statements made by residents of the country, and asked for further investigation. Mr. Bell showed by the record itself that Ogilvie has himself put out evidence that further investigation was necessary in the interest of public morals and the public welfare.

Hon. Mr. Sutherland said that Mr. Bell had received this motion as a legacy from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. The acting minister declared that the opposition brought in these Yukon scandals because they had no policy. Sutherland complained that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not trying to take away the good name of Yukon officials but to destroy the reputation of the country at large. He read a number of letters, affidavits and other denials from Yukon officials and others denying the allegations.

The Yukon debate was continued by Davin, Belcourt, Craig, Domville, Paterson and Foster.

The debate was continued by Davies, Clancy and Fraser. The house divided on the amendment. The vote was lost by thirty-four to seventy-one, a straight party vote.

Just before adjournment the premier laid on the table the papers respecting the dismissal of Lieutenant Governor Molnes.

Tuesday's paper in the British Columbia matter is the report of the premier to the governor general. Laurier reports that the action of Lieut. Gov. Molnes, in dismissing his ministers, has not been approved by the people, and that in view of recent events it is evident that the government cannot successfully and constitutionally carry on under the administration of Mr. Molnes, whose official conduct has been subversive of the principles of responsible government. The premier submits that Molnes' house divided as governor of recent events it was lost by thirty-four to seventy-one, a straight party vote.

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ing domestic incidents to which the premier referred.

It was settled that the emergency food report would be discussed Monday evening at the committee.

The house went into supply, taking up post office estimates.

Mr. Foster estimated that in the fiscal year 1898-99 the mounted police carried the mails into and out of the Yukon. An officer of the mounted police had expended \$17,330 in this service, while the interior department spent over \$3,000. The officer showed that it would have cost the post office department a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Foster approved of the performance of this service, but accused the government of issuing false reports when it did not charge the post office department with the cost of this mail carriage. The postmaster general claimed to make a good financial showing, yet while taking the whole receipts for Yukon postage he charged the government the cost of transportation. Last year the matter was brought up and the government promised to make an adjustment of the accounts, but we find the department not yet charged with this expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Mulock excused the manipulation of accounts by stating that he had followed the example of the late government, which did not charge to the post office department the cost of transporting mails into the Yukon. Mr. Mulock added that the late government gave the Yukon no service worth mentioning. He claimed that the facts relating to the Yukon service were explained in a foot note to the departmental report. He accused the late government of carrying over a concealed post office deficit from year to year amounting to nearly \$700,000. Continuing, Mr. Mulock gave an account of the operations of the last few years, claiming that the two cent rate had been vindicated. The prediction of Sir Adolphe Caron and others that the charge would produce a large deficit had not been verified. The revenue of the eleven months last past was only \$325,397 less than for the corresponding period two years ago. The amount collected on letters sent to Britain and the colonies was as large as it had been under the higher rate of postage. Mr. Mulock went on discussing the increased revenue from various services, discreetly omitting all mention of newspaper postage as an element in his financing. He predicted that the department would be self-supporting. The postmaster general spent an hour and a half.

Mr. Foster contradicted Mr. Mulock's statement that the late government was responsible for the Yukon accounts. He showed by the testimony of Mulock's officer before the public accounts committee that all charges were carried in one small bag, and even the small expense then incurred seemed to have been paid by the post office department.

Mr. Foster and Sir Adolphe Caron flatly contradicted Mr. Mulock's statement about the concealed floating balance. The whole system was open and regular, and Mr. Mulock had simply effected a bookkeeping change. After one of Mr. McMullen's usual speeches, Sir Adolphe Caron reviewed Mr. Mulock's statement. He wholly ignored the statement that the newspaper postage for the past eleven months would be \$80,000. He protested against the newspaper postage tax, and expressed the opinion that in view of the war conditions Mr. Mulock's estimate of revenue from the service was far below the mark. He charged that the government had degraded the ocean mail service by sending mails across the Atlantic on slower boats than were employed years ago. The contract length of voyages was exceeded in nearly every case, and sometimes the steamers were several days over time. In closing Sir Adolphe Caron referred to the course of ministers who published letters addressed to other people and marked "private" and "confidential" as conducted in usual among gentlemen in civilized countries.

The whole of the evening was devoted to post office estimates.

Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton explained that the post office accommodation at Sydney was wholly inadequate. The population of Sydney had nearly trebled in the past year, and the town was large enough to call for delivery by letter carriers.

THE SENATE.

The Chinese bill passed its second reading in the senate today without division.

MILITIA ORDERS.

A course of training for medical officers will take place at Halifax from July 30 to August 5, under Major Clayton Jones, open to officers from military districts 8, 9 and 12. Officers desirous of attending should send in applications. Ten are required for a class.

OTTAWA, July 1.—All the morning and afternoon of Saturday was spent in committee on the election bill, which has been considerable changed. Most of the changes proposed by Mr. Casgrain have been accepted by the solicitor general. The ballot, as now adopted, will be all white except the names of the candidates, and a black line between them. The mark is to be made to the right of the candidate's name. Provision is to be made to check the number of ballots printed and to see that they are all accounted for.

Sir Geo. Burton, chief justice of Ontario, has been appointed sole arbitrator to determine the liability, if any, of the dominion to the province of Nova Scotia in respect to the Eastern Extension claim, which amounts to \$671,896, with interest. Sir George will resign the chief justiceship, and there will be a shuffle of judges in Ontario, with the appointment of a new man.

OTTAWA, July 2.—The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to the election bill. Amendments were made. The Prince Edward Island opposition members got in no less than ten of their amendments.

Mr. Powell had several amendments inserted with the view of preventing "slipping" and "switching" of ballots. The committee reported progress and the house went into supply, taking up Mr. Blair's canal estimates.

NOTES.

Premier Emmerson and Mrs. Emmerson, and Hon. A. S. White, with his wife and child, are in the city on

their way west. Provincial Secretary Tweedie is also here, and so are a number of New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians on their way to the Baptist convention at Winnipeg.

Hon. Clifford Sifton arrived here this morning. He was in his department this afternoon, but has not yet appeared in the house.

OTTAWA, July 2.—This morning the house adopted the senate amendments to the grain elevator bill, but on motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the senate amendments of the criminal code. The pilotage act passed its third reading.

Mr. Blair's bill respecting the Hillsborough bridge and Belfast railway in P. E. Island was read a second time and passed committee. Messrs Martin and McDonald contending that the government had driven too hard a bargain with the little province.

In the afternoon Mr. Flint's prohibition resolution was taken up after ten weeks' adjournment.

The motions before the house were three: Mr. Flint's for provincial prohibition; Mr. McClure's for general prohibition; and Mr. Parmelee's amendment declaring that the country is not ripe for prohibitory legislation.

Resuming the discussion today, Mr. Flint said that he would vote for McClure's motion in preference to his own.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said the people of Nova Scotia would have no monkeying with this question, a remark that evoked peals of laughter. The government had taken its position and there was nothing left but moral suasion.

The debate was continued by Sir Louis Davies, who held that Flint's scheme was unconstitutional. By Bell of Pictou, N. S., Bell of P. E. Island, Logan of Cumberland, Hon. Mr. Fisher, McDonald of P. E. I., McNeill of Bruce, Ontario, McClure of N. S., Edwards of Russell, and Mr. Kaubach of N. S.

On division Mr. Parmelee's amendment was carried, 88 to 41.

Yeas—Bazinet, Beattie, Beth, Belcourt, Bell (P. E. I.), Bennett, Blair, Borden (Kings, N.S.), Bourassa, Bourdonnais, Britton, Broderick, Brown, Bruneau, Burnett, Calvert, Campbell, Carroll, Casey, Champagne, Clarke, Corby, Costigan, Craig, Sir Louis Davies, Davies, Dechene, Demers, Douglas, Dugas, Dupre, Dymont, Edwards, Ethier, Featherston, Fielding, Fisher, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Fraser (Quebec), Fraser (Lambton), Frost, Gauthier, Gauvreau, Geoffrion, Gibson, Gilmour, Harwood, Johnston, Klopfer, Landerkin, Lang, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lavergne, Legris, Livingston, MacDonald (Huron), MacDonald (St. Lawrence), MacLennan, MacLennan (St. John's), McGowan, McGugan, McHugh, McIsaac, McLeellan (P. E. I.), McLennan (Inverness, N. S.), McMillan, McNeill, Malcolm, Marcell, Marcotte, Mignault, Monet, Monk, Morin, Mulock, Parmelee, Paterson, Penny, Pette, Prefontaine, Prior, Raas, Rogers, Ross, Smeaton, St. John, St. John, St. John, Smeaton, Smeaton, Stubs, Sutherland, Talbot, Toimie, Turcot, Wood—88.

Nays—Bell (Pictou), Bergeron, Caracallen, Christie, Clancy, Cochran, Copp, Domville, Foster, Gilles, Giguere, Guillet, Henderson, Hodgins, Ingram, Kaubach, Klock, Lariviere, Logan, MacDonald (Kings, N. S.), McAllister, McClure, McCormick, McInerney, McLennan, McMullen, Martin, Maxwell, Moore, Morrison, Oliver, Powell, Putte, Richardson, Rutherford, Taylor, Wallace, Wilson—41.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas moved an amendment to apply the Scott Act to groups of counties. After remarks by McLennan of Glengarry and Casey of Elgin, Sir Wilfrid Laurier supported the amendment. So did Mr. Flint.

McNeill, Craig, Henderson, Foster, McClure and McMullen condemned the amendment as humbug.

The vote on Rev. Dr. Douglas' amendment stood 65 to 64, majority of one. Sir Wilfrid Laurier voted against against Laurier, Davies and Fielding.

MISSING PERSONS.

The War Cry of June 30 contains the following enquiries, in its "Missing" column.

Geese, James—Home in Tilton, Nfld. Last heard of 12 months ago from New York, en route to St. John, N. B. Sailed on board schooner Clayco. Mother very anxious. Address Enquiry, Toronto.

Westward, Annie—Age 30. Last known address, Lambton county (?) Nova Scotia. Sister Enquiries. Address Enquiry, Toronto.

Trewella, William—Aged 31, height 5 ft. 5 in. Occupation a miner. Last heard of three years ago at Carleton Place, Galt Mines, Halifax Co., N. S. Mother in England very anxious. Address Enquiry, Toronto.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

BY THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF ST. JOHN.

NEGATIVES.

If you cannot do the greater, Do the less; 'Tis the task that God appointed, He will bless.

If you cannot reach the summit, Climb the base; 'Tis the spirit of the runner Wins God's race.

If you cannot swell earth's chorus Of fled song, Strike the under-tone of patience Pure and strong.

P. K.

PROF. ATWATER'S EXPERIMENTS

Prof. Atwater of the University of Wisconsin writes to the New York Independent:

Professor Atwater, or those who have spoken for him, have declared that one and one-half ounces of alcohol, taken in divided doses during the day, are oxidized and "seem" to do no harm. The subjects of his experiments were adult males, some of whom were accustomed and some not accustomed to drinking alcoholic beverages. It is further stated that those experimented upon were not under observation, in an experimental way, long enough to determine what might have been the result of imbibing this amount of alcohol for a long time. The fact to which no definite should be called is that no definite measures were instituted to determine whether the organism at all suffered in its functions by the taking of these small daily quantities of alcohol. It will not satisfy the earnest investigator to be told that they "seemed" to do no harm, nor need he trust himself with the answer. Others have determined that, arriving at definite results.

Dr. Herman Frey, in Sahli's clinic in Berne, Switzerland, in 1896, undertook to determine the effects of small quantities of alcohol upon muscular work. We cannot, within the limits of this article, give these experiments in detail. Suffice it to say that they were carried on with the utmost care and all apparent sources of error eliminated. Alcohol was given in the form of cherry brandy, cognac, beer and diluted with water, not more than one and one-fourth to two drachms, or five to ten grains of alcohol being administered at one dose. The strength of

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to assure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

To cure headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders, 10 cents.

Westmorland County Council has voted \$500 to the Canadian contingent fund.

wanted a case of headache that Kumfort Headache Powders will not cure in ten minutes. Price 10 cents.

Never in the history of Nova Scotia shipping circles has there been such a scarcity of sailors as at present.

Mrs. E. B. Johnston of Upper Loch Lochnow desires to thank her friends for their kind offices during her recent sad bereavement.

Says Wednesday's Charlottetown, P. E. I., Guardian: "Last night the insurance of \$1,000 each, held in the Forsters by Privates Riggs and Taylor, was paid to the heirs."

PAIN-KILLER cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

The Charlottetown Patriot says: "A report comes from Enmore River, Prince Co., of a serious scourge at that place, supposed to be the ravages of the army worm. It is said that every green herb on a section extending over a hundred acres has been destroyed."

The funeral of Mrs. Martha Fowler, widow of the late James R. Fowler, took place on Monday, July 2nd, from the residence of James Baxter of Carleton Place, conducted by Rev. G. A. Sellar of St. John, was held in the Methodist church at Bayswater, where the remains were taken for interment.

J. A. Hanway of New York arrived here Tuesday, and left in the evening for Cape D'Or, on the steamer Beaver. Mr. Hanway, who represents a list of wealthy United States capitalists, is going to open up the copper mines at Cape D'Or. He says they will spend a large amount of money on the development of the property, which is considered a very rich thing.

Among the graduates in dentistry at the recent closing of Tufts College, Medford, Mass., was Frank H. Dickie, a former resident of St. John. The graduating class numbered 44, and included one lady, Miss Marie Marguerite Purdie, of Fredericton. Mr. Dickie is a bright young man and graduate with honors. He is establishing himself at Brookline, Boston, and there is good evidence that he has a promising future. Among the visitors at the graduating exercises was Bart. J. Holt of this city. Mr. Dickie's uncle.

Among the passengers who arrived from Boston by the steamer State of Maine yesterday afternoon were Alfred Dodge and bride. Mr. Dodge left here several days since for the Hub, but it was not generally known that he had in view any such serious step in life. Mrs. Dodge is a daughter of John A. Jones, formerly of the firm of Jones & Emery of this city.

PERSONAL.

Miss Nellie B. Blackie of Woodstock, N. B.; Fred Cormier, Fairville; W. H. Dobson, Lincoln, N. H.; A. J. Gille, Lower Ridge, N. B.; Emelina Gillies, Springfield, N. B.; Jennie A. Watters, Westfield, N. B.; Evva Burgess, New Canaan, N. B.; J. Dwyer, Millfield, N. B.; Chas. F. Reed, Fairville; Hector Laundry, Dorchester, N. B.; and Wm. J. Kirk, John Bradley and David Colgan of this city, have entered the Currie Business University recently for courses in shorthand and business.

NEW GOODS.

Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Matting, Rugs, Yarns, Feather flocking.

WINDOW BLINDS. Trunks, Bags, Valises, Good Goods. Lowest Prices

SHARP & MACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B. N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

A POPULAR MISTAKE

Regarding Remedies for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

The national disease of Americans is indigestion, or in its chronic form, dyspepsia, and for this reason that it is so common many people neglect taking proper treatment for what they consider trifling stomach trouble, when as a matter of fact, indigestion lays the foundation for many incurable diseases. No person with a vigorous, healthy stomach will feel a yen for indigestion. Many kidney diseases and heart troubles date their beginning from poor digestion; thin, nervous people are really so because their stomachs are out of gear; weary, languid, faded out women owe their condition to imperfect digestion. When nearly every person you meet is afflicted with weak digestion it is not surprising that nearly every secret patent medicine on the market claims to be a cure for dyspepsia, as well as a score of other troubles, when in fact, as Dr. Werther says, there is but one genuine dyspepsia cure which is perfectly safe and reliable, and moreover, this remedy is not a patent medicine, but it is a scientific combination of pure pepsin (free from animal matter), vegetable essences, fruit salts and Bismuth. It is sold by drug stores under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. No extravagant claims are made for them, but for indigestion or any stomach trouble, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are far ahead of any remedy yet discovered. They act on the food eaten, no dieting is necessary, simply eat all the wholesome food you want, and these tablets will digest it. A cure results, because all the stomach needs is a rest, which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give by doing the work of digestion.

FIFTY YEARS IN HOLY ORDERS.

(Chatham Advance.)

Monday was the golden anniversary of the ordination of His Lordship Bishop Rogers as a priest. The loyal and venerable prelate participated in the Dominion day procession at New-castle and was afterwards entertained by Rev. Father Dixon, at St. Mary's presbytery, where St. Michael's band of Chatham, and the C. M. B. A. band of Newcastle united in serenading him in honor of the jubilee occasion. Afterwards, accompanied by Rev. Father Dixon, Father McRory and Judge Wilkinson, he proceeded to the Convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame, New-castle, where the judge made an address and a very pleasant time was spent in felicitations on the notable occasion.

BEAR AND BARE.

(Woodstock Despatch, 4th.)

On Thursday afternoon last at Bath, when Mrs. Ziba Giberson, Miss Ida Giberson and Miss Melissa Giberson, daughters of Whit Giberson, and a little boy, were picking strawberries in a back field in Ziba Giberson's farm, they were attacked by a young bear. He caught at Mrs. Giberson's skirt, and with great presence of mind she tore the skirt from her and she and the girls and the little boy started for the nearest fence. Miss Ida Giberson had to drag the little boy some distance and succeeded in putting him over the fence, where the party made a halt and waited to see what the bear would do. After tearing the skirt into ribbons, he left it and took for the woods. The ladies are to be congratulated on their presence of mind, as well as on the fact that the bear was not a very large one.

HON. MR. EMERSON IN MANITOBA.

(Special to the Sun.)

WINNIPEG, July 3.—Premier Emerson of New Brunswick, accompanied by his wife and son, arrived here today, on the way to the Pacific coast. Premier Emerson will remain in Winnipeg several days, attending the Baptist congress.

Notice to Subscribers.

The following agents are travelling in New Brunswick in the interests of the Sun.

John E. Austin in Queens County. Edgar Canning in Kings County.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

L. M. Curren in Cumberland County, N. S.

NEW GOODS.

Top Shirts, Pants, Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Caps, Umbrellas, Braces.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

WINDOW BLINDS. Trunks, Bags, Valises, Good Goods. Lowest Prices

SHARP & MACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B. N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

NEWS FROM DOWNEYVILLE

Dr. A. B. Walker, Lectures There on the War.

A correspondent writing from Downeyville, King's County, says: "The country roundabout here is looking exceedingly well. The rich foliage, the deep green fields, the majestic hills, the broad waters of the Jeddite and its faultless beach present a most beautiful and picturesque appearance. And all that the eye can behold—the neat farms and the latest utensils, the handsome and nicely furnished dwellings, the fine horses and carriages, the numerous orchards and gardens, the full-fed cattle and sheep, the very newest breed of fowls—bear conclusive testimony that the people are intelligent, prosperous and happy. I have often thought that if this place with its natural grandeur and what its industrious and courteous inhabitants have made it, were associated with some classic legend, or some great battle of antiquity, or some literary masterpiece, it would be sought out and discussed by tourists and sight-seers with as much wonder and admiration as the Bay of Naples, or the Colosseum, or the pyramids of Egypt. There is not a prettier spot, during the summer, to be found in either Europe or America."

Miles G. Jenkins, magistrate and postmaster, is one of the leading men here. He is a well-educated and a man of high character and most charming and exemplary family. Miss May Jenkins, his only daughter, is a young lady of rare brilliancy and attainments; she is a first class school teacher and a very talented musician, and a perfect and deserving idol of all who know her. Her father, Mr. Jenkins, is a well-to-do farmer, by common consent, is the hub or centre of the elite or social circle, and Mrs. Jenkins, the magistrate's wife, is in every way fitted for such a pleasing duty and responsibility, as she is indeed a most cordial, accomplished, and charming person. Her splendid facilities for reaching here this season. The good steamer Springfield piles up and down the Belleisle every alternate day except Sunday—leaving Charlottetown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. A very notable feature of a trip on this boat is that the hands and officers are singularly attentive and obliging. It seems to the traveler that Captain Estabrooks was born for his particular calling and position. He spares nothing in order to welcome his passengers and make them feel comfortable.

"I now come to a most interesting individual—the persona grata of everybody who knows him—I mean Jacob D. Downey, the popular and genial steward of the good steamer Springfield, and after whom this cozy little hamlet of Downeyville takes its name. Mr. Downey is of the very sense and embodiment of refinement, politeness and kindness; always cheerful, always joyous, always glad. He owns a palatial residence at Halffield Point, and he and Mrs. Downey are ever solicitous in entertaining their friends, from far and near, and their friends are legion. In a few weeks Mr. Downey intends to take a fortnight or so holiday, when his spacious guest-chambers will be specially thrown open to visitors."

On Saturday evening, the 23rd inst., Dr. A. B. Walker, barrister-at-law, of St. John, lectured in the Temperance hall, on the war in South Africa, to a large and appreciative audience. In his peroration Dr. Walker paid a warm and eloquent tribute to the soldiers who have fallen in the war. He said, let their brave and noble spirits be most fervently congratulated; they have died well; they have died for liberty and justice and fair play; they have died for a grand and mighty cause; and their glorious memories will live on the ages with Wolfe and Nelson. Rather than have the names of such heroes perish, or fade away, or be forgotten, Providence would put a new constellation in the heavens, in the skies above us, with a corresponding number of stars, and raise in some place a star after each of them; and the stars that would stand for the heroes of Canada would beam forth through space with a brightness as powerful, as penetrating, as dazzling, as any in the cluster. Miles G. Jenkins, magistrate and postmaster, occupied seats on the platform. On Sunday Dr. Walker addressed the Sabbath school in the Bethel Baptist church.

"Rev. Mr. Duval of St. John is here. He preached twice last Sunday."

PICTURES OF F. M. LORD ROBERTS, GEN'L LORD KITCHENER, MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

A Great Offer to New Subscribers.

The Sun has secured magnificent portraits, 15x24 inches, of F. M. Lord Roberts and General Lord Kitchener, printed in fifteen colors, and Major-General Baden-Powell in khaki, on costly galvanized paper suitable for framing. The pictures are art gems, fit to grace any Canadian home, and are pronounced by military men to be the most life-like portraits of British leaders of the South African campaign ever placed on the market.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

For Seventy-Five Cents Cash in advance, one of these pictures, a war map, and the Semi-Weekly Sun for one year will be mailed post free to any address in Canada. A picture alone is worth one dollar.

Sample portraits are now on public view in the Sun's business office. Call and see them.

Address Sun Printing Co., St. John.

HOW SHE DODGES NATURAL RESULTS.

"Mrs. Rash potters around in the wet grass wading her flower beds day after day, and the never gets rheumatism."

DROWNED!

Accidental Death of Hon. A. R. Dickey of Amherst.

A Member of the Late Conservative Cabinet and One of Nova Scotia's Most Highly Respected Sons.

(Special to the Sun.)

AMHERST, N. S., July 3.—Amherst was deeply shocked this evening to learn of the terribly sad and sudden death by drowning at Amherst Shore of Hon. Arthur Rupert Dickey, Q. C., second son of Hon. Senator R. B. Dickey.

Last night Mr. Dickey stayed at J. Harvey Brownell's residence. At about one o'clock this afternoon he went out for a walk on the beach, saying as he left the house, that he would return at three o'clock. They did not see him again.



HON. A. R. DICKEY.

As he did not return, R. B. H. Davidson and Cecil Allan of Amherst went down to the shore to see if they could find him. While there they had a bath, but did not see Mr. Dickey.

At about seven o'clock they went down to the shore again, and then found Mr. Dickey's clothing laid on a rock, and after searching around for a few moments, found his lifeless body lying in less than two feet of water, a very short distance from the shore.

Only a few hours before, Mr. Dickey had remarked to a friend that he did not swim as he used to. It is supposed that he was seized with cramps.

The remains were removed to Clarence Brownell's residence. C. T. Hillson and D. W. Robb tonight drove to the shore to bring the remains home. His father is now in Ottawa attending the senate, and his wife, who was a daughter of the late R. B. Dickey, is quite ill at home.

Mr. Dickey was about forty-six years of age, and since the election of 1896 has practised law here. He was president of the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company, one of the principal stock holders in the hotel business, very largely interested in lumbering business, and a man who was universally respected in town.

Flags will float at half mast from all the public buildings tomorrow out of respect to the deceased.

He leaves five children, two sons and three daughters. He has two sisters, Mrs. Harry Miller of Norwood, England, and Mrs. Martin Maynard of Ottawa, and one brother, James A. Dickey, mayor of Amherst.

Hon. A. R. Dickey was the second son of the Hon. R. B. Dickey, a member of the senate of Canada. He was born at Amherst, N. S., August 18th, 1854, was educated at Windsor and Toronto University, and was called to the Nova Scotia bar in 1878. He was first returned to the house of commons for Cumberland county on the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper in July, 1888, and continued to hold that seat in the conservative interest up to the general election of 1896, when he was defeated by Mr. Logan, the liberal candidate. Mr. Dickey was a practical prohibitionist, and when in parliament identified himself closely with that movement. He became secretary of state under Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Dec. 21st, 1894; was transferred to the portfolio of minister of justice and defence in March, 1896, and was made minister of justice in January, 1896, a portfolio he continued to hold in the cabinet of Sir Charles Tupper until the retirement of the conservatives from power. While minister of justice, Hon. Mr. Dickey introduced the remedial measure in the Manitoba school question, during the session of the seventh parliament of Canada.

Mr. Dickey was created a Q. C. by the Earl of Derby in 1890, and was called to the Ontario bar in 1896. In 1896 he was elected a senator of Toronto University. Mr. Dickey was a member of the Church of England. In public as well as in private life Mr. Dickey was a man of unimpeachable integrity.

The Sun's Ottawa correspondent wired last night: "The report of the death of Hon. A. R. Dickey was a great shock to those who knew him here. During his career as member and minister he was singularly fortunate in holding the respect and admiration of both sides of the house, and his untimely death brings to many of his comrades the sense of personal bereavement."

Hon. Mr. Foster said to the Sun representative: "I was greatly shocked at the sad news. The loss of a man of Mr. Dickey's fine traits and high promise is a distinct loss to our country from a public point of view. Of the right left in his own immediate family and social circle no words can adequately speak, and little indeed do our poor regrets and sympathy avail to soften the deep sorrow of those bereaved. In business circles, where his activities were wide and his position acknowledged, he will be greatly missed. It was, however, as a personal and political friend that I knew him best. My acquaintance with him began in 1882, and from that time grew gradually into intimate friendship in the association and relationships of parliamentary and public life. He was a charming companion, with a distinctly literary turn, and full of brightness and vivacity. In all his dealings I found him high-minded, singularly direct and frank, a safe counselor, and inspired by the highest motives. His treatment of political opponents was characterized by the highest fairness, and few men were more respected and better liked by the following members. His term of public service though short was a brilliant one. The loss to the liberal conservative party of which he was so able and promising a member, is a heavy one."

One of Mr. Dickey's most intimate personal friends here was Mr. McNeill of North

THE GREAT SPECIALIST



DR. SPROULE, B. A. WILL SEND YOU FREE His Famous Book on Diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS,

If you have been suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Chronic Constipation, Bowel Trouble, or Bloating and Belching, YOU NEED THIS BOOK. It will tell you just what the real trouble is and why you have failed so far to obtain a cure. Dr. Sproule has been successfully treating just such cases for many years. This book is the result of his enormous experience. He will send it to you free of charge. Address, DR. SPROULE, B. A., English Specialist in Catarrh and Nervous Diseases, (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, and Formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service,) 7 to 13 Dons St., Boston.

COLONIAL HOUSE

PHILLIPS SQUARE. OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

TOURIST FIELD GLASSES—Achromatic Lenses, \$4.50. In solid leather cases with strap. HANDSOME FIELD GLASSES—In Russian Leather, Achromatic Lenses, \$5.00. In sling cases. FIELD AND RIFLE GLASSES—Russia Leather, Achromatic Lenses, large size \$6.50. In sling cases. YACHTING AND FIELD RIFLE GLASSES—Right shades, oxidized or enamel mounts, long form, extra clear definition and long range, \$8.50. In sling case.

BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPT.

Just received ALL WOOL BLACK GLENADINE. Regular \$1.00. To clear at 75c. Also PASTY CANVAS CLOTH. Regular price 75c. To clear at 50c. The balance of RFP MOHAIR. Value \$1.00. To clear at 75c. All less 5 per cent. for cash.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

SWISS RIBBED VESTS are now in stock. LADIES' NATURAL LIGHT WEIGHT VESTS, low neck and short sleeves, 55c. each. LADIES' CREAM, PINK OR SKY COTTON AND SILK MIXED VESTS, low neck and no sleeves, 50c. each.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. - - Montreal.

Mail Orders Receive Special Attention.

SALESMEN WANTED.

To sell FRUIT TREES and ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, ROSES, etc., the BEST RANGE of GOODS in CANADA. STEADY EMPLOYMENT and GOOD PAY. Will sell direct to purchaser where we have no agent. STOCK GUARANTEED. DELIVERY in HEALTHY CONDITION. Write.

PELHAM NURSERY CO.

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FOR SALE.

Situated, 1-1-2 storey, and Lot 1 acre, situated on the Washademack, near Cuddy's Station, Queens Cr. Address MR. M. F. FIELD, Cuddy's Station, Queens Cr., N. B.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT, containing about 100 acres. The High Holcom farm, in the Parish of Musquoddy, a few minutes walk from Prince of Wales station, on the Shore Line Railway. The farm, marsh of about 45 acres cuts from 45 to 60 tons of hay. The upland, about 25 acres, is of superior quality and under proper cultivation can be made very productive. The balance consists of pasture and woodland. A good house and two barns. Can be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to J. J. CONNORS, 5 Sydney street, St. John. Or inquire of MR. JOHN WILSON, Musquoddy.

ASHANTI WAR.

LONDON, July 4.—A telegram received at the colonial office from Col. Willcocks, dated Fozzias, July 3, states that native messengers from Bekwai, in Ashanti, announce that the governor of Ashanti, Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, several officers and their wives and families have left Kumasi and arrived at Bekwai, twenty miles southeast of Kumasi. Messengers add that many were killed in breaking out of Kumasi. The rumor appears to be well founded.

CONSUMPTIVE SANITARIUM.

(Halifax Herald, 4th inst.)

The Nova Scotia legislature at its last session voted \$15,000 for a consumption sanitarium, to be established at Halifax or vicinity—a hospital for the special treatment of consumption. A commission, consisting of Dr. Edw. Farrell, chairman; Dr. Humbley MacDonald, Antigonish; Dr. John MacKay, New Glasgow; Drs. Stewart, Sinclair, Murray and Farrell, are inspecting several sites in the city and Dartmouth, Dutch Village, and other places in the suburbs, which had been offered as suitable for a locality for the sanitarium, which will be commenced without delay.

John M. Smith of Windsor is in town and will today go down to Black River and have a look at the bark J. & F. McLeod are building at that place for him.

SECOND CONTINGENT.

With the Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa.

Col. Girouard and His Engineers Make Rapid Work of Repairing the Railway the Boers Have Wrecked.

Some Tales of Battle - Changes in the Squadron - Most of the Officers and Men in the Best of Health - Sickens in the First Battalion.

(From H. S. White, the Sun's Special War Correspondent with the Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa.)

KROONSTAD, May 16.-We did not strike camp here yesterday morning after all. It was founded at 2 a. m.; we had breakfast in the cool - I may, indeed, say icy cold - shades of antedawn at three o'clock; and half an hour later, just as the men were saddling up, an order arrived in camp countermanding the previous order, and we headed back to camp.

Our men are not sorry for the prolonged rest; and our horses are, doubtless, entirely glad. Why the order was given, or why countermanded, is as much a mystery to us as everything else in the way of movement or halts of our own army. Indeed here, right at the front, it is wonderful what a little one can know of what is going on, even in one's immediate vicinity, and as to the happenings at any little distance - in, for instance, another column - one might as well be in Jericho as here for all one hears about them. Indeed, you, in Canada, know probably a great deal more than we do of what is happening, has happened, and is likely to happen to any of the forces but those in our own particular division. In all our fights, between Brandford and here, the line of front has extended over a distance of at least ten miles, and sometimes of more. Sometimes our men have been fighting on one flank when the main body of the army was fighting on the other. Our brigade, practically, has its own little battle all to itself, and as to what is going on on the other flank, or in the centre, they know no more - not nearly as much, indeed - as if they were reposing cozily on some hotel veranda, with fifteen miles between us and the front.

As regards this prolonged halt at Kroonstad, we understand, in a general sort of a way, that it is occasioned by the necessity of bringing up a larger quantity of supplies than was possible during a continuous march. If the railway were running this would be a simple matter. But the railway, of course, is not running. Mr. Boer takes very good care of that. Before he retreats he blows up every bridge of any size, and wherever he has a little leisure during his generally hurried retreat he amuses himself by knocking down telegraph poles, tearing up rails and sleepers, and other little games of a similar kind. He, perhaps, thinks he is doing irreparable damage, but there travels with us a man who makes light of such trifles as the devastation of the railway across the deep river valley, much less of the mere raving of a Canadian gentleman by the name of Girouard. Along come Mr. Girouard and his merry men of the Royal Engineers, and it is a very funny railway bridge that they cannot substitute in the space of one short week! Up to here the worst places have been at the crossings of the Zand river, and each of these Mr. Girouard proposed to fix in seven or eight days. Yet we hear that Zand River may be crossed at any moment now. As soon as that happens the train will once more run into Kroonstad; supplies will be poured in, and the army can move as soon as it likes.

There is also another aspect to this restoration of railway that would be a personal one. The mail will arrive! Can you quite realize what those four words mean to us who are 1000 miles away from home, and have not seen a letter of any kind for weeks and weeks? Oh, good Mr. Girouard, hurry up that railway!

SOME TALES OF BATTLE.

Since we have had a little leisure in camp here, officers and men of the different squadrons have been comparing notes as to their individual experiences during the week, from the 3rd to the 10th of May, of almost continuous fighting. Marvellous are the tales that some of our men have had! I could not possibly relate all these experiences, but some that I did not mention in my last letter are worthy of record here. During the fight at Brantford, Lieut. Taylor, of C squadron, was sent with only eleven men to scout a kopje, or mound, of held by the Boers. They advanced, of course, in very extended order, and taking advantage of every bit of cover, with the skill of Indian fighters. Boers or no Boers, not a shot was fired at them when they had reached even within a hundred yards of the crest of the kopje. Their orders were to draw fire before they reached on their supports, so Boers or no Boers, still nearer they had to advance. They declare (and they are corroborated by some of the Boers who were there and have since given themselves up) that there were three or four hundred of them in the line before they drew their fire. Then, of course, it was a case of getting back to the supports at a gallop, and the devil take the hindmost. We have learned since from the Boers who have given themselves up that there were three or four hundred of them in the line before they drew their fire. Then, of course, it was a case of getting back to the supports at a gallop, and the devil take the hindmost. We have learned since from the Boers who have given themselves up that there were three or four hundred of them in the line before they drew their fire.

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I fancy I hear the reader saying, "How can such things be?" Who can say? The men themselves are not happy, and these marvellous escapes cannot explain them any more than you or I can. Some say that as they gallop they zig-zag and, thus, make it hard for the Boers to hit them, but it seems to me that when men are galloping under volleys of rifle fire they might as well be flying into the way of a bullet as out of it. To me, personally, it appears most probable that the Boers are getting rattled, and that they are forgetting their old-time skill with the rifle. But even after making all these allowances, it is really wonderful how our men have escaped the bullets and shells. Others whose special business does not call them into close quarters with the enemy have, in spots where they might be considered comparatively safe, got in the way of the deadly missiles. Take, for instance, the case of Stanley Brown of Toronto, lying behind a ridge at the Zand river, where he might have been considered to have been as safe as in the rotunda of the Queen's hotel as compared with Lieut. Taylor and his eleven men at Brantford. Brown gets hit in the leg, whereas Taylor and his men escape untouched. In a word, there is no explaining these things any other way than by attributing them to the fortune of war.

The fortune of war, so far, has favored our men probably more than the men of any other regiment in the army. So here's to the Fortune of War, and may she favor us to the end, as she has up to the present!

CHANGES IN THE SQUADRON.

There have been one or two changes in the various squadrons since their arrival at Bloemfontein. Colonel Evans has, as you know, taken command of the 2nd battalion, in place of Col. Herchmer, who was invalided to moment without intending for a moment to make any aspirations against the efficiency of Colonel Herchmer, or Major Howe, who was acting commanding officer after Herchmer left the battalion, it is only fair to Colonel Evans to say that certain the battalion was not in the best of health when he assumed the command. He is looked up to by both officers and men, and I feel sure I am doing nothing more than expressing the sentiments of practically every member of the battalion when I say that the appointment of Colonel Evans is a most desirable one.

Winnipeggers in particular, and Mantobans, in general, will be glad to hear of Dr. Devine's promotion. The doctor tells me that he was altogether uncertain as to what his rank would be with the South African Field Force. He hoped it was going to be surgeon-captain. He feared it might be only lieutenant; and now, to his delighted amazement, he finds it is nothing less than major! Surgeon-Major Devine was, indeed, a very popular man yesterday, when for the first time he saw the Gazette containing his appointment. Veterinary Surgeon Major Hall, of the 1st battalion, remains here in charge of the remount depot. This is a very responsible position, and may be taken as a decided compliment to Major Hall's ability. Troopers Rose and King, belonging to the 1st battalion, have been recommended by Surgeon-Major Devine, who is now acting as medical officer for both squadrons, for commissions as medical officers with the mounted infantry division. The recommendation will certainly lead to promotion, and will increase in their pay of about nineteen shillings a day, not to mention an unlimited control of medical comforts, which, in a dry country like this is not to be sneezed at. I might also add that Mr. Tryon, of the 1st battalion, has been promoted to sergeant.

Most of the officers and men are in the best of health. At first, as you may remember, when the battalion was at Cape Town, Major Sanders developed a heavy cold, and fearing confinement for three months' leave of absence, to be spent at Matjiesfontein, a place which has a great reputation on account of its extremely high altitude. Since then I hear he has recovered sufficiently to convey the Boer prisoners (Cronje's command) to their place of exile at St. Helena, and is now on his way to rejoin us here, and take over his duties as major of the squadron. Poor Woolcombe, who died at Carnarvon from the effects of the hardships of the awful trip through the Karoo desert, has been the only member of the 2nd battalion to die in South Africa. It appears that he was always very delicate, but as he was well known to be one of the best soldiers in the North-West Territories, his delicacy was overlooked and his reputation as a shot gained him the coveted position in the battalion. Where we are now is an extraordinarily healthy place; the men are living well, getting plenty of fresh meat; and both the officers and their horses are benefiting greatly by the much-needed rest. It strikes me as wonderful how certain young men of comparatively delicate physique, who were selected chiefly on account of their shooting abilities, should have stood the hardships and work so well.

For instance, Private Griesbach, son of the famous Griesbach, Herchmer, son of the commissioner, two young fellows who were decidedly not very robust at home, are actually putting on flesh, and are actually getting on their feet. It is a sign of good health, which is the biggest sign of good health out here.

CORNS. A sure-pop, painless cure in a few days. PUTNAM'S PAINLESS Corn Extractor

The summer comes and brings with it aching corns. Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor never fails to remove them promptly, painlessly, and absolutely certainly. It is the oldest and best tested corn cure in the market, purely vegetable in composition, makes no sore spots, doesn't hurt a man up for a week, and, above all, guaranteed to cure every time or money refunded.

Putnam's is a certain remedy and one always to be relied upon. More than a dozen hundred imitations prove its value. So don't be induced to take any other, and beware of the article "Just a good better," is seeking when he offers a substitute for the genuine Putnam's Extractor, but the increased profits afforded by inferior and dangerous heat-sealing containers.

Putnam's Corn Extractor makes no deep wounds in the flesh, no dangerous and painful sores, produces neither pain or discomfort, and acts as a powerful corn cure. Insist on having only "Putnam's." Sold by all druggists and dealers.

sard has been rather under the weather lately with a cold, caught through taking a bath after sundown. He would like to have a rest, but he is not so sure of our officers should have suffered slightly in health need not excite any surprise, when it is remembered that for days at a time officers and men have often to sleep on the open field as such is the deadly, and not to be depended on for practically dependent for warmth on their great coat (if they were lucky enough to strap it on, in view of such an emergency, before starting in the morning) and one sad die-blanket. Besides the officers of the first battalion mentioned, Lieutenant Duff's sickness was sufficiently serious to necessitate Dr. Duff sending him to Bloemfontein hospital. He returns to his duties tomorrow. I am sorry to say that the medical officer of the first battalion, Surgeon-Major Duff, is unlikely to return to duty in this campaign. He is, at present, seriously ill at Bloemfontein hospital with typhoid pneumonia. Lieutenant VanLoven is at present occupying a stretcher in the regimental ambulance, suffering from dysentery. The danger in this disease, if not yet generally known, is that it is very contagious, and is characteristic of it, and which leads the sufferer to look on all things with a jaundiced eye, which militates very much against his recovery. In the case of VanLoven we all have strict orders from the doctor to invade the ambulance at no duty in this campaign. He is, at present, seriously ill at Bloemfontein hospital with typhoid pneumonia. Lieutenant VanLoven is at present occupying a stretcher in the regimental ambulance, suffering from dysentery. The danger in this disease, if not yet generally known, is that it is very contagious, and is characteristic of it, and which leads the sufferer to look on all things with a jaundiced eye, which militates very much against his recovery.

AND SO.-The doctor invariably declares there is no whiskey in camp - more shame to him! Captain Greenwood, who was thought by the doctor not to be very robust, is looking splendid. Among the men of the 1st Battalion only one case of enteric fever has developed, namely, Private Ardiel, B Squadron. He has been in hospital here, and his case is not thought to be serious. There have been several cases of rheumatism, as may be imagined, the cause being sleeping out at night with insufficient covering. You have heard by cable of the sad death of Trooper Kingsley of B Squadron. He was with his comrades, and died of pneumonia in the field hospital here. B Squadron have now lost three men - Trooper Ramsay, who died at Cape Town, and Owens, who came to such a sad end at Karee Sloing during the march from Bloemfontein.

Just as I am closing this letter, an order has come into camp, for 25 of the best mounted men of each squadron to saddle up and be ready to march at 5 p. m. Our men are to be under the command of Capt. Chalmers. Besides the men of our squadrons, an equal number of the Imperial Mounted Infantry go with the force. The whole unit is under the command of Colonel Alderson, though we understand that General Hutton himself will accompany the force. We have, as usual, not the least idea of what direction the force is taking or for what object. They are taking our rations with them, and no transport, and so we assume that they will not be away long, but that while away they will travel very rapidly and cover a lot of ground. Perhaps I will have something interesting to tell of their adventures in my next letter.

H. S. WHITE.

CAMP BEULAH. Grand Meetings of the Reformed Baptist Alliance.

A Gratifying Increase in the Membership and Financial Standing of the Denomination.

BEULAH, June 23.-The alliance yesterday did considerable business and important matters were considered. After the opening service at 9 a. m., a committee was appointed to advertise the week day excursions to the coming camp meeting. The matter of having a training school for the young men entering the ministry was considered on the report of a committee having this subject on hand, and a resolution was passed authorizing the committee to move at once in the matter.

The report of the committee on camp meeting works was freely discussed. The idea was expressed that we had received much excellent help from workers from the United States, and it was expected that the coming of Rev. Strouse and helpers would result in much good. But at the same time it was felt the local talent should not be forgotten, and in this connection a committee was appointed to arrange for an autumn convention in some central locality.

On motion, Rev. G. B. McDonald of Meductic, who was ordained last autumn, was received into the alliance. Rev. M. S. Traflet of the credentials committee was given power to obtain certificates of ordination for the ministers of our denomination at quarterly meetings reported that ten meetings had been held with various churches with good results.

On motion, Rev. S. A. Baker was given permission to use the alliance tent in connection with his work on Grand Manan.

FOURTH SESSION. Alliance opened in due form, and after roll call and reading of minutes, the question of giving the ministers five entertainments was brought up, and after considerable discussion it was resolved that the ministers and their wives be given half fare at the hotel.

The following reports from the committee on temperance, after some excellent speeches from some of the ministers, was unanimously adopted: Believing that the sale and use of intoxicating liquors is one of the great evils that afflict our country, we desire to put on record the solemn pledge of our denomination to use all our efforts to suppress the same.

While we are unwilling to say that temperance is on the increase, yet we see, with great regret, that Christian men and women are lukewarm in the cause of temperance, the subject being rarely mentioned by ministers of our denomination. Believing that legislation will not advance better public opinion, we feel that it is the duty of Christian men and women of all denominations to give greater attention to this subject in the future than they have done in the past.

And we particularly urge the ministers of our own body to greater faithfulness in this matter. And we further believe that if the women of our country had the privilege of voting, it would greatly assist this and all other moral reforms.

After some other matters were disposed of, the alliance adjourned in the usual way by prayer. In the evening Rev. G. W. McDonald gave an excellent sermon on the three characteristics of the carnal mind, "And they Crucified Him."

FIFTH SESSION. On Friday, 9 a. m., June 23, the alliance opened in the usual manner. A resolution regarding the giving of more power to the alliance in respect to the ordination of ministers was in the order of the day. After some discussion, an amendment was made changing the section in the Church Directory, giving more power to the alliance in the licensing and ordaining of ministers. This called for considerable discussion, but was unanimously passed.

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THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN is the best newspaper a Maritime farmer can take. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, eight large pages every issue, containing all the provincial as well as foreign news. It has THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especial interest during the strife in South Africa.

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Table with financial data: No. of churches in the denomination, Total present membership, Total amount of money raised, Value of church property, etc.

SATURDAY, June 30.-Alliance met at 8 a. m. The Highways committee brought in their report that the present editor, Rev. W. B. Wiggins, be continued as editor and business manager, subject to the advice of the committee.

The question of continuing the alliance and camp meeting for two weeks was considered, but it was decided to leave it in the hands of the camp ground committee.

A resolution was adopted looking to the establishment of a supplementary fund to aid weak pastors.

EIGHTH SESSION. Alliance opened in due form at 2 p. m. The matter of sending money to Rev. H. C. Sanders and wife, to prepare an outfit for their South African mission work, was debated, and money enough for the purpose voted.

The editor and business manager of the King's Highway, the organ of the denomination, gave a very cheering report. A number of new subscribers had been obtained, and there was a balance on hand above all expenses of over \$70.

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