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BRANDFORT OCCUPIED.

Bulletin from London Announces the Capture of the Boer Position.

Lord Roberts Has Fifty Thousand Men Between Thaba N'chu and Bloemfontein.

The Correspondents at Kimberley Have Been Forbidden to Communicate for Several Days-Boers in Natal Are Getting Restless.

REPORT FROM COL. OTTER OTTAWA, May 1.—In another report the river in received from Col. Otter it is said that might drink. E. F. Pullen, formerly a bank clerk in Toronto, turned up at Bloemfontein on the 22nd of last month, having gone there at his own expense. He was as a special case attached to C company,

Canada 1,039 strong. On the 23rd of shore. Bradley was unconscious, but last month the strength of the con- after prolonged effort Dr. Stewart and tingent was 751. There were sick in Hospital Sergeant Whitton succeeded hospital and wounded 206, and one of in restoring animation. The mud, fleer and 33 men killed. however, had so injured his lungs that

The following is taken from the report of Lieut. Col. Otter received at night. The body was buried here with the militia department this morning under date of March 10: "During the march, which begun on the 18th February and ended on the 13th inst., I cannot speak too highly of the conduct generally of officers and men of the sinning to tell. We left nineteen men Royal Canadian Regiment. Taken all in hospital at Carnarvon, and another together the murch was a very trying hospital has been established here Without tents or change of clothing for many days, engaged more or less with the enemy for two-thirds of the time upon half rations, subjected to a very hot sun, cold rights and several severe rain storms, the endurance, courage and good spirits of the battalion were more than tried, and it is with much pleasure I have to record its having proved itself fully equal to the strain. The battalion is now resting in conjunction with other parts of the army, and though in bivouac is still again on full rations, to which I have been favored with funds at my disposal to procure a few extra comforts in the way of food. I regret having to report the sentence by the F. G. C. M. on the 14th inst. to 56 days' field mprisonment of a soldier for stealing a fowl, the property of an inhabitant. The orders on the subject of looting were most stringent and definite, and while no doubt the provocation was great, considering the lack of food for the previous three weeks, yet, owing to the constant warning the men had received, the offence cannot from a military point of view be palliated. In recording the action of the battalion on the 27th ultimo I find that a very important event was omitted by me, viz., the personal inspection by the F. M. C. in G. Lord Roberts, at his own request on the afternoon of that day. The field marshal in ad-

WITH THE SECOND CONTINGENT. TORONTO, May 1.—The Globe today publishes the following special cable from its correspondent with the second

great satisfaction with its conduct on

the 18th and 27th inst., his pleasure in

having them under his command, and

his belief that the surrender of Gen-

eral Cronie and his forces had been

accelerated by its action of the morn-

ing. By the parade state it will be

seen that the strength of the battalion

is very much reduced through the

large number of the sick and the

wounded. These, however, are doing

well so far as I am able to learn, but

my reports for the past month have in

that direction necessarily been most

VAN WYKS VLEI, Cape Colony, April 14, via London, April 30.—The first death in the second Canadian contingent occurred today. Private Brad- Victoria Cross."

ley of Ottawa had ridden ins horse to the river in order that the unimal hole. Bradley could not swim. Priothers jumped into the water to rescue him. Private Firns, a West Austraand the department has approved of lian, brought him to the surface, and Lieut. Morrison threw a rope to the The first Caradian contingent left pair, who were then pulled to the

> military honors. The fearful rains, almost impassable oads and threatened shortage of prothe march. These hardships are beginning to tell. We left nineteen men Private Hopkins of D battery accidentally discharged his revolver, the bullet taking effect in his knee. wound is not serious. Lieut. Col. Herchmer has taken a staff appointment at Cape Town, and Major Howe is now commanding the Canadian

pneumonia set in and he died the same

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS. LONDON, May 1, 7.15 p. m.-The war office has received the following

despatch from Gen. Roberts: "BLOEMFONTEIN, May 1 .- Ian Hamilton marched yesterday in a northerly direction from Thaba N'chu wth a body of mounted infantry and Smith Dorrien's brigade of Clements' division. At Hautney he found himself opposed by a strong force, commanded by Gen. Botha in person, Reinforcements reached this force dur- The death of Shoesmith McMillan, of ing the day, and I directed French to strengthen him during the night from Thaba N'chu. This he was able to do as the number of Boers in the neighborhood of Thaba N'chu has consider ably decreased. In addition to these troops Hamilton should be reinforced during the day by Broadwood's cay alry and Bruce Hamilton's infantry. Hamilton mentioned that his casual

tles yesterday were about thirty. "Maxwell's brigade of seventh divi sion yesterday occupied Vlaksonter's dressing the battalion expressed his and Schuskraal, a row of kopies, without meeting with opposition. But the mounted infantry were engaged for some hours."

> AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS. LONDON. May 1.-A letter from Sergt. Parker, who is believed to be one of those just decorated with the Victoria Cross, describing the Sannas Post disaster, is published today. He

> "In galloping from the Spruit, my gun was overturned and every horse was shot. I got up with No. 1 gun. and we remained three hours under the most terrible fire. In five minutes I had lost two complete detachments, and only Gunner Lodge and myself were left to work the two guns, he at one and I at the other. We remained at the guns, loading, laying and firing by ourselves, and brought both guns out of action by ourselves We have been recommended for the

CANADIANS AT NETHEY.

TORONTO, May 1.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: The Canadians invalided home from South Africa and now in Netley hospital are all well with the exception of Pte. F. E. Weir of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, who is confined to bed with enterio fever. All complain of the tardiness on the part of the authorities at Ottawa in making arrangeties at Ottawa in making arrange-ments regarding their return either to Africa or Canada. They also complain that the doctors at Netley are mostly students, the best doctors having been sent to the front. In yesterday's cable t should have been stated that Sergt. R. H. Ryan and Pite. Thos. E. Lyden were missing from Bloemfontein and not Mateking, Basutoland.

WAS NOT A ST. JOHN MAN. MONTREAL, May 2.- The Star's special cable from London says: The war office gives it out that No. 7,833, Private J. W. Culver, was slightly wounded at Israel's Poort on April 25. The official roster of the first contingent gives No. 7,833 as Private J. W. Raymond of 62nd, St. John Fusiliers. Private J. W. Culver's parents reside at Brooklyn, N. Y. Culver at the time of joining the contingent was a clerk at the Chateau Frontenac, Que-bec. When volunteers were asked for to interfere with them or with their at Quebec, Culver volunteered and was accepted. However, as he was an American citizen and did not wish his parents to know of his intended parture, he gave his name as J. W. LONDON, May 2.—Lord Roberts has Raymond, 62nd Fusiliers, St. John N. telegraphed to the war office from B., Raymond being his mother's Bloemfontein, under today's date, that malden name. While the contingent news had been received from Col. was preparing for departure, Culver's parents in Brooklyn thought it converses at Mafeking, saying all was well there nient to take a trip to Quebec to sarphise their son, but arrived two hours after the Sardinian salled. At the battle of Paardeberg, Culver or Ray- LARGE FORCE HAS LEFT BLOEMmond, as he was known by some, employed as ammunition carrier and

TWO MORE CANADIANS GONE. Naauwport, Cape Colony, from entering fever. He belonged to "B" company, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. the Canadian Mounted Rifles, at Bloemfontein, is also confirmed.

had several narrow escapes.

CANADIANS IN IT. THABA N'CHU, May 1 (afternoon). -General Hamilton's division was engaged yesterday and today in forcing a passage northward. At Houtney the Boer front held a line of hills commanding the sides of the nek. Canadians and Gordons attacked the hill to the left, and the Shropshires and Marshall's Horse, supported by a battery, also made an attack on the enemy, who eventually fled, leaving many wounded, and the passage was cleared. The Boers on the mountain are now shelling the outlying camp, necessitating removal to a safer place. The Boers have three guns on the hill to the eastward of this place outside the range of the British artillery. The Boer shelling is not doing any damage. The enemy retain their positions and the British are not attempting to dislodge them. Gen. Hamilton, by reaching Houtney after a full day's fighting, secured the Thaoa N'chu-Bloemfontein road.

TWO BOER LETTERS.

LONDON, May 3.- The Morning Post's correspondent at Bloemfontein in a despatch dated May 1, says that two letters of considerable interes have fallen into the hands of the British. The first letter was written by President Steyn to Commandant Gen Louis Botha, complaining that a sufficient number of troops had not been left to protect Kroonstad, the seat of the government of the Orange Free State, and that the commandos supposed to be protecting that place were ecoupied in looting the grain districts thus causing intense suffering. The letter reports that the British have 50,000 men and are about to move for ward. It urges the withdrawal of a portion of the 10,000 Boer troops in Natal through Van Reenan's Pass, in order that the struggle might be concentrated at Kroonstad and a decisive blow struck against the British. President Steyn concludes by declining to hold himself responsible for the loyalty of the Free State Boers unless a guarantee was given of the Transvaal's in-The second letter is a reply of Pre-

sident Kruger to the Commander at Fourteen Streams. The president states that it is absolutely impossible to accede to the commandant's request to provide more troops, since every man at the disposal of the republic is required in the position he occupies. President Kruger adds that great vicories have recently crowned the federal arms, and that others are in immediate prospect which will put an accidentally shot himself in the foot?' end speedily to the British intention to advance from Warrenton.

ON THE BRITISE SIDE.

LONDON, May 2.-"I am entirely on the British side in this war in South Africa." said the King of Sweden and Norway, now on a visit to this country, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today. "You may make it quite clear that I have no sympathy with the Boers, and

I will tell you I find it difficult to understand either the principles of a religion which is apparently a mono-poly of the Burghers of the two States, or of the political manifestations of a MORE BOERS ARRIVE AT ST.

HELENA.

JAMESTOWN, St. Helena, May 1.—
The British auxiliary transport Bavarian has arrived here from Cape Town with 1,099 Boer prisoners. All are in excellent heaith. They will be landed as quickly as possible, although the wharves are blocked with stores owing to the insufficient transport inland.

CANADIANS AT NETLEY.

TORONTO, May 1.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: The vernment which seems to have reand that will be her compensation for the many disappointments she has suffered hitherto. You may make it quite clear that I have no sympathy whatever with the Boers, and that I

> BOERS WILLING TO RETREAT. LONDON, May 3.-The Morning Post has the following despatch from Win-ston Churchill, dated Thaba N'chu,

will give no support to the attempts they are making to secure the counte-nance or co-operation of other coun-

"When Gen. Dickson retired in the circumstances related in my last telegram, his own mess cart and the bri-gade water carts fell into the hands of the enemy, and his rear guard was heavily fired on. This retreat compromised Gen. Hamilton, who, therefore, collected his forces and fell back wardy into Thaba N'chu after sharply checking the advancing enemy, with

musketry and artillery fire. 'Although much ammunition was expended on both sides, the losses were insignificant, the fighting being at great range. The result is that ers are willing to retreat, but it is Wagons.

ALL WELL AT MAFEKING. Baden-Powell, the British commander

BLCEMFONTEIN, May 1.- Early this morning Gen, Pole-Carew's division, composed of the Guards and Gen. Stevenson's brigades, with several bat-LONDON, May 2.- The war office teries of artillery, all in winter cloth-Lord Roberts, with Lady Roberts and their daughter, reviewed the divi-

sion in market place. Later Lord Roberts, while reviewing Roberts's Horse, congratulated the men upon their bravery, spoke of the gallantry of the colonial troops and expressed the hope that he might soon review them in Pretoria.

BRANDFORT OCCUPIED. LONDON, May 4.-It is announced

that the British have captured Brand-

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN CASUAL-TIES.

OTTAWA, May 3.-A cable was received this morning at the militia department from Lieut. Col. Otter, commanding the first Canadian contingent, giving the following casualty Killed in action on the 30th April or

1st May: No. 7,468, Private Henry Cotton, 43rd

Battalich Ottawa and Carleton Rifles. Wounded in action on same date: Lieut. J. M. Ross, 22nd Oxford Rifles. No. 7,955, Private John Lutz, 74th Battalion, Sussex, N. B. No. 7,952, Private Joseph Letson,

62nd St. John Fusiliers. No. 7.486. Private P. R. Foster, Gov. ernor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa.

No. 7,204, Private R. Irvine, 19th St. Catherines Battalion. No. 7,234, Private C. K. Rorison, 21st Essex Fusiliers. No. 8,176, Private A. E. Zong, 66th

Battalion, Halifax, died from enteric fever on the 1st inst. Lord Minto has received the follow ing from Sir A. Milner, Cape Town: Sheesmith J. McMillan, one of the artificers sent by the Canadian govern-

ment at the war office's request, died

at Bloemfontein of enteric fever. (Joseph Letson, aged 23, joined the first contingent at St. John. He boarded at Elliot's hotel, Germain street. He came here from Chatham, where his mother resides, and gave up a job at the Mispec pulp mill to go to the

BRUCE MACFARLANE'S WOUND. Private John H. Wilson of Keswick, member of the first Canadian conof March 21st: "I don't suppose you have heard of Bruce MacFarlane shooting himself. It was the first day after Paardeberg, and we started out with the prespect of a fight. We had advanced to within a mile of the kopje on which the Boers had taken up their position. Our big guns had been shelling them from a piece of rising ground on our right, and everything was looking like a hard fight. We were all waiting for the order to advance when we heard a shot from the direction of our company, and afterwards the word came down the line that Bruce had

GOOD MEN AND TRUE.

TORONTO, May 3.-The Globe's pecial cable from London says: Rudyard Kipling in today's London Daily French and Gen. Rundle are in and Mail, referring to the desirability of near Thaba N'Chu. Thus Lord Rob-Canadians of the very stamp and breed at all points of concentration the we require, young, sound, clean, intel- Boers appear in force sufficient to Advertise in the Semi-Weekly Sun.

ligent, well educated. Three hundred heads of sane and soaped families. Shall we let all these beautiful men go back to their own place and never lift a finger to stay them?"

WOUNDED CANADIAN TALKS.

MONTREAL, May 3.—The Star's London correspondent cables:
Captain J. E. Peltler of Montreal, and not Major Pelletier as reported, is a French-Canadian officer invalided home, now residing as a private guest in a house in the West End suffering from sunstroke and wounds. His left leg, neck and right leg are temporar-ily paralyzed, yet he talks bravely of going back to the front. His doctor hopes he may be able to leave and recruit his health at Brighton in a

week or so. Capt. Feltier confirms the state-Capt. Feltler confirms the statement that five or six Canadians were killed or wounded at Paurdeburg by accidental bayoneting by the Gordons. As the Canadians tell back on the trenches the Gordons mistook them in the half light for Boers. Capt. Peltler advises that the Gordons are not for a moment to be blamed. He expresses the heartiest appreciation of his kind treatment here.

Cen. Smith-Dorrien's command is Cen. Smith-Dorrien's command is orders to guard a strong and boldly highly praised by a captain in the outlined frontal position in a country Leinsters, also invalided. He says he of a decidedly difficult nature. There saw much of the Canadians and other colonials. The soldierly qualities of the Canadians excited universal admiration.

ONLY A FEW ALLOWED TO RE-MAIN.

PRETORIA, May 1.—The total number of British subjects allowed to remain here and in the gold fields district, under President Kruger's proclamaticn, is 121. Of this number 62 are men and 59 women. This number does not include the staffs of the water and lighting companies.

THE JOHANNESBURG EXPLOSION LONDON, May 3 .- The Standard and Diggers' News says that Thomas Richards, an American, has been arrested as a suspect in connection with the Begbie factory explosion at Johannesburg. He was arraigned yesterday, charged with murder, and remanded until today. The accused man, it was added, was not defended. The paper also says that an excavotion has been made where the explosion was most violent, and that as no trace of a tunnel was found, other excavations will be made.

PRETORIA, May 2.-Mr. Begbie, jr., one of the proprietors of the engineering works at Johannesburg. which were recently blown up, has been remanded to jail on a charge of murder. Bail would not be accepted. been arrested on suspicion of having who demanded their surrender. Capbeen connected with the explosion.

WAR SUMMARY

LONDON, May 4.—Operations involving the British in ten days' hard work, seven being occupied in fighting, have culminated in what Gen. Roberts describes as "considerable success." There is every probability that this phrase covers a great deal of disappointment, all the indications are that the intention was, as already pointed out in these despatches, to surround the Boers retiring from the southeastern part of the Orange Free State, sapture their convoys and vir-State, sapture their ccnvoys and virtually repeat the Paardeberg affair. These hopes have been defeated, apparently by Commandant General Botha's skilful directions, and the Boers have withdrawn in good order, driving enormous herds of cattle and sheep, with them. The burghers probably did not expect to hold the east-ern part of the Free State with a powerful enemy occupying the railways and threatening their flank, but it may be assumed that they attained the purpose for which they returned to the south after the British occupation of Bloemfontein, and that they will now rejoin the main Boer army with valurable food supplies. The British, on the other hand, claim to have cleared the southsystem corner of the Free State at comparatively trifling cost in lives, and a general advance northward seems to be imminent. There is little to indicate where the Boers will make their next stand. It is reported that they are prepared to make a stubborn opposition on an entrenched hill southeast of Kroonstad, which town they will probably abandon as soon as their stores are north of the Veet River. Amother unknown factor of the situation is their strength in the Ladybrand district. There are rumors in Bloemfontein that they are evacuating that district entirely and concentrating their whole strength in the Ladybrand district. There are rumors in Bloemfontein that they are evacuating that district entirely and concentrating their whole strength in the north. Nothing authentic is known of the Boer losses in the recent tually repeat the Paardeberg affair. the north. Nothing authentic is known of the Boer losses in the recent operations. A report from Kimberley states that there are considerable Boer movements at Fourteen Streams and other points across the Vaal River. Little is known regarding them, but it is believed that the Boers are tingent, writes to a friend in St. moving northwest. If this is so, it is Mary's from Bloemfontein, under date probably with the view of opposing Gen. Hunter's advance in the direc tion of Mafeking.

There is no news of any movement in Natal. The British have not advanced. The Boers are reported to be quitting the passes in the Biggarsberg ange on account of the cold, and camping at the foot of the range, their principal laager being at Hlatikulu 'Mountain, sixteen miles north of El-

LONDON, May 4, 4.15 a. m.-Gen. Broadwood's cavalry brigade has reached Isabelfontein, 28 miles north of Thaba N'Chu. Gen. Ian Hamilton is bivouacking at Jacobsrust, 15 miles north of Thaba N'Chu. Gen. Tucker's division is moving eastward from Karee Siding. The divisions of Gen. colonials settling in South Africa and erts has 50,000 men operating clear of the lack of inducements offered by the the railway along a front of forty home government, says: "Among the miles. He has been advancing slow with various hospitals lie three hundred some success, but nothing decisive. Yet

and Ladybrand. The Boers still holding Thaba N'Chu district are estimated at 4,000. They have among their guns a 40 pounder. One correspondent, wiring from Bloemfontein Wednesday, said the British hope to cut off the whole commando.

The correspondents at Kimberley have been forbidden to communicate for saveral days the deduction being

for several days, the deduction being that a forward movement is under way there. The Boers in Natal are restless. Two hundred crossed Sundays River Wednesday and tried to engage the British outposts.

THE GENERAL ADVANCE.

LONDON, May 4.-The Bloemfontein

correspondent of the Standard, tele-graphing May 2, says:
"I have just ridden hither from Thaba Nichu, along the line of our almost every point of concentration

is contested by the enemy, "Gen. Rundle, with the Eighth Division, is posted on our right flank, with the Boers have posted a number of guns of superior weight and range to our own. However, they show no disposition to do more than to harrass our

advance. "Further to the west, Gen. Ian Hamilton, with his division of mounted infantry, is pressing northward, oncountering only a desultory fire. The Highland Brigade, from Val Krantz, has been engaged, while Gen. Tucker, commanding the Seventh Division, has moved eastward from Karee Siding, and has returned south, followed

by the Boers.
"Nevertheless the cavalry, owing to the greater numbers of the enemy, have been prevented from completing the movement that was intended to encircle the Boers on the march to Brandfort; and the enemy are now prepared to offer stubborn opposition on an entrenched hill to the southeast

of Kroonstad. "Gen. Tucker's attempt to advance on Brandfort showed the enemy to be in considerable strength. The Colonial Cavalry were engaged, and they lost twenty horses while under fire from pompoms. The Boers, however, were driven from their position."

AFRAID OF THE BAYONET.

LONDON, May 4.-The Daily News has the following from Thaba N'chu, dated Wednesday:

"In yesterday's flanking movement Captain Towse and fifty Gordon High-Besides Begbie, an American has also landers were surrounded by 250 Boers, tain Towse ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. With a wild cheer the Gordons rushed at the enemy and swept them away with great slaughter. Captain Towse was blinded in both eyes by the enemy's fire, and throughout behaved most heroically."

JURY DISAGREED.

Could Not Come to a Decision After Three Hours Deliberation in the Nickerson Case.

DORCHESTER, May 2.-On the reopening

READY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE. Twenty-first Essex Fusiliers Have Received
Orders to be Ready to Take the
Field at an Hour's Notice.

WINDSOR, Ont., May 2.- Officers and men of 21st Essex Fusiliers have been notified by Major Bartlett to make all necessary preparations to take the field at an hour's notice. The necessary tooks with which to throw up fortifications are included in the articles with which the men will have to provide themselves. The quartermaster has been ordered to secure stores for the battalion, and have the same in readiness to follow the men whenever called on.

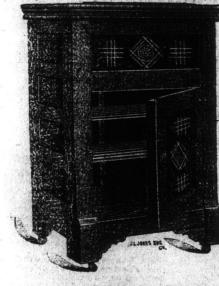
FOUR ITALIANS KILLED.

WINNIPEG, May 2.—A Port Arthur despatch says four Italians were blown to pleces by dynamite yesterday while working on the new Untario and Rainy River rail-

DUBLIN FENIAN CONSPIRATORS.

TORONTO, May 2.—The crown attorney of Welland has received conclusive evidence identifying Walsh and Nolan, the casal-dynamiters. They belong to a gang of Dublin Fenian conspirators. Nolan was tried for murder some years ago in Dublin.

REFRICERATORS.



Now is the time to buy a Refrigerator. Don't wait for things tention to protect the temporary capital of the Free State. to spoil before ordering one. It will soon pay for itself by the amount of food saved.

Write for prices.

W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited) MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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

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

SUNDAY, March 11.-This morning we sighted the Island of Ascension at daybreak. As we drew nearer, the rigging and port side of the vessel was

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

changing the number of it.

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

TUESDAY, March B.-Fine weather ground swell this morning and the sports, which included three legged vessel is rolling considerably. Milwaukee is very high out of the spoon race, bun and lemonade race, water, and we are taking tallast out tilting the bucket, tug-of-war between T. & B. tobacco in a tin box. The men and the ship's officers were present who do not smoke found a ready sale The sports were held on the hurricane board, but the man who runs it is un- event of the day. The chief obstacle able to get at his stock in the hold. was the bathing tank, through which He usually manages to get up a the competitors had to go, after climbginger ale. He started by charging B. men were entered. Money prizes exorbitant prices for everything, and were given by the officers.

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

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

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

made considerable money.

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

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

Milwaukee

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

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

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

Mrs. Black.

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

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

"ship's quartermaster."

SATURDAY, March 17 .- This afteragain today. There is culte a heavy noon we had a splendid programme of race, sack-race, potato race, egg and of her every day in the shape of coal, squadrons, and obstacle race. All the water and hay. Last night every events were keenly contested and man was issued a half a pound of there was lots of fun. All our officers We have a canteen on deck. The obstacle race was the couple of barrels of bottled ale and ing through a barrel. None of the N.

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

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

TUESDAY, March 20.—Preparatio

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All well. In great haste, RALPH.

IN CHAMBERS.

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

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

Children Cry for

SECOND CONTINGENT.

The Sun's Special Correspondent Writes from Carnarvon.

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

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

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

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

ment to make him compensation. The rest at Carnaryon has done all Then, again, if he stays, he himself, as the troops, as well as the horses, a great deal of good, Marching through this arid Karoo country is a trying ordeal on both horses and men, and a day's rest now and then is absolutely necessary.

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

WHAT LUMBER IS USED is all imported from distant countries,

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

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

that in this last quarrel

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

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

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

well as his property, is commandeered. In this case, instead of the prospective compensation dependent on the ender mercies of the British, he gets a receipt in full for everything commandeared, said receipt being negotiable at par at Bloemfontein-three months after the declaration of peace. Probably the British reader will think it should be an easy matter for the farmer to make his choice under such circumstances. So it would be if the farmer were not a Dutchman-with strong pro-Boer inclinations, and a

pro-Boer faith that is so intense that

thinks that the British will

ven at this stage of the game he still

tender mercies of the British govern-

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

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

In this unhappy country of discords there are anti-Boers, as well as loyal Britishers. Every colored man is as anti-Boer as generations of oppression could make them. Members many other foreign races

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

It is the re-assertion of British authority, and, if possible, the establishment of harmony, in this desturbis in the wrong, quite apart from all ed section of the colony that are the objects of the flying column of which the second Camadian contingent forms such a large part. Many of our offibrought up under the British flag, even cers and men have expressed some although his own brother-in-law is the feeling of disappointment at being sent ringleader and chief instigator of the so far from the scene of operation whole movement, he throws himself against the main Boer army. They heart and soul into the work of cir- would like to be with Lord Roberts cumventing the machinations of the getting their share of the real hard rebels, and is so sincere in his antag- knocks, and incidentally of the glory onism to their aims and objects that that goes with them. Here they dread he openly admits that his brother-in- the possibility of having a bloodless law has forfeited all claims to mercy victory. But though it is probable that or consideration, and that if he be this column will not meat with a very courtmartialed and shot it will be no determined or long-sustained resist more than he deserves. The antag- ance, everybody connected with it may onism between these two relatives is, be consoled by the consideration that moreover, not one-sided, for it was the work that is being done is of the only a few days before our arrival utmost value, and that, besides, it is here that Mr. Van Zyl received a of a very arduous nature. If the colmessage from his brother-in-law, the umn marches from Victoria West to rebel leader, informing him that he, Kenbarett, and from there to De Aar or some other point on the railway, it narvon, and that as he was so British will have done the harlest and longest continuous march that has been bels had decided to put him into a done by any troops in this campaign. A MARCH OF OVER 500 MILES,

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



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

WITH ITS TWELVE GUNS

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

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

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



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OTTAWA LETTER.

Non-Publication of Departmental Reports Blocking Business.

Mr. Mulock's Flippant Reference to the Death of a Valued Officer of His Department.

D. C. Fraser Now Defends the Government on the Ground that it is no Worse Than the Tories-Why the Temperance People Will no Longer Support Laurier et al.

OTTAWA, April 26.-If the minis-

ters do not succeed in getting the departmental reports printed soon, they will find that life has ceased to be worth living. The committee on agriculture, which has always refrained from partisanship, and which like all the other committees has a large government majority, has gone on strike. Even the chairman, Mr. McMillan, in his widest Scotch, gives his word of honor not to call the committee together again until the reports of the department of which they are concerned has appeared. He was moved to this by the protest of members who refuse to go on examining immigration officers until the immigration reports are in their hands. Mr. Wilson moved that the committee rise and suspend operations until they had the reports to work on. This was resisted by Mr. McMullen, Mr. Macdonald of Huron, and the other thick and thin supporters of the ministry, who wanted to examine "hug the machine" Preston without the books. The discussion on the motion grew fast and furious. If an official report could be had of that morning's debate in the as a war story. The chairman pleadgreatly surprised over the failure of the ministers to send in their state-McMillan, backed up by a solemn assurance that the committee would not over a new district where two lawbe called again until the book appeared. But Dr. Sproule, Mr. Cochrane and the other objectors stuck to their point that Mr. Preston should wait for his examination until the memhers had some information of the business of last year. Finally it came paigners. to a vote, and Mr. Wilson's motion was lost, 28 to 23, with two or three government supporters joining in his protest. And after all Mr. Presten did not testify. Another witness was called, who told about the Doukhobors, and Preston waits until the Book of the Chronicles of the Interior Department is in the hands of the

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SIBLE

of Mr. Mulock, ex-vice-chancellor of the University of Toronto, is shown though it should drive him from pubby this delicate reference to the death lic life. of a valued officer in the department now under him. It must be consoling to the family and friends of those officers who die in the service to know that they have a minister who has such a delicate appreciation of mier's colleagues in Quebec went on

their feelings. The budget debate is four speeches nearer to an end. Mr. Bell of Addington, who speaks seldom but always well, contributed a strong and ind!vidual speech, enlivened with a pleas ant humor, which is rather severe but devoid of bitterness. Mr. D. C. Fiaser, the man of all work in the libera! party, put in a defence of the ministry, which was of the nature of a plea of guilty with an appeal for mercy. Mr. Frager hopes that the opposition perance Union and gave them a sol will admit that the government has really reduced the taxes by one-tenth be allowed to go into the Yukon. It (which, by the way, the opposition is it now known that intimate friends of pretty certain not to do). He urges the minister himself from his own that the public should not apply to the town secured the right, as some algovernment an absolute standard of lege, contrary to law, to send in vast rectitude, but that the whole of party quantities of liquer to that country, politics should be narrowed down to Some of them procured permits merethe question whether a change to a ly to sell out at profits of \$10,000 to tory government would improve the \$20,000 to men in the trade, while renot a question whether this government has done wrong, but whether an. other government did better. Unless this government is worse than the tories, Mr. Fraser does not think it ought to be condemned and retired, even though it may be guilty of as many lies as a Czar.

This is a great falling off since Mr. Fraser and his friends went about the country promising economy, integrity, independence of parliament, prohibition, free trade, commercial union and all sorts of reforms. The people were asked to turn out the tories because they were corrupt, extravagant, seekers after office and oppressors of the poor. If we have in their place a government that cost more and accomphishes less, which is loaded down with scandal, which has fostered combines that were never heard of before, has scattered offices among members of parliament and broken all its pledges; the fact is of no importance. Mr. Fraser cannot deny the violation of pledges, nor eastradict the charges of office seeding and nepotism, and of extravagance. He can plead for a continuance of office because the present ministers are in their own opinion and his no worse than their predecessors.

Mr. Fraser is indignant with Mr. Davin for the inueado which the latter used in connection with Mr. Fraser's elegant and moral simile of the wife and her erving husband. He declares that Mr. Davin alone of all members of parliament or men out of parliament is low enough to suggest that the Morden speech was improper. All that Mr. Fraser admits that he meant was that the people of Canada ought to judge this government and treat its faults with the same leniency as a wife should show in judging her husband. He appears to be of the

en accepted by the people for better, for worse, for richer or poorer till all the ministers or all the people are dead. This is a view that perhaps will not impress itself upon the people of Camada. They will perhaps feel that they have only accepted this government during good conduct. They will be that they are conduct. think that they are perfectly free to send it about its business without waiting for death to part them.

Mr. Fraser's passion with Mr. Davin ing through him, left him dry fr. Bennett of Simcoe took up the story. Mr. Bennett usually makes things a little lively for his opponents when he speaks and last night was no exception to the rule. Mr. Fraser rebuked Sir Charles Tuppe for predicting victory and Mr. Ben-nett reminded Mr. Fraser of his own prediction on his recent return from Manitoba, with the announcement that the Greenway government was going to sweep the country. Mr. Fraser interrupted to state that he was not campaining in Manitoba for Mr. Greenway, and Mr. Bennett observed that Mr. Fraser was only following the example of Mr. Sifton in repudiating Greenway after he was beaten. The defeat of the Manitoba government does not surprise Mr. Bennett when he considered the kind of speeches Mr. Fraser had been making in that province shortly before. No doubt the people compared the de-tence of the Laurier government and the miserable apologies offered for it, while the pledges made by Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fraser himself in that province four years before. No doubt they were sick of everything connected with such a party.

Mr. Bennett went on to tell of the career of members of parliament in seeking and in making offices. He spoke of the thirteen patriots who had retired into comfortable positions, and gave a long and interesting list of ministers and members who had provided for their relatives. He told of Tower Room, it would be as interesting a judicial district in Ontario, which had a county court judge and three ed that the motion be not pressed to cases last year, yet an additional a vote, while he expressed himself as judge had been provided to assist the previous incumbent. Another district, which also provided three suits, had ment. Mr. Wilsen was disposed to been furnished a junior judge to asyield to the pathetic appeals of Mr. sist the senior in his arduous labors. Another judge had been appointed suits had occurred in the previous year, and still another in the place where there had not been a single suit. This is the way the faithful were provided for in Ontario, for all the new judges had been active cam-

Mr. Bennett has an idea that the temperance people are going to make trouble for this government when the time comes. He recalls the pledges given by Sir Wilfrid on his tour after the Ottawa convention. He began in Ontario with the announcement that the liberal party would take a vote on prohibition and carry out the wishes of the people. So strongly did In the house Mr. Mulock set about he press this point that the Rev. Mr. to explain what was the matter with Huxtalle, a prominent prohibitionist. the public works report. His fine gen- | had endorsed the then liberal leader, tlemanly instincts were shown by his believing that prohibition had at last statement that the department of found a friend. He spoke in that which he is the acting minister was sense, and this so encouraged Sir Wilunfortunate, 'as the officer who was frid that his assurances grew stronger preparing the report had the bail and stronger as he went west, until taste to die, and his successor had the in Manitoba he declared that the will bad taste to get sick." The good taste of the people as expressed in the ple-

> And then Mr. Bennett told the story of the plebiscite. The temperance people took hold of it in a way that frightened the ministers, and the prethe stump to beg the French-Canadians not to embarrass the government. The ballot in some of the Quebec polls was manipulated, so that the vote cast was larger than the list of electors.

Mr. Sifton was another standby for the prohibitionists in former times, and Mr. Bennett described the interesting occasion when the minister of the interior met in Toronto a delegation of the Women's Christian Tomemn assurance that no liquor would thinks that these confiding ladies who heard Mr. Sifton and who trusted him will not have that same kindly feeling for him that they once had, and at the next election. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 27.-Before this letter is printed the Ottawa fire will be something of an old story, as the debefallen them. While the statement of the press here that this is the worst piled here. It is all gone, fire ever known in Canada is not sustained by history, there are certain Ottawa fire a greater catastrophe than the French Presbyterian church. amount of property destroyed is less than the loss of the great St. John fire poor, had very little property except around it. what was in their houses.

the credit belongs largely to the Chau-diere Falls. The great lumber mills, Many women and children appeared paper mills, flour mills and other in-to be wandering aimlessly about, cardustries have collected around this one rying some few household articles

lishments and practically incapaci ated the damaged structures that re main, has stopped the wheels of industry in the whole town. The same cal amity which deprived the working men of their homes has deprived then of the means of earning a livelihood.

Perhaps the destruction of the manufacturing establishments is greater calamity even to the ho He at least is sure of a shelter and of provision and clothing through the kindness of those who are able to help him. The great lumbermen who were millionaires yesterday do not ask for charity, and yet they may have some difficulty in reorganizing the indus-tries under their control. For the lumbermen have not only in some cases lost their mills but have lost the product of last year's operations just at a time when it is ready for the market. Doubtless even some of the rich lumbermen have obligations at the banks which this lumber was expected to retire, and the extent of the embarrassment will not be known for some time to come.

The city of Hull was not a beautiful town at its best. The accumulations of lumber lay all about it. The house were largely of the poorer class and built of wood. The irregular character of the ground and the neighboring splendors of Ottawa operated against the appearance of the town. tendency of the wealthier people who did business in Hull was to reside across the river. On the other hand the workingmen largely owned their own houses, and as they had very good pay and are generally of a thrifty class they might be called a well-to-do body of people. It is among the working-men's houses that the fire started.

At 11 o'clock those who happened to be in the little summer house on Parliament Hill saw a black column of smoke rise in the northern part of the town and grow stronger and denser. Half an hour later the telephone announced that some 70 houses had been destroyed and the flame could be seen making rapid headway with a raging wind behind it towards the bridge. Before one o'clock those watching from the hill could see that the mills at the Chaudiere on the Hull side were doomed, and that on the eastern border of the fire the splendid municipal building, the dominion building and the spacious City Hall would have to go. Still the fire must have been a half a mile from the nearest point on the Ottawa side when suddenly those look. ing up river saw a small blaze in the lumber pile on their own side of the Within fifteen minutes the stream. whole of a large lumber yard was in flames and the mills at this point were attacked. There is another channel on the Ottawa side, making the place where the fire now was a sort of island. But the flames took very little note of this obstacle and moved on towards the C. P. R. station. On the flats around this place were a great good station buildings and a good deal of yard room with a considerable freight on hand, including some i0 car loads of coal. Almost everything was hurned, and the employes found they nad to bestir themselves to get away with their books and records.

There is only one bridge for passengers between Ottawa and Hull. It is an iron structure, a suspension bridge, with stone underwork, but the approaches on each side cross sluice ways, canals and other channels, and the bridges over these are of wood. The fire was so hot on each side of this bridge that even if the wooden part had not burned, passage would have been impossible. There remained only the ferry and various boats and lumber scows for transportation, and the Ottawa fire brigade, which commenced operations in Hull, found some difficulty in getting back to defend its own city. The C. P. R. train which brought a relief to the fire department, not only came too late to save its own building, but too late to get into town at all. Its track is destroy ed part of the way through Hull and eso on this side. A later train from Montreal came by the other route

south of the Ottawa.

When the fire got fairly under way on the Ottawa side it made great speed. Had the wind been more wescondition of things. In his mind it is turns recently brought down show terly, or been in any other direction that the Yukon has been flooded with than from the east, the whole city liquor, probably to a greater extent would have been gone before midnight than any other region of the same As it was, the fire swept across the population in Canada. Mr. Rennett western end, and taking the business As it was, the fire swept across the establishments on Wellington street, west of the bridge, and some fine residences a little beyond that, including Mr. Booth's, the Rochester homestead, that so far as their influence goes Mr. Mr. Crannell's of the Bronson Co., Siften will suffer with his colleagues Dr. Malloch and Dr. Scott and Hon. Geo. E. Foster's. Beyond that, through Hintonburg and along the western boundary of the city up towards the experimental farm, the houses burned are mostly residences of a very fain spatches contained pretty full details. class, together with some smaller A long time will pass before it be- wooden cottages. Almost at the end comes an old story in Ottawa. As yet of its reach the fire found plenty of many of the people, and most of all work in the lumber piles at St. Louis the victims who have suffered most, dam, near the experimental farm. A have hardly come to realize what has good many millions of feet of lumber, much of it belonging to Booth, was

Among the churches burned was the features of the case which make the Erskine church (Presbyterian), and On would appear at first glance. The the Hull side St. James (Anglican) church and some others. A number of schools in Ottawa and practically all of 1877, and the destruction of resid- the Hull schools are burned, with a ences is perhaps not half as great, con- convent in Hall. Among the buildings sidered by value. But the Ottawa fire that were saved in Hull is the splenhas struck very hard on the poorer did Catholic church, of which the cfty class of people and on the large class is so proud. It was threatened to-of artisans and mill men who, if not wards evening and the fire raged all

It is impossible to state accurately The water power at the Chaudiere how many families are homeless, but Falls is one of the finest in the world. that will have been announced by tele-It has made many millions for the graph before this letter appears. Evtumbermen in this district, and if ery effort is made to provide tempor-Ottawa has more millionaires than ary homes, but there must be a great any other city of its size in Canada deal of trouble in getting the people

BOARD OF TRADE

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Putnam's Corn Extractor never disappoints. It goes right to the root of the trouble and will remove the source of your annoyance in short order. Beware of the cheap, poisonous and dangerous substitutes that are on the market. Putnam's is sure, safe and harmless. Sold by all druggists. DO YOU : 0 --- 9:19 9

Does a dull aching of nerve or muscle or the acuter pangs of neuraigin, toothache, or lumoago make life a misery? Thousan is are compelled to suffer day in and day out because they are muscquainted with the extraordinary pain subduing power of Nerviline—the great nerve pain cure. Nerviline—the great nerve pain cure. Nerviline—cures toothache, rheumatism, neuraigia, sciatica, cramps, colic, summer complaint, nausea. Nerviline is the most prompt. peaetrating and effectual remedy for all pain, whether internal, external or local.

Catarrhozone cures Catarrh and Asthma

chosen in moments of distraction They would perhaps be gathered in somewhere before morning, but it would certainly be through no efforts of their own. One could see some times a lone woman and sometimes a woman with a child or two in some vacan't lot, with a few household things gathered about her, or perhaps a family would be defending their goods from the predatory people who always seem to be on hand at such a time. In many cases it was impossible to save anything. All the carts and wagons were engaged and men stood and saw the furniture burn which they had parried out on to the sidewalk and could find no way of transporting to a place of safety. As always happens, the distracted people usually selected some absurdly valueless articles to carry away with them and many amusing processions might be seen with very queer bag-

About six o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Foster's house resembled a tory caucus. Among the members of parliament who were seen assisting to save property were Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Borden of Halifax, Col. Kaulbach, Mr. Mills (Annapolis), Mr. Powell, Mr. Ganong, Mr. McInerney, Mr. MoDonald (P. E. I.), with half a dozen Ontario members. Notwithstanding 'their efforts, it was imnumber of tenements, some hotels of possible to save the heavier furniture, as the fire reached this locality very arding houses and shops, with many time it was difficult to get teams. The establishments. The C. P. R. had purchased a few years ago was a heap ger was seen.

It is not quite clear why the house government is indebted to the Chaupower used about the buildings. The house was lighted with oil lamps last night in default of the electric apparatus. Until two or three years ago the own, but Mr. Tarte "arranged an ar- in technical school education. the time and which proved rather expensive and is now rather inconvenient, by which the buildings were lighted through the local company. Mr. Tarte is in Paris and so does not suffer from the inconvenience.

MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

She (dreamily)—Just think of it, dear n another month we shall be married! He—Well, let's be happy while we can.—

KNOW BETTER.

Mrs. Jones-I wonder your friend Brown has never married.

Mr. Jones—Oh. bless you, Brown is not balf such a fool as he looks.—Larks.

and the

Large things are but an aggregation of small things. If we take care of the small things we are in effect taking care of the large things which the small things combine to make. That is the philosophy of the old finan-cial proverb, and its application is as broad as human life.

pounds

will take care

of themselves."

Take care of what you eat, when you eat, and how you eat, and your stomach will take care of itself. But who takes care of such trivial things? That is why, someday, the majority of people have to take care of the stomach. When that day comes, there is no aid so effecthat day comes, there is no aid so effective in undoing the results of past carelessness as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Corn None Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, and restores the organs of digestion and nutrition to a condition of healthy activity. It cures biliousness, heartburn, flatulence, indigestion, palpitation, diz-ziness, cold extremities, and a score of other ailments which are but the symp-toms of disorder in the stomach and its allied organs.

If you are sick you can consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter, free of charge. Each letter is treated as sacredly confidential, and an answer is

sacredly confidential, and an answer is promptly sent in a plain envelope without printing or advertising upon it.

"I was troubled with very frequent headaches, often accompanied by severe vomiting," writes Miss Mary Belle Summerton, of San Diego, Duval Co., Texas.

"My bowels were irregular and my stomach and liver seemed continually out of order. Often I could eat almost nothing, and sometimes absolutely nothing for twenty-four hours at a time. I was entirely unfit for work, and my whole system seemed so run-down that I feared a severe sick spell and was very much discouraged. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and did so with such satisfactory results that before finishing the third bottle I felt perfectly able to undertake the duties attending public school life, and contracted to do so. I most heartily advise those suffering with indigestion, and its attendant evils, to give this great medicine a fair trial."

Use only Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

Use only Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets with "Golden Medical Discovery" when a laxative is needed.

Winter Port Business Shows Great Increase Over

The Total Exports Valued at More Than Ten Million of Dollars.

Last Year.

Address on Manchester Ship Canal and Steamship Service. MINERAL OF THE RESERVEN

The board of trade met on Tuesday afternoon, the president, D. J. Mc-Laughlin, in the chair. Among those were Thos. McAvity. J. N. therland, C. E. L. Jarvis, R. B. Emerson, Joseph Bullock, G. Wetmore Merritt, T. H. Hall, Mayor Daniel, W. M., Jarvis, W. O. Raymond, W. F. Hatheway, J. A. Likely, S. Schoffeld, F. S. Sharpe, E. Peters, H. D. Mc-Leod, Ald. Robinson, Thos. L. Hay, J. Edgecombe, C. F. Kinnear, F. O. Alti-

The minutes of last session were dopted, also the following summary of council proceedings since last board meeting: "Since the last regular monthly meet-

ing of the board the following matters have occupied the attention of the council. In response to the request of the council. James Thom, manager of Furness, Withy & Co., Montreal, has written to the president stating that the board of directors of Furness, Withy & Co. have decided to make the rates to St. John and Halifax the same, and have instructed the London office to act accordingly. Mr. Thom also writes that their promise in regard to cost of transportation from west to east St. John will be carried out, and that this will apply to all who have claims for transportation.

"Efforts have been made to induce the delegation of paper makers which propose to visit Canada from England shortly to visit St. John before returning to England, and the president is now in correspondence with the parties interested in England to that ef-

"It has been decided to call the merchants' week committee together to consider the question of holding a merchants' week this year, and a meeting of that committee will probably be held early in May."

Dr. Bridges, for the committee or technical schools, reported as follows, the report being on motion referred to the council of the board:

"Your committee to whom was submitted a letter from the Ottawa board of trade referring to a resolution passed by that board 'that the technical schools' committee should wait upon the dominion government for the purpose of urging the appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the systems of technical education as conducted elsewhere, especially good ones, and a great number of suddenly and unexpectedly and at that ly in Great Britain and Germany, and asking the St. John board to pass a upon the subject generally to his excellency the governor general in coundil,' beg to report:

"That they have carefully consider ed the said letter and memorial and of commons should have adjourned believe that it would be greatly in the until Tuesday, but even the federal interest of the country for a commission of able men to investigate and rediere Falls for much of the motive port upon the systems of technical education prevailing in both Great Britain and Germany, but consider that the words and the United States should be added, inasmuch as that building used an electric plant of its country is now one of the foremost rangement" which was criticised at this addition your committee would recommend the endorsement of the resolution passed by the Ottawa board of trade.

> "Your committee while in accord with the general tenor of the memordal to the governor general, beg to say that in their opinion technical schools to be of any material adventage to the maritime provinces should be established in those provinces. The majority of our young men who might wish to go through a technical course would seldom have sufficient means to pay the expense involved in travelling and boarding in distant cities.

"Your committee would therefore suggest that the Ottawa board of trade be requested to add to the proposed memorial a prayer that any aid granted by the federal government shall be for the purpose of establishing technical schools in that part of each province advantageously situated for the purpose. It is the opinion of your committee that if grants could be secured from the federal government to be used in the manner above suggested it might also be possible to obtain additional provincial and nunicipal aid sufficient to sustain one technical school for the maritime provinces, if not one in each of the larger cities.'

The secretary submitted the follow ing complete comparative statement of winter port trade for the seasons of 1898-9 and 1899-1900, which shows an increase this season of nearly 50 per cent.

WINTER EXPORTS 1899-1900.

9 - 62-83-78-8	1,884 417,922 None	Oats, 40 bags Peas, 5,348 bags Rye Buckwheat Barley Beans.
	the state of the s	Grain not designated
\$2,663,771		Bushing on the state of the second state of the second
	18,858	5,388 bags, estimated a bush. per bag
A007 000	4,366,342	and the second s
\$885,829 1,036,590	253,818 15,451	Flour and meal, pkgs
22,894	2,911	Cattle Sheep
44,270	481	Horses
\$1,103,754	18,846	Anthropological Company Research
405,187	9,233,133	Deals, boards, etc. spl ft.
89,915		Other lumber, spl feet
\$495,102	Un Illar	
34,136	Tons.	Continue consideration of the
34,130	3,148 Pkgs.	Hay
772,574	85,689	Cheese
52,636	3,898	Cheese Butter
84,134	16,114	REES
2,616,900	70,557 Bales.	Meats
131,491	38,384	Wood pulp
-	Pkgs.	wood pulp
359,831	37,668	Manufactures
	Barrels.	to the Production of Section Section (Section Section
176,329	59,867	Apples
523,833	88,791	Lard
666,611	75,059	Miscellaneous

THE TONNAGE COMPARISON WITH 1898-9:

Total grain 1,384,859 \$1,222,653 88,791 Grand total (increase) ... Decreases. \$280,078

tter (pkgs) Grand total decreases\$408,125 Net increase for season\$3,360,595 Or over 45 per cent over the season of 1898-9. The president introduced R. Dawson

Harling of Toronto, representative in Canada of the Manchester Ship Canal and Manchester Line Steamship Co., who made a very interesting and instructive address. Mr. Harling pointed out that the first steamship line ever formed in Manchester was established to run between that port and Canadian ports. Therefore St. John people should be especially interested in Manchester and the trade of the great canal. Proceeding, he dwelt upon the importance of Manchester as a great manufacturing centre. Until twenty years ago the manufacturers did not fully realize how much they were paying to get their raw material, etc., from the seaboard, But competition in the cotton trade from China, Japan, and other countries where factories were erected forced them to look about for means of cheapening their own cost of production. As competition grew keener the depression became more marked, and mills began to close. In 1883 or 1884 the city corporation appointed a commission of enquiry, whose conclusion was that the port charges at Liverpool and freights thence to Manchester were excessive. Daniel Adamson urged the construction of a canal to Manchester, a scheme that had been mooted as long ago as 200 years. There are 177 towns more or less dependent on Manchester for produce supplies. They approved of the canal. A bill to provide for its construction was passed through the commons but thrown out in the lords. In 1884 a bill was adopted by the lords but rejected by the commons. In 1885 a third bill was sent up and adopted by both. After dwelling upon the opposition of Liverpool, and the other great difficulties to be overcome Mr. Harling gave a most interesting account of the vast amount of material used in the construction of the canal, the extent of the harbor works at Manchester, and the enormous expenditure involved. He next showed the very large increase in the import trade of Manchester, and spoke of the new buildings that have sprung up on the banks of the canal, such as a huge abattoir, grain elevator, cold storage warehouse, huge oil tanks, and manufacturing industries of various kinds, which are a direct result of the building of the canal.

Manchester as a distributing centre was next discussed. The 177 neighboring towns send 2,000 men each week to the Manchester produce exchange to buy for them. To all of these towns the canal is of the greatest benefit. Mr. Harling gave striking illustrations to prove the latter statement. The population of Manchester and Salford is 750,000. Within a radius of twenty miles are 8,000,000 people who can be more easily reached through Manchester than any other, port. Perishable products, which require the minimum of handling, are most satisfactorily marketed through Manchester. This applied to chilled meats, eggs and produce of that sort. The claim was proved in the case of a large shipment of Chicago chilled

meat last year.

As to the Canadian steamship service, Mr. Harling pointed out that it was only two years old. There had been some great disappointments. The cost of steamers advanced and contracts for ships could not be filled as soon as expected. Then the war broke out and three of their best steamers went to South Africa. However, they now have eight steamers under commission, and he hoped that next winter there would be a prompt and regular service. After the war ends six boats will be on the Montreal and two on the Quebec route. They are first class boats and the service will be first class. The port of St. John had progressed greatly in the last three cars, and he hoped it and the port of Manchester would go on and increase heir trade to their mutual benefit.

Applause.) G. Wetmore Merritt in graceful terms moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Harling. Mayor Daniel seconded the notion, and took occasion to refer to he great work of development done y Manchester, and the encouragement it. John might gain from its example nd experience.

The motion was heartily adopted, and President McLaughlin in presentng the same paid a tribute to Mr. farling and expressed the great pleaure with which all had listened to is very valuable address. The board hen adjourned.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

176,329
523,833
686,611
\$10,567,011

The faction of the faction overy response to the faction of the faction of

NOTICE.

During the Present Session of Par-Hament, Mr. Scott will represent the SUN at Ottawa, and will contribute daily letters as in the past three The SEMI-WEEKLY SUN WILL be sent during the Session to any address in Canada or United States on receipt of TWENTY FIVE CENTS. Address:

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SEN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 5, 1900.

TWEEDIE DISROBES.

The liberal conservatives of New Brunswick were not surprised to learn by inspired announcement in Wednesday's Telegraph that the Hon. L. J. Tweedie had ceased masquerading in their colors and had come out squarely as a grit. They knew that the announcement would be made whenever the Hon. Mr. Blair gave the word. They have been waiting for it for years. It appears that Mr. Tweedie was called to Ottawa a few days ago, From Ottawa he posted to Montreal, and, acting under orders given out from the capital, he was interviewed by a member of the Montreal Herald staff, possibly by the man who not so very long since was deposed from the editorship of the St. John Telegraph, after a brief but extremely exciting reign. At all events, the reproduction of the interview by the Telegraph followed as part and parcel of the Ottawa instructions. When Mr. Blair wants a thing done he does not permit any little personal differences between the puppets who think they manage his organs to stand in the

Mr. Tweedie in the interview praises the government, and especially praises Mr. Blair. He predicts that Mr. Blair will come out of the next election with the largest following any minister ever had from New Brunswick. Mr. Tweedle flatters himself that he knows, and boasts of his own success in election campaigns. He does not tell the Herald that Mr. Blair cannot possibly be elected in Queens and Sunbury, that Restigouche has no use for him that York has unfulfilled pledges charged against him, and that the minister is at his wits' end to find a constituency in New Brunswick where he can run with any hope of re-elec-

But the atmosphere is clearer. It is not so very long since Mr. Tweedie dramatically declared that he refused to be read out of the conservative party. Now that it suits Mr. Blair's purpose, Mr. Tweedie has read himposition to extend to Mr. Tweedie its most cordial thanks. He has done it but it was with hard the greatest favor that it is in his power to bestow. He has ceased masquerading in its clothes, and the party is no longer morally responsible for his conduct.

WINTER FORT BUSINESS.

The statement submitted by Secreatry Allison to the board of trade yesterday, dealing with winter port business, was extremely gratifying. It shows an increase of over forty-five per cent. in value of exports through St. John by the regular steamship lines to the old country over the business of the preceding season. The volume of inward traffic also showed a large increase. Every year since the winter port business through this port was inaugurated there has been an increase in the volume and value of the trade. Owing to the effect of the war on steamslip business there were some difficulties to be met during the past season, and it is very gratifying to know that in spite of them the trade showed a large increase. Another pleasing fact, though not at all unexpected so far as our own people are concerned, was the perfect safety with which the winter's business was carried on. The safety of the port of St. John cannot longer be doubted by the most obstinate of those who formerly appeared to entertain some

in the sum of eight hundred dollars, with two sureties in four hundred dollars cach, conditioned to appear and stand a second trial at the next circuit court in September. It was a gratifying coincidence also that, on the day when the statement elsewhere quoted in this paper regafding our trade was submitted, there should be in attendance at the board of trade the representative of the Manchester canal and steamship interests, to direct attention to the development of that great new port, its value as a distributing centre for Canadian produce to eight millions of consumers, and the cordial relations that should exist between Manchester and the winter port of Canada.

ONLY A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

ONLY A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

There is a noble side to war in its effect on haman nature. A correspondent of the London Telegraph was eye witness of a little scene that will live in his memory as long as he lives. He was at the docks to see one of Britain's mighty transports leave with its freight of good men and true for South Africa. We give his story

in his own words:

But no words would come—her heart was too full for words. Mutely, her eyes swimming with tears, she plucked a tiny bunch of violets from her breast and attempted to pitch it on board the steamer. Love-posy missed its mark and drapped into the dirty water. The girl's grief, if great before, now became almost hysterical. Smothering her sobs, she turned to leave, when a gallant young gentleman, who had noted the incident, went forward and offered her a buttonhole from his coat. With a shake of the head she declined it, saxing in a broken voice: "I brought the violets for him, and they are floating in the dock." "Let mo get them for you." said the youth, and before she could say more he had procured a boat hook, on the end of which he swing a broken to the bedraggled violets were fisheliashore. By this time, however, the transport was many yards away, and if the soldier-lover was to have his floral love-token not a monent was to be lost. This the gallant fenlised, so, sweeping his handker-chief from his pocket, he deposited the flowers in it, placed a stone beside them to give the little parcel the necessary weight, stepped back a score of pares, ran forward, and, with practised hand, threw the violets right on the ship's deck! As they landed a gentleman in khaki was seen to pick up the handkerchief and press to his lips something he took from it. Involuntarily a cheer went up from the on share; then we heard a "Thank you, sir—oh, so much!" uttered in an unsteady feminine voice, and the soldier's sweetheart, now smiling through her tears, left the quay with hasty step.

ST. JOHN I. C. R. STATION. The Waiting Room Must be Kept Open

for Patrons of the Road. The Sun has received by mail as well as by personal interview the hearty manks of a number of regular patrons of the I. C. R. for calling the attention of the Moncton authorities to the fact that the ladies' waiting coom and toilet rooms connected therewith, are kept locked against passengers who go out by the 10.10 p. m.

The passenger station is intended for the accommodation of patrons. Some of the minor local officials, however, feel and act as if their own comfort was of more importance than the comfort of the travelling public. In Portland, Maine, in Montreal, in Boston, in all well-equipped railway centres special attention is given to lady patrons. They are courteously treated and made welcome until the arrival or departure of the trains for which they are waiting.

Among the letters received by the Sun is the following, dated Buctouche; May 1st, written by one of the most constant business patrons of the I. C.

"Your article in this morning": paper re St. John station struck the right note. But it does not tell all. had occasion to go in the station short time ago and there met a man who, with his wife and three children were waiting for the Pacific express The man approached me and asked If there was a tollet room in the building. I directed him to where it was securely locked. I tried to find somebody with a key, but none of the porters, or whatever you call them, had one, so, of course, the closets could not be opened. Now, sir, the \$4,000 that it cost to fit up those rooms will have to be paid by the people, so the people should have the use of them.

"The Moncton station is never locked, or is any other waiting room on continued his testimony this morning. away and then came back, telling me of either road. I hope the minister railways, Station Master Ross, or whoever has the power, will at once see that those rooms are kept open."

FIRE AT BELLEISLE.

Wednesday afternoon a disastrous fire occurred at Belleisle. A spark from an engine on the Central railway is supposed to have ignited the grass in the vicinity of the track, and the fire swept across the meadows, which were as dry as tinder, burning everything before it. The people came out promptly and did all in their power to stop the flames, but before they were able to do much the pretty little wooden church of the Methodist congregation caught, and was soon in a perfect blaze. The library and the organ were saved, but everything else self out. For once the party is in a in the building was burned. The fire seemed to have spent its energy there, work that the station and other adjacent buildings were saved. The loss of the church building a severe blow to the Methodist people, who have just built a parsonage. The church structure would hold about two hundred and fifty people. Rev. F. H. W. Pickles is the pastor. A singular coincidence to the destruction of the church occurred yesterday morning, when its oldest trustee, James Myles, was found dead in his bed the next morning. Mr. Myles had been ailing for some time. He was about seventy years of age, and was a brother of Andrew Myles of High street.

DORCHESTER.

Thomas Nickerson Admitted to Bail-For the Relief Funds.

DORCHESTER, May 3.—This morning be-fore the circuit court Attorney General Em-erson and W. B. Chandler addressed the court on behalf of defendant and plaintiff court on behalf of defendant and plaintiff respectively in the action of ejectment, Maxwell v. Crossman. Judgment was delivered by the Hon, chief justice in favor of the plaintiff. B. B. Teed and W. B. Chandler, Q. C., for plaintiff, A. J. Chapman and Hon. H. R. Emmerson for defendants. At eleven o'clock Thomas Nickerson, on whose trial for receiving stolen goods the jury disagreed, was brought into court and admitted to bail in the sum of eight hundred dollars, with two sureties in four hundred dollars each, conditioned to appear and stand a second

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN ER ROUTE HOME

BOSTON. May 3.—Archbishop Cornelius O'Brien of Halifax, N. S., who has been on a tour of the eastern section of the United States, left for home tonight after a two day's visit here.

FERGUS, Ont., May 3.—Duncan McNee, a prominent farmer in Lower Nichel, committed suicide by hanging some time late last night or early this morning. It is believed that his mind became unbalanced as a result of an attack of la grippe a year ago, though there was no suspicion that he contemplated self-destruction.

VANDUSEN TRAGEDY.

Trial of Elmer Maxwell Begun in Portland

PORTLAND, Me., May 1.—The trial of Elmer Maxwell, charged with the murder of Captain George Baisley in the Bay of Fundy on the schr. J. B. Vandusen on the evening of the 11th court, Judge Putnam presiding. The whole forenoon was occupied in emwas excused until 2 o'clock, when the

In the afternoon the indictment, a very long document, was read and Maxwell arraigned and pleaded not guilty. District Attorney Dyer made he told the story of the crime. The first witness for the government was Daniel T. Gemortin of New York, who testified that he was the sole owner of the schooner J. B. Vandusen, and that no part of her was owned by J. N. Driscoll of St. John.

Oliver T. Campbell, the first mate

of the Vandusen, was the next witness.

He told the story of the murder of

Captain Baisley, saying that Maxwell. the respondent, was angry with the captain because he had not been signed as mate of the schooner, and had threatened to get square with Captain Baisley for the dirty trick which had been played upon him. Maxwell went on board the schooner at one o'clock Nov. 11 and the vessel sailed at two. He was intoxicated and turned in till 6 o'clock. At that time the vessel was three miles and a half off Musquash light, according to the bearings the mate took at that hour. This statement is highly important, as it places the vessel on the high seas when the crime was committed. The captain tried to get Maxwell to sign the ship's articles. He refused, and the captain ordered him into the forecastle. Maxwell would not go, and there was a row, in which Captain Baisley struck him and finally locked him up. Maxwell kicked open the door and ran out on to the deckload of lumber, where the captain was pacing up and down. He grabbed the captain and they fell together on the deck. The captain cried out for help, saying Maxwell had a knife. Maxwell broke away from him and chased the captain into the starboard mizzen shrouds, where he struck him again with the knife, and then swinging out by the topmast backstay kicked at the captain several times. Captain Baisley fell overboard, and when they lowered a boat and picked him up he was covered with blood and died almost instantly. On cross-examination

none on when picked up. Campbell was on the stand when court adjourned, still under cross-ex-

Campbell said the captain had a coat

on when he fell overboard but had

trial of Elmer Maxwell for murder on shore. The captain wanted me to sign the high seas, First Mate Campbell afticles, I refused. He then went The lawyers for the defence cross-ex- to get into the forecastle where I beamined him sharply, but nothing was brought ou in any way to weaken striking me several times in the head. his direct testimony. U. S. Consul Then he threw me into the forecastle. Myers of St. John was the next wit-

The steward and Seaman McIntyre were next examined. Dr. Jas. Christie was on the stand when the court adjourned at noom In the afternoon Dr. Christie re-

sumed his testimony, proceeding to give a minute description of the wounds. As a result of his autopsy, the doctor said, he thought Captain Baisley died as a result of the wounds and subsequent bleeding, together with the shock of falling into the cold On cross-examination Mr. Anthoine

made the doctor give a minute description of all wounds and the conditions of the organs of the captain's body.

"Assuming that a man had been exercising violently for fifteen minutes and then plunged into cold water, what would have been the likelihood of a ten or fifteen minutes struggle in the water causing death?" he asked. "I think that was the immediate cause of his death?" replied the doc-

"You mean to cover in that answer the fact that he was wounded?" asked the district attorney. "Yes, it covers his condition when

he fell into the sea." W. Walker Clark, chief of police of St. John, testified to arresting Max-

well.

Winfield S. Hasty, U. S. deputy marshal, testified to taking Elmer Maxwell into custody the 15th of February and in bringing him to Portland. Henry Kilpatrick, sergeant of St. John police, produced the shirt worn by Maxwell when arrested on the schooner Vandusen. It had some blood stains on it.

James McPartland, a pilot for forty years in the harbor of St. John, testified that the limit of the harbor was at Partridge Island. The government rested here and the court adjourned.

PORTLAND, Me., May 3.-The de fence in the Maxwell case began this morning at 9.30 o'clock. Mr. Anthoine began at once the opening statement to the jury of the prisoner's side of the case. He said he would show that Maxwell had followed the sea from the time he was a boy and had never been arrested for serious trouble before this. Maxwell, before he went on board. November 11, had several drinks, being like many sailors in this respect. He met two men and drank with them, and remembered nothing for some time after that. He remembers that Capt. Baisley wanted him to sign shipping articles, but not being fully himself he declined. Maxwell was then ordered into the forecastle. He declined to go and then the captain took him out on deck and knocked him down, afterwards dragging him to the forecastle and throwing him in. He broke out, and followed the captain to the deckload. The captain said. "You are looking for more trouble, are you?" The captain then knocked him down again, and when he got up seized him and threw him down. There was threats were made. Maxwell, in his his long illness, and was at his bedtook out his jacknife and struck the services at the house and grave were captain with it in the breast and then conducted by Rev. E. D. McIntosh.

CLOTHING THAT PLEASES BOYS.

and it isn't easy to please boys. They're very knowing in the matter of Clothes. We please them and what is more important, we please their mothers—who are judges of quality, of sewing and lining and finish as well as of mere outward Pent bourse do at it and processing

BOYS' SUITS.

Our stock of Clothing for the youngsters of 3 to 12 years, in all the different styles, is more complete than ever before and contains many new novelties; all the new colorings in Serges, Worsteds and

FOR BOYS' 9 TO 16 YEARS.

Single-Breasted Coats, Knee Trousers, Three-Piece Suits in unusual variety. Nobby Checks, Neat Stripes and Fancy Plaids in Tweeds; also Blue Serges and Black Clays, \$3 00 to 8.00.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.

The largest assortment ever shown in any retail store, and the best. All that is new and fashionable is here; depend upon it This is the favorite store among the bright young men of 14 to 18 years. Prices are \$5.00 to 12.00.

BEST MEN'S CLOTHING-TOO

We say it is best in the world for the money, and expect you to believe what we say, because it is said in good faith—and is true. But we allow that you've a right to doubt. We know you won't doubt if you'll examine it. We are gaining Men's Suits, \$5.00 to 15.00. new customers very fast,

Write for our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

STREET GREATER OAK HALL

A STATE OF THE STA

let him have it in the back. Then the BRAVERY OF CANADIANS AT mate interfered and held Maxwell. Maxwell broke away and followed the iaptain, who jumped down on the rail. Then the cry was raised that the cap-

tain was overboard. Elmer Maxwell, the prisoner, then called to the stand to testify in his own behalf. He said: "I have followed the sea from a boy up to the PORTLAND, Me., May 2.—In the present time, except two years on longed. He then knocked me down, I kicked the door open. I then went on deck and tried to go up the steps. When I was near the step Capt. Baisley said, 'You are looking for more fight, are you?' At the same time he kicked me, and then he struck me four times in the face. I struggled with him and he was grappling with me. I took my knife out of my pocket and told him to let go or I would cut him. He said he would not. I stabbed him several times and finally I got away from him and he ran and got down on the rail. I kicked at him and Campbell came up and caught hold of me. I said: 'Damn him; he tried to throw me overboard!' The ory was then raised

that the captain was not there, that he had gone overboard." There was a long cross-examination by the district attorney, in which Maxwell stuck to his story very closely. On re-direct examination the following question were put by Mr. Anthoine:

"Did the captain strike at you when he was in the mizzen rigging?" "No."

"Did you believe he was going to hrow you overboard?'

"Yes." "Did you call for help?"

"Did you know where Campbell and

McIntyre were?" "No."

"When the tug left did you know you were going to sea?" "No."

Campbell, recalled in rebuttal, said that Maxwell and the captain had conversation on shore about shipping and Maxwell was then somewhat intoxi-

carted. Seaman McIntyre also told of the conversation related to by the last -- | 米田辛里 Chief of Police Clark of St. John said Maxwell's face was not scarred

when arrested, but he was black. The evidence is all in and the arguments were made this afternoon. Tomorrow at 10 a. m. Judge Putnam will charge the jury. Maxwell made a decidedly good impression on the stand and undoubtedly has the sympathy of the public, however the jurors may feel. District Attorney Dyer in his argument abandoned the charged of murder and directed his efforts towards urging a conviction for man-

DEATH OF JOHN BURTON.

A subscriber at Farris's Post Office Queens Co., sends the Sun particulars of the death on April 20th, of John Burton, one of the best known residents of the river counties. Mr. Burtion drove Her Majesty's mails from Welsford to Gagetown, Petersville and Clarendon for a number of years and enjoyed the esteem and good will of every resident of that part of the country. His wife, a daughter of Augustus Charlton, died 31 years ago, leaving him with a family of five small children, all of whom survive as, it may be added, do 23 grand children. Miss Jennie Harkins, his grandthen a hard fight, and a great many daughter, attended Mr. Burton during wrath, put his hand in his pocket and side in his last moments. The funeral

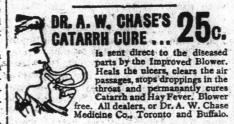
PAARDEBERG. (Halifax Herald.)

Sergeant Notting, of the Gordon Highlanders, writing to a friend in this city speaks in glowing terms of the bravery shown by the Canadians at the battle of Paardeberg. In this lius Jarvis & Co. of Toronto, who connection the following extracts from were advised by the secretary-treahis letter show what a non-com. in surer of the municipality that their one of the best fighting regiments in offer was accepted. A few days later the British service thinks of the boys the same official advised them that a

ly took my breath away. "They had to face a terrible fire and they must have lost terribly, but they made a charge which will live in his-

tory. "We had to support them and we In response to this the municipality started to with the best of intentions, but when the order was given to

like race horses. "We have met them in their camp, and what surprised us was to find that they were mostly beardless youths, but they fought like veterans. "They are sociable fellows to meet and have made things pleasant for us whenever we have paid them a visit."



Many friends in St. John and Kings county will learn with regret of the death of Samuel A. Northrup, which occurred yesterday. Mr. Northrup was a native of Millstream, Kings Co., but for some years had been living in St. John. He kept one of the stalls in the country market for several years, but was compelled to give it up last June on account of ill health. Eesides his wife and child, his mother and two sisters live in this city, and he has one brother in the States. The funeral will take place from his late residence on Saturday afternoon.

A TRANSACTION IN BONDS. The municipality of Gloucester is likely to have an interesting lawsuit.

as the result of a recent sale of \$20,000 of 5 per cent, bonds for the erection of a new jail and court house. Among the tenderers for the issue were Aeme-"The Canadians are wonders. Their which had been wrongfully directed, charge towards the Boer trenches fair- had been received, and as it was more advantageous the municipality desired to accept it. Aemelius Jarvis & Co notified the county that they had entered into negotiations for the sale of the bends and could not withdraw. formally notified them that the contract was off and that the tender of charge, the Canadians jumped ahead Hanson Bros. had been accepted. Jarvis & Co. have retained Weldon & Mc-Lean to bring suit against the municipality to compel the carrying out of the contract, and a notice has been issued warning purchasers not to buy or handle the bonds if issued by any other parties than Jarvis & Co. The municipality, it is understood, claims that certain transactions in connection with the sale were illegal, and that therefore it was free to go back on the agreement and make the award to Hanson Bros.-Globe.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION.

The post office staff on Monday said farewell to Robert C. McIntyre, whos superannuation then went into effect Mr. McIntyre saw more than thirtyone years' service, and is the senior of most of the present staff, and enjoyed the confidence and good will of all. This was manifest Monday 3fternoon when A. W. Reed, on behalf of the staff, expressed their regret at his-departure and presented him with a fine Corgo wood cane, silver mounted. On the handle plate was inscribed: "Robert C. McIntyre, from the P. O. staff, May, 1900." The gift was gratefully and feelingly acknowledged by Mr. McIntyre.

Read the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

IN YOUR OWN PROVINCE

Will Write to You About Dr. Sproule's Skill.



tors and remedies that you are discouraged?

tarrh?' Have you fail-ed with so many doc-tors and remedies that QUEBEC, ONTARIO, or the FAR WEST there are many, many people in your own Sproule. He will tell to Dr. Sproule's skill. They too had tried nearly everything and had almost lost hope Dr. Sproule cured them completely and permanently. They will gladly answer all letters of inquiry if postage stamp is enclosed.

HOME TREATMENT SYMPTOM BLANK.

Its questions cover every part of the human body. If you fill it out carefully Disproule will know exactly the state of your entire constitution. He will know much better than if you tried to tell him personally. He will diagnose your case with absolute accuracy and send you a long friendly letter telling you all about it. He will tell you just what sort of treatment you require and what it will cost. You will know from the beginning what to expect in the way of expense. This expense is but a fraction of what a Specialist usually charges. Because Dr. Sproule treats by mail he can take care of an immense number of patients, and the enormous size of his practice makes it possible for him to put the price of treatment within the reach of all.

Address DR. SPROULE, B. A., English Specialist in Catarrh and Nervous Diseases (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7 to 13 Doane St. Boston.

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When ordering to ERKLY SUN to NAME of the at of the office Remember! The ee must be IE SUN PRI werkly SUN, et ation of all pape faritime Provin

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took his man to The McGill published show dents, Misses even better tha both first year dom took first in mathematic standing, prize morial prize, as English and his

The Atlantic organized at purpose of stone quarries berland Co., N \$100,000. George R. I., is preside ton of Warwick company is aws of Maine.

Walter True gineer of the St. Croix, bro him this trip only lady in holds an engin girl, Mrs. Tru-with her fathe steamers runni many years. with the work and afterwards tificate.

Dress G Prints. Skirts. Waists, Wrappe Corsets. Curtains Carpets, Oilcloth: Straw Rugs. Yarns. Feather

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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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.

Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces Advertisers, please make a note of this.

Seven Nova Scotia lobster packers were recently fined from \$40 to \$80 each, at Pubnico, for having short obsters in their possession.

A. & R. Loggie of Chatham lately shipped 600 brant to the United States. The birds had been kept in cold storage since last fall.

A Canadian, now resident in the United States, has given, through Rav. Mr. Campbell, \$200 for the Methodist Twentieth Century fund.

The export of molasses from Barba dos to April 14 was 4,498 puns. against 4,014 to same date last year. The market is strong and active.

An advance of ten per cent. on the wages of all the employes of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., including the railway department, went into force on May 1st.

The three million feet of logs cut in the vicinity of Loch Lomond during the past winter for the Mispec pulp mill is being sent down the streem to the mill.

During April, 3,808 pkgs. of live lobsters, valued at \$44,276, were exported from Yarmouth to Boston, compared with 5,933 pkgs., valued at \$80,-937, in April, 1899.

Frank Allen, who graduated from the University in 1895, and who is university scholar in physics. The scholarship has the value of \$300.

It is reported that lumber has been sold in New York this week at a price fully \$6 less per thousand than was the prevailing price a few weeks since. This, if true, is a bad outlook for the lumber manufacturers and the schoon-

Calais letter says: "About the names of prominent men of the town to go on the charter. Excursions will be arranged from Eastport, Lubec, Machias, Calais and St. Stephen."

The man who Officer John Collins arrested Monday evening at the Sea- the above fund. men's Mission on suspicion of being one of the man implicated in the in October, was identified Tuesday by Jones. The Amherst officer came prepared with the necessary papers and ook his man to Amherst.

The McGill arts course lists just published show that the St. John students. Misses Wisdom and Belyea, did even better than announced. They are both first year students. Miss Wisdom took first rank honors and prize in mathematics, first rank general standing, prize in German, Coster memorial prize, and Miss Belyea prize in English and history.

The Atlantic Granite Co. has been organized at Klittery, Maine, for the purpose of acquiring the Atlantic stone quarries at Lower Cove, Cumerland Co., N. S., with a capital of \$100,000. George W. Davis of Cranston, R. I., is president and Henry T. Hueston of Warwick, R. I., treasurer. The company is incorporated under the laws of Maine. Sackville Post.

Walter Trueworthy, the second engineer of the International steamer Croix, brought to St. John with him this trip Mrs. Trueworthy, the only lady in the United States who holds an engineer's certificate. As a girl, Mrs. Trueworthy went to sea with her father, who was engineer of steamers running out of New York many years. She grew interested with the work while with her father, and afterwards qualified for the cer-

AN OBJECT LESSON.

A physician buts the query: Have you ever noticed in any large restaurant lunch or dinner time the large num ber of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all pe gray, but none of them feeble

Perhaps the spentacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled ealth foods; on the contrary they eem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a

ven the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored. The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good diges-tion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and an endeavor to

ive upon bran crackers. There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous sickly looking individuals are a walking con-

emnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity any wholesome food will be premptly di-gested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty because they supply just what every weak stamach lacks, pepsin, hydro-chloric acid, distastes and nux. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels and in fact are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly and thus gives a much needed rest and giving an ap-

petite for the next meal. Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the travelling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full sized packages and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the most popular and successful remedy for any stemach trouble.

now attending Cornell University. John S. Scott of Fredericton, who Ithaca, New York, has been appointed went west last fall in search of renewwent west last fall in search of renewed health, is at present in Calgary with a government surveying party.

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

Rev. J. M. McLeod, formerly of middle of May a Knights of Pythias Kensington and now of New Mills, lodge is to be organized at St. George, N. B., left on Wednesday, says the N. P. Howard Murchie has secured 25 Transcript, on a trip to England, Scotland and Ireland.

> H. D. McLeod, treasurer of the Canadian contingent fund, acknowledges \$25 from the Canada Eastern Railway Mutual Benefit Association towards

John Randall of P. E. I. was arrestshooting of Officer Jones of Amherst ed in Bangor on Wednesday night for the larceny of a coat from a boarding house. The coat was recovered on board a f.shing smack, where it had

been sold. TO CURE A COLD IN A DAY. Take Laxstive Bromo Quinine Tablets.
All druggists refund the money if it fails to
eure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on

INTEND INVADING CANADA. -

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—Local papers DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—Local papers print the following:
"WINDSOR, Ont.—Ccl. Holmes, commanding No. 1 military district, has received instructions from Ottawa to have the 21st. Eseex Freshlers, 7th London Fusiliers, the 26th Middlesex, 27th Lambton and 25th Elgin battalions ready to march at two hours' notice. This step has been deemed advisable by the military department owing to the infermation that bands of Fenians intend invading Canada at some point along the River St. Claire or Detroit river for the purpose of destroying some of the railway lines. Arrangements have been so far completed that the battalion is prepared for marching orders at any time. Local military authorities claim an invasion is not feared, but that the battalions named will be mobilized at some point on the frontier for tactical exercises only."

WINTER PORT ITEMS.

Str. Lake Huron, from St. John for Liverpool, reached Halifax yesterday and proceeded on her voyage. Str. Yola, from St. John and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool, Thursday. Str. Manchester Importer, from St. John for Manchester, passed Kinsale vesterday.

NEW GOODS

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

Pants. Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers.

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335 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

REYNOLDS NOT GUILTY.

Man Who Killed HIs Wife and Two Children Near Calais, Adjudged - Insane

After Thirty Minutes Deliberation the Jury Returned a Verdict of Not Guilty-

CALAIS, Me., May 1.-Frederick Reynolds, who was placed on trial this morning on the charge of murder, in causing the death of his wife and two children, was found not guilty late this afternoon by reason of insanity, and the final disposition of the case will be made by the presiding judge properly turned loin of mutton, and omorrow morning.

The trial commenced in the county court this morning, and no trouble was experienced in securing a jury. Reynolds was dressed in a neat suit of brown and was clean shaven, his appearance giving no indication that he could be connected in any way with the raving, screaming madman who was carried through the streets in this place last month, heavily man-

He appeared perfectly sane today, but showed evidence of much feeling whenever any reference was made by counsel or witnesses to the condition of the bodies of his family. At these times he sat with bowed head, his hands covering his face, and he frequently wiped the tears from his eyes.

Wm. Calkins, one of the men who seized Reynolds after the crime, was the first witness. He described the struggles of Reynolds to escape, and stated that his manner was most violent until after he had been bound, when he relapsed into a state of stu-

Dr. Woods, the examining physician, explained the conditions of the bodies and the nature of the wounds as he found them, but on cross-examination declined to express any opinion as to the mental responsibility of the prisoner, on the ground of insufficient knowledge of the man.

A recess was taken at noon. The trial attracted but little attention during the afternoon session. The state placed several witnesses on the stand who told about being attracted to the scene of the murder and finding the two bodies, those of Mrs. Reynolds and her eldest boy. The burning house first attracted their attention, and when they arrived Reynolds was rushing down the street, flourishing an axe over his head, crying that he had killed his wife and burned the house. The witnesses also told how Reynolds was seized as he was apparently about to leap over a ralling of the bridge in an attempt to throw himself into the water. He was in a stupor during the first five miles while on his way to the jail in Calais, but finally loudly exclaimed: "I'll see my babies tonight." He said this over and over

again until he reached the jail. The state rested its case and the defence opened, making a claim of insanity on the part of Reynolds. C. E. Swan was the first witness. He testified of his limited observation of the prisoner, but judging from actions as testified to by the witness, he considered that Reynolds was insane when he committed the deed. Several other witnesses testified as being well acquainted with Reynolds, and they considered him of very weak mind. The case was given to the jury at 5.20 this afternoon, and after thirty minutes' deliberation returned with a verdict of not guilty, for reason of

insanity. The prisoner was remanded to the county jail until tomorrow morning.

An Associated Press despatch from Calais, received on Wednesday, says: "Frederick Reynolds of Red Beach, whom the grand jury Tuesday declared not guilty of the murder of his wife and two children, for reason of insanity, was today committed by Judge Whitehouse to the insane ward of the State Prison at Thomaston, for observation. He was taken to Machias toright, and will go from there to Thomaston."

THE CONFEDERATION LIFE.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Confederation Life, printed elsewhere in this issue of the Sun, besides being commendable for its brevity, clearness and otherwise business-like form, shows the sure progress as to increase of business and the substantial growth the association is making. The report states that the new business was larger than that of any preceding year. Insurance applied for

amounted to \$4,157,350.00, of which there was accepted and written \$3,962,-368.00. Total insurance in force at close of year was \$31,565,304.00. The death rate was favorable. For all business since 1895 the valuation was made at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent., and for all business prior to that date, the rate was 4 1-2 per cent.; the Government

standard. The financial statement shows that the receipts for the year amounted to \$1,305,607.16, and that, including \$523,-778.02 paid to policy-holders for death claims, endowments, annuities, surrenders and profits, the disbursements amounted to \$765,051.55, leaving \$540,-555.61 excess of income over expend-

The assets amounted to \$7,373,141.88, and, including capital stock paid-up and the reserves, valued as stated above, the liabilities amounted to \$7,005,269.61, leaving \$367,872.27 surplus over capital stock and all liabilities. Exclusive of uncalled capital stock the cash surplus to policy holders amounts

This exhibit is an excellent one, upon which Managing Director Macdonald, and especially the well-known local agents, G. W. Parker and S. A. McLeod, are to be congratulated.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

To all who have felt the evil effects of deranged kidneys is the assurance that Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are meeting with enormous sale and unparalleled success in this district, Backaches and aching kidneys are fast becoming a thing of the past where Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver where Dr. A. W. Chase's Kluis,

What other character was drawn to evening from Halifax, and will load

Pills are known. One cent 2 dose, 25

What other character was drawn to evening from Halifax, and will load

Jesus? What attracted her to Jesus? with oats for Great Britain. N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices. Pills are known. One cent

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON. LESSON VII.-May 13.

COLDEN TEXT. Thy faith hath saved thee .-- Luke

THE SECTION ncludes the lesson only. Chart number 43:

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. In the middle of his Second Year,

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—Summer of A. D. 28, in close connection with the last two lessons. Place.-In some town of Galilee, perhaps in Capernaum.

John the Baptist in prison at Macherus.

JESUS AT THE PHARISEE'S HOUSE Luke 7: 36-50. Read Matthew 18: 23-35.

Commit verses 44-47. 36. And one of the Pharisees desired him that he would eat with him. And

he went into the Pharisee's house, and sat down to meat. 37. And, behold, a woman in the city, which was a sinner, when she knew that (a) Jesus sat at meat in

the Pharisee's house, brought an alabaster (b) box of sintment. 38. And (c) stood at his feet behind him weeping, and began to (d) wash his feet with tears, and did wipe them with the hairs of her head, and kissed his feet, and anointed them with the

ointment. 39. Now when the Pharisee which had bidden him saw it, he spake within himself, saying, This man, if he were a prophet, would have (e) known who and what manner of woman this is that toucheth him; (f) for she is

sinner. 40. And Jesus answering said unto him, Simon, I have somewhat to say unto thee. And he saith, Master, say

41. There was a certain (g) creditor which had two debtors the one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty.

42. And when they had nothing to pay, he (h) frankly forgave them both. Tell me therefore which of them will love him most? 42. Simon answered and said, I

suppose that he to whom he forgave hast rightly judged. And he turned to the woman, and said unto Simon, Seest thou this woman? I entered into thine house, thou gavest me no water for my feet but she hath (i) washed my feet with tears, and wiped them (j) with the

hairs of her head. 15, Thou gavest me no kiss; but this woman, since the time I came in, hath not ceased to kiss my feet. 46. My head with oil thou didst not anoint: but this woman hath anointed

my feet with ointment. 47. Wherefore I say unto thee, Her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much; but to whom lit-48. And he said unto her, Thy sins

49. And they that sat at meat with him began to say within themselves, Who is this that (k) forgiveth sins also?

50 And he said to the woman. Thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace.

REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the sense.) Ver. 37. (a) That he was sitting. (b) Cruse.

Ver. 28. (c) And standing behind at (d) Wet. Ver. 39. (e) Perceived. (f) Him, that she.

Ver. 41. (g) Lender. Ver. 42. (h) Omit frankly. Ver. 44. (i) Wetted. (j) With her hair.

Ver. 49. (k) That even forgiveth sins. LIGHT ON THE TEXT. 36. Sat down to meat-Rather, re-

clined on a couch. Instead of sitting at dinner guests in those days reclined on couches, arranged on three sides of a square. Thus their feet were on the outside, and easily reached by the woman. 37. Alabaster box-"And alabaster,

as we say "a glass." Alabaster is a kind of gypsum something like marble. The box was rather a flask. Ointment-A costly mixture of oils and

perfumes. 41. There was a certain creditor-Typifying God, to whom we owe obedience. Which had two debtors-Typifying sinners, who had failed to pay to God the obedience due. The two debts owed were in one sense sin, unfulfilled obligations; but, as the application of the parable shows, the sense of sinfulness is meant. And this does not depend upon the actual guilt, which only God can measure. best men, having a righer standard of right, and a more sensitive conscience are often more conscious of guilt for their small sins and failures than a bad man is for his crimes, for he has the conception of what he might and ought to have been. Five hundred pence-Eighty-five dollars. A penny

is about 17 cents. 42. Frankly-Freely. 44. Gavest me no water-Not a necessary act for all guests, but usual to all who are honored. Note the contrasts: water, and tears; kiss of greeting, kiss upon the feet; common oil, and ointment. Simon did not give even usual honors; the woman gave he best possible.

47. Forgiven; for she loved-Not forgiven on account of her love; but Simon could know that she was forgiven because she loved much. Little . . forgiven . . . loveth little. This is not that the greatest sinner loves most, but the one most realizing and feeling the greatness of sin. The best people have usually the deepest consciousness of sin.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For written and oral answers.)

Subject: -Jesus the Friend of Sinners. I. Two Types of Sinners (vs. 36, 37). -With whom did Jesus dine one day? Where was Jesus at this time? In what part of his ministry? What was SEE

Vegetable Preparation for Asting the Food and Re INFANTS (HILDREN

romotes Digestion Cheerful-ess and Rest Contains neither num. Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

OR DE SAMUEL PROMINE Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-

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What invitation may she have heard?

(Matt. 11: 28-30.) II. Two Ways of Treating Jesus (vs. 37, 38, 44-46).-How did the woman treat most. And he said unto him, Thou Jesus? Describe the scene. What arrangement of the tables permitter her action. What had been the Pharisee's treatment of him? Was this discourteous, or simply neglect? In what ways may we imitate each of these characters?

> III. A Mirror for Two Souls 39-46).—How did Jesus illustrate a great truth? What did the Pharisee think of Jesus receiving such attentions? Is it sin or the consciousness of sin that leads to love of God? How is sin like a debt?

IV. Twin Graces: Flaith and Love (vs. 47-50).-What shows that the woman had these graces? V. Twin Blessings: Forgiveness and tle is forgiven, the same loveth little. Feace (vs. 47-50).—What was the first

> this bring peace? TREE FOR ONE WEEK.

In order to introduce his new methods of teaching writing by the aid of music, and arithmetic by the use of a machine, Mr. J. R. Currie, proprietor of the Currie Business University of this city, is now offering to all who care to take advantage of it, instruction in penmanship and arithmetic for one week free of charge. During the summer months special instruction is given in the above-named branches at the low figure of \$2.50 per month. Classes for boys and girls on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, 4 to 5 o'clock; clerks and others who cannot attend during the day, Monday and Wednesday evenings, 7.30 to 2.30 o'clock.

EASTER ELECTION.

the ordeal. At a meeting of the parishioners of Burton, Sunbury Co., adjourned from Easter Monday and held in St. John's church May 1st inst., the following officers were duly elected: Church-wardens -- Henry Wilmot,

Charles H. Gilmor. Vestrymen-A. Stanley Clowes, J Stocker, R. D. Wilmot, F. A. Hubbard, J. P. Bliss, Geo. H. Clowes; J. W. Gilmor, Robt. S. Hughes, A. B. Wilmot, Edwin Street, Geo. S. Gilbert,

Harry Cannon. Vestry clerk-James S. White; solicitor, Allan B. Wilmot. A vote was unanimously passed expressive of the high appreciation of

the faithful devotion of Q. West Smith, the organist of St. John's church. Representatives to the Synod were also elected as follows: J. W. Gilmor, Henry Wilmot; substitutes, A. B. Wilmot, A. S. Clowes.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Ten Year Old Boy Run Over by Street Car-His Feet Amputated.

Shortly after noon Monday street car No. 30, in charge of Conductor W. Needham and Motorman E. McLean, coming up the Indiantown hill, ran over a ten year old boy named Warren Webster, son of Edward Webster of Pond street, almost severing both legs just above the ankle. It appears that the youngster attempted to get a ride up the hill, but in some way fell off the step and under the wheels. Neither the conductor nor the motorman saw the boy at any time, and no cne seems to have seen the accident. Mr. Maheny and W. Gay heard the boy's cries and ran to his assistance. He was taken into Hoben's branch drug store, and everything that could be done without a physician was done for him. The boy was put aboard car 31 and taken to Dr. Christie's, but the doctor being cut he was taken to the hospital, where both feet were amputated immediately. No blame can be attached to the street car people for the accident.

Are now ready for the comns. Many of the todies will be buried in military fashion in those way heard to be lodies will be taken to their former homes.

The inquest was begun this morning. The jury did not go into the controversy as to what caused the disaster, but simply found that John Hunter met his death in the mine through an explosion. State Mine Inspector Thomas testified that it was his opinion that the explosion was caused by a "tight heavy shot." He said the mine was free from gas. He had examined the place where it was claimed powder had been stored and said it was plainly evident that the explication started where the powder was stored, as the bodies taken from that point were badly burned."

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Ambassador Cambon called at the White House today and presented to President McKinley from President Loubet of France a letter of condolonce on the recent mining disaster in Utah. that the youngster attempted to get a

Young Warren Webster, who was run over by a street car the other day, day with his family for Winnipeg. was reported last night to be considerably easier.

The barquentine Rita, Olsen, owned the character of the Pharisee? Why by Hon. Wm. Richards, Bideford, P. did Jesus go to dine with such men? E. I., arrived at Summerside Saturday

DIED IN BUTTE, MONTANA.

The Butte correspondent of the Anaconda, Montana, Standard of April L gives the following particulars of the death of Mrs. Gertrude Lippincott, a native of Fredericton, N. B.:

Lillian Gertrude, former wife of W. I. Lippincott, died early yesterday, morning at Murray & Freund's hospital of pneumonia. She had recently recovered from an illness of Quinsy. Mrs. Lippincott was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Barker of Fredericton, New Brunswick. She came to Butte in 1884, and taught school for a couple of terms in Stuart and Silver Bow. She was married to Judge Lippincott on the 31st of March, 1886, by Rev. S. C. Blackiston of St. John's, this city. For a year prior to the fall of 1898 deceased was librarian of the State Historical society at Helen and for several months prior to her death she held a responsible position in the Butte post-office. Her mother and a sister, Mrs. Wesley P. Kitchen, survive her; they live in New Brunswick. Her only relative in Montana is her husband. None but words of kindness are spoken in connection with Mrs. Lippincott's life. She had a great many friends in Butte and in Helena. She was a lady highly educated, a pleasing conversationalist and a splendid type of true woman. Ever cheerful, not for a moment permitting her mind to dwell upon thoughts of despondency, ever a true friend, an agreeable companion, a charming disposition, constant to duty, Mrs. Lippincott was beloved by all who knew her. At death she was surrounded by friends and up to the last she spoke cheerfully, expressing confidence in her strength to support her through

CARLOADS OF DEAD.

SCOFIELD, Utah, May 2 .- Tonight's estimates of the number of killed in the terrible mine explosion here yesterday is 250, but the total death list may yet reach 300. Relief work is still in progress. The shifts now in the mine has 50 bodies ready to bring out and the number of corpses yet to

be reached is still uncertain. Arriving trains are constantly bringing relatives of the victims from outside points, and the coal company has designated a committee to carry the dead at Salt Lake, Odgen and other cities. On account of gas, 130. 4 mine has been abandoned, as a means of rescue, and bodies are arriving at the mouth of No. 1 mine by the carload,

Ferrish Level has been cleared dead, and all are burned and unrecogmizable.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 3.—A special to the Desert News from Scofield today says:

"At noon today 225 bodies had been renoved from the mine. Of the new hodies 13 ame from tunnel No. 1 this morning. Nearly all are in a frightful condition. Six more bodies were taken from No. 4 mine, two of them mangled beyond recognition. State Coal Mine Inspector Thomas says helieves there are 12 more bodies in the

lieves there are 12 more bodies in the

'The recovery of James Gatherum's body The recovery of James Garnetin's body this morning makes the last of three brothers taken from the ill-fated mire.

"Preparations for the funerals are actively going on. One hundred and fifty bodies are now ready for the coffins. Many of the bodies will be buried in military fashion in

Hiram Trites left Moncton on Tues-

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-Improved large White Yorkshire Pigs of choice breeding; eligible for registration; price \$3.00 and unwards, according to age. Aldress ALFRED E. SLIPP, Central Hampstead, N. B.

ST. STEPHEN, April 27.-A largely ter for a railway bridge acress the St. Croix. The project was strongly supported by F. J. McPeaka, Hon. Geo. P. Hill and others, and coposed by J. D. Chipman, Frank Todd and Almon I. Teed. In the absence of definite in formation concerning the proposed lo-cation no action was taken, though apparently, judging from the applause, the majority favored construction. Mayor Murchie, F. Told, J. D. Chip man and Ilon. Geo. F. Hill were appointed to obtain fuller information, to lay before a subsequent meeting.

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., April 27—The steamer May Queen came as far as Upper Jemseg on her initial trip for the season on Tuesday. From Jemseg she proceeded to Maugerville to load a quantity of hay for parties there, and Wednesday morning returned to St. John with a good freight. Several exodians for the United States

left that morning.
The body of Mrs. Wm. E. Straight of MeDonald's Corner, who was drowned in the Narrows last Christmas eve, was found on Monday only a short distance from where she lost her life. The remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground at McDonald's Corner on Tuesday. memorial service will be held in the McDenald's Corner Baptist church on

Miss Tamar Gunter, who has been ill for some time, is sinking fast. Her sister, Mrs. Herbert Parlee of St. John, who has been with her for some time, was called home on Wednesday last, Her husband, who came up by the May Queen on Tuesday, returned.

William Reece, who has been suffering with la grippe and complications for some time, is not expected to live. His brother Alexander and his sister Rebecca Jane, who also have been very ill, are getting better.

John and Thomas McLaughlin of Mill Cove left Monday for the Miramichi, where they will engage in

Daniel Louis, the "Daisy" pedlar, who has carried a pack through here for a number of years, made his final visit here on Wednesday last. He will soon return to his home in Damascus to spend his remaining days in the land of his birth. He will take in the Paris exposition on his way.

Thos. A. Farris of Waterborough has sold his logs to C. & J. Robinson of the Narrows.

Word is just received of the death at Mill Cove, at the age of 64 years. of William Reece, a respected citizen, who passed away at 5 o'clock this morning. The deceased, who was never married, leaves two brothers and three sisters, viz., Alex. and Willard and Rebecca Jane, who live at Mill Cove, and Mrs. Butler Coes of Mc-Donald's Corner and Mrs. Stephen Wilson of Young's Cove. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

RICHIBUCTO, April 28.—The Richibucto Parish S. S. Convention met in the Presbyterian church at Kingston vesterday afternoon and evening. Rev A. Lucas, field secretary, was pres-

Michael Callaghan, Leonard Haines and Robert McNeil passed a successful examination at Moneton on Thurs day for positions on the N. W. M. Police. They left for the west this

Strong easterly winds have prevailed this week. The bark Handy bad to leave the anchoring ground off the harbor yesterlay and seek shelter in

Chockpish Bay. Geo. W. Robertson's steamer Calluna is now ready for the seas.n's

HOPEWELL HILL, April 29.-The funeral of Mrs. Newton Rogers, whose death occurred on Thursday, took place this afternoon, services at the house and grave being conducted by the Rev. Chas. Comben, pastor of the Methodist church. A large number of people were present. The pall-bearers were W. A. West, G. M. Peck, Allen Robinson, Hueston Stewart, Wm. Mil-

ton and J. W. Fullerton. The remains of the late John F Milton of Curryville and that of his wife, whose death so soon followed that of her husband, were laid to rest yesterday afternoon in the Calkins cemetery at Lower Cape, the funeral services being of a particularly solemn character and very largely attended.

Miss Celia I. F. Peck, daughter of C. A. Peck, Q. C., is confined to her with quinsy. Mrs. Chesley Smith continues quite ill. The roads throughout the country

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.



FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

any spring for many years as they ar Rev. J. Hunter Boyd of the Presby-erian church at Riverside closed his

storate here today, and will leave tte Co. Mr. Boyd's departure !

ed from the outside by t

dentity began with a defective stove-pipe. Once discovered, the fire was soon under control, but not before a number of papers and books of Mr. Gallagher's had been destroyed. All the documents connected with the egistrar's were in a safe near treet window, and were, of course,

SUSSEX, April 28.-The funeral the late Douglass M. Fairweather. which was held this afternoon from his late residence, the Exchange hotel, was largely attended, showing in a marked degree the respect in which this model citizen and upright man was held. The body lay in a handcasket, surrounded by flowers friends, conspicuous among which was a three-link tribute of respect from the members of Valley Lodge of Independent Order of Oddfellows, of which the deceased was an old and consistent member. The burial service of the Episcopal church was conducted by Rev. Scovil Neales, the rector. The burial was in the family plot in the Church of England burying ground at Upper Corner, Col. Domville, M. P., who came down from Ottawa, and Councillor Gilliland of Rothesay were in the funeral cortege. The deceased was in the 63th year of his age, and always took the greatest interest in agricultural affairs. He was secretary of the school trustees until a short time ago, when he resigned on account of ill health. His

sympathy of the community. SACKVILLE, N. B., April 30 .- The Eclectic society gave an agreeable at home on Friday evening in the ladies' About 450 invitations were ssued. The attendance was good, including a large number of strangers. The guests were received by the president and secretary, Misses Brecken and M. A. Phillips. The entrance hall was elaborately trimmed with flags and bunting. The small schoolrooms were converted into veritable bowers of beauty, and Beethoven hall locked specially attractive with potted plants, screens, easy chairs, etc. An interesting programme was given in the hall, consisting of piano couple of readings. Tea and cake this afternoon, his honor Chief Juswere served at little tables in the dinthe waitresses being eight little girls dressed in white. whole function was extremely pleas-

widow and family have the sincere

ant and well got up. Saturday evening the piano recital of Archibald S. Crossman was held in Feethoven hall. The audience was large, and encores were redemanded of every number. The well chosen programme ranged from the purely classical style of Bach and Beethoven to the modern Liszt, and was played throughout with an intellectual appreciation of composition. Mr. Cressman was especially happy in the Schumann selections, which he rendered with delightful rhythm and melodic effect. He promises a successful musical career, and it is understood he leaves for Boston at the end of the term. The programme was varied by three songs by Miss Moore,

who is always well received. CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., April 36.-Lambert Williams of Knoxford went to the rear of his farm one day last week, and at dinner time, when he was called by the blowing of a horn, he did not put in an appearance. His wife and one of the neighbors went in search, and found him lying in the snow helpless, his left side paralyzed. He had laid in that position from the time the horn blew until found. He is now physically and mentally in a helpless condition. His adopted son, who went west some time ago, was notified, and returned to take charge of the farm and business, as he has no children of his own About the same time that Mr. Wiliams was stricken, Mrs. Sophia Cronkite, who lives in Gregg Settlement, suddenly fell from her chair, and when raised from the floor was helpless, her left side paralyzed and her speech gone. She still remains in a helpless condition.

Frank Morse and family, with Winslow Mills and family, have left Carleton Co. and taken their residence on the Pacific Coast. Wit Bishop, who lived some years in the United States with his family, has returned to Carleton Co., where he intends to

make a home. Rheumatism and total blindness have made Jas. Johnston a complete invalid, and Wm. Niles, though otherwise in good health, is nearly blind Mrs. David Burtt, whose health has been failing, is now in a very low state, with faint hopes of her ultimate

Joseph Holmes of Wicklow has sold his farm to H. H. McCain, M. P. P. Gideon Shaw of Wilmot has sold his farm to John Gilland, and now ex

pects to live a retired life. Wm. McDonald has purchased the Win. Estey farm, the owner of which

the United States. The Centreville Baptist church is to be rebuilt and renovated inside and out, the object being to make a new

church out of an old one. Rev. Mr. Calder, successor to Rev Mr. Cahill, bids fair to make a successful preacher. Rev. Mr. Allan of Florenceville exchanged pulpits on

Reed of Hartland.

Sunday with Rev. Mr. Spargo. Sugar makers have gathered in their tins, after a not very successful season of work. Miss Lottie Fitzgerald had a gran opening and fine display of millinery

about \$300, \$250 of which were for Scott on the 28th. In her employ are Miss act offences Rev. G. M. Campbell of this city, Wilder of Calais, Maine, and Miss

cycle and other races, together with quent crations.

isit from the mayor of Vancouver This week the farmers will begin scattering seed. The prospect for grass looks favorable. The freshet is

moderately high, and no damage has een done by the moving ice. Mrs. George Long is under the care ing in the relief of the of Dr. Peppers, who is fast gaining fire at Hull and Ottawa. the confidence of the people by his Corp. H. D. Pickett, w

success in treating difficult cas BOIESTOWN, April 30.—Frederick Duff has been ill for some time with pleurisy, Henry Bloodsworth has been sick for some weeks, and Joseph Norrard has been under treatment for some days for pericarditis. Herber Fairley, who was seriously injured better.

Rev. Father Crumley celebrated nass yesterday in this place. Coun. E. J. Parker of Derby, who has charge of G. J. Vaughan's lumber interests in this vicinity, has completed the winter's business returned to his home.

Coun. Campbell landed the first sal men of the season, a twenty pounder. The water in the streams is quite low, and the drive in Taxis river has been hung up. The large drive in Burnt Land brook has been safely brought to this place. The main drive in the Miramichi will not likely be here until the last of May.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., May 1.-J. McGrath, landscape gardener, has ar rived from Montreal to lay out the grounds surrounding the summer resi dence that E. Maxwell, architect, is having built at the beach end of the

Bar road. At a meeting of members of the con gregation of All Saints church last evening, the curate, Rev. E. W. Simonson, was treated to a genuine surprise by the presentation of an address accompanied by a purse of gold, as a token of the good will of the congregation amongst whom he has labored for the past four years, who regret approaching departure. Simonson was also remembered. The venerable rector, Canon Ketchum presided. The choir gave some selec tions of vocal music, to organ accompaniment. The pleasant function was brought to a close by the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the national anthem. The rev. canon before the close of the meeting said that he was trying to secure the services of a young man to assist him in the work of the parish, but that some weeks would probably elerse before the arrangement would be effected.

W. E. Mallory received a letter yes terday from his son, with the second contingent, at Cape Town.

Miss Mary H. Berrie sang a sole The Penitent's Prayer, at Sunday evening service in the Methodist

church DORCHESTER, N. B., May 1.-The May circuit of the Westmorland cirand violin solos, two songs and a cuit court opened here at two o'clock tice Tuck presiding. The following leading merchant; \$50 from a person barristers were in attendance: Attor-H. A. Powell, F. W. Emmerson, David I. Welsh, B. B. Teed, Jas. Friel, C. Lionel Hannington, A. J. Chapman, W. H. Chenman, and Jos. H. Dickson, Hopewell Cape. A large proportion of the jurymen summoned were present fore the grand jury-the Queen v. Charles R. MacLaren, on a charge of stealing part of a harness from one Steeves in Moncton; second, the Queen v. Thomas Nickerson, charged with receiving stolen good, knowing the same to have been stolen. No bill was found against MacLaren, and he was brought into court and discharg-A true bill was found against Nickerson and his trial immediately proceeded, and will occupy the attention of the court during tomorrow morning, Hon. H. R. Emmerson prosecuting and M. G. Teed representing the accused. Nickerson is out on bail. The civil docket comprised five nonjury cases, as follows: Alexander L Wright and Allston Cushing v. Ensley Drydon, David I. Walsh and H. A. Powell, Q. C., for plaintiff, Joseph Howe Dickson and Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Q. C., for defandant; Frank E. Maxwell v. Charles Crossman, Parker Cressman and Hanford Crossman, Teed & Copp for plaintiff, A. J. Chapman for defendant; the Waterous Engine Works Co. v. Joseph W. Dumas, Mariner G. Teed, Q. C., for plaintiff, Narcisse A. Landry for defendant: Wm. A. Doherty et al v. Frederick C. Palmer and P. J. Palmer, Teed & Copp representing plaintiff, Mariner Teed for defendants.

> These will be taken up in order at the conclusion of the criminal busi-WOODSTOCK, May 1 .- A very pleasant gathering took place in Troy's

dining parlors this evening, on the eve of the departure of A. Neville Vince, who goes to Montreal tomorrow, and will take passage for England on Friday, when he will join his regiment Third Liverpool, in which corps he has a commission. H. Paxton Baird presided, and there were between twenty and thirty guests pres ent at supper. During the evening Mr Baird, on behalf of some of the citizens of Woodstock, presented Mr. Vince with a handsome sword. Mr. Vince 'acknowledged in a suitable

manner the gift. Speeches were made by several of those present, interspers. ed with music. Lt. Col. Vince will ac company his son as far as Montreal FREDERICTON, May 1.—in the case of John Black v. Thomas E. Moore, a suit brought by plaintiff as judgment creditor of defendant to set aside an affleged fraudulent conveyance made by the latter to his uncle, judgment

was reserved. F. St. John Bliss for plaintiff, R. W. McLellan and Geo. W. Allen for defendant. The total value of all goods imported nere during the past month was \$32,-662, upon which \$3,605.09 was paid in duty. The value of imports in April, 1899, was \$39,528, and the duty paid thereon \$3,870.08. The exports from

this port in April, 1899, aggregated a value of \$11,832. Last month the total value of goods exported was \$9,921. The aggregate amount of fines paid at the police court last month was

entleman residing in the United tates for the twentieth century hanksgiving fund of the Methodist

The death rate for the past month was exceedingly large. His worship Mayor Beckwith, in re-sponse to a telegram from the mayor of Ottawa, has called a meeting of citizens at the City Hall on Thursday evening next to see what measures Fredericton will adopt towards assist-ing in the relief of the sufferers from

Corp. H. D. Pickett, who was lately orderly room clerk, has been appointed staff clerk here, vice Sergt. Moore, transferred to Ottawa, Private W. A. Brown has been appointed orderly room cierk. Surgeon Lt. Col. McLearn of the R. C. R. I. and Surgeon Major Bridges of the 71st battalion, both of this city, today entered at the mili-tary school for a special course of in-struction for the newly organized army medical corps. Lt. Farrell of Halifax has been attached to No. 4 company for a special course struction. Lt. J. H. Porter of Toronto has made application for admission to the school here for a special course.

BOSTON.

Providing Relief for the Ottawa Hull Fire Sufferers.

Provincialists and Newspaper Men to the Front, Heartly Seconded by the Press

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON. May 1.-A general com nittee of citizens which yesterday was appointed at a meeting in City Hall by Mayor Thomas N. Hart to take up the work of providing relief for the Ottawa-Hull fire sufferers, met today and formally organized. Already upwards of \$300 has been contributed

here to the relief fund. The movement here was begun by Mayor Hart, who on Saturday wired the mayor of Ottawa asking if assistance was desired. Upon receiving a reply in the affirmative, the mayor called a meeting of business men yesterday aftermoon and the following well known men were appointed a committee: Dr. Robert H. Upham, president of the Canadian club; Henry M Whitney, president of the Dominion Coal company; J. Murray Kay, a former resident of St. John: Frederick S. Risteen, formerly of Fredericton; Arthur McArthur, a native of Canada; Stephen O'Meara of the Boston Journal, a native of Charlottetown; Gen. Francis H. Peabody, John H. Holmes, managing editor of the Boston Herald; Charles H. Taylor, manager of the Boston Globe; E. D. Jordan of Jordan, Marsh & Co; John Shepard of Shepard, Norwell & Co.; B. F. Keith, Henry M. Patterson, Henry L. Higginson, J. C. Gordon and

E. M. McPherson. Among the contributions received was one of \$100 from A. Shuman, a n and \$25 from Dr .1 well. Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers are treasurers of the relief fund.

The movement is heartily endorse by all Boston newspapers, and it expected the fund will reach severa thousands of dollars before the pres

ent week closes. The Boston Herald says: "The at neal from Ottawa for assistance fo the sufferers by the great fire there that has left so many families home less and destitute is one that should meet with a prompt and generous response. With losses so large in the gross estimate, and so heavy even with insurance accounted for, the local resources will be sadly crippled. Above all, there are the homeless to be looked after until the newly developed indus tries and the rebuilding of the home destroyed can be restored. The state ment from the mayor of the stricke city that pecuniary assistance is need ed for the relief of the distresse leaves no doubt that it will be wel comed, and it will be an altogether gracious act if the response from the cities of the United States is made adequate to the demands of the dis ressing situation across the border." The Boston Post says: "The meeting today in City Hall for the purpose of taking steps to organize relief for the sufferers by the great fire in Ottawa will unquestionably speak the sympe thetic generosity of Boston. Nev has this city failed to respond to th call for aid in the name of humanity and this case is one in which speed

and liberal help is needed." The following is from the Burling ton, Vt., Free Press: "In this emergcoor we are sure that the generous and public spirited people of this country will hasten to help relieve as far as possible the sufferings of the unfortunate people of the cities of Ottawa and Hull who have been afflicted by the fire fiend."

HAMPTON.

County Court Business That Settled Out of Court

HAMPTON, April 25.-The business of the county court has been of rather waiting character during the past two days. Of the six cases down on the docket, the first was readily dis posed of, there being no defense. The equent cases came in driblets First came that of Pugsley v. Price which was withdrawn after the par ties had conferred together. It grew out of a horse sale. The third case that of McMonagle v. Perkins, passe into a further stage. A jury was em panelled and a witness sworn, wher some very pretty law points were raised. The judge intimated that the gentlemen were carrying the case beyond his jurisdiction by raising questions which could not be settled in that court. It appeared that the plaintiff held mortgages upon certain properties in Sussex, upon which he was to receive half the products of the farm in liquidation of interest and principal. The place being under rental, the tenant was notified of the arrangement, and last spring received from the mortgagee twenty bushels of grain, to be used as seed for the season's crop. In the fall the produce was divided, and the plaintiff's portion stored on the premises until calpresident of the Methodist conference. Perkins, appears on the scene with a tory than if the points had all been

Broken Down in Health

WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND ALMOST A NERVOUS PROSTRATION, THIS YOUNG LADY WAS RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH BY USING DR. CHASE'S NERVE

It is in the spring, when the blood is thin and waterv that the nerves become exhausted and the frightful breakdown comes. Few people can overcome the evil effects of artificial winter life and ward off distressing body ills without using a restorative to build up new, red corpuscles in the blood, and reinvigorate the whole body.



MISS CRONSBERRY.

Mrs. D. W. Cronsberry, 168 Richmond street west, Toronto. Ont., states:

"My daughter, who sews in a white goods manufactory, got completely run down by the steady confinement and close attention required at her work. Her nerves were so exhausted and she was so weak and debilitated that she had to give up work entirely, and was almost a victim of nervous prostration.

"Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, she began to use it and was benefitted from the very first. It proved an excellent remedy in restoring her to health and strength. After having used four boxes she is now at work again. healthy and happy, and attributes her recovery to the use of Dr Chase's Nerve Food. It also helped her through a very severe attack of la grippe. I can recommend it as an excellent remedy."

As a blood builder and spring restorative, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is of inestimable value. It prevents and cures the ills of spring and all weakness and debility by the building-up process. It makes the blood red, the nerves strong, and the whole system healthy and vigorous-50ca box—at all dealers or Edmanson. Bates & Co., Toronto.

bill of sale, given to him by one of the owners of the land (and also a mortgagor) in the spring of 1899, and seizes 113 bushels of oats and 80 bushels of buckwheat to liquidate his claim. The mortgagee secures a writ of replevin and suit is brought to establish his claim. Of the landed propenty, 100 acres was owned by George W. McDonald, and 150 acres by his wife, Cecillia A. McDonald, the latter acquiring the whole property in June, 1839. Here was apparently tangle enough, but it was still more complicated by an attempt to prove ownership of the real property, and here the judge drew the line. He evidently reflected that the jury would have their hands full in deciding the validity of a bill of sale given by McDonald under the circumstances, indemni fication for which was secured upon a crop of oats and buckwheat belonging to another man, and which existed only in future, at the time the bill of sale was given. On the other hand was the question as to the pedigree of the seized grain—whether or not it was the true and natural increase of the 20 bushels given to the tenant by the mortgagee. However, after much argument, some delay for conference, and another argument on the validity of the deed of mortgage, the Hon. A S. White, who was conducting the case for the defence, turned to George W. Fowler, counsel for the plaintiff and said simply, "Let's drop it." "Alli right," was the reply. A few whispered words, a request for a brief delay, and in five minutes the case was settled, and the jury relieved. Here sgain the terms of settlement were not disclosed, but it may be imagined that led for. Meantime the defendant, to all concerned it was more satisfac-

Today there cases, in which Wesley J. Stackhous was plaintiff and George W. Fowler. Hugh Boyle and Gilbert H. Titus were respectively defendants. These suits arose from what the plaintiff claims was an improper and unauthorized sale of lands owned by him at Apo haqui, to the defendant Boyle, and him mortgaged to defendant Titus. O. Earle, Q. C., and R. G. Murray ap peared for plaintiff and Hon. White, Q. C., for defendants. On opening of court, Mr. Earle asked be excused for a few minutes, counsel wished to confer. This granted and for an hour and a hal the parties interested were closeted together. The judge at length came impatient and announced his tention to call the case, counsel appeared, stated that all cerned had agreed upon terms of settlement, and asked that the case be withdrawn from the record. This was granted and the court adjourned s die, after the judge had agreed to point a day subsequent to the 10th May to hear argument against

tried out. That was yesterday

HAMLET UP TO DATE. Polonius—There is nothing that coursuccess in life so much as honesty.

Hamlet—Oh! I don't know; you se get along pretty fair.—Judy.

pleadings in the case of Aiton V.

mond, an estate case, in which Hol

A. S. White and Geo. W. Fowler

Children Cry for CASTORIA. TRAINE

marily in the e noni de plui valuable one, the way of ne liberty has of the best know nd speaks of not apologize at so much space a terests of rifle conviction that needed in this re is the only mea fecting a perm of rendering ou a safe one, and readers a very ideas set forth Editor C. M. G.

I think is wi knowledged the feature brough notice is the va ough practice Any ordinary if we are arme weapon, it is of be able to use militia can per movements of physical drill liver imaginary parades, etc., are of any use ent of shooting aimed at. It is is only one roa is practice wi other makeshift This practice not receive. encouraging work, large

tion and the diations ever ahat nearly al in this directi supplying extr prizes, workin and paying o for this what We have th gathered at C a number of annually assen offered and actual benefit from this; as extent the sar present them improve the g force? After proficient to ambition-Otta It is obviously spend more o If we secure we could obtain

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(Contributed by a Colonel.)

The following article, which appeared primarily in the Toronto News under the none de plume of "Foggy," is such a valuable one, and contains so much in the way of helpful suggestion, that the liberty has been taken of reproducing it at pretty full length in our own columns. The contributor is one of the best known of our military men, and speaks of what he knows. We do not apologize at this time for devoting so much space and attention to the in-terests of rifle shooting, as it is our conviction that a real awakening is needed in this respect. Radical change is the only means, to our view, of effecting a permanent improvement or of rendering our condition in any wise a safe one, and we recommend to our readers a very careful perusal of the ideas set forth by our contributor.-Editor C. M. G.

I think is will be universally acknowledged that the most important feature brought prominently to our notice is the vast importance of thorough practice in the arm we carry.

Any ordinary person will agree that if we are armed with a rifle, or other weapon, it is of the first importance to be able to use st. The fact that our militia can perform the purely show movements of manual exercises and physical drill with our arm, and deliver imaginary volleys at the various parades, etc., does not prove that we are of any use whatever in the actual ent of shooting and hitting the object aimed at. It is quite evident that there is only one road to efficiency, and that is practice with ball cartridge. No other makeshift will supply its place.

This practice, I fear, the militia do not receive. Now, for the purposes of encouraging this branch of military work, large sums of money are furnished to the Dominion Rifle Association and the different provincial associations every year. We may say that nearly all the available funds go in this direction, and are expended in supplying extravagant ranges, giving prizes, working expenses at matches, and paying officials. Now, in return for this what do we receive?

We have the satisfaction of seeing gathered at Ottawa, year after year, a number of professional shots, who annually assemble there, win the prizes offered and enjoy themselves. What actual benefit does the militia gain from this; as we know that to a great extent the same competitions annually present themiselves? How does this improve the general proficiency of our force? After these enthusiasts become proficient to reach the goal of their ambition-Ottawa-they are perfect. It is obviously a waste of money to spend more on then.

If we secured a new batch every year we could obtain some returns for our outlay. Any military man, or other person, who has the good of the militia evil features in connection with these gatherings. We refer first to the undignified aspect of the affair, when we see officers competing with the rank and file (few as they are unfortunately) for money prizes. This is not conducive to discipline, nor is the slovenly and often unmilitary appearance of the ranks in accordance with our ideas of military customs. We often find officers, sergearnts and privates occupying the same tent, and associating together in a way that would not be tolerated in any ordinary camp of in-

Again, the professional has introduced many unmilitary innovations, which he fancies are necessary for his operations. In fact, the box of implements which he packs to the firing points, and the time occupied in manipulating these various articles are quite enough to frighten a young man who has been taught, very properly, that all he is required to possess as a soldier is his rifle and ammunition.

We hear of matches being arranged for beginners, to encourage the younger men, but a little reflection will convince us of the uselessness of this proposition. It is impossible for the young men throughout the country to spare either the time or the money necessary to make a trip to the central points and compete. If one here and there does come, he is discouraged at the array of professionals, who carry all

Consequently, we only meet with those who, owing to their skill, can insure making enough money to pay expenses, and thus the abuse of the whole system comes in, i. e., pothunting. These competitors can arrange beforehand for their annual holidays to suit the occasion.

It will be noticed, also, that the dates of the different matches are arranged so that our crack shots may take in each meet in succession, and, in this way, make the circuit, put more money in their pockets, and, as they call it, encourage rifle shooting. Under this system, the attendance of the rank and file cannot be secured. But, if, on the other hand, the money was distributed to the local and regimental organizations, where men could attend, a great benefit would result.

There is no reason why the D. R. A. and provincial associations should not exist; but that the money should be thus diverted into the pockets of professionals is absurd and wrong. Let us suppose that the large sums of money devoted to securing the range at Ottawa, including 50 targets or so, was laid out instead at the headquarters of various regiments and companies. If this procedure were followed, we would probably instruct more men in one battallon, and after a military fashion, than assemble from the whole Dominion at Ottawa. This would furnish an incentive for men to join the militia, and partake of the recreation and amusement the rifle

At this point we would beg to point out a popular error, in supposing that because we are armed with a long range rifle, that it is a necessity to have a long range. We hear of ranges being discarded because they do not furish distances over 600 yards. This is a mistake. If long distances are not available let us avail ourselves of the short ones, which can be found with safe backgrounds in many localifies, where 1,000 yards would be

dangarous.
A rifle like the Lee-Enfield, with its

CANADIAN MILITIA SHOULD BE fast trajectory, shorts at 600 yards as it does at 300 yards, thus, where a background is available, even at 200 yards, we have the means of instructing our force in shooting. In the present war in South Africa in spite of the open and treeless scene of operations, to a great extent, the losses have occurred within 500 yards. Therefore, the necessity of a variety of long ranges is not required, except in the imagina-tion of people ignorant of actual re-quirements of the case; and of the pro-

We also hear of erecting at Ottawa elaborate and extravagant moving targets. What comfort do we derive from the fact that a few marksmen at Ottawa can hit a moving target, when we consider that this money might be spent in teaching the men we need to defend our country in simpler and more useful methods? What we require in the militia is a universal proficiency, and not an insignificant number of trick shooting officers and ser-geants whose duties he in other directions. It is our humble opinion that it is possible to convert our militia from an almost useless force, as far as

Provide ranges at every point where a background is obtainable in the vi-cinity of the numerous towns and vil-leges. If long distances can be found, so much the better, if not, avail ourselves of the short ones—all matches to be on military lines, on a universal system and service conditions, com-petitors to be classified and handicapped to prevent pothunting. The government's yearly allowance of ammunition to be increased, and all ranks compelled to fire the full allowance. Extra cummunitaion to be sold from government stores at cheap rates. All targets to be of a similar pattern and the silhouette figures to be adopted. In conclusion, devote the money now wasted on the D. R. A. and provincial meets to encouraging regimental and company associations. Some day it will be found how absurd it is to expect anything but disaster, when men know nothing of the weapon they carry. The absurd number of 40 rounds per year is supposed to be fired by our militia. In most cases the practice is never carried out. It is considered unimportant. Our camps are devoted to drill almost entirely.

It is folly for the critics of today to suddenly discover what they speak of as a modern lesson. It is a lesson which we never should have been called upon to learn, considering that, away back in the days of the American Revolution, just such another instance as the present was given to us, when the man of the soil took up his rifle, knowing well that the drill, on which we set such store, could, for all intents and purposes, be picked up sufficiently at the last moment. One would have thought that the affair at Majuba hill would have provided food for more reflection at that time. Our own Northwest experience, in 1885, was similar. We all know the insignificant numbers that fought under Riel. But, after we had crushed them with force of numbers, as we are doing now in South Africa, the swagger and congratulations of victory obliterated the. lessons we ought to have learned, and we revert to the old regime with a

smirk of satisfaction. Would it not rather appear in accord with common sense to adopt the methods whoch are proved to be so effective, and which we have discovered, to our cost, must be sound? Otherwise, the best element in officers and men of this great empire would not have been needed to conquer those primitive people. A professional in any branch of life is considered able to vanquish the amateur. Should it not be the case with the soldier? We may point with pride to the recent victories in the Soudan and India, but in these cases we should corb our enjoyment when the fact presents itself that the enemy were most imperfectly armed, and not proficient with the rofles which they did possess.

Supposing we possessed a battalion of "William Tells," they would be counted out at any of our modern inspections, if the only qualifications they possessed were good shooting and the power of marching like ordinary individuals. We suppose this, for we have never yet seen a general who asked to inspect the score sheets, or inquired if even our small amount of ammunition had been expended. I might here mention that the wellknown 40 rounds per year are fired generally at the end of the 12 days' camp, and, in most cases, blazed away in a perfunctory manner, this portion of the exercises being considered of no importance whatever, but merely a little amusement for the "boys."

With regard to the system of con-

verting troops into a machine, which we implicitly follow, we might refer to a passage in Sir Wm. Butler's "History of the Life of General Colley." He says: "Ours were the dogmatic teachings of the barrack square, the acquired lessons of unreasonable drill, the accepted formulae of collective movement, subordinating action to one mind and one command, and liable to produce inertness and helplessness, whenever circumstances became such as previous precept had not contemplated." These well-worded expression are true to the letter, and are quite in keeping with the remarks of Winston Shurchill, who compares the working of our men and that of the Boers to the difference between a pack of hounds and a flock of sheep. The hounds, each employing his individual talents, yet working with his fellows for a common object; the sheep, with individuality distorted and destroyed,

cipline, follow only the leader, and when he falls huddle together and are shot down. At present we in Canada adhere entirely to the principles of the sheep. The objects of our camps should be to make battations capable of being handled, by teaching them a few simple movements. Squad drill must be altered so that you can do in one day what now takes a week. Everything should give way to field work and actual practice with the rifle. Let us hope that these lessons will teach us all what changes are necessary. We in

in order to acquire what we call dis-

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Canada have our duty to perform; let

us carry it out at once "lest we forget."

(Canadian Military Gazette.)

FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

A Letter to a Little New Brunswick Girl.

Her Majesty Was Touched by Canadian Loyalty and Interest in the Brave Troops.

How much the Queen values the love of Canadian children is made very clear by the following letters. Is it not wonderful that a great man like the secretary of state for the colonies, and that even the Queen herself, with the cares of all the empire to burden her, and the needs of her great army to fill her mind, would take care to notice and even to answer the letters of a little girl?

LETTER TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN. To the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain,

Dear Sir-I do want my letter to reach the Queen. My papa said I had better send it through you. It is only a little girl's letter. But I want her to know that the little Canadians really do love her, and are glad that the Canadian soldiers went to South Africa. We would all go if we could.

I remain yours truly, FRANCES BUTT. The Rectory, Shediac, N. B.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY. The private secretary presents his compliments to Miss Frances Burt, and is directed by Mr. Chamberlain to inform her that he has had pleasure in forwarding her letter to her majesty.

Colonial Office, London, April 2, 1900.

MISS FRANCES' LETTER TO THE QUEEN.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victeria, Queen of England:

Dear Madam-I am a little girl, eleven years old, and my papa is the rector. My schoolmates and I want to tell you that we love you because you are our Queen. We kee you, too, because you were so sweet and kind to our Canadian soldiers. If I were a man I would go to South Africa and fight for you. If I were a big girl I would be a Red Cross nurse.

We pray to Jesus every day that you may soon see peace and victory.

I should dearly love to see you; but I suppose I never shall, as I live so far away. But I can tell you that we love you, and all the Canadians do, too. We would rather be British than any-

I hope none of your great officers will prevent my letter reaching you. Papa said that perhaps they might not think it worth while. But if you knew it was coming I know you would not let them disappoint me.

With humble respect, I remain. Your loyal and loving little girl.

FRANCES BURT. The Rectory, Shediac, N. B.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER. Windsor Castle, March 31, 1909. Miss Phipps is desired by the Queen to thank Miss Frances Burt for the nice letter her majesty has received from her. The Queen was touched to receive from her little Canadian sulject such a warm-hearted expression of loyalty and of interest in the brave troops united in her army.

CIVIC MATTERS IN NORTHUM-BERLAND.

A correspondent writes: As the one side of our late civic strife has been made public through the medium of two St. John papers, it may possibly be of some interest to give a brief outline of the true condition of affairs. The prefix of "true" is placed advisedly, as from the character of the alleged author of the reports above referred to it goes without comment that nothing from his pen can be relied on where he is interested in the slightest degree.

In the despatch to the Telegraph he went out of his way to belittle Mr. Loggie and those who supported him. and used language which was resented by Mr. Loggie at the meeting of Monday night, at which he held up the author to the meeting in his real Vicar of Bray character. The despatch asserted that Mr. Nicol was "brushed aside" by the supporters of Mr. Loggie, whereas the fact is that Mr. Nicol declined the nomination, and very properly so, if he was convinced, as it is said he was, that he was expected to become a subservient tool in the hands of the same clique who usually have some "limber-backed" fellow in a position to carry forward their designs. It was only after Mr. Nicol had declined that Mr. Loggie's friends approached him with the nomination. Mr. Loggie considered that his services for four years as an alderman had given him some claim to the position, and so felt no scruple at accepting the offer of his friends, and for two weeks there was no talk of any opposition, but at length the party which has been for a long time dispensing the illegally sold liquor in Chatham arose to the occasion, and feeling that their "craft was in danger," they set about securing a candidate of their own, and having procured the assist-ance of representatives of two or more of our manufacturing firms they offered their support to Hon. L. J. Tweedie, provincial secretary of New Brunswick, Mr. Tweedie having accepted the nomination, it then became necessary for Mr. Loggie to set about his canvass, which he had not done up to that time.

Mr. Loggie is a gentleman doing a very large fishing and general business in the town, a man of good business attainments, standing high in church circles; a moral, temperance and patriotic man, and one against whom such a one as Mr. Tweedie had no chance for success in the town in ever about five years ago from Halifax which both were best known, even Nova Scotta. Fred Harris, formerly of with all the strength given by two of the largest labor-employing concerns in the town which paid out large sums on election day and previously, to qualify delinquent ratepayers. Combined with the acquired strength from the above sources, Mr. Tweedie had

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting.

Gratifying Results—Increase in New Business—Increase in Business in Force—Increase in Income—Increase in Assets—Twenty-Righth Annual Report presented at the Annual Meeting held at the Association's Offices at Toronto, 21st March, 1900:

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It will be satisfactory to those interested in the affairs of the Association to know that it has had its fair share in the general improvement in the business of the country during the past year, the new business being the largest in the history of the Association. Applications were received during the year to the amount of \$4,157,350.00. The accepted new issue for the year amounted to \$3,962,368.00.

The total insurance in force at the close of the year was \$31,565,304.00.

The claims arising from death were still favorable, being 130 deaths, calling for the total sum of \$232,250.00-

under 155 policies.

The valuation of the policy and annuity obligations has been made at the rate of 31-2 per cent, interest for all business since 1895, and 41-2 per cent, (the Government standard) for business prior to that date. The financial statements exhibit the position of the Association at the close of the year.

Attention was called to the satisfactory completion of the changes in the Yonge Street front of the Head Office building, and the improvement in the way of remail as the result of such change.

Reference at some length was made to the legislation passed during the year by the Dominion Parliament in respect to the class of investments in which life companies may deal. This legislation will enable the Association to take advantage of a greatly extended field of securities.

The sudit has been regularly made, as in previous years.

Resolutions thanking the officers and members of the Agency, and Office staffs, and the Solicitors and Medical Examiners for their faithful services during the year, were passed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. RECEIPTS. DISBURSEMENTS. Premiums (net) \$1,000,011 27 To Policy-holders: Interest and rents (net).. 305,595 89 Death claims. \$215,805 30 Endowments. 164,118 50 Cash profits. 78,492 99 \$523,778 02 Expenses, salaries, commissions, etc.. 226,273 53 Dividends to stock-holders..... 15,000 00 540,555 61 \$1,305,607 16 \$1,305,607 16 BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES. ASSETS. Mortgages and real estate...... \$4,444,202 67 Reserve Hm. 3 1-2 and 4 1-2 per cent.. \$6,751,812 00 1,512,270 00 (Reserve Goy't Standard \$6,671,192.00). Bonds and Debentures, 943,351 10 Death and endowment claims..... Loans on policies and stocks..... Outstanding and deferred premiums... Interest and rents, due and accrued... Cash in banks, sundries..... 367,872 27 37.373.141 88 \$7,373,141 88 Cash Surplus, above all Liabilities, Government Standard. \$448,492 27 J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the former Board of Directors re-elected:

President-HON. SIR W. P. HOWLAND, K. C. M. G., C. B.

N. B. General Agent-G. W. PARKER

St. John City Agent-S. A. McLEOD,

the united liquor support, with all that it could offer in the way of money to bet on the success of their champion, as well as a goodly expenditure of the

In this civic contest no political lines were irawn. It was simply a question of clean administration or the reverse, but in this connection the question of "steal" bridges, rush legislation, and all the various anti-temper ance schemes in which the provincial secretary has had a hand brought each a quota of ballots to swing the result

in favor of Mr. Loggie. It is a little surprising that some men who can glibly denounce, in public and in private, the rascality as shown by the late bridge enquiry, can recommend one of the parties concerned in these transactions as especially fitted to engineer the issue of bonds and consequent construction of the proposed water-works for our town. It is well to observe that the townsfolk are not to be misled by such palpably inconsistent reasoning.

The Gazette correspondent attempts to underrate the composition of the council as at present constituted, attempting to hide his identity by publishing his own editorials in the columns of his trusty Gazette, and thereby showing his cowardice. I suppose he is afraid that the present council will cut off some of his contracts. Well, we have been pretty considerate of him for the last four years, and if he finds that public competition will be the rule for the future he must only attribute it to the

desire of the council to come up to his standard of ability. It is hard to understand exactly where he stands, for if the composition of the council is not satisfactory to him it is well known here that it was the introduction of Mr. Tweedie into the contest which caused not only the changes in the personnel of the council, but also to the glorious exhibition of the weakness of Mr. Tweedie in his native place, and to whom can this state of things be attributed but to those friends of Provincial Secretary Tweedie, who thought to force him down the throats of people who appear at last to be tired of the longcontinued reign of boodlers, and have by this act started a reform in the political conditions as they affect this county. It is noteworthy also that another branch of the same connection met its Waterloo in Newcastle on the 17th, and that a solid phalanx of local government supporters were swept into oblivion by the united efforts of those who stand for good gov-

DEATH OF MRS. H. HARRIS.

(Vancouver World, April 24.) A well known and highly respected resident joined the great majority last evening in the person of Mrs. Harris, wife of Herbert Harris, of A. A. Boak's office. The deceased came to Vancou the Hudson's Bay Co., but now a resident of Victoria, is a son, also Rev. P. C. L. Harris, who has a charge in Eastern Ontario. Mrs. A. A. Boak is

The Semi-Weekly Sun

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of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especia interest during the strife in South Africa.

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DR. J. H. MORRISON. HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE.

Eye, Bar, Nose and Throat Unly. 168 GERMAIN STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, gays:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple allments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at is. 1%d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 5d. Sole Manufacturer— J.T. DAVENPORT 23 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

COUNTY LICENSES.

The county liquor license commissioners, in session yesterday after-nion, granted the following licenses: Simonds-Wm. E. Newcombe, Daniel Michaud, Joseph Rowley, Sterling H. Barker, E. A. Treadwell, Thos. H. Ryan (3 months' extension.) Lancuster-Geo. H. Tippet, John Brennan, William Fleming, John J. Collins, Daniel Dwyer, Fred Buncan-

son, James Ready (manufacturing brewer's Hoense.)
Thos. H. Ryan and Mrs. Elizabeth
Power of Simonds and Mary Morris vere refused licenses. Ryan, however,

gets a three months' extension.

MOVING LESSONS

Dr. Talmage Speaks on Spring Time Changes

WASHINGTON, April 29.-This dis- always having some business on har this time of year, when many people it teaches lessons of patience and equipoise in very trying circumstances; text, Philippians iv, 12, "I know both how to be abased, and I know how to

Happy Paul! Could you really ac commodate yourself to all circumstances in life? Could you go up without pride, and could you come down without exasperation? Teach the same

We are at a season of the year when vast populations in all our cities are changing residence. Having been born in a house, and having all our lives lived in a house, we do not have full appreciation of what a house is. It is the growth or thousands The human race first lived in clefts of rocks, the beasts of the field moving out of the caverns to let the human race move in. The shepherds and the robbers still live in caverns of the earth. The troglodytes are a race which to this day prefer the they are large, they are very comfortable, they are less subject to violent changes of heat and cold. We come on along down in the history of the race, and we come to the lodge, which was a home built out of twisted tree branches. We come further on down in the history of the race, and we come to the tent, which was a house. built with a round pole in the centre and skins of animals reaching out in all directions, mats on the floor for the people to sit on.

Time passed on, and the world, after much invention, came to build a house, which was a space surrounded by broad stones, against which the earth was heaped from the outside. The roof was made of chalk and gypsum and stones and ashes pounded together. After awhile the porch was born, after awhile the gates. Then hundreds of years passed on, and in the fourteenth century the modern chimney was constructed. The old Hebrews had openings in their houses from which the smoke might escape if it preferred, but there was no inducement offered for it to leave until the modern chimney. Wooden keys opened the door, or the keyhole was large enough to allow the finger to be inserted for the lifting of the latch or the sliding of it. There being no windows, the people were dependent for light upon latticework, over which a thin veil was drawn down in time of winter to keep out the elements. Window glass was, so late as two or three hundred years ago, in England and Scotland, so great a luxury that tire equipment of the culinary department. But the home planted in the old cave or at the foot of the tentpole has grown and enlarged and spread abroad until we have the modern house, with its branches and roots and vast girth and height and depth of comfort and accommodation.

GOOD HOUSES TO LIVE IN. Architecture in other days busied itself chiefly in planning and building triumphal arches and basilicas and hippedromes and mausoleums and columns, while they allowed the people for residences to burrow like muskrats in the carth. St. Sophia's of Constantinople, St. Marks of Venice, St. Peter's of Rome are only the Raphaeled walls against which lean the sqallor and the pauperism of many nations. I rejoice that, while our modern architects give us grand capitols in which to legislate and grand court houses in which to administer justice, and grand churches in which to worship God, they also give much of their time to the planning of comfortable abodes for our tired population. I have not so much interest in the arch of Trajan at Beneventuin as I have in the wish that all the people may have a comfortable shelter, temple of Jupiter Olympus at Athens as I have in the hope that every man of the true God in his own house. And I have not so much interest in the science of ceramics, which goes crazy over a twisted vase, or a queer handled jug in use 3,000 years ago, or a roahs poured their drunked debauch, as I have that every man have on his table a plate with plenty of healthful food and an appetite to attack it. Thank God for your home-not

merely the house you live in now, but the houses you were born in and the many houses you have resided in since prised. Once in a while you will find; a man who lives in the house where he was born and where his father was born and his grandfather was born and his greatgrandfather was born, but that is not one out of a thousand cases. I have not been more peramamazed when I came to count up the number of residences I have occupied. such thing as permanent residence. In a private vehicle and not in a railcar, from which you can see but

little, I rode from New York to Yonkers and Tarrytown on the banks of the Hudson-the finest ride on the planet for a man who wants to see palatial residence in fascinating scenery. It was in the early spring and before the gentlemen of New York had gone out to their country residences. into the grounds to admire the gardens, and the overseer of the place told me-and they all told me-that all the houses had been sold or that they wanted to sell them, and there was literally no exception, although I called at many places, just admiring is to me a dose of ipecacuanaha. Now, the gardens and the grounds and the palatial residences. Some wanted to sell or had sold because their wives did rot want to reside in the summer time in those places while their hus- friends, for more room in which to let bands tarried in town in the night, your children romp and play, for more all such persons should understand that

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

From some houses the people had been shaken out by chills and fever from some houses they had gone cause death or misfortune had curred, and all those palaces and ns had either changed occupants or wanted to change. Take up the directory of any city of England or America and see how few people live where they lived 15 years ago There is no such thing as permanent residence. I saw Monticello, in Virginia, President Jefferson's residence and I saw on the same day Montpelier, which was either Madison's Monroe's residence, and I saw also the White House, which was President Taylor's residence and President Lincoln's residence and President Gar-field's residence. Was it a permanent residence in any case? I tell you that the race is nomadic and no sooner gets in one place than it wants to change for another place or is compelled to race invented the railroad and th steamboat in order more rapidly to get into some other place than that in which it was then. Aye, instead of being nomadic it is immortal, moving on and moving on. We whip up our horses and hasten on until the hub of the front wheel shivers on the tombstone and tips us headlong into the grave, the only permanent earthly residence. But, bless God, even that stay is limited, for we shall have resurrection.

A day this spring the streets will be filled with the furniture carts and the drays and the trucks. It will be a hard day for horses, because they will all the land so admired as Timon of be overloaded. It will be a hard day for laborers, for they will overlift before they get the family furniture from one house to another. It will be a hard day for housekeepers to see their furniture scratched and their crockery broken, and their carpets misfit and their furniture dashed of the sudden showers. It will be a hard day for landlords. It will be a hard day for tenants. Especial grace is needed for moving day. Many a man's religion has saffered a fearful strain be tween the hour on the morning of the first of May, when he took his imma ture breakfast, and the hour at night when he rolled into his extemporized couch. The furniture broken sometimes will result in the breaking of the Ten Commandments. There is no more fearful pass than the hall of a house where two families meet, one raoving out and the other moving in. The salutation is apt to be more ve hement than complimentary. grace that will be sufficient for the only the very weathnest could arrord first of January and the first of Feb-it. A hand mill and an oven and a ruary, and the first of March and the covers lifted. The covers lifted, there country that in boyhood moving day few leathern bottles and some rude first of April will not be sufficient for was nothing under them. first of April will not be sufficient for that morning if you find nothing bet-ter to kneel down by that a second second water. Then Timon said to ter to kneel down by than a scuttle, and say your prayers at night though your knee comes down on a paper of carpet tacks. You will want supernatural relp if any of you move. Help in the morning to start out aright on the day's work. Help all night to repent. There will be enough annoy-

ances to make a Xantippe out of a Francis Ridley Havergal. I have again and again been in crisis of moving day, and I have stood appalled and smazed and helpless in the shipwreck, taking as well as I could those things that floated ashore from the breakers, and I know how to comfort and how to warn and how to encourage the people, so I preach this practical May day sermon. All these troubles will soon be gone, and the bruises will heal, and the stiffened icints will become supple, and your ruffled temper will be smoothed of its wrinkles, and order will take the place of disorder, and you will sit down in your new home seriously to contem-

down.

plate. BIG HOUSES AND PRIDE My first word, then, in this part of my discourse is to all those who move out of small houses into larger ones. nor have I so much interest in the Now we will see whether, like the apostle, you know how to abound. Do not, because your new house has two more may have an aftar for the worship stories than the old one, add two stories to your vanity or make your brightly polished silver doorplate the coffin plate of your buried humility. Many, persons moving into a larger house have become arrogant and supitcher out of which the ancient pha- percilious. They swagger, where once they walked, they simper where once they laughed, they go about with an air which seems to say, "Let all small-er craft get out of these waters if they don't want to be run over by a regular Cunarder." I have known people who were kind and amiable and Christian in their smaller house-no you began your earthly residence, sooner did they go over the doorsill of When you go home today, count over the new house than they became a the number of those houses in which glorified nuisance. They were the teryou have resided, and you will be sur- ror of dry goods clerks and the amazement of ferryboats into which they swept, and if compelled to stand a moment with condemnatory glance turning all the people seated into criminals and convicts. They began to hunt up the family coat of arms, and had lion couchant or unicorn rampant on the bulatery than most people, but I was carriage door; when, if they had the appropriate coat of arms it would have been a butter firkin or a The fact is, there is in this world no last or a plow or a trowel. Instead of being like all the rest of us, made out of dust, they would have you think that they were trickled out of heaven on a lump of loaf sugar. The first thing you know of them, the father will fail in business, and the daugh ter will run off with a French danc ing moster. A woman spoiled by a finer house is bad enough, but a man se upset is sickening. The lavendered fool goes around so dainty and so pre cise and so affected in the roll of his eyes or the whirl of his cane or the clicking of the ivory handle against his front teeth or his effiminate lan-

guor, and his conversation so inter-

larded with "oh's" and "ah's" that he

my friend, if you move into a larger

house, thank God for more room-for

more room to hang your pictures, for

more room in which to gather your

good reading or wealth of bric-a-brac. Size of the house we live in. I have Have as large and as fine a house as known people enjoy heaven in two you can afford to have, but do not rooms and others suffer a pandemonisarifice your humility and your common sense; do not lose your balance; in a small house as in a large house. do not be spoiled by your success.

LIVING IN A CASTLE. Years ago we were the guests in an the botanical and horticulenius of the place had done all uld do to make the place attractive. For generations there had been an amassing of plate and costly surroundings. At half past 9 o'clock in the morning the proprietor of the estate had the bell rung, and some 20 or 30 manservants and maidservants came in to prayers. The proprietor of the estate read the scriptures, gave out the hymn, his daughter at the organ start-ed the music, and then, the music the proprietor of the estate over, the proprietor of the estate guests, all his family, all his employes to the Lord Almighty. can trust such a man as that with a trusted him. And I could call off the Is it less money for marketing? Less roll of 50 merchants, princes as mighty for God as they are mighty in worldly successes. Alh, my friends, do not be puffed up by any of the successes of ber of liveried coachmen that may stop at your door or the sweep of the long trail across the imported tapestry. tapestry. Many of those who come to your house are fawning parasites. They are not so much in love with you as they are in love with your house and your successes. You move down next year to 320 Low Wlater Mark street and see how many of their carriages will halt at your door. Timon of Athens was a wealthy lord,

and all the mighty men and women of the land came and sat at his banquet proud to sit there, and they drank deep to his health. They sent him costly presents. He sent costlier presents back again, and there was no man in Athens, the wealthy lord. But after awhile, through lavish hospitality or through betrayal, he lost everything. Then he sent for help to those lords whom he had banqueted and to whom he had given large sums of money -Lucullus, Lucius, Sempronius and Ventidias. Did those fords send any help to him? Oh, no, Lucullus said when he was applied thought that Timon would come down; were dissolved, we have a building of he was too lavish; let him suffer for God, a house not made with hands his recklessness." Lucius said, "I would be very glad to help Timon, but rent will we have to pay for it? We I have made large purchases, and my are going to own it. How much must means are all absorbed." And one lord we pay for it? How much cash down, sent one excuse, and another lord sent and how much left on mortgage? Our another excuse. But to the astonish- father is going to give it as a free gift. ment of everybody, after awhile Timon When are we going to move into it? proclaimed another feast. Those lords said to themselves, "Why, either Timon heads of families are apt to stay in has had a good turn of fortune or he the old house until they have seen evhas been deceiving us, testing our crything off. They send ahead love." And so they all flocked to the banquet apologetic for seeming lukewammness. The guests were all seated after awhile, they will come themunder the terrific frony they fied the room, while Timion pursued them with his anathema, calling them fools of new house, and we arrived with shout fortune, destroyers of happiness un- and laughter, and in an hour we had der a mask, hurling at the same time ranged through every room in the pitchers and the chalices after them. Oh, my friends, I would not ward night, and perhaps in the last want to make you oversuspicious in wagon, father and mother would come the day of your success, but I want you looking very tired, and we would come to understand right well there is a down to the foot of the lane to meet vast difference between the popular- them and tell them of all the wonders ity of Timon the prosperous and Timon we discovered in the new place, and the unfortunate. I want you to know then, the last wagon unloaded,

MOVING INTO SMALLER HOUSES. But I must have a word with those have sent our children ahead, we have who in this Mayday time move out of sent many of the valuables ahead. larger residences into smaller. Some sent many treasures ahead. We cantimes the pathetic reason is that the not go yet. There is work for us to do, family has dwindled in size and so but after awhile, it will be toward much room is not required, so they night, and we will be very tired, and move out into smaller apartments. I then we will start for our new home, know there are such cases. Marriage and those who have gone ahead of us has taken some of the members of the family, death as taken other members of the family, and after awhile father and mother wake up to find their family just the size it was when they started, and they would be lonesome and lost in a large house, hence they the fountains. And then, the last load move out of it. Moving day is a great. sadness to such if they have the law our celestial neighbors will come in to of association dominant. There are the rooms named after the different and the chalic's will be full, not with members of the family. I suppose it is so in all your households. It is so in mine. We name the rooms after the persons occupying them. And then there is the dining hall where the festivities took place, the holiday festivities: there is the sitting room where the family met night after night, and there is the room sacred because there a life started or a life stopped, the Alpha and the Omega of some earthly existence. Scene of meeting and partaking, of congratulation and heart-Every doornob, every fresco break! every mantel, every threshold meaning more to you than it can ever mean to any one else! When moving out of house, I have always been in the habit, after everything was gone, of going into each room and bidding it mute farewell. There will be tears running down many cheeks in the Maytime moving that the carman will not be able to understand. It is a solemn and a touching and an overwhelming thing to leave places forever-places where we have struggled and toiled and wept and sung and prayed and anxiously watched and agonized. Oh, life is such a strange mixture of honey and of gall, weddings and burials, midnoon and midclashing! Every home a lighthouse against which the billows of many seas tumble! Thank God that such changes are not always going to continue, otherwise the nerves would give out and the brain would founder

REVERSES OF FORTUNE. But there are others who will move out of large residences into smaller through the reversal of fortune. The property must be sold or the bailiff will sell it or the income is less and you cannot pay the house rent. First of

on a dementia like that of King Lear

when his daughter Cordella came to

medicine his domestic calamity

the light of a tallow candle as under the glare of a chandelier, all the burn-ers at full blaze. Who was the huppier, John Bunyan in Bedford jail or Belshazzar in the saturnalia? Contentment is something you can neither rent nor purchase. It is not extrinsic will have less to take care of. Is it to be stove instead of furnace? All the doctors say the modern modes of warming building are unhealthy. it less pier mirrors? Less temptation to your vanity. Is it old fashioned toilet instead of water pipes all through the house? Less to reeze and burst when you cannot get a plumber. Is it less carriage? More room for robust exercise. Is it less social position? Fewer people who want to drag you large estate. He knows how to tune to leave in your last will and abound. He trusted God, and God testament? Less to spoil your children. temptation to ruin the health of your family with pineapples and indigestible salads. Is it a little deaf? Not hearing so many disagreeables.

I meet you this springtime at the door of your new house, and while I help you lift the clothesbasket over the banisters and the carman is getting red in the face in trying to transport that article of furniture to some new destination I congratulate you. You are going to have a better time this year, some of you, than ever you had. You take God and the Christian religion in your home, and you will be grandly happy. God in the parlor -that will satisfy your sociabilitie God in the nursery-that will protect your children. God in the dining hall that will make the plainest meal an imperial banquet. God in the morning -that will launch the day brightly from the drydocks. God in the evening-that will sail the day sweetly into

the harbor. And get joy, one and all of you whether you move or do not move. Get joy out of the thought that we are soon all going to have a grand moving day. Do you want a picture of the new house into which you will move? Here it is, wrought with the hand of a master, "We know that, if to, "Well, I our earthly house of this tabernacle eternal in the heavens." How much We are moving now. On moving day children, and they send ahead the treasures, and the valuables. Then, GOING TO THE FATHER'S HOUSE.

On almost the first load we, the

children, were sent on ahead to the

house, the barn and the granary. Tothere is a vast difference in the number candles lighted, our neighbors who had of people who admire a man when he helped us to move-for in those times is going up and the number of people neighbors helped each other-sat down who admire him when he is going with us at a table on which there was every luxury they could think of. Well, my dear Lord knows that some of us have been moving a good while. We they will see our approach, and they will come down the lane to meet us and they will have much to tell us of whalt they have discovered in the "house of many mansions," and of how large the rooms are and of how bright unloaded, the table will be spread and sit down with our reunited families, the wine that sweats in the vat of earthly intoxication, but with new wine of the kingdom." And there for the first time we will realize what fools we were on earth when we feared to die, since death has turned out only to be the moving from a smaller house into a larger one, and the exchange of a pauper's hut for a prince's castle. and the going up stairs from a miserable kitchen to a glorious parler. O house of God not made with hands. eternal in the heavens!



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t is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins inta Ourbs, Ringtones, etc. Removes the bunch and was no scar. Price, \$1; six he \$5. As a linimen family use it has no equal. Ask your druggis EXPLAIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the re," the book free, or address. DP. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENGSBURG FALLS, YT.

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. May 1-Str St Croix, Pike, from Bos ton, W G Lee, mdse and pass. Sch Lotus, 98, Granville, Bridgeport, A W Adams, bal. Sch Arthur, 99, Martell, from Louis burg. A. W Adams, coal. Sch Rewa, 122, McLean, from New York, D J Purdy, coal.

Sch Sea Bird, 80, Andrews, Rockport, A W Adams, bal. Tug Springhill, 69, Cook, from Caldis, master, bal. Coastwise-Schs Effie May, 67, Brans-

combe, from Quaco; Hattie, -27, Thompson, from Westport; Freeman Calgate, 25, Hicks, from Westport: Carrie H, 20, Gower, from Westport; Ripple, 16, Mitchell, from Hampton Alfred, 28, Small, from Tiverton; I H Goudey, 26, Comeau, from Meteghan; Ethel, 22, Trahan, from Belleveau Cove; Union, 97, Shields, from River Hebert; str Beaver, 57, Potter, from Canning; sohs Beulah Benton, 36, Mitchell, from Sandy Cove; Thelma, 48 Milner, from Annapolis; Hattie Mc-Kay, 73, Merriam, from Parrsboro; Lone Star, 29, Richardson, from North Head; Marysville, 77, Gordon, from

Parrsboro. May 1—Sch Etta E Tanner, 63, McLean from Porto Rico via Meteghan, J W Smith molasses.

May 2—Sch Alice Maud, 124, Haux, from May 2—Sch Alice Maud, 124, Haux, from New York, N C Scott, coal.

Sch Eric, 113, Harrington, from New York, N C Scott, coal.

Sch H A Holder, 94, McIntyre, from Beverly, Miller & Woodman, bal.

Sch James Barber, 80, Sprague, from Rockport, Elkin & Hatfield, bal

Sch Walter Miller, 124, Barton, from New York, N C Scott, coal.

Sch Wendall Burpee, 99, Morsely, from New York, N C Scott, coal.

Sch Otts Miller, 38, Miller, from New York, A W Adams, coal. Sch Otis Miller, 98, Miller, from New York, W Adams, coal. Coastwise—Schs Fawn, 17, Ogilvie, from Coastwise—Schs Fawn, 17, Ogilvie, from Cheverie: Speedwell. 32, Janes, from Quaco; Utah and Eunice, 33, Outhouse, from Freeport; Garfield White, 99, Seely, from Advocate Harbor: Malapert, 22, Kean, from Digby: Prisk, 29, Wadlin, from West Isles; Little Annie, 18, Poland, from Sandy Cove.
May 3—Str Fashoda. 1,782, English, from Barry, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.
Bark Katahdin, 1,145, Humphreys, from Philadelphia. Wm Thomson & Co, coal.

Bark Katahdin, 1.145, Humphreys, from Philadelphia, Wm Thomson & Co, coal. Seh Robert Graham Dun, 533, Lynch, from Savannah, F E Sayre, pitch pine. Sch Fraulein, 124, Spragg, from New York, Peter McIntyre, coal.

Colstwise—Schs Wanita, 42, Apt, from Annapolis: Violetta. 10, Longmire, from Annapolis: Swan, 56, Thurber, from fishing: Nina Blanche, 20, Morrell, from Freeport, Wood Bros, 68, Newcombe, from Quaco: Alpharetta, 86, Mooney, from do; Falcon, 12, Crenk, from North Head: Lennie and Edna, 30, Hains, from Freeport.

Cleared. May 1-Bktn Antilla, Read, for Ban-Sch John Stroup, Whelpley, for Nev

Sch Pandora, Holder, for Portland. Sch Lyra. Evans, for New Haven. Sch Frank and Ira. Whittaker, for Boston.

Sch Emma D Endicott, Shanks, for New York. Coastwise-Schs Willie D, Wasson for Parrsboro; Narka, Sponagle, for Lunenburg; L'Edma, Siree, for Quaco; Alfred, Small, for Tiverton; Temple Bar, Gesner, for Bridgetown; Ripple, Mitchell, for Port Greville: Rita and Rhoda, Outhouse, for Grand Manan Agnes May, Kerrigan, for Musquash Lena Maud, Giggey, for Port Wolfe str La Tour, Smith, for Campobello schis Silver Cloud, Keans, for Digby; Emma T Story, Foster, for St. Ste-

May 2-Sch Parlee, Shanklin, for New Ha Coastwise—Schs Utah and Eunice, Outhouse, for Freeport: Marysville, Gordon, for Alma: Maggie, Scott, for Noel; Essie C, Tuits, for Alma; Friendship, Alexander, for Alma; Malapert, Keans, for Digby; Wawbeek, Edgett, for River Hebert; Fawn, Oglivie, for Cheverie; Auerilla, Watt, for North Head; barge No. 1, Wadman, for Parrsbors; schs Little Annie, Ppland, for Sendy Cove; Fin Back, Ingersoll, for North Head; Bear River, Woodworth, for Bear River.

May 3—Coastwise—Schs Wood Bros, Newcomb, for Quaco, Cora L, McGilvray, for Fredericton: Miranda B, Day, for Alma; Sinha Blanche Morrell, for Freeport; H R Emmerson, Christopher, for Hopewell Cape; Violetta, Longmire, for Annapolis; Hustler, Wadlin, for Campobello.

Sailed. Coastwise-Schs Utah and Ennice. Out

Sailed. May 1-Str Marian, for London.

> DOMESTIC PORTS Arrived.

At Digby, April 28, sch West Wind, Post, from St John. At Parrsboro, April 27, sehs Ellen M Mitchell, Bryant, and Southern Cross, King, from Calais. At Hillsboro, May 1, sch Fortuna, Edwards, from Beston; ss Bratsberg, Hansen from Philadelphia.

Cleared.

At Digby, April 28, sch Elva J Hayden. Hayden, for fishing. At Parrsboro, April 26, sch Spray, White, for Salem fo. Sailed.

From Sydney, OB, May 1, bktn Horet, McDonald, for Yarmouth, NS.

> BRITISH PORTS. Arrived.

Ait Durban, May 1, ship Macedon, Pye, from Buenos Ayres-will proceed to Newcastle, NSW.

At Queenstown, May 2, str Teutonic, from New York for Liverpool. At Belfast, May 2, str Glen Head, Ken-nedy, from St John. At London, May 3, str Tanagra, Marsters. from River Platte—will come to St John. Sailed.

From East London, March 23, bark Northern Empire, Ellis, for Buenes

Ayres. From Liverpool, April 28, ship Hovding, Olsen, for Plotou; bark Bravo. Johnsen, for Shediac; Ilmatar, Bonde for Charlottetown.

From Bermuda, April 24, bark Abeona Smeltzer (from Boston), for Montevideo (new master in charge).

From Liverpool, May 2, str Platea, Purdy, for St John and WCE.

From Barbados, April 12, bark Avonia Porter (from Cebu), for Boston.

From Kinsale, April 27, bark Alfarin, for Shediae.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Mandla, April 30, bark Still Water, Thurber, from Newcastle,

NSW At New York, April 29, sch L A Plumer, Foster, from Norfolk. At Pensacola, Fla. April 28, sch Belle Wooster, Somerville, from Matanzas. At Para, March 9, bark Glenaston, Mundy,

from Rosario.
At Savannab, Gs. April 20, sch. John S
Parker. Crowell, from quarantine.
At Manila, April 30, bark Still
Thurber, from Newcastle, NSW. Cleared. At Pascagoula, Miss, April 28, sch St Maurice, Finlay, for Havana.

At Portland, April 30, schs Luta Frice, Cole, for Dorchester; W N Smith, Smith, for Meteghan River; F S Willard, Keene, Per sch Lyra, for New Haven, by A Cushing and Co. 125,493 plank.

Per sch Pandona, for Portland, by Miller and Woodman, L500,000 shingles.

Per sch John Stroup, for New York, by Per seh John Stroup, for New York, by John E Mcore, 558 pcs pilling.

Per seh Frank and Ira, for Boston, by Stetson, Cutler and Co, 140,317 boards.

Per bktn Antilla, for Bantry, by W Mackay, 496,417 deals and battens, 9,648 ends.

Per sch Emma D Endicott, for New York.

by N H Murchie, 44,212 boards, 1,225,000 Per sch Parlee, for New Haven, by Sto-son, Cutler and Co. 153,245 ends. for Port Matoon: Electric Light, for Locke-

At New York, April 30, sehs Alaska, Mc-Leod, for Sackville; Hattle Muriel, Wasson, for St John. At Boston, April 30, bktn Eva Lynch, Hat field, for St John. Sailed.

From New York, April 29, seh H M Stanley, for St John. From La Plata, April 19, str Micmar. Meikle, for Antwerp. From Pensacola, April 28, str Rosefield. McFee: for Rotterdam. From Santa Fe, April 4, bark Skoda, Lee, or New York. From Antwerp, April 29, strs Assyrian, Dingle, for Mentreal; Storm King, (rosby,

MEMORANDA.

From Payta, April 16, str Capac, Sproul.

Passed out at Digby, April 28, sens Josephine, Purdy, and Muriel, Robblee, from Bear River for Boston. Passed north at Chatham, Mass, April 29, bark Falmouth, from New York for Windsor, NS; schs Ada G Chortland and Wm. Mason. In port at Hong Kong, April 5, ship Geo T Hay, Spicer, for New York. Passed Cape Henry, Va, April 27, bark Peerless, Davis, from Halifax. NS. for Baltimore.

SPOKEN.

Bark Semantha, Crowe, from New York for Shanghai, April 6. lat 1 N.

BIRTHS.

ROBINSON -On May 1st, to the Capt. L. L. Robinson, St. John,

lon 27 W.

MARRIAGES.

OHSON-MATHESON-On May 2nd, residence of the bride's father, 71 So set street, by Rev. S. A. Baker, John J son of Sweden and Miss Kate A. Math John, west end, by Rev. Dr. Hartley, of Wellington Kingston of Fredericton Ju-tion, S. Co., and Miss Maggie Ethel Wa of Bay De Verte, N. B.

DEATHS.

HOWE.—At Avonmore, April 21st, after a shore illness, Hannah, relict of the late John Howe, aged 73 years, leaving three sons and three daughters to mourn their loss.—(Telegraph please copy. sons and three daughters to mourn loss.—(Telegraph please copy. May 2nd consumption, Jane, daughter of the John and Jane McNichal.

MYLES—At Bellisle Creek, kings col. on May 3rd, James Myles, aged 71 May a brother of Andrew Myles, builder, of John. a brother of Andrew Myles, duraces, John.

NORTHRUP—In this city, on May for Samuel A. Northrup, in the 36th year his age, leaving a wife and daughter mourn their sad loss. (Boston and New York papers please copy).

QUEEN.—At Petersville, Queens Co., N. B. April 3rd, after a lingering illness, Aber Queen, aged 3; years.

WIGGINS.—At Partridge Valley, N. B., of April 29, after a lingering illness, Abrar R. Wiggins, aged 78 years and 10 months R. Wiggins, aged 78 years and 10 months and aged widow, one son and foundation of the service of the

ENGINE

Genera

General Ha Their

OTTAWA,

England :-Rank, Name Sergt. Hoad, Col. Sgt. F. Corp. W. Wa Lue. Corp. L. Private H. Bi Private M. B Private J. Ca Private A. E Private W. D Private W. F Private J. W. Private F. A. Private A. Lo Private F. Mac Private J. McL Private J. A. Private F. B. Private F. E.

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