

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

The Relief of Ladysmith the Hardest Problem Since Peninsula Struggle.

Lord Kitchener is Combining the Forces Under Generals Clement and Gatacre.

Commandant Joubert is Assembling an Army of Fifty Thousand Men, Seventy Miles from Bloemfontein

—Official List of the Canadian Casualties.

LADYSMITH RELIEVED.

LADYSMITH, by helicopter to Colonel Buller, headed by Gen. Dundonald's cavalry, the full force of the Natal Carbineers and seven companies of infantry, among them some Dublin Fusiliers and Lancashires, reached this city and raised the siege. They came via the road across Klip River and east of Caesar's Hill. Runners yesterday morning brought information that Buller expected to relieve the garrison within 24 hours and the consequent rejoicing was great. White made preparations to rally out and aid the advance of the British if it became necessary. Dundonald reports that when the Lancashires charged on Pieter's Hill on Tuesday they overtook Boers flying from the trenches and bayoneted them. Sixteen of the fleeing men were killed and 23 were wounded. The Boers after the capture of Pieter's Hill on Tuesday by Barton, with the Dublin Fusiliers and two battalions of the Sixth Brigade, seemed to fade away. There was no general retiring movement observable, but they simply disappeared as the British advanced. Grotter's Kloof was also abandoned, and as Lyttelton pushed forward his men the road seemed to be entirely clear. Dundonald with his troop of horse was sent on a scouting expedition to Weston on Tuesday night and reconnoitered all last night. On Wednesday morning he reported he could reach Ladysmith and the Natal Carbineers, with the Fusiliers and Lancashires, with several other companies, were placed under his command. They had little difficulty in making their way through the ravines and around the hills to the southwest of the city, and last evening crossed the plain, following the railway track, and entered the city. Their arrival was hailed with frantic joy by the besieged. At first it was thought they were the advance of Buller's main force, but this was not so. Buller, according to the relieving force, is rapidly moving north along the railroad from Pieter's Station, and expects to occupy Nelthorpe, four miles south of here, by tonight. It is expected Buller's main column will reach here tonight or tomorrow. The Boers have not made any demonstration from Bulwana this morning, and it is doubtful if they are aware of the entrance of Dundonald into Ladysmith. They have unquestionably retired in great numbers from the country surrounding Ladysmith, for, according to Dundonald's reports, the hills that had been occupied by the enemy to the southwest were bare of Boers yesterday. Dundonald came just in time. They were in desperate straits for water to drink, and flocks of various birds were making sad havoc among the members of the brave garrison.

BULLER AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, March 1, 7.02 p. m.—The following is the text of Gen. Buller's despatch: "NELTHORPE, March 1, 5.30 p. m.—I have just returned from Ladysmith. Except a small guard north of Surprise Hill, the whole of the enemy lately besieging the town have retired in hot haste, and south of the town the country is quite clear of them. "The garrison was on half a pound of meat per man a day, and were supplementing the meat rations by horses and mules. "The men will want a little nursing before being fit for the field."

CANADA'S KILLED AND WOUNDED.

OTTAWA, March 1.—Following is the official list of the killed in Tuesday's action, as identified by numbers on the roll: "C Company—Pte. Page (7,376), late of Gov. Gen's Foot Guards, Ottawa. "F Company—Corp. Withers (7,899), late Royal Artillery, Quebec; Pte. Orman (7,775), late of 83rd Cumberland, N. S., Batt. "G Company—Pte. Rags (7,879), of Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Pte. J. B. Scott (6,582), R. C. R. I., Fredericton; Corp. Withers (8,004), N. B. C. A.; St. John; Pte. Jos. M. Johnston (7,944), 62nd Batt., St. John, died since wounds received in action. "D Company—Corp. Brady (7,463), Gov. Gen's Foot Guards, Ottawa; Pte. J. F. Living (7,503), Ottawa and Carleton Rifles. "E Company—Pte. Waddell (7,708), Ontario, 3rd Victoria Rifles. "F Company—Pte. Roy (7,854), Temiscouata Batt. "H Company—G. Johnstone (8,105), who died on the 28th from wounds received on the 18th; he is of the Halifax Rifles. "The Wounded. "Following is the list of other wounded: "Major Paletier and Lieut. Armstrong. "C Co., Toronto—Pte. Vickers (7,323), 10th Grenadiers; Pte. Coogins (7,326), 31st Batt.; Pte. Gray (7,842), S. S. Marie Rifle Co.; Pte. Allen (7,813), Queen's Own Rifles. "D Co., Ottawa and Kingston—Corp. Hulme (7,499), 15th Light Infantry; Pte. Holland (7,497), 14th P. E. Batt.; Pte. McConnell (7,531), Gov. Gen's Foot Guards. "G Co., N. B. and P. E. I.—Pte. J. A. Harris (7,935), 82nd Batt.; Pte. Henry E. Durant (7,923), 74th N. B. Batt.; Pte. Peakey (7,973), 62nd, St. John; Pte. Prademan (7,929), R. C. R. I., Fredericton; Pte. Quinn (6,363), R. C. R. I., Fredericton; Corp. Coombs (7,915), 62nd, St. John; Pte. Simpson (7,957), 3rd N. B. C. A.; Pte. Leavitt (7,950), 21st, York, N. B.; Pte. Unkunt (7,996), 62nd, St. John; Pte. Donahue (7,920), 3rd N. B. C. A., St. John; Pte. Sprague (7,987), N. B. C. A., St. John; Pte. Bruce (7,909), Charlottetown, P. E. I. "F Co., London, Ont.—Corp. Baugh (5,180), R. C. A. "F Co., Quebec—Pte. Matheson (7,782), 12th Newcastle, N. B., Field Battery; Pte. Sutherland (7,903); Sergt. Peppall (7,388), R. C. A.; Corp. McDonald (7,861), R. C. A.; Pte. Harrison (7,822), Montreal; Pte. Daogot (7,841), Montreal; Pte. Jos. Sievert (7,778), 89th Cumberland, N. S., Batt.; Pte. A. Theriault (7,815), Quebec. "Following wounded, reported as belonging to Canadian Battalion R. C. R., has not been identified from reports received as belonging to the battalion—No. 7,852. "CORP. F. W. WITHERS. "Frederick William Withers, killed in the attack on Cronje's laager at Paardeberg, on Tuesday last, was born in Padville 29 years ago, and was named after the German leader. He was employed when a boy with R. W. McCarthy, druggist, and afterwards learned the trade of machinist with Myers Bros. After the Maritime Nall Works were started he was employed there and was one of the company's most capable workmen. Mr. Withers served about six years as a member of No. 1 Company, New Brunswick Garrison Artillery, and was pronounced by officers and comrades alike the highest type of a soldier. In his young days he was a member of the Exmouth Street Methodist Sunday school. He leaves mother, six brothers and one sister. His sister, Mrs. John Irvine, resides with her mother. The brothers are Capt. N. A. Withers, now in the employ of Troop & Son; G. E. Withers, superintendent of the City letter carriers; Chas. J. Withers, farmer, of Fairfield; Samuel J. Withers, at present with the 2nd Canadian con-

tingent; O. Withers, with A. Christie & Co., and Lewis C. Withers, teacher for Paqueton & Morris. The deceased soldier enjoyed the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

TUESDAY'S BATTLE.

MONTREAL, March 1.—The following special by cable from W. Richmond Smith, the Star's Canadian correspondent, has been received: "PAARDEBERG, Orange Free State, Feb. 27, by courier to Kimberley, Feb. 28.—Yesterday was a glorious day for the Canadian soldiers here. By their gallant conduct they have earned the admiration of the whole army and the commendation of Lord Roberts himself. The name Canadian is now a synonym for bravery, dash and courage. "For days the column, 30,000 strong, has been drawing the lines closer around the laager of Cronje's army. The advance was made by sapping along the banks of the Modder River. The brigade commanded by General Smith-Dorrien, in which were the Canadians, occupied positions on the west bank of the river. The trenches of the Canadians extended four hundred yards on the river bank to the east, facing those of the enemy, and six hundred yards in advance of the Gordon Highlanders, in trenches on the left bank, while the Shropshires were on the left front, facing the enemy's laager. This was the position of affairs last night, when the Canadians were ordered to advance and build new trenches closer to the Boer lines. "The advance was made accordingly, and at 9 o'clock this morning the two lines extending along the river for 400 yards in front of the enemy's laager. The first line had fixed bayonets, while the second line carried shovels and picks. "The advance was held in reserve, with "G" and "H" companies as supports. The line advanced to within fifty yards of the enemy's trenches in dead silence, when they met a most tremendous fusillade from the unseen foe. The most admirable discipline prevailed. The men-obeying their instructions—fell on their faces to avoid the fire, and remained silent. Not a shot was fired until the Shropshires' left flank poured volleys into the trenches they had occupied on the previous day and remained there until daylight, having checked the Boers' advance. "At 6 o'clock Cronje and his whole army surrendered unconditionally. Lord Roberts is delighted with the splendid work of the Canadians, and says that their gallant, plucky charge forced the surrender of the enemy. Our losses were ten killed and thirty wounded.

HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, March 1.—The restrictions preventing newspaper correspondents from using this station, which have been enforced since Lord Roberts' advance, have been removed. The news of General Cronje's surrender was received with the greatest jubilation. "Trains to Kimberley are now running regularly. "The station master at Fourteen Stream station passed through here yesterday. He says the Boers, passing north with a 100-pounder, completely destroyed the bridge and station there.

KRUGER'S FRIENDS.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 28.—The Boer

prisoners captured by Lord Roberts include Commandant Wolmarous, a member of the Volksraad, and two sons of Herr Plahner, a member of the General Cronje's executive council. General Cronje and Commandant Wolmarous are President Kruger's firmest and closest supporters. Wolmarous attended the Bloemfontein conference.

WHEY CRONJE SURRENDERED.

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27, via Modder River, Feb. 28, 7.35 p. m.—The Canadian troops had the honor of finishing the work which compelled Gen. Cronje's surrender. The Boer commander yesterday morning that there could be only one possible result to any sort of his men. Then he became convinced that the British could not be broken from within. After he learned of the disposal of the Winburg commando from Kitchener's Hill, he knew that the condition was not likely to be broken from without. This bleak outlook became worse during the day, when the fifty British guns kept firing and the engines began sapping forward and building two miles of trenches around the western boundary of the laager, which point was held by the 14th Infantry division, under Gen. Sir H. F. Oliver.

Gen. Smith-Dorrien's brigade was the one nearest the laager in front. When darkness fell they bivouacked in silence. At 2.40 o'clock this morning they were ordered to creep forward silently toward the Boer trenches, but the Canadians and Gordons charged forward two hundred yards, under cover of volleys from the Canadians and Shropshires. The firing of the Cornwalls and Shropshires enabled the Canadians to entrench themselves parallel to the Boer trenches. Before dawn they were a distance of only three hundred yards from the Boer trenches and Boers and the former were in such a position that they could enfilade the trenches. The Boers made a brief but stubborn resistance before fleeing, and the only effect of this had was to make the British left, where part of the Canadians scarcely had time to erect cover. Daylight showed the Boers how utterly indefensible their position was. Neither the British artillery nor the other infantry divisions were in the position that the Boer had been so contracted that there was danger of hitting their own men. The Boers hoisted the white flag. Col. Stewart of Gen. Colville's staff responded in a few minutes. He asked the occupants to file their arms up, and they quietly complied. Then Col. Stewart sent Gen. Cronje's message of surrender to Lord Roberts.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 1.—Ladysmith has been relieved and the news has transformed the nation. It is difficult to believe that the England of today is the England of yesterday and the England of the past five gloomy months. Your correspondent is writing amid a great chorus of mingled cheers, songs and shouts of exultation, a chorus which has been literally unbroken for six hours. The spontaneous outburst of public emotion, not only in London, but throughout Great Britain, tonight is really more remarkable than the military event which called forth nearly ten thousand Englishmen who have been beleaguered for four long months. They were frequently attacked and were constantly in peril, and they were in such great privation that lately they subsisted on half a pound of meat and a bit of horse flesh daily. That is the iron which has been melted in the furnace of the British nation, no one knows how deeply until tonight. "Three days ago came the news of the first great success of the British arms in South Africa and the surrender of a large force of the enemy. The island was unmoved so far as any outward manifestation of feeling went. This was not the thing on which the heart of the nation was set. Those bloody defeats in Natal, disaster succeeding disaster, had wounded British pride as it never suffered before in this generation, and the dearest wish of every Englishman for weeks has been to retrieve British fortunes and rescue Gen. White's army. Now that this has come to pass, it has brought with it almost a miracle in English human nature. None now living has ever witnessed such scenes as are passing in London at the present moment. Those who have a clear memory of London after the Omsorg victories say there was nothing like it then. "Early in the day all England hung out flags or the national colors in one form or another. Joyous bells rang from the churches' towers, cannons were fired aboard ships and at the arsenals, and all the street bands played God Save the Queen and Rule Britannia. At dusk many private houses were illuminated. But all this was insufficient. It was no escape valve for the tremendous tension in every man's breast. By common impulse all London rushed into the streets and began to shout, and it was the mightiest shout that ever came from human throats. All England took it up, and it is ringing yet from Lands End to John O'Groats. "The cables already tell us that it is

echoing round the world. It is different, sadly and pathetically different, from the last great public chorus in London on jubilee day almost three years ago. "That was light-hearted rejoicing. This exultation is grim, deep, chastened, and in many cases mingled with tears. "It needs no keen ear to detect the difference in the voice of the multitude singing and cheering; it passes the windows, hence before doors, from that of the gay throng which sang many of the same patriotic songs on that June evening in celebration of the sixty years' reign of a sovereign who it is known has shed many bitter tears during the last days of the past few weeks. Throughout London, east and west, in the slums of Whitechapel, in Piccadilly, and in clubland, the same outburst of patriotic thankfulness is proceeding. Hundreds of impromptu processions, consisting of from a hundred to a thousand persons each, are passing through the streets, all carrying some sort of banner, singing national airs, cheering and shouting, and now and then, as midnight approaches, roaring with no longer able to cheer. Let it never more be said that the English are a cold, unemotional nation, unable to give expression to their emotions.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 2, 4.30 a. m.—Britons feel that they are living in the presence of momentous events. Torrents of patriotic excitement are whirling through the country. Even the dullness of the morning has been stirred by the emotions of yesterday. Lord Roberts' six million were raised to a high pitch of patriotic exaltation. "It was a wonderful sight. Old men have nothing in memory with which to compare the day. Some likened it to Lucknow, others talked of the fall of Sebastopol. It was a time of singular abandon, the usual conventions of society ceased to control and everybody knew everybody else, all joining in the shouting and cheering. The disciplinarians moved about in the streets, Lord Roberts' name, whose psychological moment to announce estimates exceeding £61,000,000, and rather startled the public by unfolding the programme of the war office to send out, in addition to the 100,000 troops now aloft, 50,000 fresh soldiers. "Lord Roberts will ultimately have a force of a quarter of a million. An order has reached Woolwich arsenal for the construction of 224 new guns from 3-pounders to 13-inch guns. Of these 140 are to be naval guns. Already 25,000 workmen are employed at the arsenal and 3,000 more will be engaged. "These decisions to send out more troops and to increase the home armaments, were met with universal approval. "The Boers seem to have gotten quite away from around Ladysmith without leaving a gun or their baggage. Van Renssen's Pass is only about 20 miles from Ladysmith. The enemy had been in action Tuesday and they probably utilized both railroads in retreating, sending heavy pieces to Pretoria and lighter ones into the Free State. "Dr. Leyds says that Gen. Joubert is assembling 50,000 men at Winburg, seventy miles northeast of Bloemfontein. Col. Albrecht, according to a despatch from Paardeberg, affirms that the Boers have 75,000 men left. "Whether Lord Roberts is at Bloemfontein or not, he doubtless soon will receive his despatches from Ladysmith, using the town as his advanced base. "Lord Kitchener's mission is to combine the forces under Gen. Clement and Gen. Gatacre, and to advance along the line of the railroad to Bloemfontein. The railway will simplify immensely the perplexities of transport. "The conditions at Ladysmith, some of which were explained by Charles Williams yesterday and cabled to the United States, are now better understood. The military authorities no longer retain their special information. It appears that since the middle of January the horses have been half starved and altogether too weak either to drag guns or to carry cavalrymen. Hence the impossibility of pushing out to help Gen. Buller attack the Boers. These half starved animals were carefully saved for food. "The disposition to find fault, though mildly, with the passivity of Sir George White disappears as the facts become known. No one is in the mood now to criticize anybody, although two or three of the morning papers gently refer to the fact that the war office at the outset of hostilities neglected Lord Dundonald as unfit to be a soldier, whereas it was he who organized the colonials. "Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert have telegraphed congratulations to the Queen. "SPENCER WILKINSON'S REVIEW. "LONDON, March 2.—Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post says: "Lord Roberts has taken the true measure of the Boers, and has thereby shown his mastery of what Napoleon called the 'divine part of the art of war.' "No doubt the chapter of British reverses is now closed. He would be a bold strategist who could now offer to the Boer leaders a plan of campaign promising ultimate success. Lord Roberts will soon have a force of sixty thousand men. The Boers' commander in chief can now hope for little from strategy. On his interior lines he is not strong enough, while confronting one British army, to strike with effect against the other. He may possibly attempt to hold Gen. Buller at the passes leading out of Natal, where a small force, at some risk to itself, can cause considerable delay. Meantime he may gather his forces in the Free State for resistance to Lord Roberts. "If Lord Kitchener is at Arundel, it would seem to imply an intention to restore the railway and to open direct communication with Bloemfontein. The statement that a force of Boers under Commandant Dutot has crossed the Vaal River at Fourteen Stream, accounts, perhaps, for a portion of Gen. Cronje's army and portends further trouble for Mafeking. It

is not possible that the Boer forces may now collapse altogether, although that must not be counted upon. Lord Roberts, however, will soon have troops enough to deal with any guerrilla warfare, and, altogether, there is no need for further uneasiness. The nation is proud of its troops and of their commanders-in-chief. "It is grateful to the colonists for the magnificent proof of imperial unity. There will be no relaxation in the determination to carry the war through to the end."

CANADIAN ARTILLERY AT KIMBERLEY.

QUEBEC, March 1.—A cablegram has been received by Lieut. J. F. Wilson, wife of Lieut. Col. Wilson from Capt. "Bluff" Ogilvie, dated at Kimberley, reporting himself well. Evidently on reaching Cape Town, batteries "D" and "E" of the second Canadian contingent were ordered to proceed to Kimberley, and are at present stationed there. "ON BOARD THE SLAGSHIP. "LONDON, March 1.—In the house of commons today, replying to a question on the subject, Joseph Powell Williams, financial secretary to the war office, announced that Gen. Cronje and his family would be placed on board the slagship at Cape Town. He added that the money was wholly in the hands of Lord Roberts. "ARMY ESTIMATES. "LONDON, March 1.—The army estimates, issued tonight, show a total expenditure of £23,490,000, an increase over last year of £4,032,200. The total number of troops and men is placed at 430,000, an increase over last year of 56,547. "The new estimates include the sums of £10,000,000 and £12,000,000 already voted for the war. "CALCUTTA, March 1.—There is general rejoicing throughout India at the capture of Gen. Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith. The status of Lord Roberts has been decorated with honors and many congratulations were wired him, including one from the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, which said: "Your Sirships salute you."

WILD WITH DELIGHT.

CAPE TOWN, March 1.—The news that Ladysmith had been relieved last night, was promulgated officially at about 10 o'clock this morning. The relief of Ladysmith town became wild with delight, the residents parading the streets and flags and banners being displayed everywhere. "An excited crowd stormed parliament house, and a man mounted the flagstaff and hoisted the Union Jack, as a protest against the attitude of the ministry. "ENTHUSIASM AT NEWFOUNDLAND. "ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 1.—The news of the relief of Ladysmith was received here today with every demonstration of popular enthusiasm. The governor, Sir Henry Edward McCallum, who is a lieutenant colonel in the British army, declared a public holiday in honor of the occasion. "BETTER SHOTS THAN THE GORDONS. "In a letter from Edward Craig of the first Canadian contingent, to his father, A. Craig, he says that the shooting average of the Canadian troops is ahead of any of the imperial troops. He mentions the Germans particularly, whose average was twenty-seven out of a possible forty, while that of the Canadians was thirty-four out of the forty. He says that some troops seem to be the marksmen, due to their men, due to their men, due to their men. "The men are quite plentiful, but the platoon is being depleted from lack of exposure to the troops. They will swallow almost anything, and just a few days before writing this they were a high proportion of a rifle. The men don't give much attention to their diet, as the food and soon change all their appearance of cleanliness."

MORE PRAISE FOR THE CANADIANS.

TORONTO, March 1.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: According to despatches received from the front, the Boer prisoners declare that the furious courage of the Canadians was a revelation to them. Another report says the gallantry of the Canadians was simply superb. From Lord Roberts to John O'Groats the Canadians have been praised. "AN OFFICIAL NOTICE. "Lieut. Col. Jones received the following despatch last evening from the office of the D. O. C., Fredericton: "REGRET TO REPORT THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES AT PAARDEBERG ON 27th: Killed—304, Withers, 787, Sprague, 790, Simpson, 790, Donahue, 787, Sprague, 790. (Signed). "DISTRICT STAFF OFFICER. "WAR AND THE FORESTERS. "Unexpected Influence of the British African Campaign—Fly the Boer Flag. "NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Court Unique, No. 7,277, of Williamsburg, is no longer affiliated with the Ancient Order of Foresters. There are 144 members of it, and they have been taxed 20 cents per annum each for the Grand Lodge in England. Some time ago the capital tax on each member had been increased to 50 cents per annum. An investigation showed that the increase of the capital tax was in a measure a war tax upon the English order, or a tax incident to the war's inroads upon the membership. "The members refused to pay the increased tax and the Grand Lodge suspended the grand application for admission to the Order of Foresters of America was made, and the request was granted. On Tuesday night, in the headquarters of Court Unique, at Bushwick avenue and Seigel street, the Grand Court of the American Foresters' organization had representatives present, and Court Unique was numbered 333, and was changed from the Ancient Order of Foresters to the Foresters of America. "After the installation of officers the members and guests marched to the Bernmann Assembly Rooms, at 68 Steag street, where there was a jollification. The Boer flag occupied a conspicuous place. In a front window was placed an effigy of a British soldier behind a wooden cannon marked by a placard which read: "The first English prisoner captured by the Boers of Dutchtown." "There is in the hall a contribution box to receive funds for the Netherlands Red Cross Society in aid of the Boers. "£34,500 FOR NOTHING. (Mail and Empire). "The Washington international commission issue cost is \$44,000. "Out of this sum the ministry drew for expenses of Lord Roberts' staff, £1,000; Sir Richard Cartwright, £3,831; Sir Lewis Davies, £2,688; Mr. Fielding, £2,300. "Mr. Bourassa, the member of parliament who resigned the other day because he opposed the conscription, drew in a portion of £1,637, was expended in expenditures and disbursements. "It seems to have been a most enjoyable affair."

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OTTAWA LETTER.

Minister of Public Works Has Many Transportation Schemes.

Sir Richard Cartwright's Abuse of the Franking Privilege, or Rather His Illegal Use of the Frank.

Mr. Monk's Exposure of the Tactics of Laurier and Tarte in Quebec Province—Mr. Bergeron's Joke at the Expense of Mr. Desmarais.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—The transportation question is of large interest to the Ontario members. Now that the canal system is supposed to be about completed, there is still, unfortunately, a prospect that the larger part of the traffic between the Great Lakes and the sea will continue to use the port of Buffalo and the harbor of New York. Various means are suggested to change this. It is agreed by all that the facilities for shipment at Montreal must be increased. But in Montreal there is disagreement as to the methods to be adopted. There is a feeling that Mr. Tarte is making too much politics out of the matter and is forcing the Montreal harbor board to invest their money in unproductive works. His friends have used their influence, so the liberal Montreal Witness says, to have the new harbor works erected where they will do the least good to the public and the most good to the friends. The Montreal Witness has been remarkably outspoken on this subject, and is now pouring hot fire into the machine because of the appointment of James McShane to the position of harbor master. This appointment, though nominally made by the harbor board, was really made by the minister of public works, and, according to the Witness and the Montreal business men, it is about the worst appointment that could be made.

In the west, Mr. Tarte started on a scheme of harbor works and elevators at Port Colborne at the end of the Welland canal, but he does not seem to know how much he is going to do there, or to have any clear idea of the results. There are elevators on the Parry Sound connecting with the South system of railroads and with other systems. There is the Trent canal scheme, which was made quite prominent in the last Ontario election, when Mr. Blair's picture was quite prominent in the local campaign literature. There is also the McLeod Stewart's great project for a continuous waterway from Georgian Bay to Ottawa, thence to Montreal.

In discussing these various routes the members from Ontario are effected somewhat by local considerations. Some hold to the idea that the lake and canal system now employed ought to be capable of great development if suitable elevators and terminal works are erected along the route. Others believe in railway transportation and go in for huge elevators on the lakes and good terminal facilities at Montreal and the lowest possible land rates between. But all prudent men are agreed that before any expenditure is made on any of these routes some general idea should be adopted in regard to the whole matter, so that public money should not be duplicated in establishing rival enterprises.

A great part of the day yesterday was occupied with the discussion of a question of order and a motion to adjourn. It arose over the use of the minister's frank. One day last summer Sir Richard Cartwright went to Toronto and made a speech. It was issued as a campaign pamphlet under the title "Campaign Pointers, No. 1." Evidently it was then the intention to have a general election, and Pointers No. 2, 3, and 4, would have followed, but other matters occurred to postpone the election and the government was content with circulating a half a million copies or so of the Cartwright speech, which is thus the first and last of the Pointer series. The other day a question was asked in the house as to the number circulated through the mails. Sir Richard said that he believed a few hundred thousand were so sent out. They went under his frank, "R. J. C. M. of T. & C."

Sir Richard seems to have forgotten this remark yesterday, for he denied that he had specified any number. So Sir Charles Tupper had to get the Hansard and read his own statement.

Now there is no law permitting ministers when the house is not in session to use their frank for other than official business. That, at least, is the contention of Mr. Foster and Sir Charles Tupper, and it is very clearly expressed in an order in council passed in 1892. Mr. Taylor began the controversy yesterday by asking if this order in council were still in force. Mr. Mulock declared that it was. Later in the day Sir Louis Davies made an ingenious argument to show that the statute gave larger liberty than the order in council, and that the order in council could not restrict the rights conferred by statute. This seems to mean that in Sir Louis' opinion an order adopted by ministers and retained by ministers and acknowledged by ministers to be in force, is not binding on these same ministers.

Mr. Taylor further asked whether the postmaster general knew that the Cartwright pamphlets were sent free through the mails. Mr. Mulock answered that the department had no knowledge of the subject, because they did not open envelopes. Then Mr. Mulock proceeded to violate the rule of the house which requires that a minister, in answering a formal question, shall confine himself to a simple reply. The reason of this rule is obvious, because other members are not allowed to speak at question time, and if a minister is allowed to introduce arguments or make retorts, he can shelter himself under this privilege, and no one can reply to him in the

free to say all manner of misrepresentations. Mulock, however, went on to say that while he had no knowledge that Cartwright's pamphlet went free through the mails, he knew of such a use of this franking privilege by the late government.

This, of course, was not an answer to the question. It would be quite a proper counter charge to set up in a debate, provided this government should think it a sufficient justification for a wrong to set up that the other party had done the same thing when it was in power. Sir Charles Tupper raised the question that since Mr. Mulock had seen fit to make a speech, it was open to the opposition to make speeches in reply, and after some discussion Mr. Foster and Mr. Casey got the floor together. Mr. Foster was recognized, but Mr. Casey continued to speak. Three times the speaker called him down, and finally Mr. Bain mustered up decision enough to order him to his seat. Then Mr. Foster contradicted the statement made by some of the members that he had done the same thing charged against Sir Richard. He had used his privilege of sending out literature during the session, a right that belongs to every member of parliament, and was conferred by statute, but he had no privilege as a minister to send out campaign literature out of session time, and did not do it. Suppose, asked Mr. Foster, that I who as a member of parliament have the same rights as the minister to use my frank, had gone to the government and asked the privilege of sending free a few hundred thousand copies of my reply in Toronto to Sir Richard's speech. It might have saved my party a few thousand dollars, and we have no more money than they. Would they have granted that privilege?

By this time the point of order had been dropped and there was a motion to adjourn. Sir Charles Tupper took the floor again and gave a somewhat humorous side to the affair. It seemed to him that the question was perfectly clear. The postmaster general said that his department did not send the mails of Sir Richard's speech. This was remarkable and inexcusable ignorance, because Mr. Mulock had himself heard Sir Richard's admission in the house that he had sent hundreds of thousands of copies. There was no occasion to hold an investigation to try this criminal. The culprit was here in court, close beside the man who should prosecute him. He had confessed his guilt in public. We will take, said Sir Charles, the estimate based on Sir Richard's confession. He had said some hundreds of thousands. That must at least be two hundred thousand. This document in a sealed letter should pay four cents postage. So \$8,000 of postage should have been paid. Evidently there is no law for this, as the postmaster general himself had said that the order in council forbidding it was in force. "I think, therefore," said Sir Charles, "I must call upon the postmaster general to accept the admission of his colleague and call upon him for that \$8,000. After all it is only a year's salary, and I am happy to know that he is very well able to discharge the liability."

Then taking up the pamphlet, Sir Charles exposed to view the first page, which contained a lovely portrait of Sir Richard Cartwright himself. "I ask as a personal favor," he said, "for the name of the artist who produced that portrait. I want to know where I can find the man who makes such flattering pictures." Sir Charles pointed out that the artist had produced a most respectable, even a pious appearing man, and had adorned him with a splendid head of hair (Sir Richard Cartwright is as bald as a goose egg). The house by this time was laughing uproariously, in which Sir Richard joined rather ruefully. The opposition leader went on to show that the last page of the pamphlet was blank and he asked why should not Sir Richard Hyde be engraved on that page as a counterpart to the pious and sanctified looking Sir Richard Jekyll on the frontispiece. Any one looking at the picture before him would know that this man could never have stolen a postage stamp in his life. There ought also to be a companion picture of the hardened creature, who thrust his hand into the postmaster general's till and filched \$8,000. "And yet," said Sir Charles, "I am not finding fault with the speech, nor with the circulation of it. I read that speech with amazement. When I heard that Sir Richard Cartwright, who had been degraded by his colleagues, who after boasting that he would be the financial minister of the new government, was put into a back seat and placed over a department where there was nothing to do (or at least only one thing, and he failed in that); when I remember that he was engaged in the general election campaign, and not allowed to open his mouth in the constituencies, and that his leaders had promised the business men that Sir Richard would never be allowed to control the tariff, a promise which they had to make or they would have been beaten; when I remembered all these things I thought what a magnanimous man this is to defend people who had treated him so outrageously. But when I had read his weak defence and saw how little he had to say for his colleagues and his government, and in what a poor light he had placed them, I said Sir Richard has got his revenge at last. They blinded him and sent him to grind in the mill. He went, but only to show the weakness of the structure and help to pull it down."

Mr. Fraser of Guysboro, who is a sort of general counsel for the defence of the government in dubious cases, started out to argue that the other side were equally guilty, an argument which Mr. Davin considered to be quite suitable to come from a man who was going about with a promise of a Yukon judgeship in his pocket. Allusion to this judgeship has been frequently made and Mr. Fraser is apparently a little tired of it. He stopped as lightly down the passage as could be expected of a man of his weight, and shouted that the statement was false, asserting that his pocket was quite empty of promises, and that Mr. Davin would have to take that back when he met him outside the chamber. Sir Charles Tupper interposed with the observation that this sort of language was rather unparliamentary, and the suggestion that duelling was somewhat out of fashion. The speaker seemed to agree with this view, whereupon Mr. Fraser explained that he would suggest a duel with pistols. If it were possible, he would follow a well-known precedent and have a figure the size of his own frail body marked out in chalk on the person of Mr. Fraser, and would agree to the same shot which struck Mr. Fraser outside the line should not count. The episode closed without Mr. Fraser turning his pockets inside out to show whether there were any promises in them, Mr. Davin excepting his salt shaker, and declaring that he very great satisfaction on behalf of the cause of justice in the Yukon.

"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

This picture (printed in beautiful colors) may be seen in the stores of leading merchants from the Atlantic to the Pacific.



SEED TRUTH
When buying most articles in commerce, their quality and value may be ascertained by examination, but with GARDEN, FLOWER and FIELD ROOT SEEDS it requires a season's growth to prove their worth. How necessary is it then for the planter to buy his seeds from the most reliable sources known.
Where is the economy in buying untried or "bargain" seeds, for a possible small saving in first cost, with the added risks of losing your labor and crop?

TESTED SEEDS
The Steele, Briggs Seed Co. expend hundreds of dollars annually in testing and proving the growth and quality of all seeds they supply, that the purchaser and planter may obtain the very
BEST SEEDS THAT GROW.
If your merchant cannot supply you with Steele, Briggs Seeds, refuse substitutes, and send your order direct to them.
Catalogue sent free for the asking. Address

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

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Then he shows how Mr. Tarte, Mr. Desmarais and their friends are working the oracle from Quebec. They have yielded to the demands of the English speaking people and some of their own patriots, and have sent two corps to Africa. But they propose to go among the French Canadian people and tell them that they were opposed to the whole matter and that the conservatives are to blame for it. They will quote Mr. Tarte's speech in the house. They will quote La Patrie, the accredited organ for which Mr. Tarte writes. They will quote Mr. Desmarais. They will show that Mr. Tarte in the commons had declared that the war was unjust, that it was a war of conquest, that parliament ought to have been called, that he himself and his leaders were overruled in council. They will show that no Quebec minister in the cabinet had opened his mouth in public to express approval of the original offer of a contingent. They will appeal to the people of French race to show that some mischief had been done, and that the whole loyalty business and will hold up to scorn and contempt every one of the conservatives who have supported the government in its loyal actions. They will condemn Sir Charles Tupper for forcing the government to act as it did, and they will appeal to the multitude to return them to power and keep out of office those fanatics who want to send Canadians away to fight for the Empire.

Mr. Monk pointed out that Mr. Desmarais had devoted a large part of his speech to a discussion of the denunciation of the conservatives. Mr. Tarte had done the same. But what the house wanted to know was not what the government supporters thought of the conservatives, but what they thought of the resolution. Mr. Monk put a dignified protest against the campaign which his patriots on the liberal side were making in Quebec. He declared that they were doing their people a great injury. The French Canadians were a race of noble military traditions. The first settlers of Canada were fighting men, and on many occasions since their descendants had shown they had preserved their military traditions. They were anxious today to maintain them, and if Sir Wilfrid and his followers, instead of stirring up the French people against the English, and sowing in their minds the seeds of distrust and bitterness, were to encourage them in following their own instincts of military honor and of national duty, they would be engaged in a nobler task.

following notes about the vessel which has been chartered by Lord Strathcona to convey his contingent of Canadian volunteers to South Africa. In weather half foul and half fair, the Monterey made the present voyage in ten and a half days. Her average speed is twelve knots an hour, but head winds and stiff gales delayed her considerably. She is just the vessel for Strathcona's Horse, for whilst the troops will be housed thoroughly at home on the troop deck forward there will be on the main deck such adequate accommodation for horses as is always best provided in boats which have been largely employed, like the Monterey, in the conveyance of animals. Five hundred stalls for horses are to be fixed at Halifax, where also all other arrangements for accommodation are to be carried out, including an elaborate extension of the saloon for officers. The Monterey has been on the Canadian service for the past two years, and since July, 1899, has carried mails. Twice recently she has come to St. John, where she arrived first on Nov. 5th last, and again on January 12th. She was built in 1888 for Elder, Dempster & Co., at Jorow-in-Tyne, by Messrs. Palmer & Co. To come to statistics, it may be stated that her gross tonnage is 5,455.04, her net registered tonnage 3,483.00, her horse power, nominal, 750, and indicated, 340, her length, perpendicular, 445, her breadth 52, her depth of hold, 27.1-2, and her total capacity for water ballast 2,383 tons. It would be really difficult to find in any similar ship better officers than the Monterey has in Captain H. Parry; W. Bowyer, chief officer; W. C. Read, senior officer; W. J. W. Wallis, third officer; D. Evans, fourth officer; Dr. A. C. Smith; Mr. Charles, chief engineer; Mr. Summerville, second engineer; J. R. Douglas, third engineer; G. A. Courtney, fourth engineer; W. Bryant, fifth engineer; and T. H. Parsley, purser. Many of these officers are well known and justly esteemed in Canada. The troops will find piano and games for their amusement, and A. L. Jones, the head of the firm of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., is presenting to each troop a pound of tobacco in half pound tins, marked "Lord Strathcona's Horse," one half to be given as they embark and the other as they land. It is expected that the Monterey will sail from Halifax for the Cape in three or four weeks. The voyage will occupy about 21 days. Finally, it should be said that the Monterey was thoroughly overhauled at Liverpool before she started across the Atlantic, and that painted on her bow and stern are four Canadian eagles. "I begin to think that Herr Seelie really has some power in that little tenor voice of his. He actually touched me for a moment." He touched me for five." Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

MEMO. ABOUT THE MONTEREY. That Takes Strathcona's Horse from Canada to Table Bay. F. A. H. Eyles, an English journalist, who arrived at Halifax on Tuesday in the R. M. S. Monterey, from Liverpool, and came through to St. John by train, has furnished the Sun with the

Advertisement for Holly Bright Chewing Tobacco. Features an illustration of a man in a suit holding a pipe and a tin of tobacco. Text: "He's Got a Bite of the most toothsome tobacco made. HOLLY Bright Chewing Tobacco. DOMINION TOBACCO CO. MONTREAL."

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John, Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

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

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 3,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a cheese factory at Napan, Northumberland Co.

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

F. E. Woodworth of Centreville, N. S., has a contract to saw a million feet of hardwood for the English market.

THE EMPYRATIC STATEMENT that the D. & L. Menthol Plaster is doing a great deal to alleviate neuralgia and rheumatism is based upon facts.

At a meeting of Digby ratapayers this week it was decided to urge the town council to borrow \$1,500 for the erection of a fire hall.

John Hamilton, C. E., has completed the survey on the proposed extension of the Salisbury & Harvey railway to Moncton.

CHILDREN WILL GO SLEIGHING. They return covered with snow. Half a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in hot water will prevent ill effects.

ST. MARTINS. A very clever surgical operation was recently performed by Dr. H. E. Gillmore, in the removal of a tumor from the inside of Chas. Sweet's ear.

Mr. and Mrs. George Weir are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a little daughter in their home.

Sympathy is extended to Wm. Brander over the sudden death of his young wife. She was a daughter of the late Edward De Long.

ARE YOU BILIOUS? A sluggish liver falls to filter the bile from the blood, and when the poisonous matter goes through the body in the circulation, the whole system is tainted and deranged.

English capitalists are sending out to New Brunswick an engineer to look over the Grand Lake coal deposits.

Miss Helen Miles of Amherst, N. S., a well known, contralto singer, died very suddenly yesterday at the residence of Rev. P. H. Thomas, Digby, N. S.

H. Byers and wife of Nelson, and Mrs. F. A. Ladd of Yarmouth, N. S., arrived from the Sound yesterday and left this morning for the east.

An English soldier, writing home after one of the battles on the Tugela, says: "When it was all over the Boers took the boots and clothes of the dead, and out of the rings of the fingers of some of the officers and men. It was a horrible sight."

Rev. Mr. Bryden of Willoughby was a visitor to Regina last Sunday. He was en route to Nova Scotia to see his parents, who reside there.

Judson F. Clark, M. A., formerly of Bay View, P. E. Island, and at present an instructor in physiological botany at Cornell University, has recently been appointed instructor in plant physiology and morphology at that institution for the summer school.

Bentley's Liniment relieves every form of inflammation. Equally good for external or internal use.

We have been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the Golden Grove Woolen Mills, and are now in a position to handle any amount of wool that may be sent to us.

GENERAL DRY GOODS, Gentlemen's Furnishings AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS AT REGULAR CASH PRICES.

We Have but One Price on Everything. Custom Carding and Weaving a Specialty.

We can assure our Customers and the Farmers in general that they will achieve the best results by sending their wool to us.

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

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON X.—March 11. GOLDEN TEXT. The Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins.—Mark 2: 10.

THE SECTION includes the first preaching 'four' in Galilee (Mark 1: 35-45), and the lesson with its parallel accounts.

CHART NUMBERS 31, 32, 23.

PLACED IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. In the spring and toward the middle of the second year of his ministry—the Year of Principles.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—Summer of A. D. 28. Place.—Capernaum, which Jesus made the central point of his labors.

Jesus.—Between 31 and 32 years old. John the Baptist in prison at Castle Macherus, since March.

THE PARALYTIC HEALED.—Mark 2: 1-12. Read Matthew 9: 23-25; Mark 1: 35-45. Commit verses 9-12.

1. And (a) again he entered into Capernaum after some days; and it was noted that he was in the house.

2. And (b) straightway many were gathered together, (c) inasmuch that there was no room to receive them, nor (d) so much as about the door; and (e) he preached the word unto them.

3. And they (f) came unto him, bringing one sick of the palsy, (g) which was borne of four.

4. And when they could not come nigh unto him for the crowd, they uncovered the roof where he was; and when they had broken it up, they let down the bed (h) wherein the sick of the palsy lay.

5. (i) When Jesus saw their faith, he said unto the sick of the palsy, Son, thy sins (k) be forgiven thee.

6. But there were certain of the scribes sitting there, and reasoning in their hearts.

7. Why doth this man thus speak (l) blasphemies? who can forgive sins (m) but God only?

8. And (n) immediately, when Jesus perceived in his spirit that they so reasoned within themselves, he said (o) and ye say, Arise, and take up thy bed, and walk?

9. But they say to him, Know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins, (p) the saith to the sick of the palsy.

10. I say unto thee, Arise, and take up thy bed, and go (q) thy way into thine house.

11. (r) And immediately he arose, took up the bed, and went forth before them all; inasmuch that they were all amazed, and glorified God, saying, We never saw it on this fashion.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 1. (a) When he entered again it was.

Ver. 2. (b) Om. straightway. (c) So that. . . no longer came for them.

Ver. 3. (f) Come bringing unto him a man. (g) Om. which was.

Ver. 4. (h) Crowd. (i) Whereon.

Ver. 5. (j) And Jesus seeing . . . saith. (k) Are.

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LIGHT ON THE TEXT. 1. Entered. . . Capernaum.—On the return from his first tour of Galilee. In the house—either his own house (Matt. 4: 13) or that of Peter.

2. The word.—The word or message from God.

3. Sick of the palsy.—Palsy is short for paralysis, a disease of the nerves which deprives the part of motion, or both, according as the sensory or the motor nerves, or both, are attacked. A fearful form of this disease is known in eastern countries.

4. Could not come nigh unto him for the crowd, or crowd which filled not only the room, but the court or area around which the house was built. The crowd extended even into the street. They uncovered the roof.—The common houses, such as this probably was, were low, with that roofs, covered with earth, and with stairways from the street to the roof. The whole affair was the extemporaneous device of plain peasants, accustomed to open their roofs, and let down grain, straw and the like, as they still do in this country. I have often seen it done, and done it myself to houses in Lebanon. I have the impression however, that the covering, at least of the lean-to (court), was not made of earth, but of coarse matting. . . or boards. . . or stone slabs, that could be quickly removed.—Thomson's Land and Book. The bed.—A small mattress, or blanket, perhaps, upon a low, light frame.

5. Their faith.—The faith of the man and his friends. Jesus saw their hearts, and they proved their faith by overcoming difficulties. Thy sins be forgiven.—His first need and desire.

6. Soribes.—Leading men and teachers among the Jews. These had come up from Jerusalem and elsewhere (Luke 5: 17) to see what Jesus was doing.

7. Blasphemies.—Evil speaking of God and religion; acting as if he could do what God only does.

8. Whether it is easier to say.—Not which is easier to do, but which proves the truth of what you say. As, for instance, it is not so easy to speak Chinese as French, but it is easier for one who is ignorant to say that he can speak Chinese, for few could detect his pretensions; but multitudes could detect his pretensions so French.

9. But that ye may know.—By a divine act which they could see, he proves the reality of the other divine act they could not see.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For written and oral answers.) Subject: A Living Parable of Sin and Redemption. Introductory.—What year of Christ's

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UNKNOWN STEAMER WRECKED.

Carcasses of Cattle and Horses Washed Ashore Near Port-Maitland, N. S.

Chas. McLaughlin received a telegram Wednesday morning from Yarmouth stating that the carcasses of cattle and horses along with a lot of deals, flour and cheese had been washed ashore near that place.

The carcasses of cattle and sheep floated across on the beach from Port Maitland to Beaver river. The throats of some animals were cut and blood ran freely, showing that they had been drowned recently. Deals are floating about in Yarmouth Sound.

The weather has been thick, and it is supposed that there has been the wreck of a steamer. She could not be seen. A steamer's whistle was heard off the coast at 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Sun was unable to get any further particulars last night.

If another steamer has been lost near Yarmouth it must have been a boat from Portland. None of the vessels which have sailed from St. John recently would be in that neighborhood.

The last sailings from St. John prior to Sunday were the two Manchester steamers, the Commerce and the Importer, both of which reached Halifax safely and proceeded on their voyages. None of these carried horses.

BOER WAR MAP.

Send FIVE CENTS to the Daily Sun Office for a large map of the Transvaal, showing all places where fighting is likely to take place.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

Lemuel S. Cook of Boston Arrested on a Charge Made by a St. John Man.

The following Associated Press despatch was received from Boston late last night: Lemuel S. Cook, of 8 Stafford street, Dorchester, president of the Cook Nail Co., was arrested this evening on a warrant charging him with the larceny of \$5,000, upon complaint of Eben Perkins, of St. John, N. B., who represented that Mr. Cook had about a year ago, as Mr. Cook, who is about 38 years of age, is also treasurer of the Monarch Nail Co., for whose product the Cook Company is the selling agent. According to the police it is charged that notes by Miss Etna, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Pitts of Pictou, N. S., and for some time resided in New Westminster. The groom is an old resident of Steveston and a gentleman universally liked and respected.

RECEPTION AT STEVESTON.

(Vancouver World, Feb. 21.) Mr. and Mrs. Frank Trites of Steveston, who were married last week, returned home a few days ago and last night in the Steveston opera house gave a most enjoyable dance to their many friends. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Trites. Over 80 couple were present and a programme of 25 dances was carried out to the excellent music of the Woods-Pitt orchestra. Mrs. Trites has been a resident of Steveston for the past few months, and during that time has made many friends. She was formerly Miss Etna, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Pitts of Pictou, N. S., and for some time resided in New Westminster. The groom is an old resident of Steveston and a gentleman universally liked and respected.

CANADIAN INVENTORS.

Below is a list of Canadian inventors who have recently obtained patents through the agency of Messrs. Marston & Marlon, New York Life Building, Montreal, who will send the "Inventor's Help" to any address upon receipt of ten cents.

68,216—Walter McLeod Scott, Stouffville, Ont., insecticide powder.

68,237—Robert Ireland et al, Beachville, Ont., stubble burner.

United States.

643,385—Geo. A. Smith, Alberni, B. C., baby carriage spring.

643,319—Wm. C. Herbert, Stanstead, P. Q., soldering iron.

643,344—David Holford, Birnie, Man., device for supporting horses' heads.

643,676—James W. Murray, St. George, N. B., window sashes.

643,825—Maxime G. Lambert, Katevale, P. Q., combination tool.

OUR MINING INDUSTRY.

(Montreal Trade Bulletin.) An American mining engineer and expert who has been on a prospecting tour through the principal mining districts of British Columbia and Nova Scotia was in the city a short time ago, and was asked what he thought of Canadian mines and their prospects, speaking in a general way and his reply was, that he considered gold, silver and lead mining in Canada was only in its infancy, and that there were mines already known, but they were not being worked as they ought to be. He also stated that there were a number of mines in the British Columbia and Rainy river districts which he expected to find an American syndicate at a loss that would eventually turn out some of the best paying properties in the country, as the ore, if there in abundant quantities, but they are not being worked as they ought to be. He also stated that there were a number of mines in the British Columbia and Rainy river districts which he expected to find an American syndicate at a loss that would eventually turn out some of the best paying properties in the country, as the ore, if there in abundant quantities, but they are not being worked as they ought to be. He also stated that there were a number of mines in the British Columbia and Rainy river districts which he expected to find an American syndicate at a loss that would eventually turn out some of the best paying properties in the country, as the ore, if there in abundant quantities, but they are not being worked as they ought to be.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death occurred at Centreville, Carleton Co., on the 19th instant, of Rev. E. B. Gray, one of the best known Free Baptist ministers in the province. He was 72 years of age. He was licensed in 1860 and was ordained in 1870, and held several important positions. His second wife survives. Rev. Mr. Gray was a most conscientious minister and accomplished much good.

The death of Mrs. Hannah M. Stack, Brussels street, yesterday morning, moves an old resident of St. John, and one who was deservedly held in the highest esteem by her friends and neighbors in the vicinity of Brussels street, where she lived for a long time. Mrs. Stack met with an accident last year, and has been in poor health ever since. A native of Killarney County, Kerry, Ireland, deceased came to St. John with her husband, James D. Stack, fifty-four years ago, and was in her eightieth year. Mr. Stack died in December, 1897. Four children survive, deceased—Mrs. Margaret Rogers, and George, James and Thomas J. Stack.

The death was announced yesterday after a long illness of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Brittain, wife of ex-Alid. S. L. Brittain of Carleton, formerly Miss Lane. She was a very estimable lady and had reached the age of 78 years. Her death will be mourned by a large circle of friends. A son, E. L. Brittain, of the finance department, Ottawa, and a daughter, Miss Brittain, survive.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Facsimile Signature of Dr. J. C. Holt. NEW YORK. 35 Doses = 35 Cents. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM. is the most deadly of all diseases of children. It gives very little time in which to seek remedies. A little tiredness—a cough—feverishness—stuffed coughing—weakened voice—feeble pulse—delirium—convulsions—and even at this critical period LIFE IS SAVED if this wonderful balsam is administered. It should be always on hand and given at the first symptom but it will nearly perform miracles whenever used. 25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Notice to Subscribers.

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

RECEPTION AT STEVESTON.

(Vancouver World, Feb. 21.) Mr. and Mrs. Frank Trites of Steveston, who were married last week, returned home a few days ago and last night in the Steveston opera house gave a most enjoyable dance to their many friends.

CANADIAN INVENTORS.

Below is a list of Canadian inventors who have recently obtained patents through the agency of Messrs. Marston & Marlon, New York Life Building, Montreal, who will send the "Inventor's Help" to any address upon receipt of ten cents.

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WANTED.

WANTED—A Second Class Female Teacher for School Dist. No. 3 in the Parish of Brunswick, County of Queens. Wanted immediately. Dated the 3rd day of January, 1900. Apply to JARVIS T. COREY, Secretary to Trustees, Dist. No. 3, Cannon Falls.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN.

Good business men in every locality, local or foreign, to introduce and advertise our goods taking up show-cards on fences, along public roads and all conspicuous places. No experience needed. Salary or commission \$60 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Write at once for full particulars. THE RAPID RELIEF CO., London, Ont.

TO LET.

TO LET—16 Acres of Land, House, Barn and Outbuildings, and Blacksmith Shop. Good stand for the right party. For particulars address JAS. H. RICKLES, White's Corner, Springfield, Kings Co., N. B.

AS YOU SOW SO SHALL YOU REAP.

Darch & Hunter's Seeds. Grown all over Canada.

SEEDS FREE.

Our Banner Vegetable Collection. 16 PKGS. FOR 50c. 1 pkg. each, Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Celery, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Salsify, Squash, Tomato, Turnip.

DARCH & HUNTER.

Successors to JOHN S. FRASER & CO. LONDON, ONT. CATALOGUE FREE.

NEW TO THE TELEPHONE.

Here is rather a good story, which has also the merit of being true. A large firm in Aldershot recently engaged for the office a youth from the country, part of whose duties it was to attend the telephone in his master's absence.

AVOIRDUPOIS CURE.

Stout Lady—Doctor, will nothing but exclusive help me? Doctor—Well, you might get less—in diabolical journal.

BACKING MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain is the personification of British Imperialism. We would back him as the best runner for the premiership prize.—Politik, Vienna.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Feb. 27.—Miss E. Bates Foster has entered the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, as a nurse probationer.

J. Thebaud has gone on a hunting tour, taking with him tents and stores. T. A. Hart is a great sufferer from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which has confined him to his bed for some time past.

H. McGee of St. George has purchased Sheriff Stuart's fine driving horse. The young lady friends of D. Will McKay, photographer, held a dance last evening in the parlor of his studio.

The Sun's war reports are widely read in town and much appreciated. W. A. Holt of the larrigan manufacturing firm of W. A. Holt & Co. has gone to Montreal on a business trip.

HOPEWELL HILL, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Rice of New Ireland was fined \$50 and costs at the police court on Friday for violation of the Scott Act.

Rev. F. D. Davidson lectured in the Baptist church here on Wednesday evening on the War in South Africa. Rev. Messrs. Combes and Boyd were present and spoke briefly, and Mrs. A. O. Copp sang a Life on the Ocean Wave.

J. L. Peck's steam saw mill started this week on the season's cut of three-quarters of a million.

Chas. D. Shaw has a number of teams hauling plaster from the Chemical Road quarries to the mill.

John Russell had a horse killed in the woods last week.

The residents of the Hill and vicinity are petitioning the government to build a wharf at the mouth of the Elgin and Havelock railway canal.

HAVELOCK, Kings Co., Feb. 24.—Lumbering is rushing. The Elgin and Havelock railway canal cannot procure cars enough to meet the demand.

The division of Sons of Temperance celebrated its seventeenth anniversary last evening. The hall was well filled, and a good program was carried out.

Miss Annie Price, late of Pettoicott school, has been added to the Havelock superior school teaching staff.

W. C. McKnight has returned from Sydney, C. B. He reports business overworked, and will remain in Havelock.

A social, under the auspices of the Havelock Sewing Circle, will be held in the public hall on Thursday evening.

A robin made its appearance on the farm of T. H. Hicks about the twentieth of this month, and has been there ever since.

W. S. Keith, who was called home by the illness of his mother, E. A. Keith, has returned to Greenwood City, B. C.

GASPEREAUX STATION, Queens Co., Feb. 24.—Frederick Jones and his sister, Miss Berna Jones of Haverhill, Mass., are visiting relatives and friends here.

James Patterson of Fredericton Junction was at Gasperaux Station on the 22nd and bought a number of knees for H. Hamon of Berger, Me.

Thomas Trott of St. John (west) is spending a few days here at the home of his father, George A. Trott.

George Kirkpatrick has teams hauling logs into the Back Creek.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 23.—The annual meeting of the Bank of New Brunswick was held this afternoon.

The general statement for 1899 was presented by E. A. Trott, president, and the following is the profit and loss statement:

To dividend 4 per cent., No. 69, July, 1899, \$7,200 00

To dividend 4 per cent., No. 70, January, 1900, 7,200 00

To reserve fund, 10,000 00

To balance carried forward, 10,831 82

By balance 31st January, 1899, \$11,523 90

By net profits for the year ended 31st Jan., 1900, 25,287 95

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PARLIAMENT.

Raking Mr. Sifton's Rule in the Yukon Country.

Government Determined to Choke Off Enquiry into West Huron and Brockville Ballot- Stuffing Charges.

A Delegation from Campbellton Want the Minister of Public Works to Provide Better Shipping Facilities for that Growing Port.

Mr. Ganong asked:

"The Scott," "The Yankee Doodle," "The Wild Man," and "The Phelps," which have been built and operated for several years on the Canadian shore of the passage between the Island of Campbellton, N. B., and Lubec, in the State of Maine, been licensed by the Canadian government?"

If not, why not?"

Mr. Sifton replied that the fisheries (Sir Louis Davies)—Fishery Inspector Pratt wires saying that these vessels have never received any licenses from the dominion government, but the information is that they are located in certain middle grounds in Lubec Narrows near the international boundary line, where it has not been deemed desirable hitherto to grant licenses.

Mr. Sifton said that the government will, if possible, choke off inquiry into the West Huron and Brockville ballot stuffing charges. When Mr. Borden first asked to have the papers and evidence in connection with the investigation, he was headed off with the point that he must give regular notice of motion and could not treat it as privilege.

He gave such notice at once, and it stands under date Feb. 14. Since then he was never allowed to make his motion till tonight. When he rose to move it in the list of unopposed motions, Sir Wilfrid Laurier ordered it to stand, which means that he intends to oppose it. As it comes after several other controversial motions and cannot be considered in private member's day, it can be kept back for weeks.

On a motion to adjourn Mr. Borden said that if the government was as willing for this investigation as they professed to be last year they would give the evidence in connection with the Laurier, however, was unwilling.

The Yukon debate was continued in the evening by Davin, Fraser and Caron.

NOTES.

Major Murray, Kilgour Shives and H. F. McLatchey of Campbellton, N. B., are here. They came as delegates from their town to ask the minister of public works to provide better shipping facilities for the port of Campbellton.

They say that some thirty shiplots come there every year for lumber alone, and that there is great need of a public wharf and of a wider and deeper channel for vessels. The population of the town is about 1,000, and in ten years, trade has more than doubled. It has become a railway terminus, yet no public appropriation has been made for either a public building or for shipping facilities. The delegation, with Mr. McAllister, M. P., will present a memorial upon the serious attention of the government.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—After announcements about the surrender of Cronje, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved to take Thursday for government business.

Mr. Borden of Halifax stated that this would be the effect of concluding off his motion to resume the West Huron inquiry.

Sir Charles Tupper protested against heading off this inquiry, and stated that the ministers had not facilitated the inquiry last year.

He stated that the opinion that the inquiry would be reached in due time, while Sir Louis Davies declared that the government last year had not obstructed the inquiry, but had given great latitude to the prosecution.

Mr. Casey described the whole affair as a fishing expedition. Clarke Wallace showed that Mr. Borden had done all possible to press on the inquiry. He charged that Sir Louis Davies had been the chief actor in the attempt to burke the inquiry, and with his friends had sought to put on all offences known to law except arson, an offence that had since been committed by the government officials in Toronto.

The discussion was continued by Mr. McNeill, Sir Adolphe Caron, Britton, Jewell, and Bennett. Casey, Britton, McClure and others on the government side maintained that the inquiry was not a proper one for parliament, should have been left to the courts, and ought now to be left to the regular tribunals of the country.

In reply to the effect of concluding off his motion to resume the West Huron inquiry.

Mr. Powell showed that the premier had led the ministers to burke further inquiry.

The motion taking government precedence for Thursdays was passed.

In the evening the discussion of the Transvaal resolutions were resumed and continued by Blain, McClure and Frost on the government side, and Broder, Pope, Sproule, Kloepper and Pouper, opposition. Mr. Russell moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned until Thursday.

NOTES.

The Campbellton delegation waited on Hon. Blair and Tarte today and pressed on them the requirements for the town and port.

THE ESTIMATES.

This evening Hon. Mr. Fielding laid on the table of the house the estimates for the year ending June, 1901. The volume does not abound in interest, as in these days most of the

A WORD OF CAUTION.

The old saying that "a man, who is naked can give away his shirt," is only another way of saying that you can't give what you haven't got. The man can't give "free medical advice," or any other kind of medical advice who hasn't got a medical education and a certificate to the fact, in the form of a diploma. And in this particular a man has no more privilege than a man. She can't give medical advice without medical education and medical knowledge.

The offer of free medical advice made by Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has been imitated by so many, who without any medical qualifications claim to give "medical advice" that a word of caution is necessary.

Don't write for medical advice to any one, man or woman, who is not a physician. If they are physicians they will take the title of physicians or doctors so that you may recognize them. If they don't claim that title, it is because they dare not, for fear of the law.

Do not forget that there is just as much difference in doctors as in artists. Every little town has its artist who draws and paints. But the "artists" of the great artists like Millet. There was only one Millet.

There is only one Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, such as Dr. Pierce presides over. Thousands of women come or write to Dr. Pierce, who have found no help at the hands of doctors of lesser skill and narrower experience.

Any sick or ailing woman, suffering from the distressing forms of disease peculiar to women, is invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. Such consultations are absolutely private. Each letter is treated as a sacred confidence, and each answer is sent in a plain envelope, bearing no printing upon it.

In this way offensive questions and repulsive examinations may be avoided. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHIPPING HARBOR PROTECTION.

Under dredging there is a vote of \$150,000 for new elevator dredge for the maritime provinces.

There is no change in the mail subsidies except a decrease of \$23,000 for the mail service between Great Britain and Canada.

There is a major vote of \$80,000 for the construction and equipment for a steel light ship for Lanchester shoal, supplied with an electric light plant and compressed air.

There is a grant of \$32,000 to Northwest government to enable them to restore public works destroyed by floods. An additional \$22,000 is to be voted for Yukon administration, salary and expenses.

Mr. Blair expects to spend an additional \$40,000 in operating the International and \$25,000 in operating the P. N. railway.

Mr. Mulock wants an additional \$48,000 for salaries and allowances in the post office service.

The last item of interest in the east is the vote of \$2,000 to railway mail clerk Bizard, as compensation for railway accident.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The house did not sit today, and many members left town.

Hon. G. E. Foster has accepted an invitation to deliver the anniversary address at McMaster university, Toronto, at convocation.

He is also to speak before the Canada club of Hamilton on a date to be fixed. Tarte sails for Europe March 13th.

SECOND CONTINGENT.

A Special Correspondent En Route to South Africa.

Stops Over Two Days at Southampton—What He Heard and Saw There.

(Special Correspondence of the Sun.) SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 6.—A visit to England at the present time being home to the stranger one fact more strongly than any other, and that is the firm unwavering determination of the English people to fight this Boer fight to a finish.

The people are disappointed at the slow progress that has been made up to the present, but their confidence of ultimate, and complete victory, is as unshaken as it ever was. If they admit that their troops have suffered some reverses they explain them away on the ground that they were the result of not having sufficient men. As a rule they speak of these untoward incidents as "checks," and say that it was impossible to make further progress without more men.

Consequently, England is busy today with the enrolment of volunteers, the formation of new regiments, and the raising of old ones. There are special trains for Tommy on every railway in the three kingdoms, and many and many are the "troopers" that are on the tide. This is made more evident in Southampton, than perhaps, anywhere else in England.

The docks are full of troops, and every day there are departures amid the cheers of enthusiastic friends. Indeed, as far as the extensive docks and dockyards of this important port are concerned—the chief business—almost the whole business—seems to be in one way or another connected with the Boer war. All day long one sees the numerous railway trains crowded with long passenger trains carrying khaki-clad troops, or still longer freight trains heavily loaded with live shells, ammunition of all kinds, and the like.

It is necessary for the British people to make in order to defeat the farmer soldiers of two insignificant, sparsely-settled frontier republics. Men and arms are being sent to the front.

Both ends of the business—so to speak—may be seen in Southampton. The docks that I was there, while the troops were leaving crowded to the rails with healthy men, laughing and cheering, happy as if they were starting on a picnic, other troops were returning carrying back from the conflict crowds of wounded, sick, and disabled men.

The majestic arrival with five hundred of these grim reminders of the serious nature of the business. There were no cheers for them. As quietly as possible they were quickly taken across the water to Netley hospital, there in seclusion to be nursed back, if possible, to health and strength. So far, at least, as they are concerned, the theatrical part of the business is over.

To a Canadian, Southampton, of course, appears to be an exceedingly sleepy old place. Everybody seems to take things easy, and to have lots of time to spare. This is more than the average stranger expects, but at the present time, he would, at least, expect to find very considerable excitement over the war in South Africa.

And yet he sees no signs of any such sentiment. Indeed, the English people are a most unemotional people. Under similar circumstances, a town in America, corresponding to Southampton would be in a calm and wonderful, dispassionate way.

Such an usual everyday event that nobody any longer thinks anything about it, but at the days bulletin boards, in the music halls, on the streets, in the homes, everywhere wherever the war comes up as a topic, it is in a calm and wonderful, dispassionate way.

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It tells the state of the Kidneys—To make the Kidneys healthy use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

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