

WERE OUTNUMBERED.

Only the Arrival of Reinforcements Prevented the Annihilation of Broadwood's Command.

Canadian Regiment Formed Part of the Force That Went to the Rescue.

Reported That Two of the Guns Were Recovered—Despatch from Pretoria Says There Was Heavy Fighting Around Mafeking on Saturday.

LONDON, April 2, 4.30 a. m.—Gen. Buller's anxious inquiry whether British officers will ever learn the value of scouting comes back with enforced emphasis to the British public today, in receipt of the tidings that a convoy with guns had walked deliberately into a Boer ambush within about 20 miles of Bloemfontein.

The loss of life was not great, since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired. Evidently Col. Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Taba N'chu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The convoy and guns had to pass through a deep spruit which the Boers had occupied.

SIX of twelve guns, comprising two batteries, all the wagons, and it is feared many men, fell into the hands of the wily Boers, whose daring, displayed so near Bloemfontein, shows that they are rapidly recovering heart after their recent reverses.

A BOER SUCCESS. BUSHMAN KOP, Saturday, March 31.—The British force commanded by Col. Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries, and a force of mounted infantry, under Col. Picher, which had been garrisoning Taba N'chu, was obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave last night.

which embankment, which is protected by the partially constructed railway embankment, enabled the enemy to pour in a galling fire on three sides, as well as a double tier of fire in front.

When the convoy was first attacked a scene of frightful confusion followed. The mules stampeded and the wagons were overturned, while the concealed enemy poured in a deadly fire.

STIRRING UP THE BURGHERS. MASERU, Basutoland, March 31.—Mr. Steyn is reported to have gone to Ladysburg to stir up the Burghers there to renewed resistance.

SICKNESS AMONG BOER PRISONERS. CAPE TOWN, April 1.—The departure of the British transports with prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed in consequence of the increased sickness among the prisoners. Three died today and twelve have died during the week.

ATTACKS are being made to prevent overcrowding. The prisoners do not complain of their treatment or their food. Many of Gen. Cronje's men when captured were completely worn out with the hardships they had undergone, and little strength was left them to fight disease.

JOUBERT'S LAST WISH. PRETORIA, April 1.—President Kruger said in public today that the last expressed wish of the late commandant, General Joubert, was that he should be succeeded as commandant general by Louis Botha.

THROUGH PORTUGUESE TERRITORY. LONDON, April 2.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Portuguese government has wired orders to Beira, that British troops and ammunition be allowed to pass through freely to Rhodesia."

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST ENGLAND. LONDON, April 2.—A despatch to the Telegraph from Nice says that thirty French sailors from the fleet now at anchor in the harbor of the city, made hostile demonstrations against the British. They were seen to be shouting and waving flags, and then the British consul where they shouted, "Down with the English!"

THEY DINED TOGETHER. PARIS, April 1.—At the dinner to the diplomatic corps given by M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, at the Hotel de Ville, the British ambassador, occupied a place of honor. Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal government, had been invited to dine at the table.

A BOER FUND. PARIS, April 1.—A number of the leading ladies of France have started a subscription for the benefit of the Boers. They have agreed to contribute what they can, but they are not hostile to the British nation.

BOERS HOLDING THE BLOEMFONTEIN WATERWORKS. BUSHMAN'S KOP, Sunday, April 1.—The Boers were hidden in the spruit when the British guns were captured yesterday, were commanded by Reischmann, a German-American.

CONGRATULATES CANADA. OTTAWA, April 2.—Sir Alfred Milner writes to his excellency the governor general in as follows: "The Government House, Cape Town, February 27th, 1900: Dear Lord Minto—Thought, as you may imagine, I have little or no time for writing, I must send you one line on the Red Letter Day to congratulate you and Canada on the great share taken by your gallant contingent in the annihilation of General Cronje's force."

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HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND MAFEKING. PRETORIA, Sunday, April 1.—Commanding was again heard in the direction of Brandfort Saturday and it is reported that heavy fighting had occurred Saturday around Mafeking. It is added that Col. Plumer's relief column was compelled to retire with loss. No details have been received.

IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION. CAPE TOWN, April 2.—The speech at Claremont of the Hon. J. Ross-Innes, the leader of the British in the Cape parliament, in favor of the annexation of the Boer republics, has disconcerted the members of the Afrikaner bond. The Dutch papers, without exception, condemn the speech, arguing that annexation means permanent unrest. On the other hand, the English residents unanimously approve of the sentiments expressed by Mr. Ross-Innes.

HAS HIS BARNSTAPLE ATTENTION. EAST LONDON, April 1.—The mayor of this city has telegraphed to Gen. Roberts appealing to him to hasten the relief of Mafeking, where the troops consist almost entirely of recruits of the colony, led by British officers. Gen. Roberts' reply that he was pleased to assure the citizens of East London that the relief of Mafeking was engaging the most earnest attention.

WAR SUMMARY. LONDON, April 3.—The London correspondents with Gen. Roberts add little of importance to the commandant's account of the disaster to Col. Broadwood's column, and neither Gen. Roberts nor them is anything learned of what has happened since the relief reached the waterworks, beyond Gen. Roberts' report that the Boers retired eastward, leaving a number of British wounded behind them. All the accounts of the fight from a British point, concur in stating that Col. Broadwood's force of about 1,000 men was outnumbered by the Boers eight or ten to one, and the arrival of the infantry division and Gen. French's cavalry alone prevented the annihilation of Col. Broadwood's command.

REYNOLDS HELD FOR TRIAL. CALAIS, Me, March 30.—Fred Reynolds, who killed three members of his family at Red Beach yesterday, was held for the grand jury after the preliminary hearing before Judge Fowler this afternoon. The prosecution by County Attorney Campbell of Cherryfield was to the extent of establishing reasonable belief of Reynolds' guilt, and at that point the state's case rested. Gen. B. B. Murray of Calais, who represented Reynolds, endeavored to set up the plea of insanity by examining witnesses as to Reynolds' mental state. From the defence outlined, which, however, was not carried out, the supposition is that Reynolds' defence at trial will be that of insanity. Judge Fowler committed the prisoner to Macheson jail without bail for the grand jury, which will sit prior to the April term of court.

MONTREAL. MONTREAL, April 1.—Sir W. C. McDonald, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, who has already given gifts to McGill University aggregating close upon three million dollars, has just added another \$200,000 to the fund. The gift is to be used in extending the work of the physics and chemistry department of the applied science faculty.

DEATH OF A FATHER. DENNIS DINEEN is under arrest here, charged with the murder of David Frensdorff, Dineen and Frensdorff lived on adjoining farms, just outside the city limits. There has been a feud between the two families for years. Last Tuesday the two men met, a row ensued and Dineen kicked Frensdorff in the head. He died from the effects this afternoon.

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OTTAWA LETTERS.

Omissions and Superfluities of the Budget Speech.

No Relief from Taxes in Mr. Fielding's Budget; No Attack on the Oil Combine;

No Promise of Cheaper Tobacco and Agricultural Imports; Nothing Which Affects for Good the Canadian People.

OTTAWA, March 23.—Senator Ferguson of Prince Edward Island has a fashion of historical research which is worthy of imitation. On the question of the gerrymander, which depends so much on precedent and upon the intention of the constitution, a study of the constitutional documents and of the previous discussions in parliament is of great service. In his argument yesterday Senator Ferguson was able to bring the minister of justice to the witness stand to testify against the measure which the same minister has now in charge. In 1897 Mr. Mills brought all his constitutional knowledge and critical acumen to bear upon the question and decided that the parliament had no power to redistribute seats except by virtue of the clause 51 in the act of union. It was Mr. Mills' purpose then to show that the general right of parliament to legislate on these matters was restricted by specific provision of the imperial statute. Mr. Ferguson says he has studied Mr. Mills' argument carefully, and finds that it stands the test of time and change.

Now, Mr. Mills contended that there is no power to rearrange constituencies except as given by this clause, and the clause directs when and how the rearrangement shall take place. It is to be done directly after the census is taken and at no other time. Such is the conviction from the argument made by Mr. Mills eight years ago. Such is Mr. Ferguson's conviction. Such has been the guiding principle of parliament from the time of union until last year, and it is the principle which, if Mr. Ferguson has his way, will guide it to the end.

As to the question of the technical right to legislate, Mr. Ferguson appears to doubt that there is a power in parliament to do so at this time. Mr. Mills sets great store by the opinion obtained from Mr. Blake, Mr. Hollahan, Lord Cecil and other jurists, consulted by the solicitor general last summer. But when the return stating that opinion is brought down it turns out to be very meagre. Mr. Fitzpatrick submits a thick page of typewriting containing his own question and the answer. There is nothing to indicate the date of the question or the time given to consideration. No argument was presented to the counsel consulted, who had not even a clear statement of the grounds on which the constitutionality of the bill was questioned. It would appear that the facts were presented to their opinion on the other side of the sheet containing Mr. Fitzpatrick's question. They gave no indication that they had considered the case critically. It would appear that they gave Mr. Fitzpatrick an opinion which he waited.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson is not a lawyer but as a layman he does not attach much significance to impromptu opinions, even by able lawyers. This view he shares with Edward Blake, who once expressed the strongest contempt for the conclusions expressed by an English authority of the highest eminence as a justification of jurisdiction. Mr. Blake declined to pay any attention to the opinion of the learned judges, reading the heads and reasons and did not give their reasons. Sir John A. Macdonald took a similar view. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Chantoin and others in 1897 criticised the late government for having taken the opinion of the law officers of the crown on the issue of the estate act without argument on both sides. Mr. Ferguson goes with Mr. Blake, Sir Wilfrid, Sir John A. Macdonald and other lawyers in their view that legal opinion so obtained cannot be a guide to the parliament of Canada.

Mr. Pinea, member of the Prince Edward Island Assembly, has gone to Paris. He is not going on his own charges, but is in the pay of the people of Canada, as a member of the staff to the Paris exhibition. Therefore he will not be present to vote against the Farquharson government in the coming session, as he was elected to do. It is not likely that Mr. Pinea would have been sent to Paris on his merits. Sir Louis Davies does not send conservatives when he can employ liberals, except in cases like these, when it is necessary to subvert the votes of the people and deprive them of their representation in order to save a friend from loss of power. On general principles the gentleman whom Mr. Pinea defeated would have been chosen. But that would not have saved Mr. Farquharson. It will be seen that Mr. Pinea, by the seduction of Mr. Pinea, accomplishes half as much as he would have obtained by successful bullying of the electors of Belfast, which was attempted and failed.

But the odd part of it is that nobody can be found who knows anything about the appointment of this new employe of the government. Mr. Fisher, who, as minister of agriculture, gave charge of the whole affair, gave a list of officials the other day and the name of Mr. Pinea was not in it. Mr. Mills in reply to Mr. Ferguson, yesterday, said he knew nothing about him. The secretary of state is equally without information. Mr. Fisher was sought for and either could not or would not tell anything. Even Sir Wilfrid appeared behind the throne in the senate room and was questioned without success. Sir Louis Davies, who has been in the background, though probably he could have given some information on the matter. Senator Power ventured the suggestion that Mr. Tarte had personally employed Mr. Pinea as his private secretary. Perhaps Mr. Pinea's friends

in Prince Edward Island will know whether he is a likely person to figure as a minister's private secretary. But they say he has been elsewhere as a private secretary or public secretary, or in any other capacity, he was engaged at Ottawa and arrangements were made for his pay. He was taken away so that he would not be in a position to vote in the assembly to which he was elected. The fact is known by some members of the government and they are withheld from the public.

This is not the first time in which Mr. Mulock has passed as a friend of the heavy handed, and it is not fair to say that he is playing a new role. He claims the credit for causing the sweeping system to disappear from the contracts for military clothing. It came out in discussion last year that when tenders were called for in respect to a large order of clothing, the lowest tender was rejected because the Montreal firm who made it would not undertake to do all the work in their shops, but admitted that it would be let out as piece work to be done by women at their homes. For this reason it did not get the work, but it went at a higher price to a competitor. It was shown last year that the competitor farmed the work out in villages all along the St. Lawrence, thus getting the benefit of outside labor as well as the higher price.

Mr. Mulock's other achievements in the way of advancing the earnings of the people include the grinding down of mail contracts, some of which were analyzed by Clark Wallace in yesterday's debate. A Woodbridge mail carrier with a seven mile beat is getting 21 cents a day. Mr. Mulock having cut the price down one-third and having spent a little more than he saved in printing the whole story of his savings in the proceedings of the house. Many other illustrations of this process of grinding the faces of the poor were given to show how Mr. Mulock protests labor in his own department. One of his supporters, Mr. Richardson, put in a protest on behalf of the country postmaster who gets ten dollars and upwards for a year's services. The reply of Mr. Mulock and his friends is that if the mail contractor and postmaster did not enjoy their job they could give it up and allow others to have it at the price. But the minister was shown that this is precisely the statement which a hard hearted contractor could make to the laborer whom Mr. Mulock is trying to protect, or rather whom he is trying to persuade that he is protecting.

Mr. Ingram, who has served in all the laborious departments of railway work, and came into parliament as a strong supporter of the labor interests, favours Mr. Mulock's project of requiring government contractors to pay the current wages in their works. But he does not see much force in a resolution that has no law behind it, and is of the opinion that the house should give some force to the resolution by requiring the principle to be stated in the contracts embodied in legislation. He and Mr. Davies pressed the government for a statement, and ascertained that there was no intention of legislating to give force to this declaration of opinion. That is the reason why they tried to give it force by the amendment which the government voted down.

Sir Charles Tupper does not believe in academic motions which are not intended to be carried into practice. His theory is that if a government wants to give labor better pay it should first of all deal fairly with the men in its own employ in the classes to be protected. If the government wants canal contractors to pay good wages and treat their workmen as men, they should cease from oppressing their own workmen. If the postmaster general wants the government contractors to pay a fair wage he should pay his own men a fair wage. This is the basis of Mr. Clark's amendment, which is a necessary condition to protect the better paid civil servants but the humbler officials, such as letter carriers and the ordinary laborers employed by the various departments.

It was claimed by Mr. Puttee that the government ought not to have contracts, but should carry on its own work and arrange the wages on a proper basis. Mr. Puttee is a thoughtful and well read man, who does not waste words and gives evidence of careful study of the labor problem. He showed his independence by voting against the government's resolution, and it is charged that they have already cut down the rate of pay on Mackenzie and Mann's contracts by 25 cents a day. Mackenzie and Mann, whose railway operations call for some millions of dollars in government subsidies, are engaging these men at the contractors' prices, and the foreigners find even the smaller rate of pay a great advance on anything they ever received in Russia. As they do not eat any meat, and can subsist on a little more than the allowance of a Chinaman, they are having a great influence on the labor market of the west. Mr. Puttee has also noticed this and thinks it has some bearing on the subject.

The correspondence between Colonel Hughes and General Hutton is imperfectly realized from the synopsis given in the despatches. If Col. Sam fights with the same reckless abandon with which he writes he will be a terror to the Boers. When Gen. Hutton says that the colonel has no idea of discipline he seems to be sustained by the documents, if discipline means an unquestioning obedience, absolute self-abandonment, resistance to the temptation to answer back, and an implicit obedience to the ordinary routine. But if the business of a colonel is chiefly to write letters of the strictly orthodox military order, Col. Hughes is a very poor colonel. This part of the business, however, is not the whole duty of a soldier, and it may be that

Col. Hughes makes up in intensely ardent what he lacks in prudence and amenity to discipline. At all events, Gen. Hutton has recommended him for service in Africa, notwithstanding all the checks that he has standing. Gen. Hutton himself has sent away on the alleged charge of insubordination to his own superior officer, the minister of militia. The general's letters to actions which justify this accusation do not yet come to light. Meanwhile there are grave doubts whether the offending and offensive party is not the government itself.

OTTAWA, March 23.—I get there should be some mistake about it. It is first said that Mr. Fielding's budget speech drew from his friends plenty of applause. He was cheered when he told of the increase of trade, of the increase of revenue, of the increase in the surplus, and of the progress of the country. When he made his tariff announcement he was cheered. When he began he was cheered; when he closed he received plenty of applause. So far as one could gather, he satisfied his friends that he had made as good a campaign speech as women at their homes. The experienced parliamentarians would nevertheless agree that he did not make a good budget speech.

If we take the best traditions of the Canadian parliament and examine the budgets of Hincks and Rose, or those of Tilley, Cartwright, Tupper and Foster, and if we study the like expositions in the English commons, we shall find that the budget speech is supposed to convey information chiefly at the command of the finance department and not generally known to the country. It explains the reasons and results of the financial proceedings of the past year, and speaks as far as possible the present situation and the financial prospects of the immediate future, disclosing the intentions of the government in regard to tariff and taxation, if any changes are contemplated. To this end the minister usually performs the following duties:

He gives the results of last year's operations, comparing them with his estimates previously made and explaining the variations both as to revenue and expenditure. He states as far as he knows what the expenditure is likely to be in the year approaching its close, comparing it with the estimate last year made and explains the discrepancies. He also gives his statement of the prospective revenue of various sources, and especially of the taxation which is to be collected from the various methods of taxing the year.

There have been recent tariff changes he explains in detail, so far as he can, how they have affected the particular trades connected with them, how they have affected commerce, and how they have influenced the revenue. If he proposes tariff changes he explains why they are necessary and what their effect will be on the country as a whole, as near as an expert can ascertain it, and especially what the effect will be upon the revenue.

If he has a surplus he is expected to defend it as necessary, or else to reduce the taxation so as to make accounts balance. If there is a deficit it is his business to give the reason and to explain the methods by which he hopes to make accounts balance in the future.

If it is intended to borrow money, or if a loan has been effected, he is supposed to deal with that question. These matters he deals with in the essentials of the budget speech. But the minister has also been in the habit of defending the policy of his government, comparing conditions with those which prevailed under other administrations, or other policies, or in other countries, and he has done this in a way which are useful to himself and his party. In other words it is not out of place in this country at least, though it does not prevail in England, to attach a campaign speech of a dignified kind to the financial exposition. This is incidental and as a rule does not require the particular knowledge of the finance department.

What Mr. Fielding did was to furnish the incidental campaign speech and omit the budget. He told the country that the deficit of the current year was larger than he had expected, but he avoided details and explanations. He said that the income for the current year would pass the fifty million mark, but omitted to show what money was to be collected, how much would be lost, and how much would be to be collected, or in any way what would be the added burden of taxation on the people. He gave the expected total expenditure without explaining the details of the large additions which are to be made. He said that the deficit had increased our trade with Great Britain, both imports and exports, but beyond giving a comparison of the gross figures, which as will be shown below proved nothing, he gave no details. It would have been instructive if he had shown what additional purchases had been made by us in England, or by England in Canada, on account of the tariff. Not an article was mentioned in which the tariff had induced either the Canadians or Englishmen to change their habits of use or purchase.

As to the future he gave no statement to show how much money would be required to carry out the present engagement of the country, or how much revenue would be dropped by the only tariff change proposed. While claiming a surplus of seven and a half millions for the current year, and boasting that it is "vaster than has been," the only change he proposed will dispose of less than three quarters of a million, and the finance minister did not even suggest the expediency of further reducing the burdens of the people.

Such are among the omissions of the budget speech. But the superfluities were all right. When it came to the campaign side Mr. Fielding rose to the occasion. He worked up his dimaxes with elaboration. He made his statements with spectacular declamation. He arranged his campaign matter suitably for distribution among the electors who compose the audience addressed on this occasion.

For this is an election year and this is an election speech. It will go franked to every elector in Canada and is expected to convince him that he is a happy man to live under such a government. Had the speech contained the facts and explanations that are usually given it would have been a sad blemish on the publication as a campaign document. The facts that are usually given in the budget speech must needs be elicited by subsequent "counting." If the people want to know by how many millions the trade has increased they will find it in Mr. Fielding's speech. If they want to know how much their taxes have been expanded they will have to seek elsewhere. The amount of taxation per head is not given in Mr. Fielding's budget, and the diligent reader who pursues the path to cover to cover will fall to find a single comparison between the expenditure of this government and that of the previous governments. That would have been an interesting table, but it is omitted. In stead of it the diligent reader will discover what additions have been made in railway traffic, in bank circulation, in Donkshor and other matters more or less connected with finance but not particularly under Mr. Fielding's control.

It was mentioned above that Mr. Fielding claimed considerable increase of revenue from his proposals for good the preference. This question has been examined before, but it may be referred to again, because Mr. Fielding seems to have neglected an important element in his calculations. He was indeed easily able to show that our exports to Great Britain had in three years increased four million dollars, or twelve per cent, and this he attributed to the Fielding tariff. But he did not think it necessary to mention that this is the smallest increase in our purchases from any country except the West Indies, Newfoundland and China and Japan. It did not occur to him to mention that while we bought four million dollars additional from Great Britain we bought thirty-four millions additional from the United States. The increase from the mother country was twelve per cent, while that from the United States was fifty-nine per cent. He might have gone on to show that we have increased our imports from France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States, proportionately two or three times as much as we have increased our purchases from England. He omitted to state that while our total imports had increased thirty-nine per cent, our imports from England increased less than a third of that, showing that instead of getting her share of the gain Great Britain got only one-third of the gain. These matters Mr. Fielding did not touch. They would have been suitable for an honest budget speech, but they were not suitable for the campaign document.

Similarly Mr. Fielding was able to show that our Canadian purchases to Great Britain had increased twenty-two millions since 1896. This he attributed to the tariff preference, claiming that though Canada was not preferred by a British tariff our tariff policy had so wrought upon the British market as to increase our purchases from that country with the result that they had only to establish a preference in their hearts and homes and produce this large increase of purchases. It would have been useful if Mr. Fielding had gone a little further and explained whether this sentimental and sentimental had led the people of England to buy goods they did not want or to buy from Canada goods which they previously had bought from the United States.

There were reasons, however, for confining the discourse to generalities. If Mr. Fielding could have shown that British imports from the United States had fallen off as their imports from Canada had increased, he would not have failed to do it. But he said that "by our tariff policy the import of goods from the United States had increased in the same years and in the same amount as their imports from Canada." Since the finance minister failed to touch that subject the figures may be given here. The following table shows the increase of imports from the United States in the years mentioned:

1895.....	4387,125,458
1896.....	405,741,339
1897.....	483,270,298
1898.....	540,940,695
1899.....	511,778,705

The United States have not given the British people any preference. But according to Mr. Fielding's reasoning they have established some sort of preference in the British heart. Even when relations were strained over Venezuela, the British heart was still touched with the sentiment of desire to buy the United States beef and other products in increasing volume. That sentimental desire has stood the test of the Dingley tariff and other hostile legislation. It produced an increase of sales down to 1898, and then a slight decrease, exactly as happened with the imports from Canada allowed in the current year as in Canada by another increase. We can imagine some high tariff men in congress proclaiming it as one of the virtues of the present system which almost prohibits the import of goods from the United States as so gratefully received in the old country as to induce the people there to buy larger and larger quantities of American goods. This congressman could adopt the language of our finance minister and our minister of customs and declare that "by our tariff bill we have touched the British heart, and established a preference which is better than any tariff preference in our favor."

Another striking feature in the Fielding budget is the announcement of a surplus "larger than has been," with no corresponding announcement of a reduction of taxes. In this respect the budget speech of this year is absolutely without precedent either in this country or in the mother land. With a surplus which he places at seven and a half millions, entirely obtained by customs and excise duties, paid by the people of Canada, he has no additions to make to the free list. He could have given the people four pounds more sugar for a dollar with one-third of the surplus. He could have

given them relief on many articles necessary to their daily life. He has not done so. The only addition to the free list is the machinery which the finance minister has some reason to believe may be imported for a beet root sugar factory some where in Ontario. There was never before a budget announcing a surplus away up in the millions, which was not accompanied with an announcement of reduced taxation of some corresponding extent. In this case the only reduction is the difference between one quarter and one-third of the duty in the preferred goods. We import from Great Britain about one-fifth of our total purchases, and about two-thirds of the importance from Great Britain are entitled to preference. The reduction as applied to the preferred imports from England brought in last year would amount to somewhere between \$600,000 and \$700,000, or less than one-tenth of the surplus which Mr. Fielding claims. The remainder of the taxation he proposes to continue.

Mr. Fielding probably agrees with Mr. Tarte that we spend more money because we make more, and is preparing for an analogous outcry in the immediate future. He will give additional force to the exclamation of the minister of public works when he said to a clamorous and expectant audience in his own province: "Wait till you see next year." There is no relief from taxes in this budget and nothing which affects for good the Canadian consumer. There is no attack on the oil combine. There is no fulfillment of the pledges made in the Ottawa platform. When Mr. Fielding three years ago brought down his tariff, he apologized for it as only the first step in the way of tariff reform, and still maintains that he was aiming at free trade. Now he claims that the tariff has already been reformed, and he does not regard free trade as a thing even to be aimed at. Only the other day Mr. Sifton, speaking at Brandon, assured the western people that the good work of reform and reduction in taxation had only begun. Yesterday Mr. Fielding distinctly gave notice that in his opinion the tariff as now announced is a reasonable revenue tariff and must not be disturbed for a long time to come. This is a case where badly begun is wholly ended.

OTTAWA, March 23.—That astonishing Pritchett affidavit explains several things. We may gather from it some of the reasons for the government's change of attitude in regard to the Huron and Brockville election enquiries. In the nature of things the enquiry should have gone on at the beginning of this session without formal notice, seeing that it was reported at the end of last session as incomplete, and that the enquiry was not resumed this year. Nothing else was thought of by the opposition members of the committee. Nothing else was mentioned by the government members. The statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the government was so anxious as the opposition to have an enquiry, and that the offenders should be punished, was as strong a declaration as could be made that the enquiry would be pushed forward to the end. "The sanctity of the ballot," and the rights of the electors were dear to the premier nine months ago. They are not so dear now that they have row lost their value?

Well, in the first place, the committee touched the outskirts of an area of delicacy which leads fair to expose the whole operations of the machine. It was discovered that in two polls alone a majority of seventy was manufactured for the government in Huron, by the simple process of substituting gilt ballots for the conservative ballots that were handed to the voters. How this was done may not have been fully established. That it was done is proved beyond a shadow of doubt. The matter is so important and throws such a lurid light upon the character of the administration and of the organization upon which it depends that an enquiry was deemed imperative. The matter is so important and throws such a lurid light upon the character of the administration and of the organization upon which it depends that an enquiry was deemed imperative.

Here 95 electors voted; 68 ballots were marked for Holmes and 30 for McLean. It turned out that of the 33 marked for Holmes, 14 were bogus. This was proved by the fact that they were initialed with a pen, whereas the genuine ballots were initialed with a pencil; that they were printed in different style from the others, and that the paper was of entirely different quality than that of the other ballots, and that of the other ballots that remained to represent the ballots torn off. It was established beyond possibility of question by exact micrometer measurements that these 14 ballots were not taken from the stubs which were left to represent the ballots used. Therefore 14 genuine ballots were torn off by the returning officers before in some way disposed of, after they had been marked, and 14 bogus ballots marked for McLean were put in the box in their place. The other link in the chain of evidence was that whereas only 50 ballots were found in the box marked for McLean, 43 men have sworn that they voted for him at the poll. Thus not only has it been established that 14 votes were stolen, but 13 of the 14 men have been found who marked them, and the fourteen ballots substituted have been discovered and identified. This steal accounts for 28 of Holmes' majority.

In No. 3 polling sub-division in the town of Godrich the poll books show that 118 men voted. No less than 123 ballots came out of the box, of which ten were marked, and one was rejected. Of the ballots counted, 72 were marked for Holmes and 40 for McLean. All the ballots found marked for McLean were genuine, agreeing in style and paper with the stubs, but 27 other ballots were different from the remainder struck work from the stubs, and from the unused ballots. These were all marked for the government candidate and were obviously bogus.

The enquiry into this poll was not completed when the majority of the committee struck work last year. But 55 men either swore in the committee or have solemnly affirmed that they voted for McLean in this poll, though only 40 votes were counted for him. No doubt the whole 22 ballots were substituted for conservative ballots, though as yet only 15 of the voters in addition to the 40 whose

**As Soap's, Soap,
So is Soap, Soap.**

You must classify
soap, or anything. There
are many kinds, grades,
and prices. In soap, that's
a surprise stamped
guarantees finest quality.
A pure hard soap.
When you buy Surprise
you have the best.

5 CENTS A CAKE.

ballots were counted for Holmes have been found. Naturally it would be difficult to find every man and get him to declare publicly for whom he voted. But we have the sworn testimony of 55 men that they voted for McLean, though only 40 were counted for him in this poll. James Farr was returning officer. He got a little worse of liquor during the day, which may account for the fact that a few ballots got into the box more than was necessary to replace the stolen ones, and that ten blank ballots were thrust in by mistake.

Mr. Farr himself could not get to come and testify. He left a good position when the investigation commenced, and went into hiding. Other evidence was produced to show that he had boasted of the number of bogus ballots. It was also shown that Mr. Farr after the investigation commenced, and just before he made his escape, was in consultation at midnight with the government organizer, Mr. Vance, and that Farr himself had told of having received money and free tickets for his trip, and told his employer that he had to go away because of the election trouble. Again it was proved that a number of ballots printed for another poll were not found with the unused ballots when the day was over, and that the surplus at Farr's poll was of the same stock.

It was also shown that the returning officers allowed persons at the counting who had no right to be there, that agents admitted to the polls were not sworn, that the returning officers in the place of destroying the counterfolios when they tore them off put them in their pockets, which gave an opportunity to change an indefinite number of ballots, and a sufficient supply was left around the printing office of McGillivray in Godrich to make several hundred majorities, and that the whole gang of machine voters camped out in the constituency during the campaign.

Among those who took part in the proceedings was Tom Lewis, who, by the testimony of other government campaigners, was very active in making the campaign arrangements. There were also Billy Malloy, Alexander Smith, who is now a chief government organizer for the Dominion, Dan Ferguson, and the famous "Cap" Sullivan, who was afterwards a fugitive from justice. Mr. Vance, who is now the Ontario organizer, was also there, and seems to have had charge of the campaign. He is the gentleman with whom Returning Officer Farr spent the night before his departure, to escape last year's enquiry.

Having recalled these matters connected with the Huron campaign which were brought out last session, we come to the new testimony offered by John Pritchett, whose sworn affidavits were read on Thursday last in the Ontario House of Commons, and which he took part in at Brockville in April last, and that he went there with Thomas Lewis, John O'Germain, Alexander Smith and the rest of the machine. He swears that afterwards a fugitive from justice, Mr. Vance, who is now the Ontario organizer, was also there, and seems to have had charge of the campaign. He is the gentleman with whom Returning Officer Farr spent the night before his departure, to escape last year's enquiry.

Mr. Britton knows something about the Brockville election, and all the counterbalancing on the voters' side have protested against the opening of the Brockville case. If they can head it off it will be done. The Brockville case is believed to be worse than the Huron case, and that the parties concerned are more afraid to have it investigated than they were of the other. Since the beginning of this session Organizer Alexander Smith has taken an office in Ottawa, and he may be seen in the corridors every day of the week, Sunday included. He is in close quarters with Mr. Sutherland, member of the cabinet without office, who is supposed to be directing the campaign machinery and machine. Last Thursday night and Friday Mr. Smith was exceedingly active and appeared to be somewhat excited. The party in the become of commons evidently heard about the Pritchett affidavits within fifteen minutes after Mr. Whitney had read it in Toronto.

The main features of Pritchett's statement refer to the provincial election in West Elgin, the Ontario legislation having nothing to do with the federal elections. But the same machine operates in both. The same organizer was in both campaigns. Lewis especially figured in them all. The only prominent operator in West Elgin who did not take part in West Elgin and Brockville was W. T. R. Preston, who had charge of the operations in Elgin. Mr. Preston was not in the other elections, because immediately after the stealing of the West Elgin seat he was sent to Europe as inspect-

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NOTICE

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

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ADVERTISING RATES

\$2.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 4, 1900.

AN ABUSIVE ORGAN.

The senate of Canada may not be in all respects an ideal legislative body. The members may sometimes err in judgment, and it may be true that many of them are old men.

The defeat of the gerrymander bill is the particular crime which has called down upon the senators the violent abuse of whoever is at present pouring mental garbage into the editorial columns of the journal named.

The senate is charged with acting as the tool of the conservative party, and defeating the will of the people who gave the liberals a mandate to do justice to the gerrymandered electors of Ontario.

The Sun's Ottawa letters have shown clearly that in their action on the gerrymander bill last year and this year the conservative senators have merely exercised the same right which was affirmed and exercised by the liberal senators in 1882.

The telegraph charges that in defeating the gerrymander bill the senate acted "without any regard to honesty and justice or the popular will."

The senate of Canada, while it contains some members of ability, consists in the main of aged men, many of them in a state of decrepitude and long past their days of usefulness.

It is to be regretted that the telegraph and its party have not been in power long enough to infuse more rich young blood into this decaying body.

LONDON, April 2.—The prince of Wales held a levee at St. James' palace this afternoon. The weather was beautiful and large crowds witnessed the arrivals, which included Lord Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain and most of the cabinet ministers.

The "white" and other despotic upholders of ancient prejudice will be swept aside and "cast as rubbish to the void." In the meantime the bright young man of the telegraph should exercise a little patience, and some discretion.

THE WAR

History is repeating itself in the South African war. The latest British officer to step into a Boer trap in Orange Free State.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association met in Toronto on Thursday evening last, at their first annual banquet. Replying to the toast "Canadian Manufacturers," J. M. Kendry of Peterboro discussed Mr. Fielding's tariff tinkering from the manufacturer's standpoint.

TARIFF TINKERING.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association met in Toronto on Thursday evening last, at their first annual banquet. Replying to the toast "Canadian Manufacturers," J. M. Kendry of Peterboro discussed Mr. Fielding's tariff tinkering from the manufacturer's standpoint.

"This constant tinkering with the tariff is sooner or later going to be the death of a great many of our manufacturing industries. (Applause.) I understood some time ago that our tariff was to remain unchanged for a reasonable period.

THE BRIDGE ENQUIRY.

We print this morning that part of the official report of Mr. Winston's evidence which shows there was no proper audit or examination of the permanent bridge expenditure and also that portion relating to the loose manner in which money was repeatedly paid to Mr. Haines on his mere verbal request.

Says the Montreal Journal of Commerce: "Complaints are rife of freight being so long delayed between Halifax and this city. Cases of merchandise larded from the Ferdinand at Halifax nearly one month ago are still creeping along at small pace on their way to Montreal.

A Winnipeg despatch says: "Great indignation is expressed among railway laborers and workmen of this city generally against the Doukhobors for the way in which they have cut the rates of wages in all kinds of manual labor, especially in the wood camps and on railway outfits where a reduction of fully 40 per cent. has taken place.

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BOSTON LETTER.

The End of a Mild and Stormless Winter.

One Hundred Thousand Provincials in the City and Suburban Towns.

The Two-price Bridge scandal attracting attention across the line—Little Ties on a Long Journey—Recent Deaths.

(From our own correspondent.)

BOSTON, March 30.—There is every indication that spring is here, thus relieving one of the most extraordinary winters ever known. The winter was so mild and free from storms that the rubber goods manufacturers lost money and the coal trade suffered to some extent.

Four hundred sons and daughters of the Maritime provinces attended the annual reunion of the Maritime Provinces association in Worcester last Wednesday evening.

The Maritime Provincial club of Boston will observe its seventh anniversary every April 12. The club was organized in 1893 in Boston, and has since that time been a source of pleasure and interest to its members.

Judge Lowell of the United States district court finds that both vessels were at fault in the collision here in August last between the steamer Yarmouth and the schooner B. B. B.

The children, Bertha Fuller, aged three years and ten months, and her sister Constance, aged two years and nine months, daughters of Dwight E. Fuller, recently travelled alone from Boston to Salt Lake City, where their parents reside.

The Britishers of Lawrence arranged a concert last week in the interest of the South African soldiers' fund.

Rev. Avery H. Shaw of Windsor, N. S., has been invited to take charge of the Brookline Baptist church in Brookline, Mass.

A large bell, cast at Troy, N. Y., for St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church at Moncton, passed through here a few days ago. It was billed by Yarmouth.

W. H. Thorne, Hugh Macfarlane and Mrs. Macfarlane, H. P. Zimmerman and Mrs. Zimmerman, J. S. Bowles and W. T. King of St. John, J. E. Price and Mrs. Price, F. C. Jones, G. H. Jones and E. E. Ayer of Moncton were in the city last week.

Rev. Thomas Rogers died near Bennington, Vt. March 21. Rev. Mr. Rogers was president of the Nova Scotia Methodist conference for several years. He came to New England in 1891.

Colin W. Chisholm, a Nova Scotia lineman, employed by the Cambridge Electric Light company, fell from a pole March 20, and died the next day.

Among the deaths of other former provincials were the following: In Roxbury district, March 21, Timothy J. Kane, aged 56 years, formerly of St. John; in South Boston, March 18, Mrs. Mary McNameara, wife of J. McNameara, aged 80 years, formerly of Nova Scotia; at Arlington Heights, March 18, Elizabeth Steary, aged 42 years, a native of Nova Scotia; in Charlestown, March 25, Matilda, wife of James Miller, aged 45, formerly of St. John.

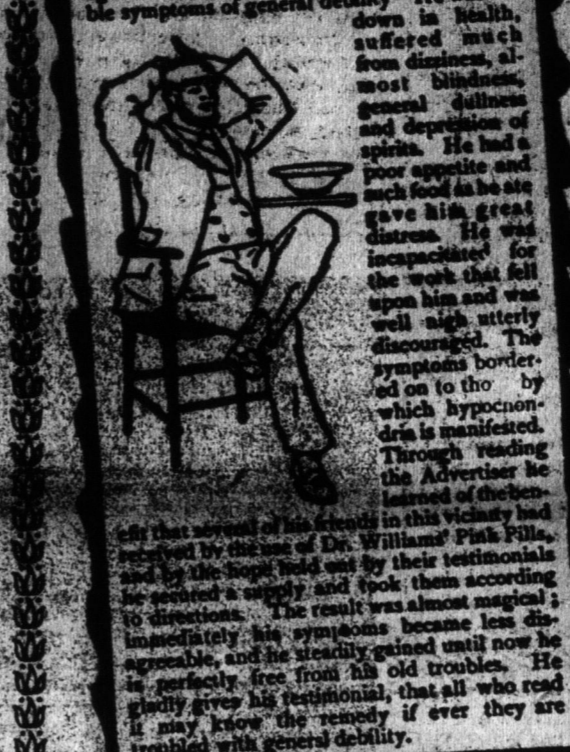
The death rate in Boston last week was even heavier than that of the week previous. In all there were 26 deaths, of which 100 were from pneumonia, 40 from influenza and 41 from consumption.

The investigation of Premier Emerson has reached the New England local importance. There is a suspicion that the master of the local government, Mr. Blair, has counseled the doctored statement in the art of applying white wash.

The spruce lumber market here is steady, with the demand satisfactory,

GENERAL DEBILITY.

From the Advertiser, Montreal, N. B. Ralph O'Brien, gentleman of Moncton, N. B., is also known as a prosperous agriculturist. New analysis and reports, he says, would be recognized as the most reliable of the reports of one suffering the terrible symptoms of general debility.



DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS. These Pills do not purge and weaken like other medicines. They make rich red blood, build up the nerves, and make weak, depressed and easily tired people cheerful, active and strong.

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are NOT Dr. Williams'.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 27.—Rev. W. O. Raymond read a paper tonight before the Historical Society on Marston and his connection with the history of the settlement of Nova Scotia.

AMHERST, N. S., March 27.—In the county criminal court, this afternoon, before Judge Morse, William W. Black, a blacksmith of Springhill, was tried on a charge of having on January 23 last, unlawfully in his possession, and forged Dominion two dollar bills, well knowing them to be forged.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., March 27.—Edward Harris of Habitant has purchased the late Thomas Harris' farm at Habitant.

W. H. Thorne, Hugh Macfarlane and Mrs. Macfarlane, H. P. Zimmerman and Mrs. Zimmerman, J. S. Bowles and W. T. King of St. John, J. E. Price and Mrs. Price, F. C. Jones, G. H. Jones and E. E. Ayer of Moncton were in the city last week.

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The spruce lumber market here is steady, with the demand satisfactory,

SPRING MEDICINE.

In the springtime the blood needs attention. The change of the year produces in every one, whether conscious of it or not, some heating of the blood. Some people have pimples, a little eczema, or irritation of the skin; others feel easily tired and have a poor appetite. A tonic is needed. The best tonic—the best of all spring medicines for man, woman or child is

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS. No other medicine in the world has offered such undoubted proof of merit. What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others they will do for you, if given a fair trial.

considering that this is the dull season. The fish trade is generally quiet and codfish are reported firm with the trade quiet.

talked about refusal to drill. But everybody did drill and there is no further trouble now. Other disorderly conduct among the men is only such as occurs almost every day in any regiment.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. S., March 29.—James Smith has sold to A. B. Lushby his "big interval." Mr. Smith is getting out a brood of logs near the station. Charles Blenkinsop has sold a block of timber to A. S. Fillmore.

L. L. Dickinson, who went from Westbrook to California in the autumn, has purchased a ten-acre orange and lemon grove. A little over a mile distant, Kelder Bird has invested in a five acre grove. Mr. Bird was recently surprised by a half-dozen Amherst friends, who while touring in the state, paid him a visit.

Messrs. Haycock, Carson and Geo. Anderson and Smith & Polingrew have a brood of logs out that will saw a half million feet of lumber.

Leslie Roscoe has gone to Sidney, C. B., where he has secured a good situation. Among other natives of this county who are beginning with the boom there to grow up with the town, are J. C. Mills of Mapleton, who kept a feed store several years in Truro, and who has opened a general store in Sidney, and Arthur Schurman, late of Windham, who has opened a lumber yard in the town.

Fillmore's bridge, the only one erected over the Maccan River below the iron bridge, went out in the recent freshet. With customary enterprise, he had another bridge temporarily placed in three or four days and had his teams at work as if nothing had happened. In the spring he will build a freight-proof structure.

A donation for Rev. J. Sellar, held at Harvey Boss' home on Tuesday evening, enriched the reverend gentleman's exchequer by \$45.61.

Last Friday evening Deacon and Mrs. Helice Miller of Ashol were surprised by a visit from the whole neighborhood, who brought, besides their good wishes, a purse of \$25, as a slight token of their esteem. The occasion was the eightieth anniversary of Mr. Miller's birth. They are the oldest couple in the county.

Mr. Hattie's men went in his sugar woods to begin the season's operations; they found the evaporator had been cut with an axe all over the bottom, totally ruining it. The same appetite met Robert Smith of Southbrook.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 2.—F. D. Laurie, ex-mayor of New Glasgow, and a brother of General J. Wilburn Laurie, M. P., dropped dead in the citadel today. The circumstances of death were tragic. Three months ago Mr. Laurie made the acquaintance of Sergeant Curtis of the Leinster regiment, and was in the habit of calling

on him when he came to the city. Tonight he went to the citadel and sat down beside Curtis in front of a large open fire. A few minutes afterwards he fell forward into the fire. At once he was raised up and the lips moved as if he were trying to speak, but in a moment he had died. A doctor, who was immediately summoned, stated that death had been caused either by an aneurism or rupture of the heart.

For some years Mr. Laurie was district superintendent of the eastern division of the Intercolonial railway, from which he was retired by the present government.

AFTER A COLD DRIVE a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer mixed with glass of hot water and sugar will be found a better stimulant than whiskey. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

KNOCKED OFF A TRAIN. RIVER DU LOUP STATION, Que., April 2.—Conductor Frank King, in charge of today's north bound train on the Temiscouata railway, was injured this afternoon, but it is hoped not seriously. The crew were engaged shifting cars on a siding at Fraser's Mill, 38 miles from Edmundston, under the conductor's direction. He was standing on a freight car with his back to the moving engine when he was struck by a deal projecting from a pile of lumber. The blow threw him from the car, and he struck on his back and shoulders on the ground between the rails. He was unconscious for nearly an hour, but by latest accounts was resting easier at his home in River du Loup, where he was at once taken.

A Cure for Cancer. Based on the Scientific Principle that Cancer is a Constitutional, Not Simply a Local Disease. The best physicians and surgeons of the day who are following closely the scientific investigations that are being made by German and French pathologists and bacteriologists are well aware that essentially cancer is a constitutional disease, and that the cure or growth is simply a local manifestation. They are every day becoming more convinced that simply removing the cancer growth by a pleaser or surgical operation does not extinguish the disease. Some years ago, when great success was placed before the cancer sufferers of Canada by Vegetable Cancer Cure, which is a constitutional remedy that attacks the cancer-poison in the system, neutralizes and destroys it, so that not a vestige remains to again cause trouble. We will be pleased, on receipt of two stamps, to send full particulars of our treatment and copies of letters from those who have been cured by its use. STOTT & JURY, Bowmansville, Ont.

CITY

Recent Around Together from Co

When order FULLY SU... NAME of which the pe... of the o... seat. Remember... about March... from... please make... THE SUN... week FULLY SU... tion of all... Martine P... please make... Capt. Allen... New York cit... To care a... base Kumbort... The W. C... main street h... G. Crosby. Schr. Ira... ported each... brought \$4.00... The Kings... adjoined by... account of th... in session. H. A. & E... Hart have 60... of lumber th... to Two Hve... Schr. Fred... Deering in 18... about March... local account... Frank Mac... the late W... editor of the... appointed to... freight depa... Three pul... incorporation... are the Bes... Co. Ltd., th... and Paper... Harbor Pulp... The beaut... Anzures at... with the sto... full stock of... were burned... the furniture... estimated at... ADHERES AT... school for a... of all a... Botanic Cou... table, perfect... soothing, he... The death... day of Dan... respected ro... deceased, w... Donegal, Ire... of his age... to St. Martin... the interment... A Postlard... day says T... which has l... hand ledge s... today by t... of light. It... will be mad... Boston. Bentley's... Bentley's... Bentley's... Bentley's... Bentley's... On Wedne... Rev. John... can clergy... Miss Elizabeth... of Mrs... were marrie... and Rev. O... THE JAP... us with the... wonderful... which rel... headache. M... & Lawrence... WANTED—... fam. in pos... wages given... Newspaper O... NEW Dress Prints Skirts Waists Wraps Corsets Caps Cuffs Collars Shawls Hosiery Ribbons Trimmings Good SHAR N. B.—Any

CITY NEWS

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your... THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY...

Cap. Allen of Kentville has gone to New York on business.

To cure a headache in ten minutes use Kumford Headache Powders.

The W. C. Pittfield residence on Germain street has been purchased by I. G. Crosby.

Sch. Ira D. Stungis recently reported sold to New York parties, brought \$4,000.

The Kings county court has been adjourned from April 23 to 25th on account of the local legislature being in session.

R. A. & E. B. Christie of River Head have cut about one million feet of lumber this winter. They haul to two rivers.

Sch. Fred Jackson, built at East Berwick in 1873, was sold at New York about March 20 to Walford & Co. for about account.

Frank MacDonald of Pictou, son of the late W. S. MacDonald, formerly editor of the Pictou News, has been appointed to a position in the J. C. B. freight department at Pictou.

Three pulp companies are seeking incorporation in Nova Scotia. They are the Bear River Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., the Metegan River Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., and the Sheet Harbor Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.

The beautiful residence of Joseph Andrews at Berwick, N. S., together with the store adjoining, containing a full stock of dry goods and groceries, were burned on Tuesday, but most of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at fully \$2,000.

THEIR ARE many things known as good for a cough, yet the special virtues of all are combined in Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, not narcotic, soothing, healing. 25c. all Drugists.

The death occurred in this city Sunday of Daniel Maloney, an old and respected resident of St. Martins. The deceased, who was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, was in the 84th year of his age. The remains were taken to St. Martins Monday morning, where the interment took place.

A Portland, Me., despatch of Saturday says: The Allan liner California, which has been stranded at Ram Island ledge since Feb. 25, was hauled off today by tugs and will be beached near Bug light, where temporary repairs will be made and she will be towed to Boston.

Bentley's Liniment. Bentley's (10c) Liniment. Bentley's Liniment cures Pain. Bentley's is the Best Liniment. Bentley's Liniment sold everywhere.

On Wednesday last at Truro, N. S., Rev. John Lewis Munroe, Presbyterian clergyman, of Antigonish, and Miss Elizabeth Blanche Lewis, daughter of Mrs. John Lewis of Truro, were married by Rev. J. W. Falconer and Rev. Christopher Munroe.

THE JAPS DID IT.—They supplied with the measles contained in that wonderful D. & L. Menthol Plaster, which relieves instantly headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and all ailments. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

WANTED.—Position as assistant upon a farm, if possible, near Fredericton, N.S. Apply, "FARM," Daily Sun Newspaper Office, St. John. 415

Notice to Subscribers.

John E. Austin is travelling in Queens Co., N. B. in the interests of the Sun.

Genuine maple candy is beginning to come on the market. A little was received last week from Albert county.

Frank Melanson of the Queens Co. has been appointed to a position in the I. C. R. shops at Moncton.

The marriage of John Wheatley and Miss Hooper, daughter of James Hooper of Charlottetown, was solemnized by Rev. T. P. Reardon last Thursday.

Three of the Bear River coasting fleet running to Boston, have started on the first trips of the season. They are the Josephine, Vada and Myrtle. Their cargoes total 30,000 of pilchard and 100 cords of firewood.

THE D. & L. EMULSION benefits most those having lung troubles with tendency to hemorrhage. A few bottles will regularly make a wonderful improvement. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

The butter market made the lowest record of the year in Montreal on Friday, sales being made of choice fresh creamery in ten, fifteen and twenty package lots at 19 1/2-20c, with single packages selling at 20c to 20 1/2-20c. A few rolls sold at 18c.

The sharp advance in the price of all classes of colored cottons referred to by our last week has been well maintained, and quite a number of purchases have been made in anticipation of a still further rise.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

SHEDS BORN FROM A HACKING COUGH.—Take Pny-Pectorel, it will cure you quickly, no matter how bad the cold. Endorsed by thousands of Canadians. Sold throughout the land. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The number of passengers that left Toronto Tuesday March 27th, by sea, to the Northwest, was 650. The total number of Ontario people who have left for the Northwest during the past three weeks number 2,000.

CLARKE'S CORNER.

CLARKE'S CORNER, Queens Co., March 29.—A pit social and concert was held at Clarke's corner, Queens Co., on Wednesday evening, March 28th, that was in every respect a success. The pies were delicious and all were disposed of; the dialogues and recitations were excellent, and the singing and instrumental music very much enjoyed. The sum of \$20 was realized towards finishing the hall. The songs and recitations by Mrs. Gray were deserving of special mention.

ST. JOHN SCHOONER IN TROUBLE.

MACHIAS, Me., April 2.—Tug S. B. Jones arrived here today and reports the schooner Irene of St. John, N. B., 50 tons register, for Boston, laden with lumber, went ashore on Seal Cove Ledges, at the southwest end of Cross Island, in a snow squall on March 31. The Irene was floated on the following high tide and taken to Starbuck Island harbor, where she is leaking badly.

ANOTHER READER HAS BEEN MAKING MONEY EASILY.

I noticed in your valuable paper that one of your readers had been very successful selling Baird's Non-Alcoholic Flavoring Powders, and thought my experience would be interesting too. It is simply wonderful how much better these new fruit flavoring powders are than the liquid extracts sold in stores, when you stop to think that they cost only about half as much. You use them for cakes, custards, candies, ice cream, etc., just like the liquid. We used them ourselves and liked them so well that I wrote the manufacturers, Baird Mfg. Co., 195 Baird Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa., for samples and tried selling them to my neighbors. I only commenced a short time ago, but the powders are fast becoming celebrated around here, and I have built up a steady trade from regular customers, often making over \$25.00 a week. I never knew of such an easy way to make money, and I would recommend anyone having a little spare time to write this firm. They are very generous in their dealings. R. L. C.

MEDAL CONTEST

At the Currie Business University.

About three months ago Mrs. J. R. Currie, proprietor of the Currie Business University of this city, placed in the hands of the students of this institution, at considerable expense, a machine for teaching pupils to become expert in practical arithmetic. The machine is about 12 feet high and 2 feet wide, and will show at a glance several columns of figures, and in a few seconds will give the sum of a Canadian or English invoice, or any other calculations, percentages, interest, partnership, etc. Changes on the machine can be made instantly, and as the combinations are practically unlimited, a few minutes is given every time, making it absolutely impossible for a student to secure an answer without performing the work.

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EN ROUTE TO IRELAND.

Her Majesty Left Windsor at Nine-thirty Last Evening.

The Royal Train Will Occupy Eleven Hours on the Run to Holyhead.

LONDON, April 3, 1.30 a. m.—Queen Victoria left Windsor at half-past nine last evening for Ireland. Her majesty is accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and is attended by Countess of Arundel, Hon. Charles Bampfylde, Sir Arthur Bigge, private secretary to the Queen; Sir Fleetwood Edwards, keeper of her majesty's privy purse, and Captain Ponsonby.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townsfolk, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

Not in the history of the Great Western and London and Northwestern railways have greater precautions ever been observed to protect the royal train than those which had been perfected when her majesty started northward last night.

Those officials who have accompanied the transportation of cars, coaches and the princes of all ranks in and out of Windsor have exerted themselves beyond precedent to insure the safety of the royal train between Windsor and Holyhead.

Royal trains seldom run at night, but the Queen, who is especially averse to fast travel, stipulated that the trip should occupy eleven hours, although it is usually covered in six. This slowness at a time when traffic is lightest was one of the reasons for deciding upon a night run.

The preparations for the trip had been in hand for weeks, and the train had already run every foot of the route and every particle of the apparatus of the train and the track had been subjected to the most careful inspection.

Leaving Windsor the royal train was in the hands of the Great Western Company's officials to Bushberry, where the London and Northwestern Company's officials assumed responsibility at midnight, when the journey was of Great Western to Holyhead began. The officials of the latter line will have little sleep tonight.

Station masters, operators and track inspectors at every station along the route, no matter how small, were imperatively required to be on duty half an hour before the royal train was due, to examine personally as to signals and switches, and to see that all was in proper working order.

The pilot engine named "Prince of Wales" ran quarter of an hour ahead of the royal train, and after its passage all lines were kept absolutely clear.

The royal train was drawn by two locomotives, with expert engineers and a complete staff of railway experts and electricians accompanied the train for the entire distance in case anything went go wrong.

DUBLIN, April 3.—All Dublin, and in truth all Ireland, is on the qui vive in anticipation of the Queen's coming. Crews are peering in from all points, and it is estimated that the normal population of Dublin, about 200,000, will be swelled to one million. Rooms are at a premium. From every town come throngs anxious to share in the gaiety that now promises to be unmarred.

From Belfast alone 10,000 are expected. By the exercise of the greatest prudence the government officials have practically destroyed sectional feeling, and there is no longer any doubt that her majesty will be welcomed with an enthusiasm equal to, if not greater than, that which was displayed during her recent visit to London.

HOME FOR INCURABLES.

A meeting of the trustees of the Home for Incurables was held Saturday afternoon at the Bank of N. B. building. The following trustees were present: Geo. A. Schofield, Hon. R. J. Ritchie, J. E. Irvine, Dr. Thos. Walker, Dr. P. Robinson, Innes, H. C. Tulley, F. P. Starr and Dr. Alward.

The different committees presented full reports as to the progress of the work.

The following medical staff was then appointed: Consulting physicians and surgeons, Dr. Wm. Bayard, Dr. Bovie Travers, Dr. John Barryman, Dr. Jas. Christie, Dr. P. Robinson, Innes and Dr. H. G. Aldy; visiting physicians and surgeons, Dr. Chas. Holden, Dr. J. W. Daniel, Dr. W. F. Roberts, Dr. Murray MacLaren, Dr. T. Dyson Walker and Dr. S. S. Skinner; oculist, Dr. H. Morrison; dermatologist, Dr. Melvin; pathologist, Dr. W. T. Ellis.

Alfred McDonald has been appointed janitor.

COFFEE VS. PREACHER.

"People Poisoned by Coffee Should Leave It Off."

"I have been a great coffee drinker for years, and it has kept me in a bilious condition, with more or less neuralgia, as the result of general ill-health produced by coffee drinking. I have discovered that coffee is a rank poison to my system. Since we have been using Postum Cereal Food Coffee, with all the good qualities of coffee, but that it has none of the injurious effects.

"Any person suffering from nervous troubles, caused by the poison of coffee, should be able to get rid of his sickness in short order, if such a one will leave off the cause, and take up Postum Cereal Food Coffee. There has been no coffee used in our home for a considerable time.

"People who are poisoned by coffee should leave it off, because when one sines against his body, he dishonors the body of the Holy Ghost." It would seem that any one conscious of the bodily distress that coffee brings would have no trouble in leaving it off when Postum Food Coffee can be secured. Rev. John M. Linn, Pastor of E. Church, South Corpus Christi, Texas.

TIME THE BOY HAD A NEW SUIT.

Our department of Boys' Clothing is fairly overflowing with the novel things for spring wear. The question that will confront the parent in looking over our lines is not "What can I find," but which of the many pretty things shall I choose?

Boys' Single Breasted Sack Suits, for ages 9 to 16, in a splendid variety of new and seasonal Spring Woolens in fancy effects and plain colors. They are carefully and well made and will stand any amount of pulling and hauling without losing their neat appearance, \$3 00 to \$8 00.

Two-Piece Pleated Suits.—These are all-around favorites for the lads until they round the 13-year mark. Then they want 'em like "pop." Immense line of patterns in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds, \$1 50 to \$5 00.

Vestee Suits, for boys 3 to 9 years.—A splendid showing of Vestee Suits in Serges and Fancy Cheviots, made up swell as you ever saw them, \$2 50 to \$8 00.

Boys' Spring "Toppers," as his majesty is pleased to style the New Spring Overcoats. We show them in all the new shades of Covert with plain collars. Just the right length and at least \$1 00 under the prevailing price, but that is nothing new here. \$3 75 to \$8 00.

Boys' Knee Pants, in many stylish fabrics, 25c. up.

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

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

King Street, St. John, N. B.

EXCITING FIRE.

Beverly's Store Completely Cleaned Out—Heavy Explosions Wreck Several Shop Fronts.

One of the most exciting fires that has taken place in St. John for many years was that which occurred in Geo. F. Beverly's hardware and notion store in the Gormain street end of the Market building Friday.

It was shortly after five o'clock when the alarm sounded, but before that everybody in the vicinity was fully aware of what was going on, as volumes of smoke were pouring upward from the building and minor explosions, compared with what followed, rattled all the windows in the immediate vicinity. By the time the apparatus arrived the store, was a sorry wreck, and the stores next above and those across the street were minus their plate glass fronts and several ornaments.

Shortly after five o'clock Mr. Beverly started to light the gas in the windows, the boy being busy in the cellar. He used a long wax taper, and when a drop from the taper ignited a package of fireworks, everything displayed in the large window was of a highly combustible nature, being part of a large order of fireworks that Mr. Beverly had imported for an outdoor town concert. Realizing the danger and the impossibility of averting the impending disaster Mr. Beverly ran toward the rear door and called to the boy, Robert Ward, to get out at once. Before either could get clear of the building a portion of the front was blown out and the interior of the shop and the street were full of exploding fireworks. Safely outside, in South Market street, Mr. Beverly looked for the boy. Almost instantly there was a loud explosion and in a few seconds the lad, with his hair singed and considerably cut about the hands and arms, came through the window of the rear door. For a minute the interior of the shop was a regular furnace and when with a mighty roar the whole front was blown out, windows were shattered and left above the shop and across the street. It was like the last vigorous kick of a dying beast, as what followed were mere convulsions, and shortly all was at an end.

All round the neighborhood the pavement was strewn with glass. The fronts were demolished in the stores of Kane & McGrath, A. L. Godwin, W. T. McNeill, J. Dimore, and B. H. Hammett Co., Ltd. Several smaller windows were also demolished in T. J. O'Connell's, Oak Hall, and the upper floors of Manchester, Robertson & Allen's, Gormain street premises.

Interviewed by the Sun, Mr. Beverly said he had lost heavily, his stock being worth fully \$7,000, while the insurance amounted to but \$4,000, which was divided equally between the Northwich Union and Connecticut. Needless to say the stock is a total loss.

Messrs. Kane & McGrath, who occupied the store next to Mr. Beverly's, and some considerable meat damaged, their loss will probably amount to

three or four hundred dollars. With the exception of the rooms immediately over Beverly's store, which had lately been acquired by the Royal Hotel as sample rooms, the other losses are merely for glass and are in almost every case covered by insurance. The sample items, which had been quite recently pointed, were in use at the time, but the loss in this connection was slight.

RECENT DEATHS.

Hibbert Smith of Westchester, N. S., died on March 19th. He was a prosperous farmer, and a brother to Dr. Smith of Amherst and R. T. Smith of Parrishore.

Mrs. Pius McDonald of Mount Stewart, P. E. I., died on Monday at the Charlottetown hospital. She was the daughter of the late Ronald McDonald, St. Peter's Lake, brother of Very Rev. Mgr. McDonald, and the late Captain Jordan, formerly of Granville Centre, died at the residence of Miss Mary A. Messenger, Centreville, N. S., Tuesday morning of last week, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The death took place at Amherst, Thursday night, of Mrs. Ezra Black, aged 82 years. The deceased was a Miss Carter, sister to Mrs. Rufus Chapman, and Miss Rebecca Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Turnbull of Lunenburg, four miles from Digby, died within six hours of each other from pneumonia, on March 27th. Mr. Turnbull had been ill a week, and Mrs. Turnbull only a day or two. Mr. Turnbull was a prominent farmer, and for upwards of ten years past was secretary-treasurer of the Digby central agricultural society. He was 69 years of age and his wife 65.

Says the Charlottetown Guardian: "The recent death of John Simpson of Bay View has removed from among us the oldest person in the locality. He was born in 1810, and remembered well when the news of Waterloo came to the island, about two months after the battle was fought. Though in his 90th year, he retained his faculties till almost the last, and had a vivid recollection of all the happenings, social, political and religious of the last 80 years. He was married almost sixty years ago and his wife survives him. He was the last surviving grandson of William Simpson, the first settler in Bay View."

"The death of Mrs. Thomas A. Treen, which occurred in this city on Friday, was particularly sad. She had come down from Sackville to spend two or three days, and was stricken with grippe. Her husband, who represents the Enterprise, Boudry Co., was in Carleton Place. He was telegraphed for and arrived a little before her death. The deceased lady was a daughter of Thomas Seton, bridge inspector on the I. C. R. She and Mr. Treen were married in Moncton six years ago by Rev. John Read. They lived some years in Moncton, and later in Sackville. She was only 29 years old, and leaves one child four years of age. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon in this city, Rev. John Read, who married Mr. and Mrs. Treen, conducting the services.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

- Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Caps, Ollcloths, Straw Hatting, Rugs, Yarns, Feather Ticking, Top Shirts, Pants, Undercloths, Bogatta Shirts, Overall, Jumpers, Caps, Umbrellas, Braces.

BOYS' CLOTHING. WINDOW BLINDS.

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

SHARP & McMACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

FIRE AT CALAIS.

CALAIS, Me., April 1.—The dwelling house of J. W. Grant was burned this morning, entailing a loss of \$1,000, partially covered by insurance. John Trimble, foreman of hose company No. 1, was severely injured by being struck by falling brick.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

MILLTOWN, March 22.—A quiet wedding took place last night at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. James Montgomery...

GASPEREAUX STATION, Queens Co., March 22.—Abner Kirkpatrick lost a valuable young horse a few days ago by having one of his legs broken.

QUEENSTOWN, Queens Co., March 23.—The entertainment given last evening in the Queenstown hall, last evening, in aid of the soldiers fund, proved a most gratifying success.

BOUESTOWN, March 23.—Charles Monroe, one of our leading citizens, is shortly to move to Douglastown, where he has purchased a mill.

MILLTOWN, March 29.—A fire in the house of Peter Martin's back of Pleasant street this morning was put out before very much damage was done.

Mrs. Catherine Casey is seriously ill. Her daughter, Mrs. Healey of Lawrence, Mass., arrived last week in answer to a summons from her mother.

Mrs. M. Parke is confined to her bed with a very bad ankle. Mrs. Daniel Ryan is seriously ill.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church have decided to have their annual spring supper on Thursday, May 9.

Mrs. Thomas Paterson who is visiting here, proposes going to Dawson City to join her husband, who is at present engaged with the military force and has been fortunate enough to secure a good placer gold mine.

It gives Fire and Lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat—is uniformly handsome in appearance—can be most easily applied to any wall.

Our knces are all well and we got some new ones when the new boat got in, and they will land today.

W. A. MACLAUCHLAN, Selling Agent, 105 St. John, N. B.

Several pieces of music were played by the choir. Miss Gertrude Henderson, president of the organ. At the close of the meeting the members of Court Andover and their ladies, went to the Rogers' hall, where a social time was spent.

The school trustees are having another meeting on Monday evening, the 27th inst., at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Worden.

The funeral of the late Capt. William Tower took place at two o'clock on Monday morning at the residence of Capt. William E. Palmer.

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Make New Blood. Parsons Pills. The Liver Pills made positively pure Bile and all Liver and Bowel complaints. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail, for 50c. Hood Bros., 155 St. John, N. B.

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AN AWFUL TRIP

Captain Worden's Story of the Perils of the Schooner W. P. Hood.

The following story of the vessel's perils, told by Capt. Worden, March 22nd, to a Boston Herald reporter, will be read with interest.

"We left Baltimore Feb. 8, and since that day we have encountered nothing but bad weather and storms. It seemed as if everything worked against us from the start, and many times I was almost ready to give up and go ashore.

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The Semi-Weekly Sun AND The Co-operative Farmer ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

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THE MARKETS. Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET. There has been a considerable decline in butter, but it is still high. The tendency is toward a further decline.

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PARLIAMENT

Sir Charles Tupper Liberal Party. A Government of Every Pledge Country W...

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PARLIAMENT.

Sir Charles Tupper Gives the Liberal Party's Record.

A Government That Has Violated Every Pledge Made to the Country When Seeking Power.

Hon. Mr. Borden Did Not Take Much Stock in Col. Domville's Questions—Proceedings in the Senate.

OTTAWA, March 28.—The senate took the vote on the gerrymander bill at five o'clock this afternoon, when the six months' hold was carried by a vote of 41 to 19. It was a straight party vote, except that Mr. Forster paired in favor of the bill. The minister of justice had the last word and spoke for nearly two hours. After the vote he moved the adjournment of the house.

In the commons, after questions, Mr. Charlton proposed his motion concerning long speeches and long debates and other dilatory proceedings and asking for the appointment of a committee to draw up rules of procedure and adopt the closure system. He named as his reform committee Messrs. Ellis, Bussell, Bell, Davin, Bostock, Bergeron, McMullen, Bouscass, Somerville, Craig, Christie and Charlton.

Messrs. Lariviere, Bell and Sprout discussed Mr. Charlton's motion to adjourn when it stood over.

In the evening private bills were advanced, including Mr. Costigan's to incorporate the Quebec and New Brunswick railway.

The transportation resolution was taken up, Mr. McLaughlin and Leighton McCarthy speaking on the question.

NOTES.

The defeat of the gerrymander bill by the senate today has produced no surprise and no sensation. The majority of 22 is exactly the same as last year, when 60 senators voted, 36 to 14. This year 60 voted, 41 to 19. Sir Frank Smith and Senator Sullivan are dying at home. Those who were present both years, with one exception, did not change their vote. The exception is Hon. Mr. DeLoucherville, who last year voted with the government on the bill, and this year voted for the best.

The papers respecting the repatriation of the Prince of Wales returned to Ottawa today, containing petitions from Toronto and other places, and some correspondence concerning barrack accommodation in Toronto, together with a minute of council, approved Jan. 17th of this year, and the following request and transport to the war office: The name of the regiment to be "The 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment," depot at Halifax; one battalion to be raised while the other is in Great Britain, to be entitled in Canada, the Halifax and Toronto and transport to Halifax at imperial expense. Officers to be recruited to be Canadians from the Royal Military College. Non-commissioned officers and privates now in England to be drafted out to other regiments, except 100 to act as a nucleus and instructors.

OTTAWA, March 29.—Sir Richard Cartwright resumed his budget speech, beginning with scolding Mr. Forster for speaking so long and ridiculing his columns of figures. Sir Richard departed at the beginning, and repeated on twelve times during the first hour that he was taking nothing of what Mr. Forster was saying. Mr. Forster had made up expenditure commitments by including payments on capital account, which was decidedly wrong. Sir Richard defended Mr. Fielding's bookkeeping when he charged in the year 1896 with the St. Lawrence and the obligation incurred in 1892. He said Forster should have charged it himself.

Mr. Forster—Does the hon. gentleman say that this expenditure took place in 1896, as charged by Mr. Fielding? Cartwright—It does not matter whether it was charged in 1896 or 1897.

Mr. Forster—Will the hon. gentleman say that the expenditure so charged has yet been incurred, or whether the finance minister is not yet paying interest on it?

Cartwright—He declined to answer. Proceeding, Sir Richard said he had been accused of franking his speeches. He would make a sporting offer to Mr. Forster to have their two speeches read up together and franked as one.

Mr. Forster—Is that serious? Cartwright—Yes.

Mr. Forster—And will you frank and send them out together? Cartwright—Yes.

Mr. Forster—Then I accept on the spot the bill furnish copies of my speech in said time.

Sir Richard went on to give some comparisons of his own, deducting the various charges and other expenses which he said did not impose burdens on the people, and calculating that it cost 12 cents less per head to govern the country that the cost in 1895.

Talking up the trade policies of the party, Sir Richard said that he still believed by what he said in 1888, when he advocated a complete union. He was referring to the question made by Mr. Forster, in which Cartwright had advocated discrimination against England and declared that we owed the mother country nothing but forgiveness. Today Cartwright said that our trade with the other branch of the Anglo-Saxon race was and would be a matter of great importance. The effort to bring together the two countries would be a great work. He did not say that he would advise Canada, under present circumstances, to go back to the policy which he formerly advocated, but the ideas then advanced might yet fruitfully and produce great results. Complaint had been made of admission of corn free from the United States. This was a great

blow to Canadian farmers (cries of dissent). An opposition member remarked that this did not seem to be much cheered on the government side. The minister of trade and commerce took occasion soon after to say that the opposition members found their protectionist friends left out in the cold.

A conservative member—That is not cheered, either. Taking up the statistics of trade, the minister argued that the advantage of the British preference was much greater to Canadian consumers than it appeared on the surface. The consumption not only got the reduced price at which the British producer could sell, but the United States producer and the Canadian producer, who competed with him, also reduced his price. This concession had also obtained for Canada the immense advantage that our securities were allowed to be bought by trustees, which would never have been accomplished if the tariff preference had not been given. Our increased purchases from the United States showed that we had at least got a revenue tariff in the place of a protective tariff that kept goods out.

Resuming, in the evening, Sir Richard criticized the motion of which Mr. Forster gave notice respecting preferential trade. He argued that neither now nor in the jubilee year was there any reason to suppose that British statesmen would give such preference. He then went into an elaborate argument to show that the present population of Canada was larger than appeared in the estimates of the customs statistics. He was certain that the population had increased more in the last three years than in the previous three years.

Wandering thence, he repeated the charges he made in 1888 against the industrial returns of the census of 1891, reading copious extracts from his own speech on that occasion. Returning to more recent times, Cartwright admitted that the present government had good luck, but claimed that the ministers knew how to take advantage of good fortune. The preference was not luck. The sending of the contingent was not luck. (Hear, hear, on the opposition side.) The concession obtained as to our securities in England was not luck. The minister of trade then quoted at full length the cabled reports of the London papers' opinions on the budget speech. He concluded that we had obtained the good will of the British consumer, and wished shippers to take care of the quality of their goods. Another objection he gave was that employers and artisans should do all possible to avoid strikes. Thirdly, he advised that parliament should abstain from imposing on the country too many and too great fixed charges.

The minister closed his four hour speech at 9.30. His speech was rather labored and wandering and not up to Cartwright's usual spirited and vigorous form, which is partly to be attributed to Sir Richard's falling health.

For some reason Cartwright was unusually copious in abuse, his speech in this respect recalling his attacks on Tupper and Tilley a score of years ago.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

began by replying to Cartwright's ungenerous suggestion that Forster's indisposition, which led him to ask for an adjournment after Fielding's speech, was only pretended. That imputation came at an unfortunate time when two of Cartwright's colleagues in the government were absent, as was stated, on account of their health, at a time when the conduct of their departments would, if they were here, be the subject of inquiry. Sir Richard had expressed pity for Forster, admitting that he had seen hard luck himself. That was true, but his hard luck was mainly due to the fact he always had a higher opinion of himself than others had. He left Sir John Macdonald's party thirty years ago because Sir John refused to make him a minister. That was Cartwright's strike.

Sir Richard contradicted this statement, and a sharp dispute occurred, Sir Charles stating that he had himself seen his letter to Sir John giving this reason for deserting his party. The opposition leader followed Cartwright's career, and gave examples of his hard luck, ending with his office in the present ministry.

Sir Charles objected to Cartwright's charge that the workmen who sought employment in 1897 were more anxious to get drunk and his other charge of conspiracy and lawlessness against the Orange body.

Passing from personal matters, Sir Charles took up the charge that the late government in 1896 had starved the militia, and was loudly cheered when he showed that Laurier's party in Quebec had issued a campaign pamphlet attacking the Tupper government for buying arms for the soldiers. And there, said Sir Charles, are the same cries which the war office required our soldiers to use in Africa.

Sir Charles proceeded to review the first of Cartwright's criticism of Forster's speech, and then took up some of Fielding's arguments, showing what were the elements which made up the growth of trade, and referring to the achievements of the conservative party and the gloomy predictions of Cartwright and his colleagues concerning the Canadian Pacific railway and other enterprises, some of the quotations causing much amusement.

Shortly after eleven Sir Charles moved the adjournment of the debate.

THE SENATE.

The senate discussed the present school situation in Manitoba a large part of the afternoon.

Afterward Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked whether Canada had joined the Australian colonies in making representations to the home government respecting South Africa. He hoped our government would join in the request that no peace would be made without annexation.

Hon. Mr. Mills declined to answer the question, but expressed his own view that the territory must be annexed. There could be no doubt as to the view of Canada on the matter.

Senator Prowse thought there should be some official expression of that view.

NOTES.

Replying to Col. Domville, Hon. Dr.

Borden said that Colonel Markham had received a check of \$240 for care of arms of the 8th Hussars. Col. Domville asked whether the government was aware that this amount should have been paid to Major Wedderburn, regimental storekeeper. Hon. Dr. Borden replied that the government was aware that Wedderburn made such a claim. Col. Domville asked whether the government was aware that no money was not paid to Wedderburn, and Dr. Borden said that Wedderburn had so stated the case, but that the department had nothing to do with the matter. Col. Domville asked whether any official communication had been received from Col. Markham, and Hon. Dr. Borden replied that Col. Markham had explained that the money had been expended according to the regulations. Dr. Borden did not commit himself to the statement that the rent of the armory at Hampton had not been paid, but informed Col. Domville that according to Col. Domville's statement this appeared to be the case. Before Col. Domville was allowed to put the question, the Speaker caused him to strike out that part of it which accused Col. Markham of wrongfully and illegally retaining money.

OTTAWA, March 30.—Sir Charles Tupper, resuming his speech, suggested that Mr. Fielding was not too modest in claiming for himself the credit of bringing about the great manufacturing revival at Sydney.

The minister of justice said it was possible by the coal duty, against which Fielding's friends and Fielding himself had fought, by the failure of Fielding to drag his province out of the union, and by the iron and steel bonanza which Fielding's friends had denounced and opposed. When Mr. Whitney contemplated the erection of steel works he and Graham Fraser of New Glasgow waited upon this government and asked for an extension of the bounty. Mr. Fielding absolutely refused. Shortly after Sir Charles was in Cape Breton and was waited upon by the mayor and a delegation of the board of trade of Sydney. The mayor was an opponent of his, but Sir Charles Tupper told him and his friends not to despair of the government reconsidering its decision, and that he would himself wait upon the ministers and appeal to them. It happened, soon after, that he met Mr. Fielding and two of his colleagues at the opening of the St. John exhibition in 1898. He obtained an interview at the Royal hotel, and went with the ministers over the whole matter. They were induced to reconsider their refusal.

Mr. Fielding—"Reconsider" Sir Charles Tupper says, because they had absolutely refused.

Mr. Fielding—Would the honorable gentleman give his authority for the statement that we refused? Sir Charles—Certainly, Mr. Whitney himself is my authority. The ministers undertook to inform him (Sir Charles) of their conclusions. They did not do so, and when Mr. Fielding made his budget speech there was nothing about bounties. Once more Sir Charles pressed the matter on the government and finally the bounty was extended. He could forgive Mr. Fielding for the delay, because Sir Richard Cartwright was beside him, steadily opposing the bounty, and he doubtless told Mr. Fielding that the government would be satisfied if after denouncing the bounty they should adopt it.

Taking up the general question of Fielding's preference, Sir Charles showed that in the past three years, as Canadian purchases from the United States increased on the average of over twenty-two millions a year, while the purchases from Great Britain decreased one million. He met Mr. Fielding's charge that he (Tupper) was desecrating the graves of the Canadian patriots by imposing a tariff which would destroy Canadian industries by pointing out that the manufacturers themselves protested against the original tariff and caused him to make some fifty changes in it. Secondly, the original Fielding tariff gave reciprocity to all countries and no preference to England. It was a Cobden tariff, whereas the present tariff is one which, as the Cobden club president said, would have made it impossible to give Laurier the medal. The Tariff Commission of Mr. Fielding met Sir Charles's approval. And the fact that this was necessary showed that the speaker was right when he predicted the failure of the previous West Indian tariff clauses.

Sir Charles went into the history of the movement for a mutual preference, showing that this was no Canadian demand for a quid pro quo. On the contrary, the policy originated in England and was first promoted by English public men not in the interest of Canada, but of the whole empire. Following the history down to Laurier's declaration that he would send a commission to London to negotiate a mutual preference, he did not consider that he was in 1897 invited to make proposals for an inter-imperial arrangement.

Laurier did not answer. Reading Sir Wilfrid's statement in English that Canada did not want a preference, Sir Charles asked whether Laurier believed he was correctly stating the opinion of Canada.

Sir Charles argued that the imperial authorities in the jubilee year sought from the colonial premiers suggestions as to an imperial trade arrangement. The other premiers were disposed to put forward suggestions, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the first premier to say that his colony wanted no preference, though he had solemnly promised the Canadian people that he would ask for such preference. Of course there was nothing more to be said after the prime minister of the colony most interested had spoken. In closing, Sir Charles referred to Fielding's claim that his budget story was the story among other things of Canadians defending the empire in foreign lands, and that the government could hardly claim exclusive credit for that. He called three witnesses, the premier himself, Dr. Russell, and the Bourassa-Monett group, who agreed that the course was forced upon the government by public sentiment. Bourassa, Monett and Angers denouncing Sir Charles Tupper himself as the author of the amendment of which Mr. Forster gave notice the other day. Sir Charles closed with the following

MORE HOME KNITTERS WANTED. To Work at Their Homes Under the Direction of The Yorkshire Manufacturing Co. To Fill Large Contracts—Good Wages Easily Earned. OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS. We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the largest existing concern in Canada. After long experimenting we have been able to produce an Automatic Machine by which all kinds of articles knitted in now done by the Family Machine thereby enabling anyone of ordinary intelligence to knit to directions. The machine knits made expressly for this purpose, and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work. The great demand now for Hosiery, Stockings, Girls' Socks and Ladies' Hosiery; and as we are unable to supply the demand, we have taken this method of advertising for more help. Our instructions are so simple that anyone can knit. We have a large amount of work to do, and our workers pay return charges. The work is limited demand, and with the combined cooperation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, we can meet the demand. We have a large amount of work to do, and our workers pay return charges. The work is limited demand, and with the combined cooperation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, we can meet the demand. We have a large amount of work to do, and our workers pay return charges. The work is limited demand, and with the combined cooperation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, we can meet the demand. We have a large amount of work to do, and our workers pay return charges. 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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

March 29—St. Sylvanus, 476, Wyatt, from London, Furness, Wyke and Co. general.

Clear.

March 30—Str. Pydna, Crossley, for Mersey f. Sch. Hille E. Ludlam, Kelson, for City Island, f.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

At Digby, March 29, sch. Gordie, Chute, from Clementon, to load lumber for Boston.

Clear.

At Digby, March 28, sch. Hazelwood, Chute, for Annapolis, to load lumber for Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived.

At Jacksonville, March 30, sch. R D Spear, Richardson, from Nassau, N.P.

Clear.

At New York, March 29, sch. Clarys, McDade, for Yarmouth.

Sailed.

From Higo, Feb 25, ship Cumberland, Cayley, for Rio de Janeiro.

MEMORANDA.

Passed out at Digby, March 27, sch. Emma E. Potter, from Clementon for Boston.

SPOKEN.

Brig Harry Larkin, from Yarmouth for Ponce, March 26, lat 41.08, long 65, by bktr Lakewood, Capt. Fancy, at Yarmouth on Wednesday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 15, 1900, a fixed white lantern light will be established on the structure recently erected on a shoal dry at low water, on the easterly side and 125 feet from the edge of the present dredged channel, in the

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.

A Michigan Lady Tells How Her Little Daughter Suffered from Bronchitis.

The doctors failed to help. CATARRHOZE CURED. Mrs. E. E. Jones of Richey, Michigan, writes: "Our little daughter of 8 years was a great sufferer from bronchitis, and slight changes in the weather brought on severe attacks. Our doctor was consulted and prescribed different bottles of medicine, but none of them seemed to afford more than temporary relief. We then tried a host of so-called cures, but they all failed. Finally we were advised to try Castorhonzone. After using it but a short time the bronchitis trouble disappeared and the child was now running about in damp rainy weather—something unthinkable before using Castorhonzone. We recommend Castorhonzone as a peerless remedy for bronchitis and colds."

CATRARRHOZE.

guaranteed cure for BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH. Catarrhosis: Obstructed Air Cure, is a new, scientific method of treatment that cures these diseases by the action of medicated air, which, when inhaled, reaches all portions of the lungs, bronchial tubes, and nasal passages, where it kills the germ which causes the inflammation, and quickly restores the raw, irritated membrane to their natural condition, effecting a permanent cure.

Six weeks' treatment, price \$1; extra bottles of Inhalant No. 1, at 50c, or 10c. Send for free literature. Write to J. C. Foster, Druggist, N. C. Polson & Co., King Street, Ont.

Putnam's Corn Extractor cures corns and warts without pain in 24 hours. At drug stores, price 25c.

Harbor. The light will be 20 feet above mean high water. The structure is a dolphin, from which the lantern is suspended. The approximate geographical position of the light will be: Lat. 42° 12' N., Long. 70° 04' W.

Second class nun buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, which was placed at entrance of this harbor Aug. 1, 1899, to mark the supposed location of an obstruction struck by steamer Utopia while leaving for Liverpool, has been discarded.

Bids have been opened by the United States engineer in charge of District of Maine for removal of two wrecks which have been a menace in Maine waters for some time. One is the sch. Maud M. Co., in the channel near the Walds Granite Co., at Frankfort. There is about 15 feet of water in the channel at high tide, and the rise and fall of the tide is about 13 feet; the pile of granite is well out at low tide, although at low tide the wreck is sunk deeper into the mud. The other wreck is that of sch. Vicksburg, sunk in Seal harbor.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN-BROWN—At the residence of Arthur B. Brown, Intervale, West March 28, by Rev. Abram Ferry, James Brown to Augusta A. Brown, both of Sussex, Kings Co.

FOLSTER-McDONALD—At the minister's residence, Woodstock, N. B., on March 28th, by Rev. W. Clarke, William Folster of York Co. to Miss Lena McDonald of New Bridge, Carlton Co.

DEATHS.

BEST—In this city, on March 28th, John P. Best, in the 70th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn his sad loss.

CARVELL—Suddenly, at Dorchester, Mass., March 28, Henry D. Carvell, aged 70 years.

LAWSON—At Kara, Kings Co., on March 28th, Catherine, widow of the late John Lawson, in the 82nd year of her age, leaving three sons and four daughters to mourn their sad loss.

MALONEY—In this city, on April 1st, Daniel Maloney, a native of County Donegal, in the 55th year of his age.

MILAN—In this city, on March 28th, 19th, Harley H., only son of Captain Angus and Leticia B. McLean, aged 7 months and 25 days.

STRANGE—On March 28th, Elizabeth Caroline, widow of the late John Strange, aged 70 years, leaving three sons and one daughter, with a number of grandchildren, to mourn their loss.

TORRIE—At West Somerville, Mass., on March 28th, William Torrie, aged 67 years.

THOMPSON—On Friday, March 30th, at St. John west, John Thompson, aged 75 years.

TREAN—At the residence of Dr. Baxter, Clark, from Watford, March 30th, a brief illness, Mrs. Trean, wife of Thomas Trean.

WHITING—In this city, on March 30th, Eliza, beloved wife of J. M. F. Whiting, aged 60 years.

MARINE MATTERS.

Schr. W. K. Smith, from Weymouth for Portland, with pulp, put into Westport, leaking; survey held and decided to discharge cargo. Vessel will go to Pizunda to discharge and repair.

The latest dispatch received by James Kennedy from Capt. Richter states that the barkentine Colodon, ashore on Chaudiere, was lighted and that she had been hoisted as soon as proper appliances arrived and towed to Scranton, near Florida, her lying berth.

Fears are expressed at Philadelphia regarding the safety of bark Dunstaffnage, Capt. Forbes, from that place, Feb. 9, 1899. Higo, Japan, with refined oil, and which has been reported as having been in collision with the barkentine Verona, just north of the Equator on March 6. After the collision Capt. Forbes reported he would endeavor to reach Barbados. At that time the Dunstaffnage's forepeak was full of water, and it is thought that her collision bulkhead, all that kept her afloat, might have collapsed and that she sank with her crew of thirty men. The vessel and cargo are valued in excess of \$200,000, and both are covered by insurance.

Bark Anconia at Boston, from Cebu, jet-dosed 900 bales of jute during a hurricane August 17.

The schrs. Dove and Minnie C. are on the blocks at Bellevue's Cove, being overhauled.

Schr. Fred Jackson, 255 tons, built at East Deering in 1879, was sold at New York March 30 to Walling & Co. for local account.

The Portland Argus says: The cheese and meats which were taken from the steamer Callisto, after being removed from the custom house wharf to the Grand Trunk sheds, March 29, will be placed on the steamer Numidiana.

The lowest tender for the repairs of the ship "Larch," was \$23,967, and as it was considered the ship was not worth the cost of repairs, the surveyors recommended ship and tackle sold by auction on Friday, April 6th.

The Brigantine—St. John sch. Temple Bar is being thoroughly overhauled at Digby. The repairs including new stern and new stern post are new cabin.

CAPE TOWN.

Interesting Letter from the Sun's Special War Correspondent.

Rebelling Shoulders With Soldiers from Every Part of the British Empire.

Canadians Held Their Own With Any of the "Gentlemen in Khaki" — Not an Ideal Camping Ground — Moved By Love of Adventure and His Still Nobler Love of Country.

(From H. S. White, the special war correspondent of the Sun with the second contingent.)

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 28.—Sunday, February 18, 1900, will forever remain an historic day for the dominion of Canada. On that day the Royal Canadian artillery, the "first contingent," as it is popularly known in Canada, was heavily engaged with the enemy in the neighborhood of the Mokolosi river in one of the long series of operations which together form the decisive success that has fallen to the lot of British arms during this campaign; and while they were thus nobly earning glory for themselves and Canada as a cost in death and wounds that will also make many a mournful home in the land of their birth, the first detachment of the second contingent was quietly going into camp for the first time in South African soil.

The good ship "Leurentian" sailed for Table Bay on the evening of Friday, February 16. By the following Sunday she was at the anchorage, with her equipment, were in camp at a suburb of this city, known as Green Point. The detachment consisted of D and E batteries of the Royal Canadian artillery with a full complement of guns, transport wagons, ammunition, etc. Altogether there were 324 non-commissioned officers and men with the artillery, besides a small number of the mounted police. The senior officer in the transport was Major V. G. Hardman, and with him were thirteen other officers belonging to the various contingents, with their respective equipments. They were joined by Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Drury, who then took over the command. Lieutenant-Colonel Lessard was also in camp with them, awaiting the arrival of the Mounted Rifles.

During the voyage they had been favored with almost perfect weather, and consequently had made a very fast trip. There were a couple of accidents among the men, the most serious being the case of Driver V. A. Skirving, who broke his arm, and another who sustained a laceration of the forehead, both of which, however, were cured in a few days.

Green Point cannot be called exactly an ideal camping ground. The situation, about three miles from the heart of the city, on a high plateau overlooking the beautiful blue bay, is convenient and healthful, and that is the most that can be said for it. These advantages, however, do not enter into the military hospital at Wynberg, doing well. A few horses were lost on the voyage, but the rest were landed in excellent condition, and are already quite fit for hard work anywhere.

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The Pomeranian, with the Northwest Battalion of the Canadian Mounted Rifles on board, sailed into Table Bay, at about 6.30 a. m., on Monday, the 26th. It was not until 5.30 the same evening that she came alongside the other contingents, which were then waiting for military transports. On the quay to meet her were Colonel Drury and the officers of the Canadian Artillery, as well as Lieut. Scott, of the Royal Artillery, son of Col. Scott, of Winnipeg. There was no official reception on the part of any Cape Town authorities.

As the Pomeranian was slowly coming alongside the quay on one side, a trainload of regulars was just leaving from the other side, destined to some point at the front. Tommy, on his special train, was very enthusiastic, and he started to shake hands with the boys on the transport for all he was worth. Then our boys returned the cheering with interest, and for several minutes a scene of great enthusiasm prevailed. By the time Tommy's special train was away, the Pomeranian had pulled up to the quay, and hearty hand-shaking and greetings were the order of the day. Everybody on board, officers and men alike, looked hale and hearty. Not a sign of the long, trying voyage, cramped up in such a vessel as the Pomeranian, could be seen on the faces of the men, excepting the healthy looking tan that came from the kiss of the tropical sun.

The voyage had been uneventful. Favored by almost perfect weather, the trip had been made in wonderfully good time for such a ship as the Pomeranian. Not a single man was sick list, and Dr. Devine, of Winnipeg, who was the medical officer accompanying the detachment, had enjoyed a sinecure. The horses had stood the calm passage equally well, and out of 575 on board only nine had been lost.

It was too late that night to disembark, and the men slept on board. The whole of the next day was spent in getting men, horses and equipment into camp. By Tuesday evening the whole detachment was in camp at Green Point, near to their comrades of the artillery.

These mounted men, more at home in the saddle than on their feet, inured to hardships of all kinds, good shots, the stretch of the day almost impossible for khaki-clad warriors, it may be imagined that Cape Town is, today, a pretty lively place. At no time, I should imagine, is this enterprising and busy commercial center by any means dull, but now, with the soldiers of the war, and the crowds of "gentlemen in khaki," it is, as British towns go, about as lively as they make out.

Everything is war or warriors. If you took the subject of the war out of everybody's conversation, and out of the local newspapers, you would be left with a khaki-clad warrior away from the streets, the hotels and the saloons; it looks as if there would be very little left. Like Virgil of old, the Cape Town, today, sings of arms and men, and apparently with a great deal of conviction, to whatever other occupations she may have.

When one comes into close contact with the khaki-clad warriors, and finds out who they are and what they are end where they all come from, it makes one realize, perhaps, for the first time, what a wonderful thing is the British Empire, and what a vast

reserve of power she possesses. Here, on the streets of Cape Town, one rubs shoulders with soldiers of the Empire, with a soldier of the globe. Bushmen from the interior, cowboys from Canada, turbaned troopers from India, infantrymen, gunners and troopers from New Zealand, Ceylon, and yeomanry from England, the sturdiest crowd of manhood that was ever gathered together in one spot; all these, besides the ordinary Tommy Atkins of the regular forces. There is not a colony of the empire that is not represented, and nobly represented. Physically, as well, without a doubt as in intelligence and resourcefulness, the colonial soldiery far surpasses the ordinary Tommy that it is impossible to find boys on the transport for all he was worth. Then our boys returned the cheering with interest, and for several minutes a scene of great enthusiasm prevailed. By the time Tommy's special train was away, the Pomeranian had pulled up to the quay, and hearty hand-shaking and greetings were the order of the day. Everybody on board, officers and men alike, looked hale and hearty. Not a sign of the long, trying voyage, cramped up in such a vessel as the Pomeranian, could be seen on the faces of the men, excepting the healthy looking tan that came from the kiss of the tropical sun.

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that the Royal Canadian artillery, when they lay down to sleep, against the enemy, will acquire themselves nobly and do credit to the premier colony of the empire.

On Thursday, the 22nd, there was a grand series of military athletic sports held at the race-ground, Green Point, just alongside the camp. The large grounds were packed with civilians and soldiers—there must have been fully 10,000 people present. It was a well-dressed, merry crowd, and but for the dust, and a particularly strong breeze of the sea, preserving "Sporty Eider," the event would have been an unmitigated success. Indeed, in spite of the south-easter, everybody enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and the sports furnished many interesting moments. Here, again, the Canadians distinguished themselves. Without any time for preparation, they took part in the tug-of-war. Their team was not by any means the best they could have got together, and yet they beat all their rivals, excepting one very heavy team of sailors from H. M. S. Doris. They believe they could make up a team among themselves that would beat even the champion team of sailors.

On Friday there was considerable excitement in camp when it became known among the men that orders had been issued for the two batteries to proceed on Sunday to Kimberley. Everybody was, of course, delighted at this prospect, so soon getting to the front. Packing of kits and other preparations were immediately the order of the day. Then came the word that their departure had been postponed from Sunday until Monday, and then again, much to everybody's chagrin, that it had been further postponed for an indefinite period. The reason for this delay is understood to be the difficulty of procuring enough military stores for the operations in that part of the front. It is now going on between Kimberley and Cape Town. As soon as this is available there is no doubt our boys will be sent forward. It is probable that there will be a delay of not more than a few days. Before the end of this week "D" and "E" Batteries expect to be on their way to Kimberley.

The Pomeranian, with the Northwest Battalion of the Canadian Mounted Rifles on board, sailed into Table Bay, at about 6.30 a. m., on Monday, the 26th. It was not until 5.30 the same evening that she came alongside the other contingents, which were then waiting for military transports. On the quay to meet her were Colonel Drury and the officers of the Canadian Artillery, as well as Lieut. Scott, of the Royal Artillery, son of Col. Scott, of Winnipeg. There was no official reception on the part of any Cape Town authorities.

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