

GATACRE ADVANCING.

Moved Across the Orange River Yesterday, and Successfully Occupied Bethulie.

General Pole-Carew is Moving Rapidly South from Bloemfontein to Intercept the Enemy.

Most of the Convoy Lost at Riet River Recovered at Bloemfontein - Roberts to Have an Army of Eighty Thousand Men.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

LONDON, March 15.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, Thursday, March 15., 7.55 p. m.—General Gatacre crossed the Orange River and occupied Bethulie this morning.

"General Reginald Pole-Carew, with 2,000 men of the Guards Brigade, two guns and a small body of mounted infantry, left here in three trains this morning to join hands with General Gatacre and General Clements. He had passed Bethulie by 4.40 p. m., without meeting opposition, having been able to supply from his troops engine drivers, firemen, fitters, moulders, smiths, carpenters, etc."

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 16.—At the opening of the new chapter of the war immediate interest centres in the fate of the Boer forces which are in retreat northward from Cape Colony, where they have been defending the line of the Orange River. The courageous exploits of Capt. Grant and Lt. Popham, which saved the Bethulie bridge, enabling Gen. Gatacre to cross the river, coincided, fortunately for the British, with an equally daring feat northward of Bloemfontein. There Major Weston of the Engineers, attached to the Boer lines on the evening of March 12 with ten men, and cut the telegraph and blew up the railway, thereby preventing the removal of the engines and cars in Bloemfontein. Gen. Roberts was thus enabled to promptly despatch a force to intercept the Boers whom Gen. Gatacre holds in front. This force reached Bethulie, 35 miles distant, in a day and is regarded here as smart work in view of the necessity for constant reconnaissance of the track and the positions from which it could become commanded.

It is hardly expected that Gen. Pole-Carew's advance will not be opposed. If the Burgers at Nerval's Post and Bethulie are relying on retreat by means of the railway, and are unaware of the occupation of Bloemfontein, a collision between them and the Guards column is inevitable.

Meanwhile, Commander General Joubert is reported to have arrived at Brandfont, about forty miles north of Bloemfontein, to assume command of the Boers, whose headquarters are apparently on the Modder River.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Bloemfontein, represents Weston's track cutting as having intercepted Gen. Joubert's intended advance southward on Tuesday, but there is no other indication that the Boers at present are acting except on the defensive. The supposition in Bloemfontein is that they will defend Brandfont.

The British found in Bloemfontein most of their convoy which the Boers captured at the Riet River. They also secured the dynamite magazines, two wagon loads of Mauser ammunition, much railroad plant and bridging material, and many prisoners, numbers of Burgers surrendering their arms. Seven wounded British officers and sixty wounded men were found in the hospital. Included in the number were several members of the Suffolk regiment.

The correspondents eulogize the endurance and energy of the troops. The Guards brigade marched from 3 p. m., March 12, to 1 p. m., March 13, with only two and a half hours sleep, but, says the Times' correspondent, every man in the force is willing to work until he drops for Gen. Roberts. Every march, every movement, every victory increases his popularity and strengthens the army's confidence in him. The correspondent ascribes high credit to the commissariat, that department daily furnishing provisions and forage without a hitch for 40,000 men and 18,000 horses.

The Chronicle in a second edition prints a Bloemfontein despatch, saying that at Monday's meeting of the executive council in Bloemfontein, President Steyn was accused of selling the country. Burgers who had long been hostile to him carefully watched the presidency. Mr. Steyn sent his family away on Sunday, and subsequently left secretly and unattended. When his flight was discovered Messrs. Milner and Fraser assumed control of the district. The Burgers declared that Mr. Steyn was a traitor and decided to discontinue the war. President Kruger and President Steyn were evidently estranged when they were at Poplar Grove.

By the time Lord Roberts reaches the Vaal River he will command some 50,000 men, while Gen. Buller will have 40,000. From the military point of view the critics now think there is nothing to fear.

SPENSER WILKINSON'S REVIEW. LONDON, March 16.—Spenser Wilkinson in the Morning Post, commenting upon the very satisfactory nature of the occupation of Bloemfontein, says: "The anticipation that the Boer resistance along the Orange river would collapse on the British occupation of the Free State capital seems to have been realized. It will be interesting to know the military point of view of the fight between the British troops moving southward on the railway and the retreating Boers."

"Looking to the strength of Lord Roberts' army by the time he reaches the Vaal River, it is surprising that Sir Charles Warren's division is retained in Natal. An advance of the two armies on separate lines will be quite the best form of operations to crush the enemy's forces and to bring about his absolute submission. The Boers cannot be expected to divide their forces. Serious resistance in Natal would enable Lord Roberts to cross the Vaal and compromise the Boer force in Natal. Serious resistance at Brandfont or Ventersburg would enable Gen. Buller to pass the mountains and threaten the Boer communications."

MORE CONGRATULATIONS. OTTAWA, March 15.—The following cables were received by his excellency today: "12 March, 1900—Heartly congratulations to Canadian troops in active service." (Signed), Governor of British Honduras.

"ADELAIDE, 14th March, 1900.—Governor, military and people of South Australia beg to offer their congratulations to Canadian people on splendid conduct of their contingents in South Africa, and sympathy in sad losses." (Signed), "TENNYSON."

OUR LADS AGAIN DID GOOD WORK.

MONTREAL, March 15.—By cable from the special correspondent of the Star with the first Royal Canadian Regiment:

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, March 15.—The Canadian troops, together with the other sections of the ninth division of Lord Roberts' army, are encamped today at Lawburgers, four miles south of the city of Bloemfontein. The remainder of the entire British army at this point are encamped about the town, while Lord Roberts himself, with a portion of his headquarters staff, occupies the house lately the residence of President Steyn in Bloemfontein. The British troops made their entry into Bloemfontein yesterday morning. The cavalry under Gen. French had first seized the railway station and a number of copies of the newspapers, the effectually surrounding the town. No serious resistance was offered by the Boers, and the land-droost and other officials came out to meet the British, bearing flags of truce and tendering to Lord Roberts the keys of the town. The Free Staters seemed quite resigned and even appeared to be relieved that it was all over as far as they were concerned. The British troops received an ovation as they marched in, the enthusiasm of the foreign residents being very great.

There have been no casualties to the Canadians who are in good health and excellent spirits. Our men distinguished themselves in the advance yesterday by capturing two locomotives at Brandfont. The capture was of considerable value, as the Boers were endeavoring to remove all their railway rolling stock and as large a quantity of supplies as possible. The capture of the two locomotives by the Canadians was therefore a considerable feat, and has received the appreciative recognition of the general commanding.

Our next move is not yet known, but we expect to start northward on the march towards Pretoria without delay. The rapidly with which things have moved since Lord Roberts took command leads to the assurance that no time will be wasted here.

Fraser denounced as a coward, charging him with a want of enough moral courage to accept the situation. The late president was, however, not to be persuaded, and when the meeting broke up he left for the north.

The occupation was extremely orderly and well managed. The spectacle was most impressive when the sixth division marched through in grand style, notwithstanding that, like the rest of the army, it had covered 40 miles in 27 hours.

Large numbers of the Burgers are surrendering their arms. Many have fled to their houses. Others are trekking to the east or to the north with their cattle and goods. During the last few days the inhabitants of Bloemfontein had gone in deadly fear of the violence of the Transvaalers, and consequently the city resembles rather a beleaguered than a captured town. Mr. Wessels, president of the Raad, has gone to England to solicit public sympathy and to plead for the independence of the Free State.

CAPE TOWN, March 15, 11.50 a. m.—Mrs. Grant, Thord and Leigh, of the South African Horse, have made a successful reconnaissance of Van Renen's Pass, leading from Natal into the Orange Free State. They succeeded in getting behind the Boer laager, and learned that the Pass was occupied by two commandos with two guns. They discovered many embrasures for artillery.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—Lord Methuen, speaking at the town hall, Kimberley, today, said: "Although some of the enemy's men have been shot, we must remember that their army is not organized with the same discipline as our own. I never wish to meet a braver general than Cronje, and never served in a war where there was less vindictive feeling between the two armies than in this one."

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THE CAPTURE OF BLOEMFONTEIN. BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday, March 14.—Lord Roberts entered the Free State capital today practically unopposed. He lay at Venters' Vlei, it was away, last night with General Kelly-Kenny and General Colville's divisions the Guards brigade and the mounted infantry.

As the British were on the railway and telegraphs experienced a slight skirmish with some Boers holding a kopje southeast of the town. Early in the morning the cavalry brigade moved forward and occupied slowly several kopjes which commanded the town. A few well placed shells from the Horse Artillery drove off the enemy. Gen. French then sent out scouts to feel their way toward the town, perceiving which, the correspondents of the Sydney Herald and the London Daily News with one another, galloped forward and entered the town, which was an every-day aspect.

The people were out shopping or for morning walks, and at first the three newspaper men were regarded as spies. When later it became known that they were the forerunners of the British army, they were greeted cordially and conducted to a club, where they met Mr. Fraser of the executive council, the mayor and other officials. These they persuaded to take carriages and to go to meet Lord Roberts.

As the party drove out of the city, the British cavalry were closing around like a high net. The deputations, located opposite the kopje where Lord Roberts was stationed, and this correspondent rode forward and had the honor of announcing to the commander-in-chief that Bloemfontein would surrender.

A little later the deputation began to approach and Lord Roberts went forward to meet them. The scene was picturesque in the extreme. A few yards away the guns of a battery pointed their grim mouths toward the city position of the Boers, while the tin tops of Bloemfontein shone in the distance.

After salutes had been exchanged, a member of the deputation stepped forward and declared that the town, being without defences, wished to surrender, hoping that Lord Roberts would protect his property. He replied that, provided there was no opposition, he would undertake to guarantee the security of the town.

The interview was very cordial, without a sign of scolding. It struck this correspondent that the deputation seemed relieved by the presence of the British troops. Lord Roberts notified the deputation of his intention of entering the town in state, and they withdrew to inform the townspeople.

Lord Roberts then made his military dispositions, ordering the first brigade to follow him and to take possession of the town. With his staff and the military attaches he descended the kopje and arrived on the plain, where he waited until the cavalry approached. He then entered the city, followed by his personal staff, the general staff, the military attaches and troops.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. BLOEMFONTEIN, March 15, 9.50 a. m.—When the British troops entered the city on Tuesday they found that it presented a regular Sunday appearance. The shops were all closed, and the streets were quiet. Many of the residents declared that they expected the place would be bombarded.

COUNCILOR DAY today, in conversation with your correspondent, described an inhibited meeting of the executive council that was held the day previous to the surrender. After the meeting, President Steyn inquired a train and proceeded to Kroonstad, where he has established his government. The Transvaalers sought to compel the Free Staters to desert the British at A'Outrance, but their efforts were of no avail. A messenger was sent to the Boer camp on the Modder river with the information that the Free State Boers would not attempt to hold Bloemfontein, which has no fortifications, against Gen. Roberts, they knowing that to attempt to make a defence would result in the practical destruction of the town. This message excited the indignation of the Free Staters, who threatened to blow Bloemfontein to pieces. The residents were therefore uncertain whether the English or their own allies of the Transvaal would bombard the town.

Therefore when the British entered there was considerable rejoicing, as their presence would prevent an attack upon the place by the Transvaalers.

The signs on the shops and all the externals here would lead anyone to believe that the place is an English town. The first troops to enter the city were the carabineers.

The deputation which rode out from the city Tuesday morning to formally tender the surrender of the capital to General Roberts, consisted of Landrost Pampoen, Dr. Kaler, the mayor, and Mr. Fraser, a member of the Volksraad.

DECIDED ON MONDAY TO SURRENDER. LONDON, March 16.—The Standard has the following despatch from Bloemfontein, dated Thursday, March 15: "The civil authorities here definitely made up their minds to surrender on Monday. A stormy meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Steyn, whom Mr.

mask and reveals the truth so long denied, that the war is being waged for the destruction of the independence of the Dutch colonies," and declares a time will come when all who opposed to the war of extermination will unite in a solemn protest.

WAR LOAN PASSED IN COMMONS. LONDON, March 15.—The war loan passed today in the house of commons its third reading by a vote of 172 to 23.

FRANCE'S POSITION. PARIS, March 15.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, replying today in the senate to a question regarding the intentions of the government of France respecting events that South Africa, and the president of the two republics had solicited the intervention of the powers. But the presence of the telegram exchanged between the British government and the two republics it appears that the intervention of powers had become almost impossible. The minister then denied that France had promised to join Russia in making a friendly suggestion in the direction of peace.

SECRETARY REITZ'S STORY. PRETORIA, S. A. R., March 13, noon, via Lorenzo Marquez.—State Secretary Reitz says with reference to Lord Salisbury's reply regarding the peace negotiations with the republics, that the statement of the British prime minister that the ultimatum of the republics was the first step in the direction of war is untrue. The real truth, he declared, is that the war was brought about by the continuous threat on the part of the British government after the Bloemfontein capitulation, and the ultimatum of the internal government of the Transvaal, although this was totally against the wishes of the South African people, and public by existing conventions.

There were also threats in the abnormal number of British troops which were being concentrated in the vicinity of the borders of the two republics, and the intimidation of Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, to President Steyn of the Orange Free State that these troops were intended to be used only against the Transvaal. The negotiations were then suddenly broken off, with the threat that the British government would take its own steps to remove the grievances of its subjects. The republics waited two full weeks, while Colonial Secretary Chamberlain made continuous belittling speeches in the house of commons.

Sir Alfred Reitz refused to give President Steyn an explanation of the warlike preparations of the British. An armistice was shipped to South Africa, and the British reserves were called out, all of which showed belligerent intentions. The British people called an ultimatum, was addressed to the republics' government demanding the removal of the troops on the borders of the republics and the settlement of all differences by means of impartial arbitration. That message was intended to pressure the republics into accepting the armistice of the Jameson raid. These armistices were justified owing to the discovery of secret documents and military instructions showing that an attack upon the republics had been contemplated for years.

WILL NOT HONOR SALISBURY. LONDON, March 16.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing today, says: "Mr. Reitz's statement has been published throughout the republic, but will not be forwarded to Lord Salisbury. 'Conversations I have had with the highest state officials show that the republic was prepared to grant substantial reforms and concessions until the receipt of Lord Salisbury's telegram. As one of the highest statesmen remarked: Better half an egg than none, but better none than a rotten egg.'

PRESENTED WITH A FLAG. Citizens of Moncton Present Strathcona's Horse With a Silk Ensign. MONCTON, March 14.—Strathcona's Horse passed through here this afternoon and evening in three trains. The first which arrived at 2.30 with Col. Steels on board, was met at the depot by the Citizens' band and an immense concourse of citizens to witness the presentation of a silk flag bought by a popular ten cent subscription. Rev. E. B. Hooper, who has a brother in the regiment, read the following address to Col. Steels, and the flag was presented by Miss Annie, daughter of T. V. Cooke, formerly J. C. R. storekeeper, whose son was recently killed in Africa.

To Colonel Steels, Officers and Men of Strathcona's Horse: The citizens of the city of Moncton, province of New Brunswick, desirous of showing in some tangible and practical way their patriotic admiration of your magnificent patriotism and of the splendid body of mounted troops, who are known to us, and will be known to posterity as Strathcona's Horse, beg your acceptance of this handkerchief, which bears upon its folds the emblem of our every British and Canadian heart. It is the emblem of England's greatness, and it tells the story of the empire's unity.

With hearts filled with loving patriotism, we give this flag to you. Be it assured that its honor is safe in the keeping of Strathcona's Horse, and that let the call be made upon them to guard their rights without counting the cost, it will be answered as of old: 'Lads, but to do or die.' To you this bit of silk will be a sacred relic, and we direct by the way, that you are incited to do duty in its highest and noblest sense, a reminder that Canadian hearts and Canadian prayers are with you on the path of duty.

And when an African raid or people you serve beneath its flag, it will remind you of your loyalty and devotion to God, to Queen and empire, ever to be guarded with jealous care in moments of peril—never to be yielded save with life.

In offering you this flag today we assure you that from every heart amongst us there will rise the earnest prayer: "God bless and guide and guard Strathcona's Horse." Col. Steels replied in a brief speech, his sentiment that "when the flag is lost we will not be in existence, being greeted with loud applause. At the close the band played patriotic airs, the crowd cheered for Strathcona, Steels and the Queen, and Col. Steels and the men gave cheers for the citizens of Moncton.

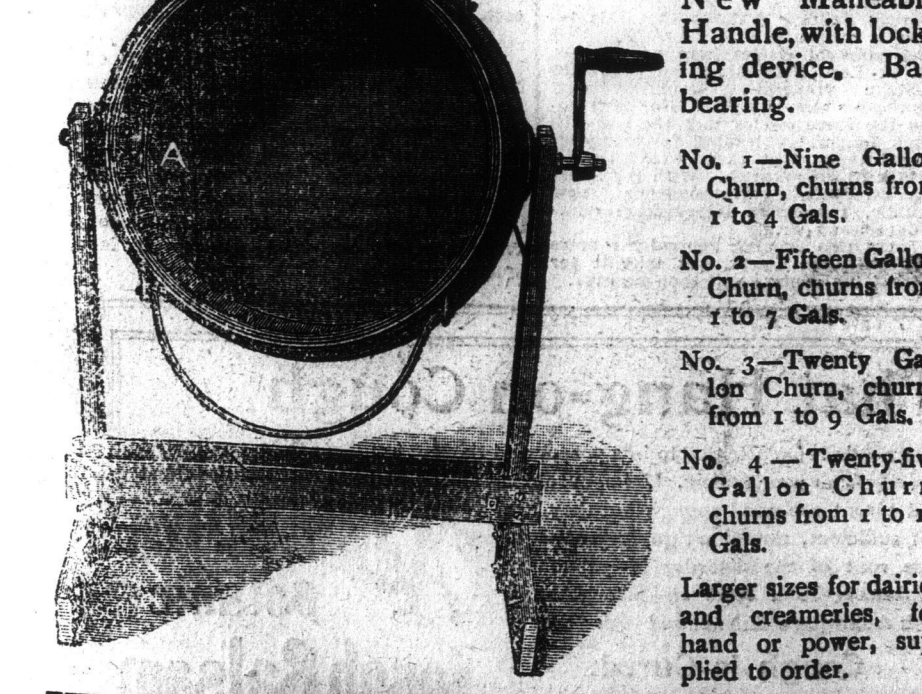
Bendley's Lincture cures Whooping-Cough.

In order to introduce our assorted STEEL PENS we are giving away four copies of Rings, Bracelets, Books, Chains, Brooches, Purse, Knives, Skates, Guard Chains and many other useful premiums for selling 15 packages at 10c per package. For selling 25 packages we are giving away your choice of Boys' Watches and Chains, Cameras, Sigs, Cuffs, Cloth Bound Books, Clocks, Games, Air Rifles, and a variety of other premiums. Ladies, boys and girls, send in your full name and address. We will forward you the number of packages wanted to sell among your neighbors and friends. When sold send us amount due and we will forward premium you have selected from our mammoth catalogue, which we mail with goods. Address today.

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THE LEADER CHURN.

The best Barrel Churn on the Market. Patent Gas Escape and New Malleable Handle, with locking device. Ball bearing.



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FREE STATE CAPITAL

Threw Open Its Gates to Lord Roberts on Tuesday, Without a Struggle.

President Steyn Succeeded in Escaping, and Has Gone to Winburg.

Great Enthusiasm When Lord Roberts Entered the Town—Has Made the Presidency His Headquarters—Large Amount of Rolling Stock Captured.

ROBERTS OCCUPIES BLOEMFONTEIN.

LONDON, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the war office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein: "BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government; the mayor, the secretary to the late government, the Landroet and other officers met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood, and all seems quiet; inhabitants of Bloemfontein give the warmest welcome."

The above despatch, though dated Tuesday, was not received at the war office until 7.30 p. m. Wednesday. It was made public a few minutes before nine o'clock. The delay is attributed to the field telegraph not being connected with Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening. Extra papers are already out on the streets, and the night crowds of London are singing patriotic songs and engaging in demonstrations.

CANADIANS WELL.

MONTREAL, March 13.—The Star's special correspondent with the first Canadian contingent, cables as follows:

VENTERS' VLEI, twelve miles from Bloemfontein, South Africa, March 13.—The ninth division of Lord Roberts' army, of which the Canadian regiment forms a part of the nineteenth brigade, arrived at Venters' Vlei yesterday. All the divisions of the main army have now joined the general advance. Lord Roberts established his headquarters last evening at Gregorowski's farm. Gregorowski is the house where the "reform prisoners" were held.

The Canadians being attached to the headquarters staff are also quartered at the Gregorowski farm. We left Asseng yesterday morning and, preceded by the cavalry, marched to this point, fifteen miles distant, where we arrived at an early hour last evening. The army followed the Kool Spruit of the main army have now joined the general advance. Lord Roberts established his headquarters last evening at Gregorowski's farm. Gregorowski is the house where the "reform prisoners" were held.

The Canadian troops are well and cheerful. There have been no further casualties and the health of the regiment has distinctly improved during the past week or so.

BARKELEY EAST OCCUPIED BY BRITISH.

HERSCHEL, Cape Colony, March 13.—The Cape Mounted Police have re-occupied Barkley East.

CANADIANS IN PRISISSA DISTRICT.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.—The Canadian force which proceeded to the Prissisa district.

A Kimberley farmer, who has just returned from a trip to Barkley West, reports that the country is almost deserted. He covered a distance of seventy-five miles.

Boers are said to be massing a strong force on the Vaal River, in the neighborhood of Klip Dam.

BRABANT AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

ALVAL NORTH, Cape Colony, by Courier to Burgersdorp, via Stormberg Junction, Tuesday, March 13.—Gen. Brabant's forces arrived here Sunday. The Boers had retired the previous night, taking up a position four miles beyond the Orange River, where Gen. Brabant attacked and drove them back, securing the position after a sharp engagement.

LONDON WELL PLEASED.

LONDON, March 14.—Lord Roberts' despatch caused a feeling of great relief. The absence of the news eagerly looked for had provoked some apprehension during the earlier part of the day that the British had met with a check before Bloemfontein, and anxious inquiries were made at the war office and in the lobbies of parliament.

On the receipt of the news, the Queen, at Windsor Castle, the Prince of Wales, at Marlborough, Lord Wolsey and others were immediately notified; but at 9 o'clock the war office was almost deserted, the public having given up hope of further news until tomorrow. The appearance of the newspapers with the tidings caused great excitement along Pall Mall, at the service clubs and in the West End generally. Owing to the late hour, however, there were no demonstrations approaching in the remotest degree those which headed the surrender of Gen. Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith.

It so happened that a torchlight procession, organized on an extensive scale for the widows and orphans

fund, was parading south London, with banners and bands. This included a body of uniformed men representing the British field forces, the surrender of Cronje and other inspiring incidents. The route was hung with flags and stands were erected at numerous points for spectators. Naturally the appearance of the extra editions of the evening papers created a furor of enthusiasm among the spectators, who greeted the news with cheers and the singing of the national anthem.

At Windsor the news was received with much joy. The Queen commanded that it be immediately published, and she instructed her eunuch at the dinner table to send a note to the officers of the Household Brigade. The battalion was called on parade at 10.15 p. m. Major St. Aubyn read Her Majesty's note, and called for cheers for the Queen and Lord Roberts. The band played God Save the Queen.

Wherever Lord Roberts' despatch was read, the news of the "late" President Steyn and the "late" executive was immediately fastened upon as highly significant.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 14.—The news of the fall of Bloemfontein came too late this evening to call forth any great popular demonstration, but it caused scenes of patriotic enthusiasm in the music halls, theatres and clubs, and in some of the west end streets.

The truth is that what Englishmen most long for is news of the relief of the brave little garrison under Colonel Baden-Powell at Mafeking. When it comes, if it does, there will be a renewal of the marvellous scenes of Ladysmith day.

The first stage of the war is now definitely finished, but there is the widest divergence of opinion as to what the future developments will be. Some believe that the complete collapse of the Boer resistance is impending, while others think that the struggle is confined to the Transvaal borders, fully six months will be required to completely subjugate the Burghers. It is now clear that President Kruger's so-called peace proposal accomplished cleverly two objects. First, it has given the British an opportunity to any power wishing to undertake the role of intervention. There is as yet no sign that this will be acted upon; indeed, there has at no time been any indication that England's rivals would endeavor to accomplish their ambitious purposes by means of such procedure. Second, President Kruger is now able to give any of his faint hearted burghers an official declaration of Great Britain's purpose to annex both the Boer republics. Their only chance to preserve their independence, therefore, is to persist in their resistance in the hope that European complications may compel England to abandon her purpose.

It is now well known that England will prosecute the war with the utmost energy during the next few weeks in order to make peace before the threatening perils nearer home reach a crisis or open rupture. The British authorities have been intensely irritated by President Kruger's despatch. They are unable to openly resent it, but they do not believe in its bona fides and suspect that it is part of a deeper game, in which the next move will be made in Paris or St. Petersburg.

There has been no official news for some days of General Buller's force, which apparently has been awaiting orders. It seems that these have now arrived. The Central News correspondent at Durban, dated his despatch March 14, afternoon, sends the surprising statement that Gen. Warren's division, which had actually embarked on transports and was awaiting final orders, had been disembarked and returned northwards, accompanied by drafts numbering 1,000 men, who had just arrived on the transport Mastic. This seems to indicate an important change in the British plan of campaign, probably consequent upon the continued withdrawal of the Boers from the neighborhood of the Orange River. The position there is not very fully reported. The strate-

gist Gen. Brabant crossed the river Sunday, repulsing the Boers on the north bank, needs confirmation. A telegram from Klip Damfontein, dated March 14, states that there was heavy artillery firing Tuesday morning across the river. British troops commanding the bridge and their opponents were sniping from the opposite bank. Bethulle bank was still occupied by the Boers on Tuesday. They were entrenched, but it was stated that they were unable to move, being completely covered by the British artillery.

Reports from various sources show that large number of the revolted Dutch colonists are yielding. Eighty surrendered their rifles and 12,000 rounds of ammunition at Landeau's Nek Sunday.

Col. Pottinger was at Lelabati on March 8, and was preparing to advance towards Mafeking. He had reconnoitered eastward and northward, encountering Boer police patrols, who fled. It is reported that the native chief Liphewe is investing a Boer force at Lelabati. The Boer force has been ambushed and defeated the patrols who were sent to the relief of the Boers.

Case of Catarrh of Twelve Years' Standing Permanently Cured by Catarrhoxone.

Miss Lizzie Sanford of 353 N. Market street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have been a constant sufferer from Catarrh of the throat and severe headache. I used a great number of Catarrh cures and powders, but received no benefit from them, some being worse than useless. A trial of Catarrhoxone being made, I tried a single box, and I was cured. I wish to say it is the best remedy I ever used. It has cured me, and I shall recommend it as every opportunity to my friends."

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and from Holyhead for Kingstown, Ireland, on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert on April 24th. The yacht will be escorted to Kingstown by the cruisers Australia and Galatea. Her Majesty will start for Windsor on her return trip on April 28th.

DUBLIN, March 14.—Wm. Redmond has resigned his office in the Dublin corporation, presumably on account of the action of the corporation in connection with the projected visit of the Queen.

CAPTURED GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday, March 14.—The British troops under Lord Methuen have returned to Kimberley from the occupation of Beaufort, Orange Free State. Guns and 70,000 rounds of ammunition were seized, and a strong garrison was left to guard the town.

Six Boers were arrested there on charges of treason. Nearly all the residents were wearing mourning, as the Boer commando lost 200 men at the battle of Belmont.

A great popular demonstration took place here on receipt of the news that Bloemfontein had been occupied by the British. All the church bells were rung and a procession, headed by the Union Jack, went to the government house, where Sir Alfred Milner made his acknowledgments.

The demonstrators sang "God Save the Queen," and then paraded through the principal streets, cheering and singing patriotic songs.

BOERS HOLD STRONG POSITIONS. LADYSMITH, Wednesday, March 14.—The Boers have been located in several strong positions near the junction of the Drukenburg and the Biggarsberg ranges. They have heavy guns in position on Pongwoni Kop, at Halkuik and in the Impati mountains, as well as at Gibson's farm, near Cunjydeugh Pass.

Gen. Hunter now commands the division. Both men and horses of the relief column are completely recovered and are now in the pink condition. The reconstruction of the railway from Ladysmith to Dundee is progressing rapidly.

WANTED TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, March 14.—A despatch from an English correspondent at Hertzog, Cape Colony, dated today, says: "Thirty-three colonial Dutch rebels were encountered yesterday riding hard from Allval North to Lady Grey. Commandant Olivier had threatened to shoot them because they wanted to surrender. Commandant Schoeman's commando near Allval North numbers 500 men. Commandant Van Ardt has 300 and Commandant Olivier 900 men. Schoeman and Van Ardt wish to surrender, but Olivier threatens to shoot them if they attempt to leave camp."

IMPERIAL PATRIOTISM.

LONDON, March 15.—All the morning papers refer to most flattering terms to the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, welcoming the idea of colonial representation in London. The speech would rank high in any assembly as a model of noble eloquence, but it is not its eloquence which will make it live in the annals of the empire. He has expressed more faithfully and more truly than any other statesman who has yet spoken the temper of the most imperial patriotism, fostered into self-consciousness by the war. We look forward to a day, not distant in the life of nations, when a Boer premier of a South African dominion shall kindle with a like devotion to the British flag."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Canada is, perhaps, the colony of all others which will have acted as the pioneer of imperial federation, if ever the empire should be federated."

The Daily Mail says: "Why should not Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the great leaders of our other colonies have a share in the direction of imperial affairs?"

"The war has shown that the colonies have won the strongest claims to gaining privileges in the empire by contributing to assume its burdens."

The Morning Post says: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke for Canada in words of impassioned and splendid eloquence."

The Daily Graphic says: "The sooner the ideal is realized, the better."

HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR MONUMENT.

MONTREAL, March 14.—At a meeting held tonight it was decided to erect the "Centennial Monument" in honor of the Montrealers who have fallen in defence of the empire. The cost is placed at \$100,000.

FREE STATERS OFF FOR EUROPE. LOURENÇO MARQUEZ, Tuesday, March 13.—Mr. Fischer, the Orange Free State secretary, and other members of the Transvaal executive council, sailed for Europe today by the steamer Kaiser.

RUSSIA WILL KEEP QUIET. BERLIN, March 14.—The weekly reviewer of the Kreuz Zeitung, who is a well known professor and entering close relations with the Emperor Nicholas at the beginning of the war in South Africa gave a formal pledge that Russia would not take advantage of England's complications for a further African advantage.

The Kreuz Zeitung declares that this information is authentic. In high political circles here no surprise was felt at Lord Salisbury's reply to the Kruger-Steyn proposals. Doubtless just such an answer was expected. Nor is it believed in the same circles that the war will be much longer than the leading foreign official said today that there would be no further talk of intervention. With the Salisbury-Kruger correspondence now made public, the entire intervention question is done away with.

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SURPRISE SOAP

Is so good, so economical, you really can't afford to be without it. A pure hard Soap, 5 cents a cake. Your grocer sells it. If not, change your grocer.

ANOTHER CANADIAN DEAD.

TORONTO, Ont., March 13.—The Telegram's special cable from London says that Private A. Thurland, of the 9th Volunteer of Quebec, has died from wounds received in the fighting between Kimberley and Paardeberg.

CANADIANS JUST MISSED IT.

TORONTO, March 14.—The Telegram's special cable from London says that the representative of the Orange Free State, calling from Poplar Grove, Orange Free State, with Lord Roberts' forces, on March 13, captured a Krupp gun at the top of a large tall kopje. It was taken by the Shropshire regiment without opposition. The Canadians, who were on the left of the Shropshires, consequently formed the extreme left line and were sent forward to turn the kopje before its evacuation was discovered.

WILL BE SAFE AT ST. HELENA.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.—It has just transpired that another plot has been discovered to free the Boer prisoners at Simonsburg. The plan was to send a quantity of watermelons received by the prisoners across the border, and an investigation discovered that compromising letters were contained in the melons, the writers planning the escape of the captives. Great satisfaction is felt here at the fact that transports with the bulk of the prisoners sail for St. Helena tonight.

WHAT THE FRENCH PRESS IS SAYING.

PARIS, March

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Government is Not Particular About Our Soldiers' Pay.

Party Politics Controls the Militia Department More Than Ever Before.

Col. Domville's Enquiring Turn of Mind—The Case of Col. Vance and Col. White.

OTTAWA, March 8.—So far as one can judge by Mr. Mulock's statement yesterday, the Pacific cable project is in a perilous condition. The minister was a little guarded in his revelations, reserving from the bold gaze of the public a considerable quantity of correspondence which he describes as confidential. But the portion which he read goes to show that the action contemplated and apparently determined upon by New South Wales may, if carried out, be fatal to the project. The Eastern Extension Company is a great corporation, with enormous interests in the East Indies, and it has so far had a monopoly of the telegraphic business with Australia. Not only is it the purpose of the promoters of the Pacific cable to give Canada direct communication with Australia, but it was desired to connect the different sections of the empire by lines which do not touch a foreign country. Furthermore, it was the object to reduce the rate, which had been so high that it was a great injury to commerce and communication.

To this end the cable conferences have been held, and the various cables said the mother country have agreed to contribute proportionately to the cost of the enterprise. It has been calculated that the cable proposed would reduce by more than fifty per cent. the cost of telegraphing, yet would also pay a substantial dividend on the whole cost, so that the colonies which contributed would receive a cash return as well as an indirect benefit from their investment. On this basis the enterprise has been pushed forward, and has reached a stage in which the contract for construction might be given out. This is the moment in which the Eastern Extension Company makes its last and greatest effort to hold its ancient monopoly. That concern had a tremendous pull in London as it was the only one anything to do with the promotion of the Pacific cable scheme. It has failed, however, to obstruct the movement in London, and is now operating in Australia.

The New South Wales government seems to have been persuaded that the Pacific cable cannot be established within three or four years, and is captivated with the offer of the Eastern Extension Company to make a great dividend in price. Lord Strathcona, who has communicated, provided it is given a status in the future as a rival with the proposed Pacific cable. It offers to provide connection between the Australia and South Africa, and holds out the prospect of a share in the price down by its competition with the other systems. It does not profess a desire to head off altogether the Imperial scheme, and suggests that the concession which it asks need not be made until the other system is established, so that the two can start together on a fair basis. New South Wales and some of the other Australian colonies appear to be of the opinion that this sufficiently meets the case.

But this is not the view of the government here, nor the leader of the opposition and the members of the late government. It is not the view entertained by Lord Strathcona and those interested in the project in London. They all say that the Pacific cable was to be an Imperial project and was not intended to be put on an equality with any private enterprise. They hold that the calculations on which the Pacific cable was based, and the dividends were based on the whole business and the termination of the Eastern Extension franchise. They maintain that a monopoly which has existed would not be perpetuated, because a government system though exclusive cannot be regarded as a monopoly. The government in many despatches has represented to the Australian colonies that any of the proposed dealings with the Eastern Extension Company will place the whole project in peril, and has strongly suggested that it may justify the other parties to the agreement in withdrawing from the whole arrangement.

So the matter stands. No constructive contracts have yet been made and none will be made until this matter is settled. But the government has ascertained what the cost will be and has settled to the scheme of Mr. Mulock that the work can be done in eighteen months. It is the opinion of the postmaster general and of other men who have been interested in the project, such as Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Sandford Fleming and Rev. George M. Grant that the Imperial cable scheme will ultimately take in South Africa and unite the whole empire in a network of communication. So far as can be seen, the postmaster general appears to have, during the last three months, exerted himself strenuously and maintained with energy and determination the Imperial importance of the project. In the house of commons he has the strenuous support of Sir Charles Tupper, who was interested in the affair long before Mr. Mulock was, and there is no doubt that the Canadian parliament is in hearty sympathy with the position of the government in the matter.

should be satisfied with the premier's answer. He daily contradicted the imperial minister, declaring that there were no negotiations. There were some "informal communications," whatever that may mean, but the premier declined to give any information about them. Apparently the premier is not disposed to give Mr. Bourassa, and his friends any further discomfort in this matter.

The house did not give its whole attention yesterday to Imperial matters. It reverted for an hour or two to the domestic question of tobacco. Mr. Gillies thinks that the present tariff, which has given the government very near an extra million dollars out of tobacco, is too high. He does not see why a party which before it came into power promised to reduce the duty on the necessities of life, should have added another 100 per cent. to the duty on tobacco, which he holds to be almost necessary to the life of those fishermen and others who have become accustomed to its use. Mr. Gillies represents that all the tobacco commonly used by the fishing men and fishermen has been increased in price fourteen cents a pound, or one cent a lb. by the new fielding duties. Instead of being increased, he thought the duty should have been reduced. It is his opinion that imported tobacco will always be used and even the increased home production will not cause the people in the east to give up the use of the foreign article. But in any case even the home grown tobacco pays an enormous tax, which, if the government desires to protect its revenue, should be reduced along with the foreign article.

Sir Henri Joly made a protectionist speech, which would have been a pleasure to the founders of the National Policy if they had heard it twenty years ago. Sir Leonard Tilley never made an address that went half as far in support of protection as this. Sir Henri told how the increased production stimulating the growth of the Canadian product. It had increased three-fold in one year after 1847, and was increasing with tremendous rapidity still. He maintained that while the native tobacco had not yet reached perfection, and because the industry was not yet fully understood, it had a glorious future before it. He scorned the suggestion that an additional one cent on a lb. of tobacco should stand in the way of this great movement in agriculture, which he regards as perhaps the most promising of all recent farming experiments. As to the friends of Mr. Gillies who are credited by the member for Richmond with consuming a lb. of tobacco a day, Sir Henri has no pity for them. Any man who uses a pound of tobacco in a fortnight, he affirms, does not deserve the sympathy of the house. But Mr. Gillies maintains that Sir Henri Joly, who sits comfortably in his splendid offices and smokes choice tobacco, is not capable of entering into the life of the fishermen, who in their lonely boat find in his plump tobacco companionship and comfort, and with the healthy salt air blowing about him, is able to absorb a great deal more tobacco than the constitution of the Ottawa official can stand. At all events, he says that the fishermen take that much, and that Mr. Fielding is compelling them to pay three dollars a year on extra taxes, and that it ought to be stopped.

There is a defect in Sir Henri Joly's plea. Suppose it be true that the tobacco growing industry might be protected, does it follow that the Canadian grown leaf should pay the heavy excise duty, and that an additional import tax should be levied on the imported product? So far as the protection of home grown tobacco is concerned it could be easily secured by allowing the duty to remain as Mr. Fielding found it, and reducing the excise charges on tobacco made from home products. That scheme might not give Mr. Tarte so much money to spend on his contractors, but it would be just as good for the farmers, and would afford a great relief to the consumers of tobacco. Such is the claim made by the advocates of a reduced duty. They add to this the statement that smuggling is greatly on the increase and that honest traders are placed at a disadvantage, while the morals of the business community are undermined.

Sir Charles Tupper had a great time in Boston. Mr. Gillies, who was with him, says that the stay there was a perpetual ovation. The Harvard University reception was a most agreeable function. The Monday evening meeting at Tremont Temple was one of the greatest and most enthusiastic ever seen in Boston. Thousands were turned away and the whole building was crowded. The address of Prof. Mumford, was a model of eloquence and felicity. The professor, who is well known in the maritime provinces, made the interesting personal explanation that he and his people found a home in England as Ulsterers when they were obliged to escape from their own land. He compared England's treatment of foreigners with the conduct of the Boers, and closed with an eloquent peroration which brought the audience to their feet.

Sir Charles spoke for forty minutes in a strong and dignified address, which while dealing with the Transatlantic question, contained a noble tribute to the justice and honor of England, and many happy references to the cordiality and friendliness of the United States. The address is described as exceedingly appropriate and well calculated to increase the friendliness which exists between Canada and the republic, while it was very gratifying to the audience. On the next day Sir Charles spoke in a lighter vein to the British American Club in Boston, by which he was entertained. Among the guests was Mr. H. M. Whitney, who assured the audience that in the few months the organization of which he was the head would have in Nova Scotia a steel making plant equal to any in the world, and then went on to explain that the possibility of that enterprise was due to the policy inaugurated in Canada by the government of which Sir Charles Tupper was a member. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 9.—The gerrymander bill has emerged from the house of commons by the regulation majority, all the members on the government side of the house expressing approval and those on the other side condemning it. The bill has gone to Toronto, but was passed in favor of the bill, having succeeded in striking out the parts that belong to New Brunswick. The Ontario and Prince Edward Island parties are just as happy, but the government supporters from those provinces appear to have the greater capacity for swallowing than the member for St. John. Col. Tucker was prepared to take the bill with the St. John injustice in it, and so were Mr. Coetjian and Col. Donville.

After the ministers had declaimed and thundered over the fairness of allowing the arrangement of boundary to be given to the judges, Sir Charles Tupper's amendment came as a sort of thunderbolt on the government. His proposal was that not only should the division of counties into ridings be given to judges, but that the courts should have the right to determine the details of every readjustment, in all the provinces, not only in dividing counties, but in assigning to each county its share of representation. This plan Sir Charles Tupper proposes as the population of Canada shall be determined. This programme is a sufficient reply to the statement made by ministers that if the conservatives should be in power after the next census they would have the right to gerrymander of the whole dominion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier shows very clearly that it is not a judicial redistribution he is after, but a party advantage. He does not allow the judges to do more than to divide counties into ridings. The same character of the measure is established before the judges get a chance at it.

For instance, Toronto is conservative. It is allowed one member for each 15,000 people. Brant is liberal. It is allowed one member for each 16,000. The government has held its own pretty well in eastern Ontario, where the migration from Quebec is large. It has lost and is losing ground in western Ontario. Now the representation of eastern Ontario is very much larger in proportion to population than in western Ontario, where the population is growing more rapidly and the government is intensely unpopular. Accordingly gerrymandering the eastern parts of the province unchanged. All the smallest constituencies are in the east, and the very smallest are represented by gerrymanders. Therefore the eastern Ontario is left alone, though there is the same complaint about the breaking of county boundaries and other inequities.

Again, while the judges are called in to divide the counties of western Ontario into single ridings, Sir Louis Davies arranges the whole matter in Prince Edward Island, making two double ridings and a single one. Each of these is a county, and of course the same rule applies to the division of the three. That is the size of Sir Louis Davies.

Mr. Bell of Prince Edward Island began the talk yesterday, and continued it between two and three hours. Mr. Bell has made three or four speeches this session of an hour and more, and seems likely to set an example of staying powers which will require Mr. Charlton to press to the limit of his endurance. On this occasion Mr. Bell made his long speech in support of a motion which he did not make. He was going to make it, but concluded that it would be dangerous to do so. He said that the bill should be passed, which is natural, since Mr. Bell is reported to be sitting in the house now with a majority of votes against him. Mr. Bell's theory is that by the constitution Prince Edward Island is a separate county, and the motion he would have made is that Kings county should have two instead of one. He explained that in the Quebec conference the delegates from the Island insisted on having six members, and the limit of union some years later was that there should never be less than six. He boldly proclaimed that if the delegates who arranged the terms had foreseen the reduction they would have been either knaves or fools and would not have accepted it. He foresees that reduction may continue until there are only four and then three, and finally none at all, which suggests that the Island is to be depopulated. When this happens there will be great dissatisfaction, and the present arrangement in Prince Edward Island will be smashed by the remnants of the population. Such is Mr. Bell's cheerful outlook. But even these fearful anticipations did not nerve him up to make an amendment. Apparently it would be better to have all these distresses than fall to gerrymander Prince Edward Island. So having, as he said, put "the whole matter in a nutshell," Mr. Bell concluded. It is suggested that it was a colossal shell in which Mr. Bell puts the whole matter, seeing that he was then in the second hour of his speech when he made the remark.

Mr. Martin spoke for twenty minutes and the St. Louis Davies, who had listened solemnly to Mr. Bell, complained of Mr. Martin's long speech, Sir Louis himself having spoken previously about three times as long. Mr. Martin made a clear statement to the effect that the present arrangement in Prince Edward Island gave fair expression to public view. There was no gerrymander, no favouring of either party, no unfair advantage. All the talk about breaking municipal boundaries which was written in Prince Edward Island was an application to that province, as there were no county municipalities there. He wanted to know why Sir Louis, who boasted of the justice of appointing judges for Ontario, had not thought of doing so in Prince Edward Island, and reminding Sir Wilfrid Laurier of his own prediction made in 1892 that if ever his party got a chance they would introduce a measure not founded on justice. Here at least was one pledge that the government has kept.

Sir Charles Tupper's amendment, with the substance of his speech in support of it, and the premier's reply, have already appeared in your columns. The Amendment affords a guarantee that whatever injustices may have been done in either redistribution no partnership would prevail in the future. The bills of 1892 and 1893 were believed by the conservatives to be fair. They were considered by the opposition as unfair by the opposition. Probably both sides were sincere. The opposition programme sets at rest these questions for the future, and, as Dr. Montague pointed out, would remove from party strife all party jealousy, this solemn duty of arranging constituencies.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an unfortunate moment declared that his party had always been in favor of handing over the work of dividing the ridings to the courts. He was confronted with an express declaration made in 1892 that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party could never accept the intervention of judges in such a matter. However, they pretend now to be doing that, and there was no reason why they should not adopt Sir Charles Tupper's plan.

It was mentioned in a previous letter that Mr. Patterson had delivered twice this session the same speech that he made last year. Yesterday, in reply to Dr. Montague, he delivered at the third time, following his leader in talking the position that the first duty of the government was to gerrymander the country. This led up to the repetition of the old attack, which need not now be reported, first, because the public should be familiar with it, and secondly, because Mr. Patterson seemed so long that it must have reached the public ear by the direct method. He protested against Sir Charles Tupper's alleged appeal to the senate last year. Though Sir Charles was not accused of repeating it this year, Mr. Patterson accused him of doing so, because he said that the opposition leader adhered to the views of last session. Mr. Patterson charged that there were senators in the gallery listening to Sir Charles when he gave them his instructions. There were also senators in the gallery last night when Mr. Patterson made his little intimidation, and if there were any others within half a mile of him they also were within hearing of his threats. One queer thing in Mr. Patterson's defence of the bill is his claim that his own county of Brant ought to be regarded as having a population of 36,000. Dr. Montague shows that he counts 3,000 Indians for the purpose of making a constituency, while he deprives every Indian of the right to vote. A little later Mr. Wallace gave some account of Mr. Patterson's own exploits, when after he was beaten in Brant, he went to Grey, accompanied by Mr. Mulock. He says that Mr. Mulock established himself in a hotel, where, according to Mr. Wallace, he affirmed, does not the wisest of the vile, and Mr. Patterson now sits in the house by virtue of corrupt practices in that election.

In the further discussion Mr. Oester of Toronto, a very moderate man, declared that whatever was the fault of previous governments there was no question that this bill was an attempt to get party advantage. The only thing that could be said in its favor was the claim that it redeemed a pledge given by the party, but it was the only pledge that was not kept. Mr. Oester promised free trade, and had increased the protection, especially to their own friends. They promised purity, and had done nothing to cry aloud against the government they had been shielding rascality. Take the bill altogether, it is certainly no vindication of the promise to repeal the bill of 1892. As the matter above it leave eastern Ontario as it was, because in eastern Ontario the liberal party had an undoubted advantage in the bill of 1892. It "near-edges" western Ontario, where it is thought the conservatives may have some advantage. It leaves the liberal counties as over-represented, and Tory counties under-represented. It invades districts that the bill of 1892 never touched. It introduces judges where they can do the government no harm and leaves them where they would interfere with the party scheme. It establishes county boundaries where they serve the gerrymander, and smashes them where they serve the purpose. It makes double member constituencies where that form splits the party and divides them where the seat can apparently be gained by the division. Everywhere it is a partisan scheme, and a proof that the ministers are afraid of the constituencies which elected them, and are equally afraid to make a fair distribution and give to the people the honest chance of the coming election. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 10.—The minister of militia and the minister of militia are still trying to find out what they are in regard to the status and payment of the Canadian troops in Africa. Mr. Fielding has again assured the house in committee that the original intention was to pay the men fifty cents a day while on active service, the amount received from the Imperial government while the troops are in Africa to be deducted. But neither he nor Dr. Borden has been able to explain how it happened that after this conclusion was reached regulations were made which estimated that it would pay the men the rate allowed to the permanent corps, which is only forty cents a day. Nor have they explained how it happened that after all the ministers agreed to the fifty cent rate the department of militia seemed to pay at the rate of forty cents and continued that scale until the matter was brought up in the house last week. This will remain a dark and bloody mystery to the end of the chapter.

Even yet there appears to be no regulation determining the amount to be paid. After a week's consideration the ministers have not fixed up the matter. Neither are they able to answer Mr. Foster's question whether the troops are now regarded as a part of the permanent force of Canada or as Canadian militia on active service.

Yesterday Clarke Wallace sprung on the ministers another piece of information. The government had announced the present intention of paying the men fifty cents a day, which amount, as near as could be learned,

Childless people often drift apart. The wife seeks to satisfy her heart, craving by heart, "Always roaming with hungry heart." The husband finds the home dull and goes to the club. The happiest homes are those which echo to the love and laughter of childish voices. The conditions which preclude motherhood are often remediable. They grow out of a diseased or enfeebled condition of the delicate female organs. When these conditions are removed, and vitality and elasticity given to the organs of motherhood, it frequently follows that the home is gladdened by the coming of a healthy, happy infant.

There is no other medicine that will do as much for women as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It dries up disagreeable humors, allays inflammation, heals ulceration, cures female weakness, and establishes the delicate womanly organs in a state of perfect health and vigor.

There is no alcohol, opium or other narcotic in Favorite Prescription. Any sick woman who is troubled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., by letter free. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are a boon to women of constipated habit. twenty-five cents from Canada and twenty-five cents from the home government. Mr. Wallace wanted to know if fifty cents was intended to be in addition to all subsistence charges. He was told that it was. Then he asked the minister of militia whether it were not true that the shilling a day paid by the Imperial government was not subject to deductions for necessary articles of food and clothing. The minister had never considered this question. Mr. Wallace had heard that sixpence out of the English shilling was required for necessary living expenses. Col. Domville went a little further and stated that after the English soldier paid his subsistence expenses he only had two and a half pence a day left. Sir Adolphe Caron thought the surplus was fourpence. As for the minister, he had no information on the subject, and it had not been brought to his attention. Meanwhile Clarke Wallace pressed his point, and asked the minister to say whether the fifty cents should be over and above all living expenses, and whether, in case the English shilling should be subject to deduction, the Canadian would be increased to meet that loss. At first this was promised, but on reflection Mr. Fielding preferred to take it into consideration and ascertain the fact. He will do that over Sunday.

Meanwhile Mr. McNeill still urged that Canada should be generous as well as just to her soldiers, and should pay them the full fifty cents a day in addition to any allowances the British government should make, while Mr. Bourassa, under the moral support of Mr. Tarte, still protested that Canada should not pay them anything, but that Canadians who chose to fight for England should be content with English pay. And Mr. McNeill repeated once more his indignant rejoinder that Canada was not fighting for England, but for the whole Empire. Mr. Oliver wants the mounted men from the west to have seventy-five cents a day, and to be paid in advance. As the matter stands, the older policemen now get seventy-five cents a day on active service, and that scale Mr. Oliver desires to have fixed for all the mounted men.

Afterward Mr. Oliver raised a new issue. What about Strathcona's Horse? Lord Strathcona was providing magnificently for his Horse while they were in Canada and on the ocean. He was giving them a splendid equipment, but his connection with the force ceased when they were delivered in Africa. After that they would have the pay of an English private soldier and would get it from the English government. Mr. Oliver, whose constituency of Alberta furnishes 100 of them, asks the minister of militia to stand, the older policemen now get seventy-five cents a day on active service, and that scale Mr. Oliver desires to have fixed for all the mounted men.

Afterwards, there was a discussion about the horses for the second contingent. Dr. Spruille hears that men buying horses for this contingent about offering sixty and seventy dollars in Ontario and assuring the farmers that the government would not pay more. But the minister's statements show that the average price was \$120 or more. It was suggested that some enquiry be made to learn who got the difference. Dr. Borden said that the horses were bought by officers appointed for that purpose, and he could only explain the conflict of prices by suggesting that traders had gone among the farmers, buying them up for the purpose of selling at a profit to the government. Mr. Taylor protested against the payment of double prices for wagons, and Dr. Roche of Manitoba had a letter from a saddler in

Winnipeg, who brought his wares to the attention of the Imperial government, and persuaded them that he could supply saddles for the war office. The result was an order for 2,000 saddles, which was sent by way of the militia department at Ottawa. The order came to Ottawa, the greater part of it was diverted to friends of the government in Toronto, and to others in Quebec, some of whom had never seen an army saddle and who purchased the goods from the United States. In reply it was alleged that the Winnipeg man also sent part of his order across the border. The saddle question is therefore somewhat mixed.

Speaking of militia matters, Mr. Foster, the other day, asked a question in regard to the men selected by the militia department of Canada to take a staff course at Kingston. Some of these appointments were afterwards cancelled, and Mr. Foster wanted to know the reason. As to nine of them the minister of militia made answer officially that they were notified of appointment in orders of the 5th of January, this year, "without the authority of the minister." Dr. Borden then continued: "Of these officers, Lt. Col. Vance and White were removed from the list, chiefly on account of age and because they had retired from active command." Col. Vance of the New Brunswick Brighton Battalion is not an old man and is not the only one selected for the special course who had been retired. He was selected for this staff course; he was called upon to report for active service; he actually did so report, and it was after that when he was notified that the appointment was cancelled.

Now as to the minister's reasons. He gave the same reasons in regard to Col. Vance as in regard to Col. W. White of Guelph. But Col. White has a letter from the militia department which does not quite agree with the minister's statements. Here is the letter: "1st February, 1899. 'Sir—in reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the major general commanding to inform you that your name was removed from the list of officers to undergo the staff course at the Royal Military College, Kingston, by the honorable the minister, on the ground that you had of late taken some active part in politics on behalf of the opposition. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant. (Signed) H. FOSTER, Colonel. Chief Staff Officer. Lt. Col. W. W. White."

That is Gen. Hutton's statement of the reason why the minister cancelled the appointment of Col. White. Some time before the appointment of Col. Vance, the latter took some interest in the provincial campaign in Carleton county where he lives. It may be presumed that the reason in his case is the same. It does not appear to be a good reason, because the militia is full of men who have taken an active part in politics on one side or the other. It will be found that Col. Vance took no part whatever after he was notified for active service. He understands his military duties and his political rights too well for that. But it has never been suggested that militia men should be denied the right to engage in political activities. We have always had colonels and majors and captains in parliament and the legislatures. The present minister of militia has said to have taken some part in politics. The present member for Kings, New Brunswick, has been implicated in a like offence. Col. Hughes, Col. Tyrwhitt and a dozen others might be mentioned in this connection. Where then is the offence in a man having taken an active part previous to his appointment on staff service?

But how does it happen that the minister did not give the house the same reason that he gave General Hutton, if he caused the names to be struck off the list and gave General Hutton a political reason for it, why does he trump up another one to give on the floors of the house in answer to a parliamentary question? Did the minister feel ashamed of the reason which he put in the mouth of his officers and which was communicated to Col. White? The whole matter is one which Dr. Borden ought to clear up as soon as possible. At present it looks as if he had been acting in a particular manner and had been interfering with the military organization to prevent the general from working it without regard to politics. And then it looks as if the minister had tried to deceive the house as to the facts. It is getting to be time for the minister of militia to give up the pretence that he is forgetting politics in his management of the Canadian force. The fact is that party politics controls the militia more than it ever did before.

Col. Domville is displaying an enquiring disposition, though his curiosity does not go so far as to make him industrious. He has put on the other paper questions as to the amount of money paid to Sir Charles Tupper since confederation as minister and as high commissioner. He also wants to know what Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper received as minister, and how much has been paid to certain newspapers, in former years, for printing and advertising. All these facts are set forth in the Blue book, but Col. Domville seems to be too lazy to look them up. The Tupper's of course had the same pay as other ministers, including the additional ones who are now in the public employ and who do very much less work. The public who were served by Sir Charles Tupper got value for their money. That is what the recent employers of Col. Domville would have been very glad to do. S. D. S.

Cremona butter sold at 21 to 22c. wholesale in Montreal on Saturday.

CASTORA For Infants and Children. The healthiest food for infants and children. It is easy to digest. Castor Oil.

NOTICE

During the Present Session of Parliament, Mr. Scott will represent the SUN at Ottawa, and will contribute daily letters as in the past three years...

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARSHALL, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 17, 1900.

THE AGITATORS.

The government press in Quebec province are still complaining of the race cry in other provinces and are still making the appeal to one race and one creed their chief stock in trade...

But it is perhaps worth while to give a few specimens of government campaign literature in Quebec in order that the public elsewhere may know how little the ministers have to say for themselves.

The Sun has already republished the utterances of the Patrie following the students' trouble in Montreal. It was some days after this that the Patrie said:

We are right in saying that the tory leaders are responsible for the behavior of the McGill loyalists since for months our adversaries have carried on against this province of Quebec a campaign of hate and prejudice...

Again we read: The students rallied on to the French flag, because they have believed every day to desert us to despise us and regard us as disloyal persons and traitors...

The Patrie went on in this wild tirade so far that its own ally, the Toronto Globe, got alarmed, and accused it of talking "delicious nonsense."

"During trying times," said La Patrie, "it is well known that the Globe has always been the most violent opponent of the tory."

Without doubt the good tories of Manitoba will make an illumination. It is said that the Laurier government rule was a very convincing proof of that which we have said and proved already...

On this subject the Laurier organ at Quebec is more excited than the Tarte organ at Montreal. Le Soleil says:

There is in this a notification for us in the province of Quebec. It is a proof that we were right in our contention that the tory reactionists down there to be content with Greenway, with all his injustice, rather than fall into the hands of others who would be more hostile...

Le Soleil, which calls itself "the organ of the liberal party," knows very well that Hugh John Macdonald was not elected on any such issue as is represented. It knows that his election was a condemnation of the two governments in their record as administrators...

What thinks the Catholic conservative of St. Roch (in Quebec city) who at the suggestion of Hon. Thomas Chapais telegraphed congratulations to the Orange government

on the day after its triumph on the ground of the concessions made to the Catholic minority.

Mr. Chapais is a conservative and sent congratulations to his conservative friend, Hugh John Macdonald. But Le Soleil knows how to use this incident to make capital against him in his own town.

And yet the agitators complain of the agitation. If they want it stopped let them stop.

NO COMPROMISE.

The reply of the British government to President Kruger and Steyn will be endorsed throughout the empire. That the Boer presidents should ask for any other, after invading British territory, disregarding all the usages of civilized warfare and causing the loss of thousands of noble lives, is another illustration of their colossal nerve...

The Orange Free State had no grievances to redress. Its people made common cause with the Boers of the Transvaal, in the hope that the British might be driven out of South Africa, or reduced to a state of complete subjection to the Dutch.

There was a hope, perhaps a feeling of confidence, that the Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal would rise en masse to share in what was intended to be a war of conquest. In that they were disappointed. The heroic defence of Ladysmith and Kimberley destroyed these plans.

Colonel Domville is taking up the role of an ancient historian. He is much concerned to know how much certain newspapers received many years ago for government printing and advertising.

It comes out this way: Provincial board of health reports \$36 50, Provincial Royal Gazette \$1,900 00, Education office, printing, etc. \$157 00, Journals legislative assembly, \$600 00, Printing laws \$1,027 60.

Mr. Blair's other journal seems to have fared not much worse, but the province was its principal paymaster. It comes out this way:

For dominion printing \$56,247 79, For dominion advertising \$758 69, For provincial printing \$2,158 54, For provincial advertising \$9,165 02.

The Moncton Transcript received from the dominion: For printing \$62,349 98, Advertising \$359 28, From the province for printing \$697 00.

It will be seen that Colonel Domville has ample room and verge enough to continue his enquiries to recent dates.

CAN HE BE SPARED?

It is said that Dr. Fuglesy, M. P. P., may obtain a premiership or some other position out of the present or prospective vacancies. But can he be spared from the position of government counsel? In 1899 Dr. Fuglesy served the dominion government to the value of \$2,372. Through he was a member of the legislature he received \$50 from the province in connection with Mr. Hazen's charges, and \$350 on account of the settlement of the Eastern Extension, which is not settled. Then he had his sessional indemnity. Besides this Mr. Fuglesy was counsel for almost everybody who had claims on either government, or who was an applicant for subsidies or subventions.

WELL DONE, McNEILL.

The suggestion of Mr. McNeill, M. P., that Canada offer to garrison Halifax on the departure of the Lemtars, so as to release a British battalion for war purposes, was accepted by the Ottawa government.

This is equivalent to the contribution of another contingent to serve under the flag.

A good point about it is that our own men will receive a period of military experience and training, while the British power on the field is augmented.

REPUTE BRITISH CONTENTION.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Pretoria, dated Monday, March 13: Lord Salisbury's reply has been received, and it does not contain any intimation that any intimation has been made, and it will declare that the occupation of British territory was purely strategic. It will express the determination of the two republics to fight to the finish.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON XII—March 25.

REVIEW.

GOLDEN TEXT.

The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister.—Mark 10: 45.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

One of the most important things in our study for this year is to gain a distinct and vivid idea of the life of Christ as a whole and to keep it ever in our minds as we read upon the details as furnished with each lesson.

TRAVELS WITH CHRIST.

We look at the life of Christ from another point of view, and it gains reality and vividness if we trace out the movements of Jesus from the map. Like the Greek scholar in Tom Brown at Oxford, who traced on a map by means of colored pins the famous retreat of the ten thousand under Xenophon, we may trace in the same way the journeys of Jesus from Bethlehem to Capernaum.

It is always helpful to travel with Jesus over Palestine by means of a map, large or small. Follow the movements from the beginning. Stop at each place and call from the scholars the events and the teachings connected with it. Pins with heads of different colors will mark the places where the disciples may represent the different persons, Jesus being the most prominent. The disciples may start from their different homes. John the Baptist, the Pharisees, and others may be represented. The scholars in turn can move their pins to their proper places at the proper times.

- 1. Thus we can start with Bethlehem. 2. Then go down with Jesus and his mother to Egypt. 3. Go up to Nazareth, where Jesus lived for thirty years. 4. Take the journey to the Passover at Jerusalem and return. 5. Go with Jesus from Nazareth to Bethabara to be baptized. 6. To the wilderness to be tempted forty days. 7. To Bethabara again, where his first disciples were called. 8. To Cana with his disciples, where he wrought his first miracle at the wedding. 9. To Capernaum and return, thence to Jerusalem for the Passover. 10. The journey through Samaria to Galilee, Nazareth, and Capernaum. And so on through all his journeys belonging to this quarter's lessons.

PICTURE GALLERY REVIEW.

The life of Christ furnishes a very great number of pictures. Many of them are named in connection with the lesson. These pictures can be made the basis of a review in the class by photographs, the Zurich colored pictures, or the half-tone pictures; for the Sunday school by stereoscopic or glass class meeting at home by the stereoscope. These can be used in connection with the travels with Jesus.

CHARACTER REVIEW.

Many of the great truths of the quarter can be enforced by taking up the leading persons, and describing those characteristics in them which illustrate great truths and duties. For instance: The character of Jesus as a child; his characteristics as shown in his dealing with men and his miracles; the characteristics of Peter, John, John the Baptist, Matthew, Nicodemus, the woman of Samaria, the Nazarenes, the paralytic, the publicans, the Pharisees.

THE HALIFAX GARRISON.

The following men were enrolled Tuesday in the provisional battalion: George Steadman, son of William Steadman, 23 Frederick street, aged 19, 62nd Fusiliers.

Howard Carr, son of Mrs. Maggie Carr, tanner, aged 19, 62nd Fusiliers.

Charles Wilson, son of Samuel Wilson, farmer, 19 years old, 3rd R. C. A., 21 Sydney street.

Thomas C. Lee, son of J. H. Lee, Clifton, attendant in asylum, aged 35, 62nd Fusiliers.

A large number presented themselves on Wednesday for enlistment in the provisional battalion. Among them were two or three boys of about twelve years, who expressed their desire to Capt. Sharples to join his company.

Forty-three men have already been enrolled in the city, and thirty-eight are expected to arrive in the city tomorrow, making up a total of 81 from Frederickton, 11 from the 67th, 5 from the Brighton Engineers, 4 from the 74th, and 1 from the 73rd. Only 9 more men are required to make up the 90. Those enrolling in the city Wednesday were:

Chalmers Darrach, Hartland, son of James Darrach, aged 22, farmer, 67th Batt.

Walter Frederick Bloomer, Birmingham, England, nearest relative Miss Etta Bloomer, sister, aged 20, laborer, Brighton Engineers.

Clayton Adams, Summerside, P. E. I., nearest relative Edward Adams, 22 Paradise row; aged 18, machinist, 3rd R. C. A.

James C. Profit, St. John; nearest relative Anthony Profit, 61 St. David's street; bookkeeper, aged 19, 62nd Fusiliers.

Walter Cummings, St. John; nearest relative J. Robert Cummings, 175 King street east; tinsmith, 3rd R. C. A.

William Nickol, St. John; nearest relative John Nickol, 21 St. David's street; tinsmith, aged 22, 3rd R. C. A.

Albert Norbury, Birkenhead, England, aged 27, laborer, 3rd R. C. A.

Frederic Baxter, St. John; nearest relative Walter Baxter, 33 St. David's street; 3rd R. C. A.

Henry S. Comeau, St. John, 39 Lombard street, messenger I. C. R., 62nd Fusiliers.

Wiley London, Wickham, son of John London, aged 18, brushmaker, 3rd R. C. A.

William R. Trifits, St. John; nearest relative J. Fred Trifits, 42 Wall street; aged 19, truckmaker, 62nd Fusiliers.

John Crawford, St. John, 1874 Main street, 71st Batt.

All the Fusiliers' Club room Thursday, the following men were enrolled

BOSTON LETTER.

List of Recent Deaths of Former Provincialists.

Season's Out of Logs in Northern New England Will be Smaller Than Was Expected.

An Epidemic of Grip—Much Has Burned—Great Success of the Sportsmen's Show—Constructing the Elevated Street Railway—The Markets.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, March 11.—The grip, after an absence of several years, is once more epidemic in this city and vicinity. Last week there were ten deaths from the mysterious malady and hundreds of cases. The board of health is unable to give any particular cause for the presence of the disease unless it was the mild winter. The weather during the past few days has been warm and spring-like, with clouds of dust flying everywhere.

The annual spring exodus from the maritime provinces is getting underway, and the various employment bureaus are crowded daily. The usual demand for farm help has hardly begun; in fact, little demand is expected from the farming districts before April 15.

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The work of constructing the elevated street railway in Boston is progressing satisfactorily. The work has been set up for a distance of nearly two miles on Washington street, south end, and in Charlestown. Operations will be extended to the business section of the city later. The new line is being put up on the same principle as the New York system, and will be owned by the Boston Elevated Street Railway, which operates all the street roads in the city and numerous lines in the suburbs.

Automobiles continue to increase here, and are almost as numerous as the horse cars. Nearly all horseless vehicles have made their appearance thus far very homely. In fact, some of them appear to have been modelled after the coaches of the seventeenth century. It is impossible for them to maintain headway through more than six or seven inches of snow, and the deep mud of a country road they are absolutely helpless.

The big sporting show, closed last night, after two weeks' good business. The Quebec exhibit was a great success, and will undoubtedly be of much benefit to the city.

Rev. Israel W. Portner, pastor of the Baptist church at Valley Falls, R. I., has accepted a call to the Bear River, N. S., Baptist church. He was called to the same church last Christmas, but at that time declined.

Several deaths of former provincialists occurred in Lynn, March 9. Mrs. Mary A. Langan, widow of Charles A. Langan, aged 80 years, formerly of St. John; in South Boston, Feb. 26, Mrs. Marguerite A. Ayer, wife of Frank D. Ayer, aged 74 years, formerly of St. John; in Brookline, March 1, Sophia A. Adams, widow of Alexander Adams, aged 79 years, formerly of St. John; in this city, Feb. 26, George W. Tingley, aged 65 years, formerly of St. John; in this city, Feb. 25, Mark D. Freeman, aged 66 years, formerly of New Brunswick, in Roxbury, March 5, Angus J. Murphy, formerly of Charlestown; in Somerville, March 4, Charles F. Spencer, aged 38 years, formerly of Bridgewater, N. S.; in Somerville, March 1, Mrs. Emily G. Nealey, formerly of St. John, aged 75 years, in this city, Feb. 28, Mrs. Elizabeth Teulon, aged 75 years, formerly of Halifax.

Henry Bell, 23 years old, formerly of St. John, is under arrest, charged with stealing a suit of clothes from the room of Mr. Bendaw, whom he met in that city while enroute. It is alleged that Bell called at his friend's room while he was absent and helped himself.

The spruce lumber market here continues firm, with indications of an early advance in prices. Spruce boards have been advanced already some \$1.50 higher. It is said the season's cut of logs in northern New England will be much smaller than expected, owing to the deep snow, which has handicapped loggers since Feb. 1.

The season is expected to end in less than three weeks. A meeting of New England spruce mill men is to be held here on Wednesday next, and it is expected a general advance will be decided upon. Hemlock lumber is very firm, while offerings are limited. Shingles are slightly firmer, clapboards are sturdier and better, with prices being shaded. Quotations are as follows:

Spruce—Frames, nine inches and under, \$17; 10 and 12 in. dimensions, \$19; 10 and 12 in. dimensions, 10 feet and over, \$18.50; 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12, 10 feet and over, \$18.50; 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12, 10 feet and over, \$18.50; 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12, 10 feet and over, \$18.50.

Hemlock, etc.—Eastern hemlock, \$15 to 16; eastern boards, \$18 to 19; No. 1, \$15.50 to 16; planed one side and matched, \$18 to 20; extra pine clapboards, \$40 to 45; clear, \$35 to 40; second clear, \$30 to 32; extra cedar shingles, \$29 to 30; clear, \$27 to 28; second clear, \$23 to 25.

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Children Cry for CASTORIA.

BOSTON LETTER.

List of Recent Deaths of Former Provincialists.

Season's Out of Logs in Northern New England Will be Smaller Than Was Expected.

An Epidemic of Grip—Much Has Burned—Great Success of the Sportsmen's Show—Constructing the Elevated Street Railway—The Markets.

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Recent Events Around

Together With from Correspondents

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VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN.

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G. P. M.—I have a horse that weighs about 1200 pounds. I have owned him about one month. He was poorly fed before I got him. I have been feeding him about 15 quarts of oats per day and working him in double team hauling logs. Recently after a day's work he took sick, assuming at times a crouching position, rubbing violently against the stall. Bleeding from the mouth relieved him. He locks very dolefully in the stable.

Ans.—The trouble is acute indigestion, and you may lose him in one of these attacks. Do not feed so much grain, nor work too hard. He would probably do better if the grain was crushed. Have his teeth examined by some veterinary surgeon. Give the following: Mentha Pulv., 4 oz.; Ferri Sulph. Pulv., 2 oz.; Soda Bicarb., 8 oz. Mix and give a tablespoonful two or three times daily.

M. B.—Yours is a case of what is called Quittor, to effect a cure will require a severe operation. Consult personally some veterinary. The man you mention would be of no value to you, being simply a blacksmith. This case requires surgical skill.

James B.—I am glad to hear that this column has proved of value to you. The case you mention closely resembles the last one you wrote about. Would recommend about the same treatment, with exception of the Fowler's Solution, which in this case would be contraindicated.

Former.—My horse has something wrong with the hock of the right fore foot. It seems soft and crumbly, especially at the toes. It has been this way about six months, and seems to be getting worse.

Ans.—The trouble is popularly known as seedy toe. Pare away diseased part and cauterize. It is a trouble that does not yield easily to treatment.

RHEUMATISM CAN'T EXIST When the kidneys are kept healthy and vigorous by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is uric acid left in the blood by defective kidneys that causes rheumatism. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the kidneys strong and active in their work of filtering the blood, and thus remove the cause of rheumatism. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

BANK MANAGER HONORED.

CORNWALL, Ont., March 12.—A large number of the leading citizens of Cornwall gathered in the council chamber, Saturday night, to do honor to Roderick Mackenzie, former manager of the local branch of the Bank of Montreal, who has been promoted to the position of manager of the Kingston branch. D. R. MacLennan, Q. C., presided, and read an address, expressing the highest esteem of the people of Cornwall for Mackenzie.

The address was a cabinet of silver. Mr. Mackenzie made a brief acknowledgment, and eulogistic speeches were made by about a score of citizens. Mr. Mackenzie has been manager of the Cornwall branch for fifteen years and is looked upon as one of the most progressive citizens. He will be succeeded by C. C. Abbott, who was a clerk in the bank here nineteen years ago.

WILL BUILD A FLOUR MILL.

St. John may soon have a new industry—a large flour mill. The recently destroyed mill at New Glasgow, N. S., and the company now contemplating rebuilding on a more extensive scale. They have just received a new charter, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and the Globe understands they are in contemplation to erect three mills, one at New Glasgow, one at Halifax and the third in this city. Representatives of the company are expected here in a few days to look over the ground and see if a suitable site can be secured either on the east or west side of the harbor, and if such is available it is pretty well settled that a mill of at least 150 barrels daily capacity will be built. The mill will also have machinery for grinding corn and oats and will be in every respect modern and up to date. The idea of the company is understood to be that it will be more advantageous to build a mill here for the New Brunswick and bay ports trade than to try to ship from Nova Scotia in competition with the Upper Canadian firms.—Globe.

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Ans.—The trouble is acute indigestion, and you may lose him in one of these attacks. Do not feed so

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 ensure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY issues 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.

Fred and Robert McLennan of Plover have gone to British Columbia.

Chas. E. McKee, representing Leeming's circus, was in the city Wednesday arranging for its visit here in midsummer.

At a pie social held at the head of Minkish, the other evening, about \$12 was realized for the Transvaal contingent fund.

Dr. A. A. Seaton has purchased the residence of Gen. D. E. Warner Mount Pleasant. The price is understood to have been in the vicinity of \$5,000.

Alphonse LeBlanc of the I. C. R. passenger department, as a result of a personal interview with the minister, has secured an increase of \$10 in his salary.—Moncton Times.

The death occurred Wednesday of Mary Doherty, wife of George Doherty of 136 Brussels street. The deceased, who was about 68 years of age, leaves two sons and three daughters.

All the young people from Carleton county who are attending the Normal School and the U. N. B. spent a delightfully happy time on Friday evening as the guest of J. K. Fleming, M. P. P.—Fredericton Gleaner.

The social held in the Bayswater hall, Tuesday evening, was a decided success. A number of people from the city drove out and assisted in the programme, which consisted of music and speeches. Rev. Mr. Leard acted as chairman, and about \$24 was realized.

The new schooner Lotus, built at Newcastle, Queens county, by Jas. R. Granville, is quite a staunch craft of 58 tons register. Her measurements are: 80 feet in length, 27.2 feet breadth, 7.5 feet depth of hold. Capt. Granville is managing owner. He will also command her.

The death occurred at Shediac Cape on Sunday of Mrs. Alex. McQueen, eighty-two years of age. She leaves a husband, two daughters, Mrs. Robert P. McLeod of St. John and Mrs. Fred Beal of Shediac Cape, and two sons, James McQueen, barrister, of Shediac, and Daniel McQueen of Shediac Cape.

George Green, a well known citizen of Eastport, Me., died on Friday of heart disease. He was born at Le Tete, Charlotte Co., N. B., about 56 years ago, and had been a resident of Eastport for many years past. Mr. Green was a veteran of the Civil War and a member of Meade Post, No. 40, G. A. R., in Eastport. He leaves a widow and three sons.

The officials of the Custom House, with several friends, met in the clearance room, Wednesday afternoon, where Keith A. Barber, on behalf of the above, read a congratulatory address to Henry Turner on the eve of his leaving the ranks of the bachelors. Afterwards Mr. Turner was presented with a purse. Mr. Turner left by train last evening for Pettitodiac, where he will be joined in marriage today to Mrs. Lawrence, daughter of Warren Price, station master at Pettitodiac.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, caused by a persistent rasping cough. Pnyv-Pectoral quickly cures the most severe coughs. It soothes, heals, never fails to cure. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

H. K. B. Marshland of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., the new manufacturing manager of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co.'s works, arrived in town on Saturday.—Cathlam World.

We have been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the Golden Grove Woollen Mills, and are now in a position to handle any amount of wool that may be sent to us. We will give in exchange for wool, not only the products of the mills, but anything in our store, in GENERAL DRY GOODS, Gentlemen's Furnishings AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS AT REGULAR CASH PRICES. We Have but One Price on Everything. Custom Carding and Weaving a Specialty. We can assure our Customers and the Farmers in general that they will achieve the best results by sending their wool to SHARP & McMACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

THE STARVATION PLAN

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but even now a course of dieting is generally the first thing recommended for a case of indigestion or any stomach trouble.

Many people with weak digestion, as well as some physicians, consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to restrict the diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to cut down the amount of food eaten to barely enough to keep soul and body together, in other words the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting to a man already suffering from starvation because indigestion itself starves every organ, nerve and fibre in the body.

What people with poor digestion most need is abundant nutrition, plenty of good, wholesome, properly cooked food, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it.

This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted, and the true reason why they cure the worst cases of stomach trouble.

But a sufficient amount of wholesome food and after each meal take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to promptly digest it.

In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rests, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not, the grain of the active digestive principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets being sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other albuminous food.

Dr. Haerdsen and Dr. Redwell recommend these tablets in all cases of defective digestion because the pepsin and diastase in them are absolutely free from any small matter and other impurities and being pleasant to the taste are safe and harmless for the child as for the adult.

All drug stores sell this excellent preparation and the daily use of them after meals will be of great benefit, not only as an immediate relief, but to permanently build up and invigorate the digestive organs.

ST. MARTINS. On Thursday evening, March 8, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Titus entertained a large number of their friends. Progressive croquet made a very pleasant evening, and was followed by all. Prizes were carried off in the following order: Mrs. H. H. Mott of St. John; Rev. Mr. McDonald, Mrs. D. Smith and Capt. James Wishart.

At midnight refreshments in a dainty room were served. The "early hours" were a danger to the party separated. Among the guests were: Mrs. J. E. Hopper, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Trieman, Mrs. H. V. Skillen, Miss Lily Rourke, Miss Yates, Mrs. Wm. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. C. Miller, Rev. Mr. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Titus, the Messrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fowkes, Mrs. Banj. Vaughan, Rev. Mr. Squires and many others.

ST. MARTINS DIVISION. Sons of Temperance, gave an interesting and satisfactory Sunday, March 11. Speeches and singing sacred songs were the order of the celebration.

CONCERT AT WELSFORD. The people of Welsford enjoyed a rich treat on Tuesday evening, when the Kingston Cornet Band, ably assisted by some of the ladies of Kingston and Miss Emery of St. John, gave an enjoyable concert in Victoria hall.

It pleals of laughter, mingled with applause, were any indication of the feelings of the audience, the entertainers must have felt that their efforts were duly appreciated. Special mention might be made of the solos beautifully rendered by Mrs. Coeman and the Misses Emery and Lyon.

MEDAL CONTEST. The following is the standing, up to yesterday, of the leaders in the contest for the gold medal at the Currier Business University. Points: Beatrice Thorne, Manahurtt, N. B. 292; Alicia Wood, city 278; John Hughes, city 277; Roy Crawford, city 274; Floss Smith, Hopewell Hill 274; A. L. Folkins, Millstream 266; Alex. Lutz, Wheaton Settlement 261; Fred Grant, city 254.

THE D. & L. MENTHOL PLASTER is the most largely sold in Canada. For backaches and all muscular aches there's nothing equal to it. Each plaster is in an air-tight tin, 5c. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., makers.

Notice to Subscribers. John E. Austin is travelling in Queens Co. N. B. in the interests of the Sun.

THEURDAY'S DEMONSTRATION

The posters, put up around the city Thursday afternoon, announcing that the celebration of Bismarck's death would be celebrated on Market square at 9 o'clock, drew to the centre of the city an immense crowd.

People commenced to flock toward the square before 8, and in a short time the streets were thronged with persons only too anxious to join in the celebration. Market square was soon black with people, and King street was crowded from one end to the other with a jostling, good natured crowd, bent on giving vent to their loyalty and enthusiasm, and mostly bedecked with ribbons, and many carrying flags.

The north and freemen, under Deputy Engineer Chas. Brown, with a large number of torches, and headed by the Portland life and drum band, marched down Portland street around town, and back to their rooms, after joining in the celebration at the square. At the rooms refreshments were served and the men had a general good time. The night was all that could be desired.

About nine o'clock, with ringing of bells and the noise of the saluting guns, the huge bonfire, made up of over one hundred and fifty barrels and several cart loads of edgings, gathered by a willing committee, was lighted. The ascending flames were the signal for cheers, that scarcely died down until the fire burnt itself out. The different buildings in the vicinity of the square were well illuminated. From each window of the Imperial building Chinese lanterns were hung, and every now and then rockets and crackers were thrown out, adding their report to the general turmoil.

Several of the city bands were in attendance, and occasionally their music could be heard, but only occasionally, for the city had again broken loose, and the cheers and shouts that were practically continuous as long as the fire lasted, were of such a nature as to drown out the music.

As at previous celebrations, the small boys were especially conspicuous. Horns and all kinds of instruments capable of making noise were pressed into service and vigorously used. Those that produced the most shrieking and monotonous tones seemed to have the greatest popularity. Up on Germain street, in front of Bayley's, another bonfire was burning, and rockets and fire crackers were being set off. It was a big time, and the question was often asked: "What will we do when they get Pretoria?"

No sufficient answer was forthcoming. At about 11 o'clock the crowd broke up into groups, and though the singing was kept up with vigor by quite small parties, the celebration was practically over.

His worship Mayor Sears, on behalf of the citizens, wished to acknowledge the kindness of J. S. Gibbon & Co. for supplying fuel for the bonfire free of charge, and to express his regret that the artillery were not supplied with ammunition to fire a salute. To his application to the militia department, looking a man who lost a day or two as a result of compulsory vaccination, but Mr. Blair took cognizance of this little shop, which must therefore be regarded as a weighty matter, and an element of danger to the community.

WAR ON A WOMAN. Mr. Blair Says She Must Not Disturb the Mind of a Grit Storekeeper. On a certain section on the St. John and Moncton division on Saturday there is a woman, a truckman whose wife, with a laudable desire to add something to the family earnings, opened a little store. She did not erect a great establishment or open a department store, but put in a very small sack of flour, and on one or two other items, in a room in her own little home.

Her account sales was never large, but she found some customers among her neighbors, who admired her pluck and thrift, and also found the little store a convenience. The greatest Mr. Blair, in his palatial quarters at Ottawa, came news of the innovation. The liberal papers point out that Mr. Blair's mind is too fully occupied with weighty matters of statesmanship to have cognizance of trivial affairs along the line, such as looking a man who lost a day or two as a result of compulsory vaccination.

But Mr. Blair took cognizance of this little shop, which must therefore be regarded as a weighty matter, and an element of danger to the community. For the fact has gone forth from the minister of railways that the wife's little shop must be closed or the husband lose his job.

It is fair to say that the powerful arm of the government of Canada was not raised to smite this humble home. The minister of railways called attention to the fact that somebody else beside himself had had the awful temerity to offer oil and tobacco for sale at that place.

It is also fair to say that some of the liberal papers claim that he must have been misinformed or misled, and that he will cancel the outrageous order. But Mr. Blair should take care to be correctly informed before issuing any such order. The Sun's information, if may be added, was not received from an opponent of the government.

ST. LEONARDS. ST. LEONARDS, Madawaska Co., March 14.—There was a pretty wedding at the residence of D. H. Keswick, St. Leonard's, Feb. 14th, when his daughter Maud was united in marriage to T. Hammond, a popular young hotelkeeper of Van Buren, Maine.

CORNWALLIS HAPPENINGS. CORNWALLIS, N. S., March 8.—David Weaver of Medford has sold his farm to H. Power of Biltown, whose property there has been purchased by Dr. Lee Rockwell of Lakeville.

Miss Prue Woodworth, daughter of the editor of the Kentville Wedge, has gone to Victoria Hospital, Halifax, to train for a nurse.

A GREAT BUILDER.—The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is a great builder. It gives weight, adds healthy flesh, and overcomes any downward tendency of health. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., makers.

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As at previous celebrations, the small boys were especially conspicuous. Horns and all kinds of instruments capable of making noise were pressed into service and vigorously used. Those that produced the most shrieking and monotonous tones seemed to have the greatest popularity. Up on Germain street, in front of Bayley's, another bonfire was burning, and rockets and fire crackers were being set off. It was a big time, and the question was often asked: "What will we do when they get Pretoria?"

No sufficient answer was forthcoming. At about 11 o'clock the crowd broke up into groups, and though the singing was kept up with vigor by quite small parties, the celebration was practically over.

His worship Mayor Sears, on behalf of the citizens, wished to acknowledge the kindness of J. S. Gibbon & Co. for supplying fuel for the bonfire free of charge, and to express his regret that the artillery were not supplied with ammunition to fire a salute. To his application to the militia department, looking a man who lost a day or two as a result of compulsory vaccination, but Mr. Blair took cognizance of this little shop, which must therefore be regarded as a weighty matter, and an element of danger to the community.

WAR ON A WOMAN. Mr. Blair Says She Must Not Disturb the Mind of a Grit Storekeeper. On a certain section on the St. John and Moncton division on Saturday there is a woman, a truckman whose wife, with a laudable desire to add something to the family earnings, opened a little store. She did not erect a great establishment or open a department store, but put in a very small sack of flour, and on one or two other items, in a room in her own little home.

Her account sales was never large, but she found some customers among her neighbors, who admired her pluck and thrift, and also found the little store a convenience. The greatest Mr. Blair, in his palatial quarters at Ottawa, came news of the innovation. The liberal papers point out that Mr. Blair's mind is too fully occupied with weighty matters of statesmanship to have cognizance of trivial affairs along the line, such as looking a man who lost a day or two as a result of compulsory vaccination.

But Mr. Blair took cognizance of this little shop, which must therefore be regarded as a weighty matter, and an element of danger to the community. For the fact has gone forth from the minister of railways that the wife's little shop must be closed or the husband lose his job.

It is fair to say that the powerful arm of the government of Canada was not raised to smite this humble home. The minister of railways called attention to the fact that somebody else beside himself had had the awful temerity to offer oil and tobacco for sale at that place.

It is also fair to say that some of the liberal papers claim that he must have been misinformed or misled, and that he will cancel the outrageous order. But Mr. Blair should take care to be correctly informed before issuing any such order. The Sun's information, if may be added, was not received from an opponent of the government.

ST. LEONARDS. ST. LEONARDS, Madawaska Co., March 14.—There was a pretty wedding at the residence of D. H. Keswick, St. Leonard's, Feb. 14th, when his daughter Maud was united in marriage to T. Hammond, a popular young hotelkeeper of Van Buren, Maine.

CORNWALLIS HAPPENINGS. CORNWALLIS, N. S., March 8.—David Weaver of Medford has sold his farm to H. Power of Biltown, whose property there has been purchased by Dr. Lee Rockwell of Lakeville.

Miss Prue Woodworth, daughter of the editor of the Kentville Wedge, has gone to Victoria Hospital, Halifax, to train for a nurse.

A GREAT BUILDER.—The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is a great builder. It gives weight, adds healthy flesh, and overcomes any downward tendency of health. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., makers.

900 DROPS. See that the FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. The Preparation for Adjusting the Food and Regulating the Stomach. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

The Semi-Weekly Sun AND The Co-operative Farmer ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20. This great combination offer is only open to new subscribers or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages at the regular rate, and one year in advance. THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. It is the official organ of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association. 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 special interest during the strife in South Africa. REMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS. Address, with Cash, Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

CAMPABELLO CELEBRATED. On the evening of March 5th the people of Campobello, headed by two veterans who had distinguished themselves at the time of the Fenian raid, marched in procession to a convenient spot where a bonfire had been prepared and into it they threw an effigy of Kruger, which was quickly consumed. The Campobello brass band rendered patriotic music and while the bonfire blazed and rockets soared skyward, the multitude cheered lustily for the Queen and the men who had captured Cronje's army and relieved Ladysmith.

A CONSERVATIVE CLUB. The liberal conservatives of Millbrook met in the village hall on Saturday evening and decided to organize a liberal conservative club. About thirty came forward and signed their names for membership. John L. Peck was elected president; W. H. Gross, vice president; Lambert C. Steeves, secretary; J. M. Steeves and Wm. F. Steeves, with the officers, to be an executive committee. The club will meet again on April 14th to receive the report on laws, etc.

THE SMALLPOX. (Campbellton Events.) When we were beginning to congratulate ourselves that the smallpox, like British reverses, was almost a thing of the past, the unwise report was circulated that three more families had taken the loathsome disease. This has proved to be only too true, six members of the Dereche family, the servant of Jerome Peters, and four in the family of Alex. Pinette having taken it, besides three new cases in the hospital. Unfortunately through the visits of servant girls quite a few other families have had to be quarantined, including J. S. Benedict's, Conductor Audet's, Edward Alexander's, W. A. Mowat's, Alex. Mowat's, Frank LeBlanc's, J. A. Verge, Batombe's and Joe, Bonadessa's. Through the wanderings of Mrs. Pinette, who seems to have done an immense amount of shopping last week, many of the stores have been subjected to the formidable ordeals.

There are now 42 cases of smallpox in town, although many of the patients in the hospital have recovered.

ST. ANDREW'S NEWS. There passed away to her rest, at six o'clock, a. m., March 12th, after a tedious illness from cancer of the liver, borne with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Anna Treadwell, leaving a husband and two sons, aged respectively six and nine years, to lament their loss. Mrs. Treadwell was a lady of bright and cheerful disposition and highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

ROYALTY AT POORMAN'S RESTURANT. LONDON, March 14.—The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a surprise visit to the new poor man's restaurant in the west end, started by Sir Thos. Lipton's Alexandria trust. Their royal highnesses purchased tickets for dinners at 1-2d., and each of them partook of the ordinary fare. The Prince and Princess afterwards inspected the premises and received an ovation from throngs of working people.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN. Good homes in every locality, local travelling, to introduce and advertise our goods lacking up-down cards on license, stamps, postage and all expenses paid. No experience needed. Salary of commission \$50 per month and expense \$2.00 per day. Write at once for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Eng.

VIOLIN STRINGS. Silvered Steel extra, each 3 cents; set 20 cents. Postpaid. Address J. C. TODD, Glenagarry, P. E. I.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. The Preparation for Adjusting the Food and Regulating the Stomach. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

WOMEN WHO WORK.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Speaks Encouraging Words to Those Who Struggle for a Livelihood.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—This discourse of Dr. Talmage is an appeal for mercy in behalf of oppressed womanhood, and offers encouragement to those struggling for a livelihood.

Very long ago the needle was busy. It was considered honorable for women to toil in olden times. Alexander the Great stood in his palace and saw the finest tapestries at Bayeux were made by the queen of William the Conqueror.

The greatest blessing that could have happened to our first parents was being turned out of Eden after they had done wrong. Adam and Eve in their perfect state might have gone along without work or only such slight employment as a perfect garden with no weeds in it demanded.

NO HAPPINESS IN IDLENESS. There is no happiness in an idle woman. It may be with hand, it may be with brain, it may be with foot, but work she must or be wretched forever.

Mme. de Staël said: "It is not these writings that I am proud of, but the fact that I have facilitated the occupations in any one of our vocations make a livelihood."

There are women toiling in our cities for \$2 or \$3 a week who were the daughters of merchant princes. These suffering ones now would be glad to have the crumbs that once fell from their father's table.

EQUAL WAGES WITH MEN. I go still further and say that woman should have equal compensation with man. By what principle of justice is it that women in many of our cities get only two-thirds as much pay as men and in many cases only half?

NO DISGRACE TO WORK. Though you live in an elegant residence and are sumptuously every day, let your daughters feel it is a disgrace for them not to know how to work.

thousands of women who are at this moment in despair about what they are to do. Many of the biggest mercantile establishments of our cities are accessory to these distresses.

Why is it that a female principal in a school gets only \$28 for her work for which a male principal gets \$1,650? I hear from all this land the wail of womanhood. Man has nothing to answer to that wail but flatteries.

THE SOURCE OF STRENGTH. Poets are fond of talking about man as an oak and woman the vine that climbs it, but I have seen many a tree fall that not only went down itself, but took all the vines with it.

PITIFULLY SMALL PAY. Years ago, one Sabbath night in the vestibule of our church, after service, a woman fell in convulsions. The doctor said she needed medicine not so much as something to eat.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. It is said if woman is given such opportunities she will occupy places that might be taken by men. I say if she have more skill and adaptiveness for any position than a man has, let her have it!

Another paragraph from her report: "When Field Marshal Lord Roberts saw the colors of the British and the Queen's jubilee procession in London in 1897 he remarked that these were the sort of soldierly material that he would like to find in his ranks."

PROPOSED REMEDIES. How are these evils to be eradicated? Why is it that a female principal in a school gets only \$28 for her work for which a male principal gets \$1,650?

Some say, "Give women the ballot." What effect such ballot might have on other questions I am not sure to discuss, but I think it would be the effect of female suffrage on women's wages?

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. March 12—Str Bonavista, Patinoe, for Louisburg. March 13—Str Elva Hooper, Foster, for New York.

Clearing.

March 14—Str Etolia, Evans, for Liverpool via Hartland. March 15—Str Lida Greta, Elis, for Quaco.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. At Bellevue's Cove, March 10, sch D J Melanson, from Yarmouth, to load piling for Boston.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At Grenada, Mar 12, sch Evolution, Gale, from St. John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. At Honolulu, Feb 21, bark Highlands, Smith, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

DEATH OF THOMAS MALTYBY.

A despatch to the Sun Wednesday announced the death at Newcastle, New South Wales, of Thomas Maltby, aged 51 years.

FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

Received by the Sun for contingent fund: Previously acknowledged \$72.15. From Eastern Star, L. T. B. Lodge, No. 147, Kirkland, Ontario, \$10.00.

LEINSTER'S UNDER OFFICERS.

HALIFAX, March 14.—The Leinster regiment are under orders to sail for England from this harbor on March 25th by the Dominion line steamer "Anson."

MEMORANDA.

In port at Auckland, N.Z., Jan 31, bark Star of the East, Rogers, for New York, to load.

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