(Cur-

class

chard.

mas).

class.

almer.

Ross

(Mat-

Palm-

Genge:

class,

ne-1st

Burry.

(Cur-

Mat-

as we

action.

gth at

te ac-

ng for

Had

esday,

com.

ht half

es for-

cross

men.

shel-

Enemy

Thaba

should

chase.

en, not

sualties

ounded.

xt day.

on road

y who

rench.

Boers

much

cut of

on hill

ook up

dark.

been.

ats or

cool

blan-

ntein.

they

from

west

them

erable

consid-

ielling

plenty

colate

d my-

a few

wo of

rrived

write

RATG.

mfcn-

Harrison, Canadian Mounted Infantry,

dangerous illness of enteric fever at

(Private G. H. Bolt belonged to the

Victoria Lifles, Montreal; Pte. J. W

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, June 6, 4.35 a. m.-Queen

lighted at Her Majesty's command

plazed on Craig Gowan Mountain, if

luminating the country for mile around. The nation joint in the count glorifying Lord Roberts and turbulent

The despatches of Lord Roberts

telling of the incidents before the surrendering of the capital by three

civilians stand alone, as the correspondents with him have not yet had

Lord Reperts's postscript announcing he loss of the Yeomanry Battalion.

came too late for the public to know

it last evening. The newspaper com-

mentators consider the incident de-

plorable, but as having no weight to

speak of in the results. The battalion

Gen. Botha and most of his men got

away from Pretoria. This is inferred

from Lord Roberts's message, but the

presumption is that the Boer com-

British disposition without a fight.

mandant general cannot escape the

Operations elsewhere seem to have

dwindled to nothing. Gen. Baden-

Powell joined Gen. Hunter on Sunday

Sir Redvers Buller has not moved.

Bennett Burleigh, wiring from Jo-

hannesburg, says President Kruger

took £2,000,000 in cash to Middleburg.

Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Scull, an Am-

erican, entered Johannesburg the

CASUALTIES AT FABERSPUT.

the British in the fighting under Gen.

Warren at Fabersput, May 29, when,

with 700 men, he was surrounded and

attacked by 1,000 colonial rebels, who

were repulsed, included one man killed

and ten wounded among the Canadian

ROBERTS AT JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, June 5.-The casualties of

at Lichtenburg.

by the armed burghers.

numbered between 400 and 500.

y rejoicing in his victory.

Gray has relatives at 269 Simcoe stree

PRETORIA OURSI

Congratulates Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria on the Success of the British Arms in South Africa.

Success of the British Arms in South Africa.

Success of the British Arms in South Africa.

Since the Announcement of the Occupation of the Boer Capital, Roberts Wires Bad News.

A Yeomanry Battalion to the Number of Four Hundred Under Colonel Spragge Captured by the Boers.

"Bobs" Says He Hopes It Will Not be Long Before They Are Released General Baden-Powell Has Joined General Hunter-Lord Methuen's Long March-General Botha Will Have to Fight or Surrender.

LONDON, June 5, 11.67 p. m.-The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:
"PRETORIA, June 5, 12.55 p. m.—
Just before dark yesterday the enemy were beaten back from nearly all the positions they had been holding, and Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry follewed them to within two thousand

yards of Pretoria, through which they retreated hastily. "DeLisle then sent an officer with a flag of truce into the town; demanding its surrender in my name. Shortly before midnight I was awakened by two officials of the South African republic, Sanberg, military to Commandant Gen Botha, and a general officer of the Ecer army, who brought me a letter from Botha, proposing an armistice for the purpose of settling the terms of sur-

"I replied that I would gladly meet the commandant next morning, but that I was not prepared to discuss any terms, as the surrender of the town MUST BE UNCONDITIONAL.

I asked for a reply by daybreak, as I had crdered the troops to march on

had decided not to defend Fretoria. and he trusted the women, children and property would be protected. At 1 a. m. today, while on the line of march, I was met by three of the principal officials with a flag of truce, stating their wish to surrender the

"It was arranged that Pretoria should be taken possession of by Her Majesty's troops at 2 o'clock this af-

"Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Kruger are both in Pretoria. Some few of the British prisoners have been taken away, but the majority are still at Waterval. Over a hundred of the officers are in Pretoria. The few I have seen are looking well."

WAS TOO LATE.

LONDON, June 5, 12 p. m .- Lord Roberts reports to the war office that the 13th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry (Irish) was "overwhelmed by the Boers at Lindley." Lord Methuen made a magnificent march to the rescue, but was too late.

IRISHMEN PRISONERS. LONDON, June 5, 12 p. m .- The following is the text of the despatch from Lord Roberts announcing the disaster to the 13th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry

PRETORIA STATION, June 5, 12.55 p. m.-I regret to report that the 13th Imperial Yeomanry had to surrender to a very superior force of the enemy, on May 31st near Lindley. On receiv ing information of the battalion being

ceed with all speed to its assistance. 'Methuen was then on the march on the Heilbron side of Kroonstad, and half an hour after the receipt of my telegram on June 1st, he started off. By 10 a. m. of the following day he had marched 44 miles in 25 hours, but

e was too late to rescue Colonel Toronto; Pte. L. Dore enlisted at Pin-cher Creek, N. W. T., his father lives at Billing's Bridge, near Ottawa; Jor-Spragge's Yeomanry. were between two and three thousand strong, and after a running fight of Police,) five hours, completely routed the

he was too late to rescue Colonel

"It is a very regrettable circumtis a very regrettable circum
LONDON, June 6, 4.35 a. m.—Queen

Victoria, surrounded by the Duke and

Duchess of York, Princess Christia,

Princess Victoria and many notables

of her court, drank to the health of

LONDON, June 5.—The news from

LONDON, June 5.—The news from

Pretoria having been discounted, had practically no effect on the stock exchange, but as the day wore on the crowds around the Mansion House increased in numbers and the celebration assumed the now familiar form which marked Mafeking day. Stung to action by the comments upon the recent demonstration, the police made more strenuous endeavors today to keep order. But, horse-play, drunkenness and rowdyism prevailed wherever the crowds were thick. The inhabitants of the provincial towns were not a whit behind those of London in hailing the victors. Bells were rung, flags were flown and holidays were declared all over England.

The public school at Eton had postponed its annual June 4th celebration until today, and as Lord Roberts is one of the most distinguished old Etonians, he is coming in for great ovations from the school which has 844 alumni in South Africa, among them being Generals Buller, Methuen, Barton, Lyttleton, Hutton and Dundonald, and so many other distin-guished soldiers that it is already being said that Pretoria was "won" on the playing fields of Eton. The Etonians sent a congratulatory telegram to Lord Roberts.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

OTTAWA, June 5.-Sir Alfred Milner cables to Lord Minto as follows: "CAPE TOWN, June 2 .- Regret to report that 7,610, Fte. Ch. Bolt, Royal Canadian Regiment, died of enteric fever at Naauwpoort June 1st.

"(Signed) MILNER." "CAPE TOWN, June 3 .- Regret to report 127, Pte. J. W. Dray, Second Canadian Mounted Infantry, severely wounded near Johannesburg 28th May 291. Corporal R. A. Stevens, danger ously wounded; 85, Pte. L. Dore, slightly wcunded-both Canadian Mounted

"(Signed) MILNER." ROOIPORT, May 28, via Cape Town, attacked, I ordered Methuen to pro- June 3 .- Regret to report Capt. E. J. of the British army, but were thwarted when Hamilton's column of mounted infantry filled the gap. The Boers etreated, and Roberts's army, after tyouacking over night, entered Preoria yesterday afternoon, the Guards leading the way. The casualties were not heavy, and the engagement was a series of manoeuvres on each side which it could be entered by British troops. He was deprived of the credit of forcing his way into the Boer capital, since the eagerness of the officials to surrender the town was proclaimed when he was not prepared to advance.

he gave the Boers time to recover from their panic and make some show of defending their capital. The aceach side in consequence of the delay. The Boers have credit for making a final stand at Six Mile Spruit and seeking to ambuscade the British and then outflank them, and the British, in-stead of marching in several days after the enemy had scuttled out, has tal in gallant style, after a successful poral Stevens belonged to the Mounted

Roberts does not appear to have used more than two brigades of infantry, with a strong body of cavalry, and while the heavy guns were kept well in front, there was little work for He had stationed two brigades of cavalry north of Pretoria, and Hamilton's column to the west, and had not attempted to concentrate his forces, since the Boer commandos were not strong. After a few hours' manoeuvring, the capital was left de-fenceless, for the forts constructed at the expense of the mine owners, and atrengthened during the war, were abandoned and the creusotes and Krupps and famous Long Toms, which were to render Pretoria impregnable,

after a single feeble engagement.
The facility with which Johannesburg and Pretoria have been taken, leads many military men to suspect that there has been a secret understanding between Kruger and the British government by which the war will be brought to an end without unneces sary loss of life and wasteful destruc tion of property. This theory, while plausible, cannot be proved, since neither Kruger nor Roberts will admit that there has been any secret intrigue, or that the closing scenes of the war have been pre-arranged in any sense. A safer generalization is that the Boers have fought gallantly against the resources of a mighty empire and have been finally overwhelmed by superior numbers and energy, and that Roberts has worked out AN INTRICATE PROBLEM

in the dynamics of war. He has known how much force was needed on night before Lord Roberts occupied the the advance line, and what kind of city, and made a tour of it unmolested force, and how to protect his line of operations on the eastern flank under Rundle. The campaign may now be said to have ended west of a line drawn from Pretoria to Ficksburg. Hunter's division is reported to have entered Lichtonburg. Methuen will probably turn up at Potchefstroom, and Baden-Powell and Carrington will occupy Zecrust and Rustenburg. The occupation of Pretoria will probably dishearten the Free State forces, and ROBERTS AT JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG, Friday, June 1.—The entry of an armed force yesterday into this large, modern, populous town, afforded such a strange contrast to the previous incidents of the war as to make the occasion peculiarly memorable. Soon after 10 o'clock Lord Roberts and his staff left the camp, followed by the Guards and Stevenson's brigade and a few newspaper correspondents. Preparations had been made on a large scale to welcome the field marshal. The space around the court house was thronged, and the balconies were filled with ladies. In front of the court house the "Vierkleur" free state flag still floated.

At about 2 o'clock cheers in the distance heralded the approach of Lord Roberts. The din increased and became deafening as the commander-in-chief, calm and collected, led the column into the square and reached the front of the court house.

The crowds became almost unmanageable, trying to break through the cordon formed by the bodyguard in order to get closer views. Cheers and cries of "Welcome" and "Well done, Bobs," resounded on all sides. After his introduction to the chief officials, Lord Roberts dismounted and entered the court house, made a short speech accepting the surrender of the place and requesting the officials to retain their office for the present.

He afterward left the building, remounted. the Bethlehem, Harrismith and Vrede districts will be gradually overrun by Rundle's forces. The remaining operations of the war will be restricted to the Lydenburg district, to which the forces still holding Laing's Nek must retreat through Ermelo. There are many signs that the struggle will end in the course of a fortnight, and the details of the surrender of Pretoria communicated by Roberts at midnight support this view. From Roberts's re port it appears that the Boers were driven back fairly into Pretoria in Monday's er gagement, and that the surrender of the town was demanded Botha proposed an armistice for settling terms of surrender, and Roberts replied that there could be no conditions. Botha decided against any at tempt to defend the town, and the civil officials arranged for the entry of the troops during the afternoon, as had been done at Johannesburg. The wives of Kruger and Botha remained

in town, and NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE to remove the British prisoners to Waterval. All the prisoners will be speedlly released, and the stand made in the Lydenburg district is not likely to be serious.

The street scenes in London were less animated yesterday than on Mafeking night. Flags were carried by crowds of revellers hour after hour, and there were processions of men and boys singing and shouting themselves hoarse; but the demenstration lacked the sincerity and spontaneity of Mafeking night. There was more rowdyism and horseplay and less patriotism. The crowds on the Strand, Pall Mall and Piccadilly were smaller, but the police were kept busier in restraining them and in keeping order. The music halls rang with applause when Robs's portrait was displayed, and his name was constantly cheered in the streets.

No inferior or impure ingredients are

used in Royal for the purpose of cheapening its cost; only the most highly refined and healthful.

Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

Oxford this month, on account of the war, but there will be an American day, on which a series of honorary degrees will be conferred at a special meeting of convocation. The list will include: Dector of civil law, Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard; doctor of livinity, Morgan Dix; doctor of science. Professor Chandler of Columbia and Professor Mark Baldwin of Princeton. The last degree is remarkable, since psychology has never before had a scientific recognition of this kind in an English university.

Late last night news was received from Lord Roberts of the capture of were taken east to the mountains, and from Lord Roberts of the capture of the capital which Kruger's burghers had boasted would be defended Yeomanry, under Col. Spragge, by a month after month, was surrendered superior Boer force near Lindley. On Thursday, three days ago, it was stated that Gen. Rundle's attack on the Poers mear Senekal had relieved the pressure on Cql. Spragge's detachment and enabled it to reach Lindley, but this must have been an over-optimist view of the situation, for the little

COMPELLED TO SURRENDER. The battalion included the Duke of Cambridge's Own, two Belfast companies and the Dublin company of Imperial Yeomanry, and numbered probably between four and five hundred men. Lord Methuen, of whom little had been heard of late, was at the time on the march on the Heilbron side of Kroenstad, and Lord Roberts ordered him to go to Spragge's assistance. Methuen accomplished this splendid march, but although he succeeded in covering the intervening forty-four miles in twenty-five hours, he was too late to effect a rescue. He states, however, that he had a running fight with the Boers, and claims communications roust effectively by to have routed them. The incident is

NOT MUCH IMPORTANCE,

there is still a good deal of fighting to An Express message reports that Generals Hunter and Baden-Powell met at Lichtenburg, while the Central News states that the former general

is marching on Potchefstroom. News of the occupation of Pretoria is commented upon by all this morning's newspapers, and naturally great delight at the British success is expressed, and in two or three journals Lord Roberts is compared with Mariborough and Wellington.

SALISBURY'S CONGRATULA-TIONS.

LONDON, June 6.-Lord Salisbury cabled to Lord Roberts yesterday as "I earnestly congratulate you on this rowning result of your brilliant strategy and the devotion of your gallant

THE CAPTURED YEOMANRY LONDON, June 6 .- The Thirteenth

Imperial Yeomanry Battalion, captured by the Boers Friday, near Lindley, Orange River Colony, consisted of two Irish units and two companies of the Duke of Cambridge's Own, including Lord Desorgh More's company which is regarded as a crack corps, a num. ber of men in the ranks being closely allied to noble families. Among the officers are the Earl of Leitrim, the Earl of Longford and the Earl of Ennismore.

CANADIANS ILL.

TORONTO, June 6.-The Telegram's special cable from London says: It has been reported to the war office that Pte. P. Clunie, of "D" Co., Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, is dangerously ill at Wynburg hospital. It has also been reported that Gray, 127, and Stuart, 291, were severely wounded at Olephantsviel. There are no numbers corresponding with these names in the official list, but there are several Stewarts and Greys in the Mounted Rifles and Canadian Artil-There will be no commemoration at lery.

OTTAWA, June 7.-The house of commons today adopted the following

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign

"We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the senate and house of commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, desire to offer to Your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the approaching termination of the war in South Africa, as foreshadowed by the recent successes, culminating in the fall of Pretoria, which have at tended the Britsh arms.

"The feelings of pride and satisfaction with which we hall every fresh addition to the long and glorious rell of deeds wrought by British valor and resource, are enhanced on the present occasion by the proud consciousness that through the active co-operation of her sons on the battle-field, Canada is entitled to share in a new and special manner in the joy of the present triumph.

"We rejoice that the conflict now happily drawing to a close will result in the removal of those disabilities under which many of our fellow-subjects have labored so long, and we cannot doubt that the extension of Your Majesty's gracious rule over the whole of South Africa will be attended by those blessings which flow from a wise and beneficient administration of just and equal laws.

"We pray that for your people's sake the blessings of Your Majesty's reign may long be continued.

THE PREMIER

said that British subjects of all origins were inspired with devotion to Her Majesty's person, not the result of maudlin sentimentality, but from the fact that she was the noblest of women but it may prove as a warning that and best of sovereigns. War was abhorrent to the delicate nature of woman, and doubtless this one was painful to her. She had hoped that her closing years might he peaceful, but this hope could not now be gratified. War came, with its horrors and sufferings, with its successes and reverses. Happily, the end was in sight and the emblem of liberty now floated over Pretoria. This happy result was due, above all, to Lord Roberts, who, as was said of Napoleon by his soldiers, "Won battles not by using our weapons, but our legs." British troops, too, proved themselves ready for any emergency. And on more than one occasion when the fate of battle was trembling in the balance the scales were turned and victory decided by the dash of Canadian soldiers, who proved that, though many years had passed since they last took the field. they retained all the warlike traits of their ancestors. Perhaps more battles were to be fought before the end, but though the war was not finished we utter the hope and prayer that the last years of the Queen may see the people of South Africa content under the rule which in these days means liberty and justice.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

said it gave him great pleasure to associate himself with the motion so well introduced by the premier. After speaking of the position of the French in Canada, he expressed the opinion that the like good fortune would befall the Boers in Africa. He could hardly regard it as a misfortune that the last years of Her Majesty's life should have been clouded with war, since it brought such happy results. The empire owes much to the conduct of Kruger, so unfortunate for himself, but so fortunate for the British empire and the world. One result was that a demonstration of the power and might of Britain had been given to Europe, and this he believed would make for peace among the nations. This war had also proved that Canada and the other colonies were an important element in the military strength of this empire. We (Continued on Page Eight.)

BICYCLES FOR - EVERYONE

Jubilees.

The finest aggregation Town. Come in or write us.

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

Clevelands, Columbias,

the officials to retain their office for the present.

He afterward left the building, remounted, and the "Vierkleur" was halled down midst hurrahs from the nondescript population. But there was visible emotion on the part of many of the rugged Boers. Tears streamed down the faces of these big. bearded men, at the sight of the loss of the flag they had fought for so well.

After a brief, interval the rattle of drums and shrieking of fifes heraided the approach of Gen. Pole-Carew's guards. The troops were drawn up around the flagstaff and the Union Jack was hoisted by Lady Roberts, the fifes playing God Save the Queen.

As the music ceased a roar of cheers broke cut, followed by a chorus of God Save the Queen. BOER DELEGATES AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, June 5.—The Boer envoys arrived here this morning, but the welcoming words of the reception committee were half lost in the shouts of the newsboys crying "All about Pretoria surrendered." Mr. Fischer, one of the envoys, said: "The news does not come as a surprise. The fight still continues." Mayor Harrison headed the reception committee which accompanied the Boers to the At ditorium annex.

LONDON, June 6.-The promenade

Disposing of a National Highway and National Finances.

Mr. Blair Stands in With the Foreign Capitalists Against the Canadian Company.

The True Story of Government Corruption in the Yukon-The People Injured Cannot Get an Honest Investigation-Mr. McInerney Sees a Parallel in History

of Ancient Rome

made several speeches yesterday with his back on Speaker Bain. This is not because the premier does not understand procedure and etiquette, but because he was making a direct appeal to his own supporters for support. The elevator question is a burning subject in the west and the railways begin to feel that the farmers' agitation is crowding them. Formerly the farmer had to haul his grain a long distance to an elevator, which is really the only place of storage in the country. The farmer does not keep his grain on his own farm. He has no place to store it. He carts it to the elevator at the station and it is kept there, subject to his order, the owner holding a receipt for the amount of grain, indicating the quality. He can sell that grain when it suits him, and in the meantime can get advances on it. In Manitoba and the West there are about 450 such elevaters. The C. P. R. owns a good The Ogivie Milling, the Lake of the Woods and other concerns have the rest. At an important station one may see five or six elevators, one owned by each of the large corpora-

But at smaller points, where there are only a few farmers and the supply of grain is limited, the accommodation is not so good, and the farmers com plain that they are compelled to haul grain a long distance. The bill which has been passed makes provision whereby ten farmers may get an elevator or a flat warehouse, which is used as a substitute. The dispute yesterday was on the matter of detail, The bill had already passed committee, have impressed the government with the idea that it conceded too much, and Sir Henry Joly took charge of the amendment to provide that the railway company should be paid for the land in case elevators and warehouses should be forced upon them after certain accommodation had been provided. Sir Henry spoke with energy and feeling. He could not have thrown more heart into the discussion if it had been a motion to introduce a metric system. His speech was at least three kilometres long, and his knowledge of the subject indicated an intellectual capacity of several hectolitres. A large part of the afternoon was devoted to his ponderous arguments. One hesitates to express their weight in millegrammes.

But the western supporters of the government were obdurate. Oliver, in the wild western way he has, proclaimed war upon monopolies. Richardson, while denying that he was a socialist, or a communist, or an anar chist, or any other ist, insisted that he was only demanding fair play for the horny-handed. The venerable and reverend Dr. Douglas expounded the gospel of labor. Dr. Rutherford expostulated. Even Davis of Saskatchewan for once declined to come to the help of the premier. So it comes about that Sir Wilfrid turned his back on Speaker Bain, for half an hour at a time, to talk to his own supporters in the most fatherly way in favor of the rights of corporations and of the unity of interests and the necessity of telerance. Still the whole delegation from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, of both parties, voted against him. The western men did not dispute the fact that the producing and transportation interests should be one, but they maintained that this one should not be the transportation interest. Mr. Davin, with true philosephical spirit, held that there was a natural and eternal divergence of view between the seller and the buy er, and that these interests at a particular moment could not be one in Laurier's sense. This was true whe ther the farmer was selling grain to the owner of an elevator or a railroad company was selling transportation to the producer of grain.

On the criminal code Sir Wilfrid Laurier came in conflict with the member for Guysborough. The house seemed to be against Mr. Fraser, who did not force a division on the issue Mr. Fraser protests that he is not trying to protect lotteries, but only acting in the interests of art. This is also the view maintained by certain institutions in Montreal which are said to be exerting a demoralizing influence in that great city. You can buy a ticket in Montreal for ten cents which will entitle you to a picture if particular gambling concern does not deliver pictures. It pays their alleged value instead. The regular drawing takes place several times a day. You buy a ticket. You draw usually a blank, but occasionally a prize in money. The pictures are for purposes of evading the law and are no part of the transaction.

This society, for the encouragement of art, does a rushing business. Child-

OTTAWA, May 31.—Sir Wilfrid can get ten cents. They leave school and several speeches yesterday with and pick up lumps of coal till they get a basketful, which they sell for enough to buy a ticket. The artistic craze has reached the nursery, pervades all classes of society. The situation has grown desperate.

> So when the criminal code was be fore the senate this year and the lottery clause was reached, the exception which allowed drawings for works of art was struck out, and the bill came to the house of commons. Sir Adolphe Caron supports Mr. Fraser in his attempt to restore the clause, and both of them expressed a strong desire to elevate the artistic sense of the Canadian people. Mr. Fraser was willing to guard the clause by forbidding payments in cash, thus making it, as he said, a genuine distribution of works of art. It was pointed out that this was usually evaded by delivering the works and then buying them back. Sir Wilfrid did not throw himself strongly against the develop ment of higher colture by means of lotteries, but he came out in favor of the senate. He said that the bill had passed the house in its present form and as a general thing it was better not to interfere with the course taken by the senate after mature consideration. The premier remarked that the senate did not quite meet his views on all matters, but he was prepared to accept its decision and action in this case. Dr. Russell, who seemed disposed to stand by his friend from Guysborough, and his friend the prime minister at the same time, failed to make his position clear. It seemed that he would be willing to greater certainty, took in two other accept Mr. Fraser's view if it were grit members, the most obstreporous somewhat differently expressed. But in the house, as members of his corthere was no time to gerrymander the poration, how Mr. Blair declared this clause nlow, and he would vote to road to be a work of national interest

> The Montreal Witness is making things hot for the art lotteries, and pany offered to put in a clause providincidentally for Mr. Fraser, who, as ing for expropriation by government the Witness claims, has been seen by on payment of the value of the propeople interested in the lotteries. Mr. perty, how Mr. Campbell consented to Fraser denies the impeachment, and do the same, how Mr. Blair agreed to seems to be rather indignant about it. draft such a clause, the committee ad-He is only learning how skilful the Witness can sometimes be in attributing corrupt motives to people who refused to support it himself, how Mr. do not meet its political and social requirements. A's a rule the Witness to himself as promoter, not containing applies this method to the tories only. in which case Mr. Fraser has no fault be repaid by the company to the govto find. Hereafter he may apply a quantity of salt to the Witness's cri- how Mr. Blair preferred Mr. Camp-

The minister of justice has not received much praise for his binder twine blue book. It was a happy idea of Mr. Mills, borrowed from Mr. Mulock, that a campaign document might be issued at public expense in blue book style and circulated as an official document with all the authority which that implies. Having decided on the form of publication, the minister proceeded to publish a grotesque misrepresentation of the charges made against the government, to accuse Mr. Taylor and other members of falsehood, and to set forth in an ingenious way and with many suppressions an argument in favor of the course taken by the government. This is a mean advantage for a minister to take, because his critics and opponents have no public treasury at their back to use in paying for the reply.

The blue books are supposto contain official statements of the public business and not arguments in support of the government policy, or attacks on the opposition members.

It was Mr. Mills's blue book which led up to the motion made by Mr. Taylor the other day, and which led Mr. Puttee, the government supporter from Winnipeg, to say that the conduct of the minister of justice in this matter was indefensible. In Mr. Mills's blue book, reference is made to the asked that the company should stand statement made last year in the house by Mr. Taylor concerning the purchase of the premier's residence at Ottawa. Mr. Mills professed to be giving information concerning the binder twine operations and yet went out of his rival bill. Mr. Britton announced that way to say that Mr. Taylor had his company was prepared to stand charged the premier with accepting a present of a house from contractors, and that Mr. Taylor had been forced to retract the statement. The minister of justice added that Mr. Taylor was no more correct in his statements about binder twine than he was in the statement about the minister's house.

As Mr. Taylor had withdrawn his statement there was no particular occasion for taking it up in the alleged blue book, but since the minister of justice thought it worth while to re- while a large number insisted that Mr vive the question, Mr. Taylor had a Camprell should keep his word with few more words to say about it. He admitted that he withdrew the statement which he only made at first as a report, but added that he did it because the rules of the house required him to accept the premier's contradic-tion. Since it had come up again he ren begin gambling as soon as they would state that the premier's ac-

was bought for \$9,500, whereo \$4,000, and not \$5,000, was paid down \$4,000, and not \$5,000, was The balance remained on the mort-The balance remained on the morr-gage, which shortly after the premier's statement had been paid off by three men called trustees. These were Mr. Mackay of Montreal, an official ap-pointed by the government; Mr. Bate, the contractor for binder twine and Yukon supplies, and Mr. Edwards, M. P. Mr. Taylor had nothing more to say about it but he gaye these facts. say about it, but he gave these facts The solicitor general, speaking afterwards, recommended the premier no to raply to Mr. Taylor on this matter, and the advice was followed.

But Mr. Bennett of Simcoe had word to say. He reminded the premier of certain charges Sir Wilfrid had made against Senator Drummond and which he afterwards explained away as having been merely the repetition of a current report. The pre-mier was also reminded of the tirades of abuse farmerly poured upon the late Sir John Macdonald because some friends bad made Lady Macdonald present of a diamond necklace, and how that the gift of a house to Mr. Langevin by his friends was made the occasion of a motion of censure in the house of commons. In these times no opposition member was expected to respect the sanctity of the domestic affairs of a minister. We have come on better days it appears have come on better days it appears, and now it is a crime to even mention the fact that a minister's friends are making him presents.

Most people will rather commend than condemn the kindly action of these wealthy friends of the premier who conceived the thought of making him a testimonial. If they have no axe of their own to grind and do not make the country pay for it, they are doing no wrong. The leader of a political party as a rule is bound to lose more in politics than he can make, and if his friends can place hin in a more independent position nobody else reed have any objection. John A. Macdonald's friends made him a handsome gift a quarter of a cen tury ago, and at the time relieved him of great financial anxiety. It may, however, be remarked that Sir John A Macdonald had then just gone out of power and was not in a position to do any service in return. The givers in his case hoped for nothing again.

OTTAWA, June 1 .- Some dramati

power would be required to give an dequate account of the proceedings of the railway committee in the matter of the Terento-Collingwood railway. That gift is lacking in the present case and the story must go in its bald details. It has already been told that two companies desired to build the road, one a foreign corporation with a small Canadian end to it, and the other a strong Canadian organization. It has been told that the Chicago and Duluth capitalists had their interests in charge of Mr. Campbell of Kent, who just now has a great pull with the government. How Mr. Campbell for requiring exceptional treatment, with a view to possible acquisition by the government, how the Canadian comjourning to give him time to do it, how he brought in his clause and then Campbell prepared one more suitable a provision that the subsidies should ernment if the road was taken over bell's amendment to his own and how the committee separated without taking action. These things have been told.

We take up the story then at yesterday's meeting. The Blair amendment and the Campbell amendment had been printed, but it was only after a considerable discussion that the majority would take them up. Mr. Campbell in the meantime had concluded to repudiate his own amendment, and as the committee and the government seemed disposed to give him all he wanted, he naturally decided to take the charter without any conditions in regard to expropriation. It was in vain that he was reminded of the undertaking by which he secured the preference to his bill. It was in vain that he was told that Mr. Blair had advocated this exceptional treatment. Mr. Blair was conveniently absent yesterday, and his place was taken by Mr. Fielding, who astonished the committeemen not in the secret by coming out in flat opposition to any expropriation clause. Wood of Hamilton, who started out the first day as an opponent of the Campbell company and a supporter of the other one, and who had been made a member of the United States company, come up yesterday as a stormy advocate of the concern which had taken him in. He moved amendments he interrupted, he became almost of fensive in his treatment of those who by its engagements.

It happened that Mr. Britton, the good grit M. P. for Kingston, had been chosen as the promoter of the by its first offer. His men would take the charter and build the road. If the government wanted the road afterwards the government could have it by paying the cost, less the subsidies. This was what the company had offered in the first place, and what Mr Campbell's company had also offered Since Mr. Campbell's company had withdrawn its offer, why not take Mr. Britton's, whose strength financially no one doubted? This was the proposition supported by several members the committee and stand by the undertaking on which his scheme was accepted. Various excuses were offer ed and a lively scene occurred when Frasr of Guysboro appeared as the advocate of the repudiators.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Fraser, "the

could end as did the old fairy

and gladness of the bride but a bridal veil and a piece of stale wedding cake.

The only way in which handle realized in marriage. The only way in which happiness can be realized in marriage is by being fore-armed against its dangers. Most young women are ignorant of the fact that irreg-

women are ignorant of the fact that irregularity means a derangement of the womanly functions which may have far reaching consequences after marriage. With this derangement at the start there often follow the drains, ulcerations and inflammations. tions and inflammations

which make life one long misery.

A certain cure for irregularity and other diseases peculiar to women is found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It contains no alcohol neither opium, cocaine nor other narcotic.

doctor fold me he did not know who cause of my trouble and that I would any better. I lived in this way fro years old to twenty-three, when the missed my case. After this I was advised by a kind friend to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did and before I had taken two bottles of it I could work all day. I took in all six bottles of the Favorite Prescription, and about five

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

reason I object to Mr. Britton's com pany's proposition is that it proposes to hand over a road by the payment of its cost. We all know that the cost can be made to appear two or three millions higher than the actual cost," and he went on to show the dangers of such a plan. Mr. Britton was asked by Dr. Montague whether he was ready to accept the value instead of the cost and still return the subsidies Mr. Britton assented. Thereupon Mr. Fraser, unappalled, declared that this made the case worse. If Mr. Britton was ready to accept Mr. Blair's clause, then it was certain that the whole thing was a fraud. This produced a wild burst of laughter at the expense of Mr. Blair, Mr. Britton and Faser himself.

Meanwhile Mr. Wood, one of the provisional directors, had the cheek to move an amendment to the first two motions. He proposed that his company should be allowed the charter without the expropriation conditions. Mr. Blair's proposition, which Mr. Blair repudiated, was the main motion. Mr. Campbell's amendment, which Mr. Campbell repudiated, was the second and Mr. Wood's amendment in the in-terest of the repudiators, was the third. Of course the latter was adopted in preference to the Campbell motion just as the Campbell one at the previous meeting was preferred to the main motion. The majority of the committee, which seems eager to get rid of franchises and the public money preferred Mr. Campbell's motion to Mr. Blair's, though Mr. Blair's required the repayment of the subsidies into the treasury and would not allow the company prospective value. Mr. Blair repudiated his own motion in favor of Campbell's. The majority in the committee preferred Mr. Wood's motion to Mr. Campbell's, though Mr. Wood's motion gave the franchise without any of the conditions which Mr. Blair declared to be necessary. Perhaps it is natural that the majority should prefer a corporation of alien capitalists as the owner of a link in the great national highway, the foreign capitalists having neater and more substantial way of financing their undertakings.

But it was a little hard on Britton, who supports the party vigorously, but has no pull. It is hard also on Mr. Edwards, another grit member, who said that it was impossible to decide on the propositions without further information. And it was a little hard on Mr. Fortin, grit M. P. for Laval, and the professor in Laval University, who had made an elaborate argument in support of the expropriation scheme as originally desired by Mr. Campbell's company. Mr. Fortin did not then know what was on foot. Poor Mr. Wood got somewhat involved in the maze of contradiction, and in a moment of confusion voted against the amendment which he himself had moved. He corrected his vote at once, but it was evident that his blunder was due to the facthat both Mr. Blair and Mr. Campbell had established the precedent of bringing in motions and then opposing them. The bill now comes into the house, where the proceedings will be a matter of record. By the time it has run the gauntlet of the two chambers it is probable that the repudiators wil have repudiated their repudiation.

While the populace of Ottawa were celebrating with incredible uproar the supposed capture of Pretoria, the faithful commons were considering a matter of the Yukon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper holds that the affairs are somewhat related, inasmuch as the Transvaal troubles were largely due to a corrupt government exploiting the gold mines and other resources to the injury of the owners and investors. He says that the same class of offences have been perpetrated in the Yukon and that the people injured cannot even get an honest investigation, much less redress. Mr. McInerney in a remarkable review of the situation, pointed out that the most famous orations in Rome were made in defence of the people plundered in distant dependencies by corrupt rulers who were sent out from the capital. and who made themselves rich by robbing the inhabitants whom they were sent to govern. He holds that it is an important duty of the house of commons to ventilate and expose these iniquities.

while to state as concisely as possible the particular charge made yesterday by Sir Charles Hibbert. It was a specific charge and the essential parts of it do not appear to be contradicted. The following facts were admitted: They are established on oath by Louis Carbeno and not denied by the other parties to the transactions, or by the

Louis Carbeno is known in Quebec, but the story of his case begins at Port Arthur. Major Walsh, in the spring of 1898, was about to go into the Yukon. His brother Philip was also going in as an officer of the government at \$60 a month and expenses. Louis Walsh, another brother, not a government employe, was engaged in mining in the Yukon. At Port Arthur Philip Walsh made an arrangment with Carbeno and with two brothers named Collum to go with the party to the Yukon and take up mining claims there. The agreement was that their expenses were to be paid, as with other grub-stake parties, and that they were to give Walsh a three-quarter interest in all the claims they should secure. This was established on the sworn testimony of Carbeno, and admitted all round. The agreement was written, but was not then signed by Carbeno. The next thing was to get the party

transported to the Yukon. This proved to be easy. Carbeno, the Collums, MacBeth, and two or three others were engaged as government em playes. Some of these were Indians, who were hired as guides, dog drivers or cocks, at a dollar a day and expenses. Carbeno was engaged at \$50 a month. They proceeded to the Yukon with the Walshes, going up the coast in the government steamer Quadra, having also Mr. Sifton on board. During the passage, Carbeno was taken into Commissioner Walsh's cabin, where Flilip Walsh also appeared. There he signed the agreement which had been drawn up at Port Arthur, by which the three-quarters interest in his claims was to go to Walsh. He swears that he did not do it willingly, and that Commissioner Walsh. who was going out to the Yukon as gover nor, told him that if he refused to sign he would be dismissed from the government employ and sent back home in the government ship. He therefore signed. He swears that the same contract was made with the Collum brothers. Afterwards Carbeno's salary, which had been \$50 a month, from the government, was raised to

So far there is no dispute, except that one piece of evidence is quoted to indicate that a part of the agreement was made at another stage of the jour ney to Dawson. Mr. Sifton, who had just appointed the two Walshs, and had given them their instructions, was in the ship at the time that his governor coerced Carbeno into signing the partnership. The increased pay given to the Collum brothers and to Carbeno is a matter of official record. The date of Carbeno's increase is exactly fixed in the auditor general's accounts. There was also an increase of pay to the other grub-stakers, the Collums receiving a considerable addition over their one dollar per day. That came public interest whether the investlater when these young men had begun prospecting, and were giving part of their time, or the whole of it, to the Walsh enterprise.

In due time we find Commissioner Walsh and the other Walsh in the Yukon, and Carbeno, enjoying his larger salary, looking out for claims. At that time Dominion Creek was regarded as the best gold district for exploring. There had been difficulties about title and the creek was closed. Exploring was still going on over the hills and benches.

Now we come to the first disputed

matter. The hills and benches which were left open when the creek bed was closed was also declared closed from location. The solicitor general tried to make it appear that Commis sioner Walsh was not responsible for this, but that it was done by Mr. Fawcett. There is no doubt that Mr. Fawcett ordered it in his capacity as gold commissioner, but Fawcett swore that he did it against his own will and by compulsion of Chief Commissioner Walsh. He makes the specific state ment that when the order was pre sented to him for signature he re fused to sign it, not seeing any necessity for it, that Commissioner Walsh sent for him and imperatively ordered him to attach his name, declaring that he had no right to question the action of the council. In the house last year Mr. Sifton stated that the closing of the Dominion Creek hill and bench district was approved by the government here. At all events, it was closed against Mr. Fawcett's judgment, and under compulsion by Commissioner Walsh. In July the territory was suddenly

opened. Here again there is a little dispute. Fawcett has sworn that he signed the order to declare the territory open for location, and that the date was left blank. It is of course understood that sufficient notice ought to be given so that all would have a fair chance. As a matter of fact, the date was fixed at night for the opening of the district the next day. Before this order was posted anywhere Louis Carbeno and the Collum brothers were off hot foot for the territory that was to be declared open the next morning. The solicitor general says that other people must have known it, and he quotes Carbeno's testimony showing that he passed hundreds of prospectors making their way to the place. But this proof works the other way. Everybody knew that the district was to be opened, but other people did not know exactly when. They started out in a leisurely way, while Carbeno and his associates, in the grub stake arrangement passed them in the night. The men from the Walsh camp and in the Walsh part-nership knew the value of time and four persons first on the spot to locate Mrs. Koch, and she was a particular long and distinguished service. kept a saloon and acted also as Mr. Walsh's cook. This woman testified which is a bad habit he has on such that she acquired the information as occasions. He did not object to the to the opening of the district at the distinction for men retiring from ac-



Contented WOMAN is'nt contented simply because she uses SURPRISE Soap; but the use of this soap contributes largely to her contentment. In proportion to its cost, it's the largest factor in household happiness.

It is pure, lasting and effective; it removes the dirt quickly and thoroughly without boiling or hard rubbing. SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

Walsh household. Mr. Fawcett admits that she obtained the information through improper means, but her

How did Louis Carbeno acquire information of the date of opening the district? He swears that he learned it definitely at Walsh's camp, after having heard it mentioned by Mac-MacBeth was one of the dog Beth. drivers engaged at Port Arthur, and he seems to have learned it at the Walsh camp also. Carbeno asked, Philip Walsh if the story were true and received an answer in the affirmative. Then he started for the creek. Collum brothers were with Walsh and they overtook Carbeno and went in with him, all arriving about ten in the forenocn. Mrs. Koch was with the Walshs, and got a still earlier start. She got her claim. Carbone and the Collum boys, who were to give Philip. Walsh three-quarters interest in their property, were compelled at the end to make a new shuffle, and the property was transferred to the third brother, Lewis Walsh, the only one available who was not in the service

It is admitted that the partnership targain was made, that the partners were admitted into the public service, that their pay was increased that they had the first information of the opening of the district, that they were first on the ground, that they got their claims, and that the Walshs got their three-quarter interest. The solicitor general declares that the properties have cost more than they come to. This shows that the solicitor gen eral is still receiving information from the partners, but it is not a matter of ments were fortunate or not. In fact, the claims are still held by the Walsh family at a high price.

Mr. Fitzpatrick has one other argument. He declared that Commissioner Walsh was known in Brockville and that Brockville in a recent by-election supported the government, Mr. Borden and Mr. Davin emused themselves and the house over this proposition, which would certainly not be made by a solicitor general with a good defence. Mr. Pritchett, lately instructor in ballot slipping, has explained on oath how Brockville was carried for the government. If the election had been honest it could hardly clear up the Yukon case. As it is, the stealing of a few hundred ballots and of a seat in the house is hardly a justification for the robbery in the Yukon.

All that Sir Charles Hibbert has asked is a judicial investigation into these Yukon charges. He does not ask the house to say that his case is proved; he only asks the house to declare that it calls for investigation. But the party majority says no.

OTTAWA, June 2.-The house had an entertaining afternoon over Mr. Borden's bill to amend the Militia Act. The measure is short, and is innocent in its appearance. The clauses in the controversy are these:

"Officers holding commissions as lieutenant colonel in the militia may be transferred to the retired list with honorary rank not exceeding that of colonel, and officers now on the retired list holding commissions as lieutenant colonel may be promoted to the rank of colonel, under regulations approved by the governor in council. Officers from the retired list may be reappointed to the active list, or such other list as is from time to time authorized, but no officer so appointed shall be compelled to serve in a lower rank than that with which he retired." Another clause amends section 47 by saying: "In time of peace no person except the officer commanding the militia shall hold higher rank in the militia than that of colonel; but Her Majesty may, whenever the militia is called out for active service in the field, appoint therein other officers of rank superior to that of colonel, but not higher in any case than that of major general."

One does not find in this bill any authority for the appointment to the rank of colonel of a civilian, but the minister in moving the second reading explained that this was one of the purposes of the bill. There were many men of distinction in the state who had not served in the militia, but were willing to accept honorary rank, and Dr. Borden seemed disposed to give them a higher rank than lieutenant made a forced all-night march. The colonel. The other purpose explained by him was that it was desirable to claims were Louis Carbeno, the two offer a higher rank than lieutenant col-Collums, and one lady. The lady was onel to officers who are retiring after

Mr. Foster began to ask questions,

civilians who plained and ex the matter m Tupper helped tifying the in of full colone service. He assist the m officers if he higher rank c would be a to a faithful and might to him to the lo it was deemed by a younger was not very to be served

a little late, Borden's expl his bill. Not aim proposed out of civilia with his 260 tin-pot titles once went to self a captain up through of colonel on Fraser did no and abetted t its disadvant again he pa degradation. adian border He described attitude of th tumbled over claimed mili drawing room rear in time

Sir Charles that he was own leader, ceived that government strategical v acity in the subordinate course, retal Sir Charles on those gre leader pointe at least had itary skill.

Mr. Osler relief of the r was in dang light brigad front of him. with Mr. Fra ernment mig bishop of Mr Mr. Dobell. son why me should claim tary interest undignified as a reward titles that military ser

A little mo

tained from

lieutenant to honorary not quite cle to make the this stage it bill was inte make new co industry of have come i The only h tured by the Gibson, who Mowat's coll ernment. man appoint He had been of the Dom and was we as a leader The present enterprise of statesmen w militia. It the higher of task to of a Sir Louis D premier hi

While the ceeded in 1 onel, the L about thirty the Marquis Lord Aberde our viceroy been promot and the ran addition of t men mention

material.

Sir Wilfri the Voltigeu their honors luctantly co was forced medal and Queen made everlasting gently sugg had accused tary intentic not object to tary title. that Col. La der a muske He only pro probably the from doing stated his these civilia the better. from the r Prince of Germany v of several willing to for the colo not think many requi country.

There wa Col. Dobell, in view of with the bot never built h modore, Mr. of "chief coo Mr. Haggar he inadvent bell across nesed friend objection th progress the

> Once more plea for the The officers ing for thes

service, but had doubts about the the matter much clearer. Sir Charles Tupper helped him out a little by justifying the introduction of the rank of full colonel for men retiring from service. He supposed that it might assist the minister in retiring elderly officers if he were able to offer them higher rank on their retirement. This would be a compliment proper to pay to a faithful and distinguished officer, and might to some extent reconcile him to the less of his command when it was deemed desirable to replace him by a younger man. But Sir Charles was not very clear as to the purpose to be served by the civilian colonels.

Mr. Fraser of Guysboro dropped in a little late, without having heard Dr. Borden's explanation of the purpose of his bill. Not knowing that the chief aim proposed was to make colonels out of civilians, Mr. Fraser jumped with his 360 pounds of avoirgupois on tin-pot titles. He explained that he once went to California, finding himself a captain in Maine, and passing up through various steps to the rank of colonel on the Pacific coast. Mr. Fraser did not say how much he aided and abetted this fraud, but pointed out its disadvantages. All the way home again he passed through stages of degradation, until he reached the Canadian border with a rank of captain. He described in wild burlesque the attitude of the unmilitary colonels who tumbled over their swords and who claimed military precedence in the drawing room, while they occupied the rear in time of action.

use up; on-int-ost,

nation

at her

re in-

g the

earned

nfter

Mac-

ie dog

r. and

at the

asked

ue and

The

sh and

eni in

in the

the

start.

d the

Philip

their

prop.

d bro-

avail-

ership

irtners

ser-

eased.

they

they

The

Poro-

come

nvest-

fact.

Walsh

argu-

sioner

and

ection

selves

sition.

de by

fence.

n bal-

oath

the

the

eat in

s ask-

ot ask

prov-

But

S.

had

Mr.

Act.

ocent

n the

s lieu-

tired

rank

An-

say-

ex-

ilitia

alled

ap-

rank

not

ajor

the

ading

the

many

give

nant

ained

such

into

Valshs

end

that he was reflecting severely on his dence in the field in time of war, but own leader, Col. Laurier, who had re- would be quite content to march in subordinate force. Mr. Fraser, of cynical motion. course, retaliated by suggesting that

relief of the member for Guysboro, who was in danger of a charge from the light brigade of civilian colonels in ernment might as well make an arch- title is honorary. bishop of Mr. Charlton as a colonel of Mr. Dobell. He saw no earthly reason why men who are not soldiers should claim the title of a soldier, and protested that in these times of military interest it was unseemly and undignified to be giving to public men as a reward for political service, the titles that belonged to men in the military service.

A little more cross-questioning obtained from Dr. Borden a list of the lieutenant colonels already appointed to make these appointments and at this stage it was gathered that the bill was intended as much to give effect to this irregular action as to make new colonels possible. The great industry of colonel-making seems to have come in with this administration. The only honorary colonel manufactured by the late government was Col. Gibson, who was then Sir Oliver Mowat's colleague in the Ontario government. This appointment may or may not have been regular, but the man appointed had no partizan claims. He had been for many years the head of the Dominion Rifle Association, and was well known all over Canada as a leader in all militia movements. The present government developed the enterprise of making colonels out of statesmen who had never been in the militia. It is, therefore, deserving of the higher credit. While it is an easy task to make a colonel out man like Mr. Gibson. Sir Louis Davies, Mr. Dobell, and the premier himself are much less likely material.

While the late government only succeeded in making one honorary colonel, the Laurier ministry has made about thirty in four years. There is the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Dufferin, Lord Aberdeen and Lord Minto, among our viceroys. General Wolseley has been promoted to a Canadian colonelcy and the rank has been swelled by the addition of the three Canadian statesmen mentioned above.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that the Voltigeurs had asked him to be their honorary colonel, and he had reluctantly consented in fact the honor was forced upon him like the Cobden medal and the knighthood which the Queen made him take on pain of her everlasting displeasure. Then he gently suggested that the opposition had accused him at one time of military intentions and therefore could not object to his assumption of a military title. Dr. Montague remarked that Col. Laurier did not really shoulder a musket on the Saskatchewan. He only promised to do so, which was probably the reason why he refrained from doing it, The doctor seriously stated his opinion that the less of these civilian colonels in this country the better, and he refused to accept from the premier the plea that the Prince of Wales and the Emperor of Germany were both honorary colonels of several regiments. The doctor is willing to indemnify the government for the colonels it has made, but does not think that the Emperor of Germany requires to be duplicated in this country.

There was a good deal of fun over Col. Dobell, Mr. Davin suggesting that in view of his services in connection with the bottle-necked ships that were never built he should be dubbed a commodore, Mr. Bennett suggested the title of "chief cook and bettle-washer.." and Mr. Haggart became so confused that he inadventently addressed Col. Dobell across the house as "my bottlenesed friend." Mr. Charlton offers the objection that at the present rate of progress there would soon be no terial left for private soldiers.

Once more Dr. Borden put in his plea for the non-combatant colonels. The officers of the regiment were willing for these appointments. They wish: ed to recognize the service of men

who contributed in various ways ly, to the ba he promised that he would not make many colonels out of the non-fighting class. It was suggested that while the government was about it, it should not confine itself to the appointment of colonels from cutside the service, but should make a few cardinals out of lawyers, chief justices out of doctors, and doctors of medicine out of professional politicians.

This was Mr. McNeill's suggestion and was followed by a proposition that Col. Davies should exchange into the navy and take the rank of admiral. Some unkind member suggested that in this case he would he a rear-admiral. Mr. Davin defended the proposition as it stood. It was of course rank humbug to call a man a colonel who was not a colonel, and to give the distinction of a soldier to a man who never served and never intended to serve as a soldier. The fact that it was a humbug made it suitable for this government, which never produced anything else but humbug administration and humbur tegislation. It was a logical and proper development of their policy, and could not be taken out of the programme without spoiling it.

Then came a question about precedence. Would the proposed colonels who were not soldiers have precedence active man would have the precedence, Sir Charles reminded Mr. Fraser would not raise a question of prececeived that honor from the Laurier the rear. Incidentally, Dr. Borden atgovernment, and had earned it by his tributed his idea to General Hutton. strategical work and fine military cap- This was in reply to a question of Mr. acity in the control of a somewhat in- Cochrene, who had advanced the above

Mr. Osler again protested that this Sir Charles himself deserved a title was a serious time in military affairs, on those grounds, but the opposition and that we ought not now to go foolleader pointed out that the government ing around making officers who were at least had not so recognized his mil- not soldiers. "We don't want to start where the United States has left off," he said, with an incidental observa-Mr. Osler of Toronto came to the tion that he expected to hear of the promotion of Cap. Sullivan. Cap. Sullivan, it may be remarked, is one of the distinguished gentlemen associated front of him. Mr. Osler quite agreed with the ballot frauds, who have had with Mr. Fraser, holding that the gov- occasion to visit the United States. His

The premier again struggled with the German precedent, contending that if Kaiser Wilhelm could be ever so many colonels, he and Sir Louis and Mr. Dobell might be one apiece. Sir Charles calmly objected that there was some distinction between a military country like Germany and a de- there a day or two ago. "C" and "I" mocracy like ours. He observed that Dr. Borden evidently had not understood his own bill, which did not week. They were detrained at Norcarry out the purpose for which he seemed to have designed it. It was their arrival there being too deep to to honorary rank. Dr. Borden was further suggested that the minister allow of the passage of trains over the not quite clear that he had the power had better withdraw the measure, temporary bridge. give up the craft of manufacturing From there they started political colonels and close down the factories. It was pointed out that when our gallant officers returned from Africa they would be obliged to give precedence to some political colonel who had never drilled a company and could not understand a military order.

> After some remarks by Colonel Domville, the purport of which was not that they will join "A" and "B" distinctly perceptible to those who heard them, but who seemed to be saying that "we have burst like a flower to the front," Col. Davies, all ignorant of what had transpired, strolled in and was received with a military salute, followed by cheers seven weeks. During that time they which he failed to understand. Dr. Montague suggested that Col. Davies had some military qualities, but that he was perhaps too much excited under fire and lacked the necessary steadiness.

About this time Mr. Belcourt and some other legal supporters of the government raised the question that the opposition criticism was entirely out of place, seeing that the bill had not a word in it about civilian colonels. They were reininded that the and fatigue so well. Then men and opposition were not discussing the horses who reach Bloemfontein sound bill, but the minister's explanation of and in good health will be about the it, which made all the difference in hardiest lot that will march forward the world. The measure, however, was allowed to pass its second reading at the urgent request of Colonel Laurier, supported by Col. Davies and Col. Dobell. As it was six o'clock, Col. Bain left the chair, Honorary Colonel Smith, sergeant-at-arms, having intimated that it was time for parade. The whole awkward squad of colonels went off to mess, Dr. Montague remarking to them as they defiled around the kopje, surmounted by the speaker's chair, that he would move the hoist on the third reading.

It is said that a meeting of the colonels in the government is called to amend the bill providing for conferring the Canadian Victoria Cross on the chief of the West Huron and Brockville ballot-stuffing brigade, who served with so much distinction and success in the recent field operations at West Huron and Brockville. Col. Comstock and Col. Holmes took no part in yesterday's discussion.

The dress parade of civilian colonels suggests the story of the New England humorist, who was at Windsor, Nova Scotia, at the time of the Prince of Wales's visit thirty years ago.

the man of fun to a personage at a "I want you to understand that I

am no soldier. I am an officer," raid the aide. I'm no soldier.' S. D. S.

Wood's Phosphodine, The Great English Remedy.

SECOND CONTINGENT.

B. Squadron Has Its First Brush With the Enemy.

The Prominent Part That the Canadians Took in the **Great Forward Move**ment on Pretoria.

In the Very Front of Lord Roberts's Main Column—Houses of Traitorous Farmers in the Late Orange Free State Burned to the Ground.

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

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 27.-The second Canadian contingent is now very much scattered, and it is quite of lieutenant colonels in active ser- impossible for one man to tell you vice? Mr. Borden did not know. He, much about the doings of the various was quite sure that in the field the detachments. This condition is, of course, only temporary. In a short but he was not sure about the draw- time-as far, at least, as the Mounted ing room. Some cynical member sug- Rifles are concerned—these scattered gested that the statesmen colonels detachments will be united. As I told you in my last letter, both battalions of the Mounted Rilles, as well as Strathcona's Horse, are to form part of a new mounted force, to be known as "The First Mounted Infantry Divi-This division, which will be sion." some 10,000 strong when it is completed, will be under the command of Gen. Ian Hamilton. It will consist of two brigades, one of which will be composed exclusively of colonial troops. All the Canadian mounted men will be in this brigade. With them will be the mounted troops from Australia New Zealand and other colonies. Canadians will be pleased to hear that the officer in command of this brigade will be General Hutton, who so recently commanded the Canadian militia at

At the present moment the scattered detachments are situated as follows: Of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, "A" squadron is in camp at Fischer's Farm, about six miles from here; "R" squadron, under Major Williams, is on the firing line; "C" and "D" squadrons are on the march towards this place; and Strathcona's Horse are at Cape Town, or at any rate, were still squadrens left De Aar in four detachments on different days during last val's Pont, the river at the time of

Bloemfontein-a distance of about 120 miles. The first detachment composed of two troops of "C" squadron, under Capt. Cuthbert, is expected to arrive here at any moment now. The other three detachments are each about a day's march behind the other, and, therefore, it will be some time next week before the whole force will reach here. When they arrive it is expected squadrons, and that the four squadrons will then join General Hutton's brigade.

"C" AND "D" SQUADRONS have now been in the field exactly have done a great deal of very hard work. Counting the march from Norval's Pont to Bloemfontein, they have marched over 600 miles, exposed to all kinds of weather, mostly without tents, often short of provisions for the men, and forage for the horses. A few men have been left behind sick, mostly with dysentery or enteric fever, and a good many horses have been killed, but on the whole it is doubtful if there is a force anywhere in South Africa who would have stood the hardships with Lord Roberts's army when the general advance begins.

Meanwhile "B" squadron, who ar rived in South Africa several weeks later than "C" and "D" squadrons, have had the good fortune to be the first of the members of the second contingent to get into action. They had their kaptism of fire a few days ago. They came direct from Cape Town to Blcemfontein, and were the first Canadian squadren to arrive here. Last week they were sent to the Waterworks to kelp to drive the Boers from the kcpjes, which they occupied strongly in the neighborhood. Joining in the advance of Pole-Carew's army from that point towards Dewetsdorp one day when they were in advance scouting, they approached a large farm house over which flew conspicuously a white flag. Old campaigners here are not caught any longer by this favorite little ruse of the gentle-minded Bcer; but our boys were fresh at the game, and they naturally supposed that the rules would be observed by their opponents, so they approached the house without taking any precaution against treachery. At four or five hundred yards they were fired upon, and though by a wonderful piece of good fortune no men were "Let me pass Mr. Soldier," said hit, both Major Williams and Lieutenant Straubenzie had their horses shot under them. They had, of course, to retire at once, and I hear that Lieutenant Straubenzie

LOST EVERYTHING

"Then please let me pass, Mr. Officer, that was on the horse, which, of course, includes a considerable portion of his kit, which is always carried in saddle-bags during work of this kind. The many friends at home of these two popular officers will be glad to pear that the following day when the column came up to the house, they burnt it down to the ground, and made a clean sweep of everything in sight. It was some little satisfaction to be able to pay cut the treacherous brutes even to this small extent, and if they Wood's Phosphodine is sold in St. John y all wholesale and retail druggists.

themselves will suffer much the same fate as the house that they occupied only considerably more so!

Much to their chagrin the two bat-teries of Canadian artillery that were with us on the Kenhardt march, are ordered on to the lines of communica-tion. I left them a few days ago, still encamped at De Aar, and there was then no immediate prospect of a for-ward move. To Colonel Drury, who remains with the batteries in command, this stagnation at De Aar is particularly galling. He was camped on the same spot six months ago, and his cooks are today baking in a clay oven which the colonel had made for him when so long ago he first camped at De Aar. All the officers and men of "D" and "E" batteries envy the Mounted Rifles their good fortune in getting at the very thick of it. They would like to be on the firing line, too, but they recognize the fact that some one must guard the lines of communication, and they accept with resignation their share of this monotonous work, hoping that it will not last too long, and that it will soon be their turn to go forward to the foremost fighting line. The lines of communication, as

have said, must, of course, be guard-

ed by somebody; but it is the duty that every branch of the service hates more than anything else. And yet think of how many thousands of men must be condemned to it when the line of communication extends, as it does, all the way from Cape Town to Kimberley on one line, and from Port Elizabeth to Bloemfontein on another. It is true that a great part of these lines run through our own country, but it is one of the significant facts connected with this campaign that, in spite of that, every mile of the lines has to be guarded as carefully as if they were wholly in the enemy's country. Imagine the work of guarding every bridge every culvert and every siding of the Canadian Pacific railway all the way from Montreal to Winnipeg, and you will have some idea of the work that is entafled, and the number of men that are necessary to ensure the safe ty of the lines of communcation in this campaign. On every line of railway, from the sea coast to the front, at every bridge and every siding there is a little group of tents that shelter a detachment of troops. In some places there will be as many as twenty or thirty such tents, in others fewer, and in some isolated spots by the side of a little bit of a bridge, perhaps, only one solitary tent. Pathetically significant of the isolation and solitude of the poor fellows who are condemned to do this duty is the practice that many of them have adopted of holding up, within sight of the passengers on the passing trains, a sack upon which is printed in as large letters as possible the appeal, "Papers, Please." Those passengers who happen to be looking out of the window appreciate its situation generally, and the result is a shower of old newspapers, and an odd magazine occasionally, which doubtless help very much to beguile the many weary hours of waiting and pickets are condemned.

ON OUR ARRIVAL HERE. number of them are still in camp here, though, as you have doubtless heard from other quarters, most of them are away with their brigade in the neighborhood of Leeuwkop, where they have once been engaged, with the unfortunate result of having their colonel wounded, besides losing one man killed and two wounded. Colonel Otter was brought into town today, and we were all glad to learn that his wound is not dangerous. But what a marvellous escape he had. It is the old storyamong the men who have been under fire in this campaign-how one man gets a bullet through his helmet without his head being touched, another gets one through his sleeve, others are struck on the buckle of a belt, or have a spur shot away, in a word, in a dozen different ways you hear of the marvellous escapes that men have on the battlefield. The case of Colonel Otter is, perhaps, as remarkable in the way of a "close call' as any that has occurred in this campaign.

He was struck almost simultaneously by two bullets, one passing through the flesh on the side of his neck, just missing the jugular vein by a small fraction of an inch, the other striking his shoulder strap, and tearing it off his shoulder. His wound is not at all dangerous, and he expects to be well and on duty again inside of two weeks. Meanwhile, he has put away that shoulder strap, and doubtless, to the end of his life it will be one of his

most precious momentoes. As I have been in Bloemfontein only couple of days, I will reserve for my next letter my impressions regarding the place, the people, and the general conditions that now exist in this little South African town, upon which is centred, more than on any other place in the world, at the present moment, the attention and interest of the whol?

eventful period has at last begun. Lord

H. S. WHITE. BLOEMFONTEIN, May 1.-The

Roberts's army is on its way to Pretoria! For seven long weeks he has been getting ready, maturing his plans, laying in supplies and preparing the way. At leigth all is ready, and the curtain has risen on the last act in the drama of this war. It was a fitting way of celebrating May day. Long before the break of day there was much bustle and activity in the camps that surround this city on every hand. Before six o'clock the rhythmic tramp of thousands of the best drilled foot-soldiers on the face of the earth was heard approaching the still sleeping city. It was the Guards' Brigade, coming at the head of the Eleventh Division. Silently, excepting for that regular tramp, tramp, tramp, with bayonets fixed and every rifle sloped at exactly the same angle, they came down the street towards the Market square in the heart of the little fown on the sidewalk, at the southwest corner, stood Lord Roberts and his staff. As the column approached a dram and fife band struck up The British Grenadiers, and that famous regiment, in column of half companies, went steadily past their go ultimately to the place to which I r.vered field marshal. First the Grenheard them very emphatically con- adiers, then the Scots Fusiliers, then demned by a great many of our men, the Coldstreams, company after comthe time will come when the brutes pany of them, steadily, evenly, with

movement, and yet with a swing spring in the step of each man that speke of boundless energy and physi-cal fitness; on they came, company after company, for fully half an hour, saluting their field marshal, as one after the other they went past him. In their weather-stained khaki, officers, with rifles on their shoulders, in distinguishable from the men, not one patch of bright color from one end of the long column to the other, they looked different indeed from the gorgeously apparelled Guards' regiments that we are accustomed to in the metropolis of the Empire. Except for their splendid physique, their decision of formation and movement, one would hardly believe that they were the gay Guardsmen whom we are so accus tomed to associate with all that is bright and brilliant in the way of scarlet uniform, gold braid and pipeclay But there they were, the same sturdy. stolid men, with the same perfection of drill, the same elasticity of step; cnly now they had put off their gay holiday aftire, and had put on their working clothes-the sombre modern war paint of the British service-the gray khaki color, in which is dyed everything human and mechanical from the field marshal himself down to the Kaffir transport driver, and from the great 4.7 siege gun down to the one-horse water cart. But dust-be grimed, weather-stained, unornamental first, as they are few and far between Hider that heading you might as they were, it stirred the blood in tween. Under that heading you might the veins of any Britisher to see this matchless body of warriors file past their leader on the way to battle.

After the Guards came more infantry, then a long train of artillery, grim-looking 15 pounders, then mounted infantry and cavalry, then the transport, and finally the ambulance. For over an hour a long column filed past, and one could easily imagine the man who is responsible for the outcome of this campaign saying to himself: "With such men I can go any-

THE CANADIANS BUSY.

were not idle. They were taking part | been there a few days previous and in the great forward movement that lected the town. The four days we has at last begun. A, B and C stayed there it rained slightly, showers Squadrons of the Mounted Rifles were all at Fischer's Farm, and with the first streak of dawn, they, too, were on the march northward-on the road to Pretoria. B Squadron had returned only the day before from the firing and the walls also. Some of us got line of the east side, but they were ready with the rest to join in the advance. All three squadrons march today to Karee Siding, a distance of using. The griddle cakes were all about 20 miles along the railway line. right though. We only got about five They are right in the front of the advance, and their work will be the allimportant work of scouting. D Squadron, under command of Captain that is where the indifferent part comes Macdonald, unfortunately, did not ar- in. The water was deliciously wet and rive here in time to go forward with muddy, and we had to share it with their comrades. They were still on the nules and horses. For our breakthe road from Norval's Pont, and fast we were issued with our hardtack only got in here this morning, some and cup of coffee, sometimes with, bours after the other squadrons had marched up. They went immediately dinner we usually had mutton. That to the camping ground at Fischer's was all right, what there was of it. watching to which these solitary little Farm, which the other squadrons had. We generally got a couple of mouthso recently vacated. This is the fuls off a bone, then look at the bone went right through to Kenhardt. Including the march from But supper was the meal, the one we for the first time we met some of our Norval's Pont to this place they have comredes of the First Contingent. A now done about 700 miles of almost were issued with five table spoonsful continuous marching. Most of the of flour, and generously allowed to horses are tired, some are completely worn out, but the men are ready to follow their comrades without a rest! With a few remounts, which will be obtained here today, the squadron will be ready to go forward tomorrow, and it is expected that they will do so. The other squadron will probably continue the march right on to Brandfort, and then probably the squadron will catch them, and then, for the first time the whole of our Mounted the story that you hear on every side Rifles will be combined in one force. It is probable that they will not be separated again during the campaign, and certainly there is a lot of very interesting work ahead of them. have the nonor of forming part of the Mounted Infantry division that will certainly be in the very front of the advance of the main column of Lord Roberts's army, and which will follow the line of railway in what, without doubt, will be its victorious march to Pretoria. Wherever the enemy may be they will always be among the first to come into contact with him; and there is no longer any doubt that they will have plenty of opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and of adding lustre to the glory that has already been established for Canadian arms by the prowess of the first contingent. The only source of discontent among the men of C and D Squadrons, during their little expedition with the Carnaryon field force, was the entire absence of an enemy-or, at least, of an enemy who would fight. It is certain that in their present undertaking they will have all the enemy they want, and quite enough fighting to make things decidedly interesting. They are now quite happy!

B SQUADRON'S "BAPTISM."

B Squadron, under command of Major Williams, retired only yesterday from their first little brush with the enemy. In my last letter I gave some particulars of this affair. From what those who were present say, it is wonderful that no men were hit. It appears that about 20 men of the squadron, with Major Williams and Lieutcuant Straubenzie, were in advance of the others. They were about 700 yards from the house when they were fired upon. Directly the treacherous brutes under their white flag began firing, our men were ordered to dismount. It was while in the act of dismounting that Lieutenant, Stranbenzie's horse was hit in the shoulder and instantly killed. Lieutenant Young's troop returned the fire and covered the retreat. When the squadron returned to the spot later they found that Lieutenant Straubenzie's horse had been stripped of everything on it. As I have already reported, the house was burned to the ground, and I now learn that one of the men who had occupied it was taken prisoner. He was brought to. Bloemfontein, and he is to be tried by court martial today. Lieutenant Straubenzie will give evidence against him. I don't think there will be any tears shed by our men if he is condemned to be shot.

The British generals, it appears, are getting tired of this treacherous kind of work on the part of the Boers, and they are taking what measures of reprisal they can, by burning down the

mechanical precision of formation and great deal of charcoal just now throughout the southeastern portion of what was so recently the Orange Free State. Some of the fighting farmers of this state won't find it so easy in future, when things get a little too he for them, to sneak back to their farm and continue the conflict under the protection of a white flag. In place of their houses they are liable to find a little heap of charcoal, and that, I fear, will not afford sufficient cover for their purposes. H. S. WHITE.

PROM THE PRONT.

Pte. Howard of Second Contingent Writes from De Aar to a St. John Friend.

William Irvine of this city has received the following letter of Pte. Howard, late of E Battery, 3rd Regt. Canadian Artillery, and now with the second Canadian contingent:

DE AAR, April 27, 1900.

My Dear Billy-Just received your letter today, and was more than delighted to hear from you. Just seemed like a breeze from the Bay of Fundy, you know. Since writing my last letput the time he had in Cape Town. It was rather pleasant while it lasted, and it lasted a little too long for most of the boys. Next will some the bad. You should have seen us up near Carnarvon or Van Wyck's Vlei, plodding through the mud and water up to our knees, generally averaging 15 miles a day. We had a reval reception at Carnarvon, the entire population (about 150), principally Dutch and Kaffirs, turning out to greet us, and treating to jam, sandwiches and tea. Van Wyck's Vlei reception was quite as effusive; reason why, no person there. The town had been quietly vacated Meanwhile, our own soldier-boys by the residents, the rebels having the like of which were never seen in Canada. Our company was stationed in a dwelling adjoining the school house. It was not up to much, however, as the floors consisted of mud, tired of that and camped in an old grist mill. We found lots of flour there. which we of course did not think of miles beyond Van Wyck's Vlei when we came to a river which we couldn't get across. So there we stayed; and more often without sugar. Then for for half an hour and wish for more. always looked forward to. Then we make whatever we wished with it. First day I made a paste of it, the sort we used to make when kids, to stick our kites with. It made a rairly passable blanc mange when cooled. So you see what you have missed by not doing unto others as they do unto you. Occasionally we managed to buy a loaf of bread, for which we paid 2s. (48c.) Then on our way back to the railroad, during our short stop at Van Wyck's Vlei, some nice spring chickens came running around our legs, and they never went back. Just below Van Wyck's Vlei we buried one of our boys out of D Battery. Bradley his name was. He was watering his horse when somehow it got into a hole, and in floundering about pitched him off. He was rescued by one of the Australians, but he must have been kicked while in the water, as he did not recover complete consciousness. He died the same evening. At Carnaryon I met a young damsel, who was rather dark but not too shady. I won her good graces by telling her fortune. Talk about fun. We have been here a couple of weeks and do not know how much longer, but you can bet we are tired of playing soldier. We did not hear of poor Fred Withers's death till Sam, Fred's brother, who is with us, received word from St. John. Sam and I have both sworn an oath to revenge his death on some of the

There are now fifteen grandsons of the Duchess of Abercorn serving with the British forces in South Africa.



Baby's Own Soap

Like baby himself, though small it brings happiness, because it is so good for baby's skin, and makes him so fresh and nice.

BABY'S OWN SOAP is made from purest vegetable oils, is delicately scented with flower extracts, and is pre-eminently THE nursery soap of Canada.

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

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, Sr. JOHN.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

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

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 9, 1900.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The power of Oom Paul is broken,

The fall of Pretoria without a struggle tells the story of the demoralization of the Boer forces, and marks the downfall of the corrupt oligarchy that has stood so long in the path of progress in South Africa. Kruger's assertion that the people of the Transvaal will fight to the bitter end may be bracketed with his threat that he would stagger humanity. At best he is but a tyrant and a boaster, and his support will quickly melt away, now that the homes of his people are in the power of the British. It is a pitiful ending to all the Boer brag and bluster, that the city on whose fortifications so much money was expended, and which was declared to be inpregnable, should be given up without a blow. All the gold wrung from the Outlanders and spent under the direction of German and French engineers has gone for naught, and the erstwhile autociat of the Transvaal is today a fugitive.

A thrill of joy was felt throughout the empire yesterday, when the news of the capture of Pretoria was officially published. Lord Roberts has added another to the long list of honors won by his brilliant qualities as a military leader. His plans have not once miscarried, and everywhere he has borne down with trifling loss the opposition of the Boers. Without haste, and without delay, he has pressed forward. and won his way to the goal. And now we may welcome a regenerated South Africa to the great sisterhood of British colonies.

THE MACHINE.

Grit papers have tried to cast doubt on the statements of Pritchett, who swore that he slipped ballots in the West Elgin election. At the enquiry which is now going on in Toronto, the chief witness at Saturday's hearing was Pritchett's wife. She testified that after the election, when it was learned that a warrant was out for her husband's arrest, he went to Detroit. For a time he was paid \$100, then \$50, and finally the payments ceased. She was with him in Detroit for a time and saw him get money, and while at home in London, Ont., she received the money and sent it to him. She knew the money came from one Lewis and O'Gorman, but had no idea where they got it. Mrs. Pritchett was complimented by the judge on the straightforward na-

ture of her testimony. It is unnecessary to comment at any length upon the facts brought out in this West Elgin enquiry. The grit machine there, as elsewhere, was gulity of fraud, and to avoid disclosures, Pritchett was paid to go away and stay away. Duncan Bole, who is wanted to give evidence, is still in Michigan, and declines to return. It is not at all surprising that neither federal nor provincial government is in any haste to have the doings of the machine made public. They want to have it in good working order for the coming federal elections.

BRITAIN IS ALL RIGHT.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Temple, formerly governor of Bombay, in a strong article in the June issue of the North American Review, makes it clear that Britain's resources are equal to any emergency. He says:

"Whether the present is a fitting time for other powers to try any contests with Britain, is a question for them to determine. Britain is at the acme of her 'puissance;' never has she displayed such resourcefulness as she has recently displayed in South Africa, and yet her resources are very far from paration. There is no time to lose.

exhaustion; indeed, they have not even yet been adequately called forth. She is still ready to meet any combination that could reasonably be anticipated, and if the present war shall be speed-ily terminated, then she will have rces available in a strength never ualed in all her eventful She can afford to regard other nations quite complacently, whatever they may say, realizing what her rights are throughout the world and knowing well how to guard them."

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS."

Mr. Henry J. Pineau, the gentleman by whose vote the liberal government of Prince Edward Island is holding on to power against the will of the people expressed at the polls, was elected to turn the government out. Some little time after the byhis grit opponent, Mr. Pineau disappeared from the island. His wheresorts of stories followed. Some people said he had been seen in Ottawa. Others said he was temporarily restated that he had accepted a proposition from a member of the dominion. position at the Paris exposition. This Empire for all time. latter statement was indignantly denied on behalf of Sir Louis Davies, and as a matter of fact, Mr. Pineau did not go to the Paris exposition. There was more important work for taste. A line of tast honor last night. his place in the island legislature. The other day Mr. Pineau explained his position. It was the best explanation he had to offer, but it was not altogether satisfactory to the party with whom he votes. He did not even make it clear that he was not the author of the following lette, which a Toronto peper publishes under date of a special despatch from Montreal on June

The Brunswick, John Huckwell, Prop., Ottawa, March 8, 1900.

Mr. James W. Shea: Dear Sir,-I now take the pleasure of writing you a few lines to lef you know that I am in Ottawa at present. I must also tell you that it is a line place. I have seen a good deal al-ready. I must also tell you that I have been well served by the govern-ment here and I am waiting for orders to go on. I think it will be tomor row or next day. I was all over and seen the house of parliament, the house of commons and the senate chamber. It is a fine place to see. It is no wonder that they are so keen to get here. You keep my C. M. B. A. dues paid up and I will send you money in a few days; the 10th time I u can get it back; you can also get your men boarded at our place, if you want to, and see that they have what they want. You give them what is right for boarding them. I know you will do that. You can tell them at home when you see them that you got a letter from me. I suppose some people are very mad at me for doing what I have done. I could not help myself. It is what every amn is doing, looking out for himself. No more at present. I remain, yours

P. S.-I will write you in a few days and will give more in full. (Signed) Henry J. Pineau.

ANOTHER BOER EDITOR RESIGNS

The Rev. Dr. Kolbe has resigned his position as editor of the South African Magazine. Father Kolbe, though residing in a British colony, strongly sympathized with the Boers, and took no pains to conceal his sympathies. Out esteemed morning contemporary will be interested to know that the learned father's resignation of the editorship of the Magazine, a position he had filled for years with distinguished ability, was due, according to his own words, says the Antigonish Casket, to the fact that the Roman Catholic Bishops in Cape Colony and Natal had taken an open stand against the Boers.

A Handbook of Canadian Women's Work, prepared by the National Council of Women of Canada, at the request of the dominion government, which declined to give the women any space at the Paris Exhibition, will shortly be published, in both French and English editions. A limited number of copies will be distributed in Canada by the National Council. The St. John contributors to the work are Mrs. J. V. Ellis and Miss F. E. Murray. According to the table of conents there are no other contributors from the maritime provinces. The exact title of the work is "Women of Canada, Their Life and Work."

We hope it will not be charged up against the Sun that it is influenced by political motives when it records the fact that the Queen of Greece is the only lady admiral in the world. Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine for Canada, is not a lady admiral. He is a non-combatant colonel of the Laurier-Borden factory output.

It is, perhaps, a matter of regret that that the Halifax exhibition commission have disregarded the overtures made by the St. John association with respect to the opening dates. Having done what it could to make an arrangement, it only remains for the St. John association to decide upon a date most suitable for themselves, as determined by past experience, and bend every energy to the work of pre-

Col. Richard Hebden O'Grady Haley, who has been appointed by the dominion government general commanding the Canadian militia, in succession to THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON General Hutton, now serving with great honor is South Africa, is on the retired list of the British army and is 60 years of age.

Colonels will soon be as numerous in Canada as Q. C.'s and J. P.'s. Col. Laurier, Col. Davies, Col. Borden et al have obtained from the dominion parliament a charter incorporating the Canadian Colonel Manufacturing Co. (Unlimited), for political purpose

The Sun begs to remark that in these days of national rejoicing, Lord election at which he snowed under Kitchener is entitled to recognition True, he has not been prominently mentioned in the press despatches, but abouts were shrouded in mystery. All he has done great work as Lord Roberts' strong right arm. "Bobs" will certify to the fact.

siding in the state of Massachusetts. The school boys of today will be the i. e., an uncultivated, uninnabited not far from Boston. It was even sen of the country not many years Bethsaida, on the northeast shore of hence. And there will not be an annexationist among them. Paul Kruge government to fill an important staff has comented Canada to the British

> Lord Roberts is laying the foundations of the future South Africa. And he is doing the job to the Queen's

For an impremptu celebration the like eat? was never before seen in the city.

ST. MARTINS RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged The Vassie Co., Ltd..... P. Gleeson James Ready T. H. Estabrooks

Hon. A. T. Dunn, who has just returned from St. Martins, says there is need for assistance and that about \$6,000 will be required. So far only about \$1,400 or \$1,500 has been subscribed.

E. V. Godfrey has given his worship a large donation of clothing, which will be sent to St. Martins for any who are in need.

THE EXHIBITION.

Word has been received from Halifax that the Nova Scotia Exhibition Commission have rejected the over tures made by the St. John association looking to friendly arrangement of dates. The St. John exhibition direction 11. Then (R) those men, when they tion of St. John dates and transa other important business.

WHAT IS DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD?

In appearance Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an oval, chocolate coated pill. In this condensed form it contains all of pature's most strengthening and invigorating tonics and restoratives and for this reason it is unapproached as a blood builder and nerve restorative It cures all diseases caused by thin blood and exhausted nerves, and makes pale, weak, nervous men, women and children strong and healthy, 50 cents a box.

MARRIAGES.

COPP-DE WARE—At the residence of Abel De Ware, father of the bride, Jolicure, on June 6th, by Rev. D. Chapman, Maynard Copp to Elsie De Ware.

COOPER-EROWN—At Carmarthen street church, on June 6th, by Rev. G. A. Sellar, Andrew Cooper of Carleton to Mrs. Jennie Brown of this city. RENCH-LEACH—On June 6th, at the residence of the bride's father, 484 Main street, by the Ray. George Steel, Allen W. French to Miss Fannie M Leach. RITH-SUTHERLAND—On June 7th, 1900, at Trinity church, by the Rev. J. A. Richardson, rector, Robert Neville Frith, son of the late Henry William Frith, to Mande, daughter of J. N. Sutherland, general freight agent Canadian Pacific Railway, Atlantic division.

GAMBLIN-FENWICK—At the residence of M. McLeod, Millstream, June 5th, by Rev. B. H. Nobles, assisted by Rev. C. W. Hamilton and Rev. H. Ferguson, Isaac P. Gamblin of Apehaqui to Miss Mary E. Fenwick of Millstream, Kings Co.

HOBEN-NASE—In Fairville, on June 6th, at the Chirch of the Good Shepherd, by the Rev. W. LeB. McKiel, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Davenport of Saint John, Charles F. Hoben of the railway mail service to E. Agnes Nase of Westfield, Kings Co.

HUESTIS-WORDEN—At the residence of the bride's parents, Cliff street, on June 6th, by Rev. R. W. Weddall, Burton L. Huestis to Katherine G., daughter of Mrs. C. Jarvis Worden, all of this HUNTER-SEELY—In this city, on June 4th. at St. Paul's church, by Rev. A. G. H. Dicker, John R. Hunter to Muriel Olive, daughter of J. J. Seely. MAHER-McCULLOUGH—At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, on Wednesday afternoon; June 6th, by the Rev. Francis McMurray, Dr. Joseph D. Maher to Mary Eveleen, eldest daughter of the late Henry McCullough, Esq. MURPHY-COLEMAN—In this city, on 5th, by Rev. John Read, William M to Mary Coleman, both of St. John. Murphy McLEOD-HANSEN—At the Queen square church, on June 6th, by Rev. R. W. Weddall, Edwin Bliss McLeod, mail clerk, formerly of Sussex, N. B., to Jennie H., daughter of Robert Hansen and wife of Nashwaak, York Co., N. B.

McNUTT-FAULKNER—At Waterford, N. B., June 6th, by the Rev. Alvin H. Campbell, B. A., Charles McNutt of Waterford to Miss Minnie Faulkner of Burncoat, Hants

RAINNIF-BEARD—At Trinity church, on the 6th of June, 1900, by the Rev. J. A. Richardson, M. A., William J. Rainnie to Esther Blanche, daughter of the late J. Walter Reard of this city. SMITH-KNIGHT—At the residence of the bride's mother, 290 King street, west end. Thursday, June 7th, by the Rev. W. H. Sampson, Geo. F. Smith of Musquash to Laura, second daugater of the late Geo. V. Knight.

VATSON-McCONAGHEY-At the residen of T. S. Hill, 248 Brussels street, on June 6th, at 6 a. m., by the Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, Alice Maud McConaghey to Frederick Watson, both of this city.

DEATHS.

BATES—At her residence, mouth of Jemseg, Queens Co., on Thursday, June 6th, Sarah M., wife of Robert Bates, aged 76 years. PHILIP—In this city, June 5th, Janet Ross. wife of the late H. C. Philip, in her 67th year, a native of Dumfries, Scotland.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII.-June 17.

GOLDEN TEXT. Give us this day our daily bread .-Matt. 6: 11.

THE SECTION includes the lesson and the parallel Chart number 56.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. The first half of the third year of his ministry.

A new revelation of his relation to Ails disciples.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time -- About a year after the last lesson, immediately after the martyr-dom of John and just before the Pass over, April, A. D. 29. The Passover be-

gan that year April 16.
Place.—The plain of Butalha, belonging to Bethsaida (Luke 9: 10), a desert; i. e., an uncultivated, uninhabited

THE FEEDING OF FIVE THOU-SAND .- John 6: 5-14. Compare Matthew 14: 13-21; Mark

30-44: Luke 9: 10-17. Commit verses 9-12. 5 When (a) Jesus then lifted up his eyes, and saw a great company come

unto him, he saith unto Philip, Whence shall we buy bread that these may 6. And this he said to prove him: for he himself knew what he would do. 7. Philip answered him. Two hun-

dred pennyworth of bread is not suf-

ficient for them, that everyone of them may take a little. 8. One of his disciples. Andrew. Simon Peter's brother, saith unto him. 9. There is a lad here, which hath five barley lcaves, and two (b) small fishes; tut what are they among so

many? 10. And Jesus said, Make the (c) men sit down. Now there was much grass in the place. So the men sat down, in number about five thousand. 11. And (d) Jesus took the loaves and when he had given thanks, he (e) distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to them that were set down and likewise of the fishes as much as they would.

12. When they were filled he said unto his disciples, Gather up the (f) fragments that remain, that nothing

13. (g) Therefore they gathered them (h) together, and filled twelve baskets with (i) the fragments of the five barley loaves, which remained over (j) and above unto them that had eaten tors will meet at 4 p. m. Friday, 8th had seen the miracle that Jesus did. instant, to definitely settle the quescal said, This is of a truth that (1) Prophet that should come into the world the inner even made are found

> REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the sense.) Ver. 5. (a) Jesus lifting up . . seeing that a great multitude cometh

> Ver. 9. (b) Omit small. Ver. 10. (c) The people. Ver. 11. (d) Jesus therefore. (e) Distributed to them that were set down.

> Ver. 12. (f) The broken pieces which remain over. Ver. 13. (g) So. (h) Up. (i) Broken pieces from. (j) Omit and above.

Ver. 14. (k) When therefore the people saw the sign which he did, they said. (1) The prophet.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

Almost a year of the ministry intervenes between the last lesson and this the events of which are recorded in the other Gospels. Toward the last the apostles were sent all over Galilee to preach and to heal. Then suddenly, like a flash from a far-distant cloud, came the news that John the Baptist had been beheaded by Heroil Antipas, in Macherus Castle. This was in

March. The disciples hastened to Jesus (Mark), probably at Capernaum. 5. Saw a great company-Five thousand men (v. 10), besides women and children (Matt. 14: 21). They came by land from all parts. Pilgrims from every part of Galilee were also going up to Jerusalem. They had broken away from their homes and business, and had time to go out of their way to see and hear him whose fame had gone out over the whole region.

7. Two hundred pennyworth-About thirty dollars. A penny, denarius, is fifteen cents, the price of a day's work.

9. Barley loaves-The food of the poorest. Fishes-Salted, and eaten as a relish, like sardines. 10. Jesus said. Make the men (the pe(pie) sit down-Mark says they sat by hundreds and fifties. "The Jewish dining room was arranged like the Roman: three tables forning three eides of a square, with divans or couches following the outside line of the tables. The open end of the square admitted the servants who waited at table. This explains the arrangement of the multitude here described by Mark. The people sat down, literally in table-companies, arranged 'like guests at table; some companies of a hundred and some of fifty, in squares or oblongs open at one end, so that the disciples could pass along the in-

side and distribute the loaves."-M. R. Vincent. 11. And Jesus took the loaves-That it might be known whence the supply came. And when he had given thanks "looking up to heaven" (Luke)-Thus recognizing the Giver of all good. He distributed to his disciples-As a matter of convenience, and as an object lesson both to them and to the people The divine gifts were conveyed through human instrumentality, as in the case of spiritual food. "Doubtless the faith of the disciples was severely tried when they were required to advance each man to his separate hundred with his morsel of bread." As much as they could-No one went away hungry. 12. Gather up the fragments-(1) The design is to bring out the preciousness of food which Jesus had given. (2) It completes the proof of the miracle, for more remained than there was to begin with.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For written and oral answers.) Subject:-Lessons From the Multiplied

Connect this lesson with our last on the death of John the Buptist.

I. A Field Ripe for the Harvest (v. (Matt. 14: 13; Mark 6: 31.) Who followed Jesus? Why? To what did Jesus compare them? (Mark 6: 34.) H. A Busy Day for Jesus (v. 5) .-What two great things did Jesus do for the people? (v. 2: Matt. 14: 14. Mark 6: 34.) How long did his labors tinue? (Luke 9: 12.) III. The Committee of Ways

propose to do for the multitudes? How many people were there? How came there to be so many? (v. 4.) What did a little boy do? IV. The Five Thousand Fed (vs. 10-12).-What did Jesus do with this small upply? How were the people arranged? (Mark 6: 39, 40.) How is Jesus the bread of life? What is it to eat this bread? What lessons did this

Means (vs. 5-9).—What did the disciples

teach the disciples? As to much from little; by the power of God? As to Jesus' method of distributing the bread of life, etc.? V. Gathering up the Fragments (vs. 12-14).-- How many broken pieces were left over? What lessons from these fragments?

WEDDING BELLS. Matrimonial Events in the Several City and Vicinity.

McLEOD-HANSON. Wednesday morning in Queen square Methodist church at seven o'clock. Miss Jennie H. Hanson, daughter of the late R. T. Hanson of Nashwaal: and E. Bliss McLeod, of the railway mail service, were united in matri-mony by Rev. R. W. Weddall. A large number of friends were present at the interesting ceremony. The bride was given in marriage by her brother-inlaw, J. Willard Smith. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. McLeod drove direct to the D. A. R. steamer, on which they left for a week's visit to the Land of Evangeline. On their return they will reside at 175 Duke street. Mrs. McLeod, who was for many years a member of the teaching staff of Elm streeth school, received substantial tokens of regard from both the teachers of the institution and the scholars of her own department. She also received many beautiful presents from

HEUSTIS-WORDEN.

private friends.

A pretty home wedding took place at 6.30 Wednesday morning at the residence of C. J. Worden, 14 Cliff street, when his daughter, Miss Kate Worden, was married to Pert Huestis. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. W. Weddall in the parlor of the house, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. Miss Worden, who was attired in a gray travelling suit was attended by her sister, Miss Bessie Worden. Mr. Huestis was supported After by his brother. Ralph Huestis. many friends and relatives of the bride and groom being invited. Mr. and Mrs. Huestis left by the early boat for the Annapolis Valley, where they will spend a fortnight. Mrs. Huestis received a handsome present from the Leinster street church choir, of which she has for some time been leader. Many other costly and handsome presents were received.

MAHER-McCULLOUGH. Both front doors of the Cathedral

of the Immaculate Conception were thrown open at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon for the first time in many years. The occasion was the nuptials of Joseph D. Maher, D. D. S., and Miss Mary Evelyn, eldest daughter of the late Henry McCullough of this city. The Cathedral was thronged with a vast assemblage of the friends of the young couple, both of whom have scores of friends in this city. The bride, who was attended by her

sister, Miss Kathleen McCullough, was escorted to the altar by her brother, Harry McCullough, who gave the bride

away. The groom was supported by Dr. A.

H. Merrill. Rev. Francis McMurray performed the ceremony, after which the happy couple were driven to the home of the bride's mother, No. 21 Dorchester street, where the bridal party sat down to a repast, and then embarked on the I. C. R. for Quebec, Montreal, Thousand Islands, Toronto, New York, Niagara Falls, and thence to the Southern States.

On their return they will stop at Washington and Boston, and in July will occupy their residence, No. 201 Douglas avenue.

The bride looked charming in a travelling suit of navy blue, white satin applique trimmings, and with black picture hat. She carried a bouquet of bridal roses.

The bride was the recipient of many wedding gifts, among which was the groom's present of a combination diamond pendant brooch and hair pin.

RAINNIE-BEARD.

At Trinity church early Wednesday morning, Miss Blanche Beard, youngest daughter of Mrs. J. W. Beard. was united in marriage to William J. Rainnie. It was a quiet wedding, the guests including only the relatives. The bride, who was unattended, wore a most becoming fawn travelling dress, with a hat handsomely trimmed with turquoise blue. The marriage was solemnized by the rector of Trinity, Rev. J. A. Richardson. At the conclusion of the service Miss Bessie Everitt, organist of St. Andrew's church, played the wedding march. Mr. and Mrs. Rainnie left by the morning express for Boston, and will also visit New York. They received many beautiful presents, among which was a silver service from Mr. Rainnie's associates in W. H. Thorne & Co.'s establishment, and a complete set of pearl-handled fruit knives and forks from the firm.

HOBEN-NASE. At the Church of the Good Shepherd Fairville, Wednesday afternoon, the rector, Rev. L. B. McKiel, united in marriage his sister, Mrs. Nase, the well-known Westfield postmistress, and Charles Hoben, of the railway mail service. The wedding was a quiet one and the happy couple boarded the C. P. R. train at Fairville on a honey-

Notice to Subscribers

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

MERRYWEATHER-DUFF. A very pretty wedding took place at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fairville, at six o'clock on the morning of the 5th, when Robert H. Merryweather, of St. John west, led to the marriage altar Miss Annie J. Duff of Fairville. The happy couple were attended by Shubael Carvell of St. John west, and Miss Susan Duff, sister of The bride's brother gave the bride. her away. Miss Duff is a member of the choir of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and the choir at the opening of the service sang, "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden." married couple left at once by the C. P. R. for Fredericton and other

points, followed by the hearty wishes of their many friends. LILLEY-CODNER.

Millidgeville was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding Wednesday after-noon, when Minnie, second daughter of Henry Codner, was united in marriage to William Lilley, jr., of Woodstock, The bride, attired in a blue cloth travelling suit, trimmed with cream silk, and hat to match, entered the parlor, which was decorated with flowers, on the arm of her father, where she was met by the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. P. McKim of St. Luke's church. The bride and groom were unattended. The guests included only the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties. After the wedding repast the bride and groom took the Canadian Pacific train for their future home in Woodstock. Miss Codner was quite a favor-ite at Milidgeville and received many handsome presents.

MACDONALD-KEARNS.

An interesting event took place Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. John Kearns, 162 Britain street, when her youngest daughter, Alice Maud, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Geo. S. Macdonald of F. S. Rogers's jewelry establishment. It was a very quiet affair, only the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties being present. The presents were numerous and very pretty, smong themo being a set of solid silver chocolate spoons from St. James's church choir, of which the young lady was a member. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald will reside at 92 Britain street and will be at home to their friends on Tuesday and Thursday of next week. The Rev. A. D. Dewdney officiated.

GIBBS-McPHERSON.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized by Rev. C. T. Phillips Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, when Amos Gibbs, an active worker in the church, was wedded to Miss Neenrietta Mc-Pherson. The bride entered the church supported by her uncle, and looked charming in a travelling suit of blue. After the ceremony, the newly wedded couple drove to the D. A. R. boat to sail by way of Yarmouth to Boston, where they will spend their honeymoon. They will, on their return, reside at 109 St. David street. Many valuable and useful presents were received. Among the number was a handsome china tea set, a gift from the D. A. R. Express Co., of which Mr. Gibbs is a member.

WATSON-McCONAGHEY.

A very quiet and pretty wedding took place at six o'clock Wednesday morning at the residence of T. S. Hall. No. 248 Brussels street, when his sister-in-law, Miss Alice Maud McConaghey, was united in marriage to Frederick Watson. Rev. T. F. Fotheringham performed the ceremony. The happy couple have gone on an extended trip, and before returning will visit Newark, New York and Boston.

NOVA SCOTIA WEDDINGS.

(Halifax Recorder.) St. Mary's Cathedral, Tuesday morning, was well filled by the friends of the contracting parties, who witnessed the marriage of Francis Beazley of this city, and Miss Catherine M. Mc-

Avoy of St. John, N. B. The bride was becomingly attired in white poplin, with a pretty hat of similar shade, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. She was accompanied by Miss Margaret Reazley, niece of the groom, who looked exceedingly well in a steel grey costume, with hat to match. Edward Beazley, brother of the groom, was best man. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party enjoyed a wedding breakfast, after which Mr. and Mrs. Beazley left by the morning train to spend the honeymoon in North Sydney and other points in the province.

(Yarmouth Herald.)

The residence of Jonathan Horton, registrar of probate, was the scene of a pretty and quiet wedding Tuesday morning, when in the presence of a few family friends, his only daughter, Miss Grace E., was married to Wm. C. Hunter, postmaster at Bridgewater, N. S. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. E. E. Braithwaite, pastor of the Tabernacle church, the bride being given away by her father. The bride was assisted by her cousin, Miss Evelyn Sterritt. T. A. Fraser of Weymouth, a cousin of the groom, acted as groomsman.

A BOY DROWNED.

WOODSTOCK, June 7.—The people of Grafton have been dragging the river all the afternoon, searching for the body of little Ora Stairs, son of Charles Stairs, who was drowned quite near the shore this morning. He jumped from a catamaran when it started to drift down river, and in spite of the heroic efforts of John Shea, an old man who swem toward him from the shore, was drowned. The remains had not been recovered up to the time of writing this.

Rev. E. C. Baker, pastor of the Baptist church at Newcastle, N. B., has conditionally accepted a call to a church in Kansas.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS.—This is the record of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. A sure cure for diarrhoes, dysentery, and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25-cents and 50 cents.

Si Lin Recent

17 7 Together from Co

When orde he NAME that of the it sent. Remember mee must nsure pro equest. THE SUN issuing week

To cure a

ease mak

Already of ion governm Harry Ad Fredericton.

clerk in the acton. Rev. Dr. Monday for spend a weel

by Mrs. Bo for Paris. Any infor address of l Greenwood. to be marr be thankful

can consul.

The marri

bell, B. A., Paul's Pres ford, N. B., of Milford, I place in the Milford on Ald. Winte ing about for British

extensive m ated in the ably be acco Gilbert W was recently hotel in this

ciently to go

low. It is

from the pe condition n he cannot r Miss Hatti late S. C. R. doday fo W. T., when Walter M. H ly of the M Moneton Th

Says the "A shipme horses for \$ on cars at afternoon a they will b sent direct

Mrs. C.

word that !

son of the try, is dan fever at W: rica. Capt port officer ded for his The estat man has de posed appear

Brunswick

suit agains

Company, f of Mr. Run Dr. A. B. is receiving over Canad plauding hir the Montre ult., setting ing a white ish East A observes tha

> deliver the sion. Bentley's. Bentley's Eentley's Bentley's Bentley's Bentley's

ker is espe

Dress Prints

Skirts Waist Wrap Corse Curta Carpe Straw Rugs, Yarns

Good

Recent Events in and Around St. John,

IT TO STATE OF THE Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

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

Already over 100 salmon have been placed in the mill pond by the dominion government.

Harry Adams, son of J. G. Adams, Fredericton, has been appointed a clerk in the educational office, Freder-

Rev. Dr. Borden left Suckville on Monday for New York, where he will spend a week or two. He will then go to Montreal, where he will be joined by Mrs. Borden, when they will sail

s.in-

tives

only

sent.

very

Brit-

their

y of

urch

oked

olue.

and-

ding

Hall.

sis-

Con-

bri-

Greenwood, K. I., who is now supposed Rev. Daniel Morrison, second son of to be married to a fisherman, would Mrs. William Morrison of that town. be thankfully received by the Ameriat Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Morrison was

bell. B. A., the popular pastor of St. Timself as a powerful preacher, and Paul's Presbyterian church, Water- has filled important charges in the ford, N. B., and Miss Mabel Wardrope of Milford, N. S., is announced to take States. place in the Presbyterian church at Milford on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

ing about the middle of this month who reached this city yesterday, says for British Columbia to explore an the is going to do. And further than extensive mica mining property, situ- that, he ascerts that he will cover the ated in the Pacific coast province, in distance in less than 10 days, having which he is interested. He will prob- made a weger to that effect. Four ably be accompanied by Dr. Weldon. days were consumed in the run to St.

was recently asphyxlated in the Park | ment for patches. hotel in this city, but recovered sufficiently to go home, is reported as very low. It is said he has never rallied Is essential to health and happiness, condition now excites great fear that he cannot recover.

Miss Hattie Wilbur, daughter of the late S. C. Wilbur, left on the C. P. R. doday for Wolsley, Assinatiola, N. W. T., where she is to be married to Walter M. Black of Sackville, formerly of the Moncton high school staff -Monoton Times, Wednesday,

Says the Toronto Globe of Tuesday: "A shipment of about six hundred horses for South Africa will be loaded on cars at the Exhibition grounds this afternoon and sent to Montreal, where they will be put on board ship and sent direct to the seat of war."

Mrs. C. F. Harrison has received word that her husband, Capt. Harrison of the Canadian Mounted Infantry, is dar-gerously ill from enteric fever at Wynburg hospital, South Africa. Capt. Harrison went as transport officer and was warmly commended for his work.

The estate of the late John Runciman has decided to abandon the proposed appeal to Ottawa from the Gecision of the supreme court of New Brunswick ordering a new trial in the suit against the Star Line Steamship Company, for damages in consequence of Mr. Runciman's death.-Globe.

Dr. A. B. Walker, barrister-at-law, is receiving hosts of letters from all over Canada congratulating and applauding him for his able interview in the Montreal Daily Star of the 26th ult., setting forth his scheme of founding a white and black colony in British East Africa. One corresponden observes that he believes that Dr. Walker is especially raised up by God to deliver the negro race from oppres-

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

TRUTHS EASILY DIGESTED.

erning a Method of Curing Dyspepal, and Stomach Troubles,

as any other disease.

What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of Rev. A. H. McLeod, Free Baptist, good, wholesome, well cooked food and something to assist the weak stomach to d'gest it. This is exactly the purpse for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method

Rev. A. H. McLeod, Free Baptst, has entered on his pastorate of the churches on this island. He preached his first sermon on Sunday, the 27th inst., at Norton Head.

Rev. Dr. Hunter recently gave a When ordering the address of your WERKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the omes to which you wish the cont.

The Post of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, in other words the patient eats plenty of wholesome food the control of the post of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest ordered. t of the office to which you wish tent to the office to which you wish tent.

It is the office to which you wish tent eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest if for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach tories will close up work. The lebters have been scarce for the last two weeks.

digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs. Your druggist will tell you that Stu-art's Dyspersia Tablets is a remedy sold on its merits and is the purest safest and cheapest remedy sold for stemach troubles, and every trial makes one more friend for this excel-

The death occurred at her residence, Mouth of Jemses, on Wednesday, of Mrs. Sarah M. Bates, relict of Robert Bates. The deceased, who was in her 76th year, was well known and highly respected in the community, in which she has resided for many years.

lent preparation.

Premier Farquharson has given no tice of a resolution declaring in favor of the policy of provincial prohibition in P. E. Island, to be followed by a this week to assume the management bill along the same lines. But the of the new Hotel Shepody. Mr. and proposed measure is not intended to Mrs. Starratt will be much missed take effect until June, 1961.

Any information as to the present . Word was received in Pictou, N. S., address of Hannah Sambolate of East on Monday morning of the death of 38 years of age, a nephew of the late George Munro, Dalhousie College's The marriage of Revi Auth Camp- benefactor. He had made a name for Presbyterian church of the United

From Providence, R. I., to Sydney, C. B., is quite a bicycle ride, yet that Ald. Winter of Moncton intends leav- is what a young man named Gibson, Jan Jehn, and Gibson had to stop at J. Gilbert Williams of Gagetown, who W. Smith's shoe repairing establish.

A GOOD STOMACH

from the poisonous gas and that his but don't blame the stomach for biliranged, and causes poisonous bile to remain in the blood, causing indigestion, headache and irregular action of the bowels. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills regulate the liver, kidneys and bowels, and by their direct action on these organs effect prompt and lusting cures of biliourness, dyspepsia, headache and all kidney ailments. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers.

MICHAEL KELLY ON DECK.

Michael Kelly of St. Martins spent Wednesday in the city, selecting stock for the store he will open in a few days. Mr. Kelly is one of the men for whom the fire fiend possesses no terrors. He lost his all in the recent St. Martins fire, yet he turns up smiling. To a Sun reporter Mr Kelly said he had enjoyed three meals every day since the fire and proposed to go right on as if nothing had happened. He had been sorely smitten, but as his life had been spared, why should he complain? The heroism of a blind man under adversity was never better illustrated than in the case of Michael Kelly of St. Martins.

ABOUT TEACHERS.

C. L. Thompson and J. F. Worrell have resigned their schools at Seal Cove and Grand Harbor, Grand Mapan. They propose entering upon the study of dentistry and will begin their course next fall at the University of Maryland, Baltimore.

Bruce Smith of New Glasgow, P. E. I., who has successfully taught for the past three years in Springton, leaves on Monday, 11th inst., for Victoria, B. C., where he intends to follow his pro-

Donald Finlayson of Whim Road Cross, P. E. I., who for a number of years was a school teacher, has graduated from the Theological Seminary of Auburn, N. Y. He has accepted a call from a church in one of the Western States, where he labored as a catechist for two years.

Subscribe for SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Dyspepsia and indigestion are considered incurable by many people who do not realize the advance made in modern medical science, and because by the old methods and remedies a cure was rarely, if ever obtained.

Dyspepsia is now cured as readily as any other disease.

What the dyspeptic wants is abund.

very interesting talk on the early history of the British church, or Church of England, proving its apostolic origin and continuity from the time of

Henry Bancroft of Bancroft's Point who attained his ninetieth birthday in April, died at his home on the 29th inst. He was the oldest man on the island and one of the most respected

HOPEWELL HILL, June 1.-An un usually violent thunder storm, with heavy rain, passed over here last night. Vegetation has come along

bound. Miss Bessie McRae, daughter of Jas. McRae of Riverside, was married on Wednesday to Capt. Toft of Lubec. Me., by Rev. Chas. Comben, pastor of the Methodist church.

summer seems to have come at a

W. S. Starratt moved to Riverside

Laurie Colpitts, son of Ralph Colpitts; came home this week from Sackville, having completed his freshman year at the university, with nonors. Silas S. Wright of Whitman, Mass., is visiting his old home here.
"SUSSEX, June 2.—The brush fires

which raged here a few days since did a great deal of damage, much valu-able timber and fire wood having been destroyed. At Crawford's Lake, in the parish of Hammond, a neat building, with contents, owned by R. W. W. Frink of St. John, and Major T. E. Arnold of Sus-

sex, was burned to the ground. No in-

surance! In my last report I stated that P. Pitfield was putting up a neat little cettage near he railway station for

Mrs. McGee. I was in error, as Abner Cripp is the builder. Today's rain has considerably swollen the streams and made the farmers

SHETFIELD, Sunbury Co., June 2 .-Charles Henry Upton, who has been lying prostrate with paralysis at the house of his brother Robert, at Lakevesterday r leaving six brothers and a large number of nephews and nieces to mourn the loss of a kind and obliging friend. The Rev. I. N. Parker of Gagetown and Rev. Mr. Bell of the Sheffield Methodist circuit, exchanged pulpits

last Sabbath. Capt. John F. Bridges loaded his new scow with fish this week in the lakes back of Sheffield. The scow will hold and carry 2,000 barrels of fish. Thomas Bridges of Tilley's Landing is shipping some fine hay now per

steamer W. Harrison, to St. John. BOIESTOWN, N. B., June 2.-Peter Miller of Glassville, accountant for T. Lynch, has arrived on his annual tour of inspection. Harry Wiley of Fredericton has been here for a few days. The repairs to the mill property are about done, and sawing will commence shortly.

Willie Gunter, who has been pursuing a collegiate course at Sackville, is home for the summer vacation. Mrs. W. H. Irvine, who has been in Sackville for a few days, returned today. Prof. W. Dyer has a large class in vocal instruction here and another at

the Ridge. The twitching drive is now opposite this place and will be through to the boom in about three weeks. This is scmewhat later than last year.

GASPEREAUX STATION, June 2.-An Epworth League of Christian Endeavor has been organized in the Methodist church here. The officers are: President, Duncan F. Kirkpatrick; vice-president, A. W. Kirkpat rick; secretary, A. F. Kirkpatrick; treasurer, Miss Ida Kirkpatrick. Thomas D. Bell has purchased

driving horse from Charles Hoyt. Forest fires have done considerable damage to lumber grounds around Sand Brook and Three Bridge Brook during the week just closed. Robert S. Kelly lost his lumber camp, stable and considerable cordwood near Three Bridge Brook. Mathias Monehan of Boston is visit-

ing his parents here.

mortally all.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., June 3.- A well known Woodstock figure has quite suddenly passed away in the person of William H. Courtland. He came to Woodstock many years ago and married Miss Bessie Stevens, who survives. They had no children. Mr. Courtland had been in poor health for a long time past, suffering from a disease of the stomach. He was taken severely ill on Friday last. For a long time he had been sexton of the Methodist church, and luring the celebrations of the victories in South Africa was always on hand to ring the bell. It was noticed that this bell did not ring on the reported surrender of Pretoria. Few people knew the reason. The faithful old sexton was

Mrs. James H. Wilbur, whose husband died quite recently, caughe a severe cold in accompanying his remains to Dorchester, and when she got home was attacked with pneumonia. For a few days her life was almost despaired of, but on Saturday she was improving.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING!

This has been known so long as an ideal place to buy Boys' Clething that it seems hardly necessary for us to make anything more than the simple statement that the lines of Boys' Clothing for summer are complete. Everything will be found on our tables that the mother—no matter how fond or how proud—could wish for to dress her offspring. As usual the prices are quite as pleasing to careful buyers as the style and fabrics are to particular ones.

Splendid quality in Serges. Cheviots and fancy mixtures, goods that will stand the severest kind of wear. Plenty to pick and choose from, ages 3 up to 9 \$2.50 to \$6.

BOYS' TWO PIECE SUITS.

In Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds. These show perfection of fit and finish at every point Ages 4 up to 12. \$1.50 to \$5.00.

BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS

In an almost endless assortment of styles and fabrics. Ages 3 up to 12. \$1.25 very rapidly the last few days and BOYS' SACK SUITS. THATHOU SHE ANT

You select from at least 40 different patterns, including all the popular materials. You will find all garments well tailored and trimmed with best of linings, Ages 9 up to 16. \$3.00 to \$8.00.

WASH SUITS AND BLOUSES.

If you are wanting any Wash Suits or Blouses for the boy, ours are to your liking.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

than last.

The death occurred yesterday morning of Lloyd W. Hoben, the atteen months old son of E. G. Hoben, the well known grocer of this city.

It is stated on good authority that Premier Emmerson will take up his residence in this city upon his appointment to the jurgethip made vacant by the superannuation of Judge Vanwart.

CAMPOBELLO, Charlotte Co., June 4,-The day schools were visited by Inspector Carter on Thursday and

will close down this week for the sea-

News was received here on Friday of the death of Miss Jennie Malloch at St. Andrews. She was the daughter of Wheeler Mallock, formerly belonging here, but now residing at St. Andrews, and grand daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Calder, residents

here. Death was due to consumption. Alexander Simpson and family have moved to Eastport-George Lank and family have moved into their new home.

CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., June 4.-The hote! and store combined, recently owned by the J. D. Baird estate, has been purchased by S. A. Perkins, who has commenced to remove the outbuildings with a view to thoroughly repair and renovate the cstablishment, after which it will be run as a first-class hotel by its present

Mrs. H. B. White has purchased the lot and dwelling recently owned by C. M. Sherwood, where she will permanently reside. Dr. Brown has purchased four acres of land recently owned by H. B. White's estate. J. E. Long has purchased the farm in Long Settlement recently owned and occu-

pied by Alex. Williams. Shelman Lockart and Miss White, adopted daughter of Joshua Jones, both of Royalton, were married on the 30th ult. by Rev. Mr. Deware at his resi-

Mr. Sutten of Andover and Miss Julia Sloat, daughter of the late Edwd. Sloat, were recently married in the Tracy Mills Free Baptist church by Rev. Mr. Deware.

Stanley Savage, who was low with erysipelas, is on the road to recovery. Wet and cold as has been the spring, yet the farmers have their seed all in, except buckwheat. The prospect for a crop of hay never looked more promising in this section.

Mrs. Gitchell is making preparations to put in a relier mill for the grinding of wheat. George Brittain of Bristol has placed one in his mill, and

Mersrs. Carvill also expect to do the same. Which of them will get the government bonus has not been determined. HOPEWELL HILL, June 5.-A new

start is about being made to repair and renovate the Baptist church at the Hill. The contract for the excavations for the furnace cellar has been let to G. M. Russell. Rev. Allan W. Smithers, of the

Church of England, left yesterday for Shediac to attend a meeting of the Allen Bray and Miss Mary E. Bray

of Moncton came down yesterday to attend the marriage of Mr. Bray's brother, William Bray of New Horton, and if rain had been delayed great to Mrs. Martha Virgie, which takes place tonight in the new church at

Isaac Milton is having his fine residence at Demoselle repaired. C. B. Moore has the contract.

Capt. James Rogers of St. John, for-merly of this place, is visiting friends here, after an absence of many years. Trunks, Bags, Valises,
Good Goods.

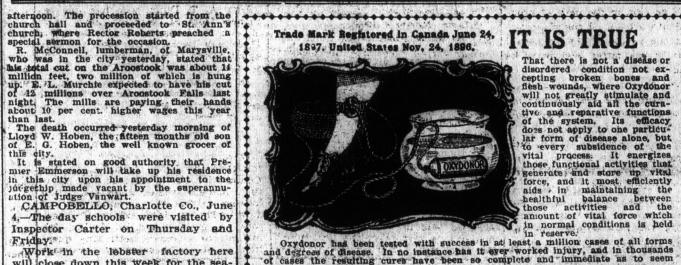
Lowest Prices.

SHARP & MCMACKIN, 885 Main Street,
St. John, N. B.

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

Simproving.

FREDERICTON, June 3.—Rev. J. D. Freeman, the brilliant and popular pastor of the Mestinghand county opened here to the Westmorland county opened h



and degrees of disease. In no instance has it ever worked injury, and in thousands of cases the resulting cures have been so complete and immediate as to seem almost miraculeus.

MR. S. A. BIRDSALL, Eagle Place Post Office, Brantford, Ont., writes: Nov. 13, 1839; "Oxydonor saved the life of my two and a half months' old baby whom the doctors had given up and said could not live."

MRS. M. A. FOWLER, St. John, N. B., writes July 28, 1899; "I have used Oxydonor since October, 1897, and would not be without ft."

MRS. ROBERT HALE, Thompson, Ont., writes: "I have been sick over six years, and spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills, but could not get cured. After using Oxydonor I felt like a different person, and gained 16 pounds in 8 weeks. My trouble was Nervousness, Debility and Heart Trouble."

APRICAN PEVER

St. Matthias' Church, Westmount, Montreal, has its own missionary—Mr. K. Borup, in Uganda, Africa. Mr. Borup was supplied with Dr. Sanche's Fever Arrester. On his way from the Coast to Uganda he contracted fever. In two hours the fever was arrested by Dr. Sanche's instrument. Mr. Ecob, another missionary, travelling with Mr. Borup, was quickly cured of fever by the same

AFRICAN FEVER.

MRS. (CAPT.) A. B. MILLER, Wenonah, N. J., U. S. A., writes Nov. 2, 1899: "We still use Oxydonor with full satisfaction: Most remarkable has been the help to my daughter, Mrs. Helen E. Ramussen, a returned missionary from Africa, who was still held with the daily return of African Fever. I thought she would die. The result of the use of Oxydonor was little more than a miracle. She is alive today, and has since been to Africa and had good health there. APRICAN FEVER

REV. J. D. BENNETT, Oxford, Mich., U. S. A., writes: "In November, 1892, my family and self arrived home in great need of rest and recuperation after five years of missionary work in Inhamane, S. E. Africa. A friend persuaded me to use Oxydonor. During March and April, 1893, I had several attacks of African Fever, one of which was very severe. Oxydonor was applied, and I was able to be out next day."

MR. A. H. SMITH, Merchant's Echange, 319 Seymour street, Vancouver, B. C., writes December, 1899: "I have used Dr. Sanche's Oxydonor for the past two months for Rheumatism, and have received great benefit from its use. Would not be without one."

MR. JAMES RALPH, P. M., Goldenburgh, Ont., writes April 7, 1898: "I suffered over ten years with Inflammatory Rheumatism. I began using Oxydenor, and in about three weeks I was as free from pain as when I was twenty years of age."

Beware of impletions. Beware of imitations. We have instituted suits against infringers in Canada. We will gladly send you, on request, price list and description of Oxydonor together with certificates from worthy and willing witnesses, as to the great value of Oxydonor.

Oxydonor.
All letters carefully considered and promptly answered. Address DR. H. SANCHE & CO., UNITED STATES OFFICES:-2268 St. Catherine Street 261 Fifth Avenue, New York. 61 Fifth street, Detroit, Mich. 57 State street, Chicago, Ill. Montreal, Que. Dept. S. W.

..............

Kelly will be sentenced at ten o'clock to-

Relly will be sentenced at ten o'clock tonorrow morning.

Following is the civil docket:

Daniel L. Hanington v. John McDonald,
if.—C. Lionel Hanington for plaintiff; E. T.
C. Knowles for defendant.

Mand A. Joyce v. Mary Robertson—Teed
& Copp for plaintiff; Powell, Bennett &
Harrison for defendant.

Non-jury docket: Charles Fawcett v.
Crawford—Powell, Bennett & Harrison for
plaintiff, and Macrae and Sinclair for defendants.

plaintiff, and Macrae and Sinclair for defendants.

Geo. Rattenbury v. S. L. Chapman—W. B. Chandler for plaintiff; M. G Teed for defendant.

The first case, Hanington v. McDonald, was disposed of this afternoon and plaintiff; damages assessed at \$25.20, being the full amount of claim. M. G. Tsed and C. Lionel Hanington for plaintiff; defendant not represented.

The case of Maud A. Joyce v. Mary Rohertson will be taken up at ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

The following barristers were in attendance: Charles E. Knapp, M. G. Teed, H. A. Powell, W. H. Chapman, E. A. Reilly, F. W. Emmerson, F. J. Sweeney, B. B. Teed, A. B. Copp, James Frief, C. Lionel Hanington and Frank A. Harrison.

HAVELOCK, Kings Co., June 5.—
Forest fires were raging here last week

Forest fires were raging here last week loss of property would have resulted. Considerable valuable timber laud was destroyed. C. I. Keith lost a large quantity of standing timber, and a number of buildings were destroyed.

John Turney of Creek Road lost two barns and an unoccupied house on the

Rev. Mr. Brown has been making extensive repairs and beautifying the parsonage grounds, which already are being much improved. Geo. P. S. Keith is very ill. Amasa Ryder has opened a cash store in the building cwned by John Price.

At the I. C. R. station, P. W. Campbell succeeds John Lawlor, who has resigned the position of night despatcher. H. W. King will be on at

E. H. Turnbull's Thoroughbred French Coach Stallion,

"TELEMAQUE"

Stands at 167 King Street East, at \$15.00 per season, cash at time of service. Apply to groom, JAMES GOODSPEED, on premises. Tel. No. 895.

FOR SALE.

farm of Christopher Bicks was destroyed.

Empire day was duly observed in the schools. Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Snell, Rev. Mr. Brown and others. Havelock is not behind the times in loyalty.

The new road so long agitated by a number of the villagers, was opened this morning.

Mrs. George Alward, who has been long ill, is failing rapidly.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT, containing about 190 acres. The Major Balcom farm, in the Parish of Musquash, a few minutes walk from Prince of Wales station, on the Shore Line Railway. The dyked marsh of about 45 acres cuts from 45 to 40 tons of hay. The upland, about 25 acres, is of superior quality and under proper cultivation can be made very productive. The balance consists of pasture and woodland. A good house and two barns. Can be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to J. J. CONNORS, 5 Sydney street, St. John, N. B., or inquire of MR. JOHN WILSON, Musquash.

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

Pants. Overalls, Jumpers. Caps, Braces,

BOYS' CLOTHING.

WINDOW BLINDS.

Top Shirts, Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Umbrellas,

ACADIA CLOSING.

Exceptionally Fine Weather and a Large Attendance.

A Strong Plea Made for the Establishment of Industrial Schools.

The Class Day Exercises - Mineteen Students Graduated at Horton Academy-Gratifying Work of the Seminary During the Year.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., June 2.- Although the apple blossoms in the Anrapolis valley are much later than usual, the warm days of the last week have worked wonders and at present there is every indication of the usual luxuriant bloom by the 6th of June, which will be the great day of the feast at Acadia. The programme this year is of unusual interest, Dr. K. Boyce Tupper, pastor of the First Baptist church, Philadelphia, will take a leading part. He is a splendid platform speaker and a man of profound intellectual abilities.

The piano recitals of the graduates in music at Acadia Seminary have been of high order. The last one on Friday evening by Miss Eva Doyle of Monoton and Miss Mary Davidson of Hantsport, assisted by Miss Ethel Emerson of Dorchester, a last year's gradnate, was one of the best. Prof. H. N. Shaw, principal of the Toronto College of Music and School of Expression, the largest and most advanced institution of its kind in Upper Canada, gave a realistic rendering of Bulwer Lytton's drama, Cardinal Richeleau, to a large number of invited guests in Alumni hall, Acadia

Seminary, on Thursday evening. who There will be 25 young men will take the B. A. degree this year. Eve of the class are from New Bruns-Horace S. Colpitts of Elgin; Louis M. Duval of St. John; Miss Elizabeth Caldwell of St. John; John A. Glendenning of Moncton; Chalmers

J. Mersereau of Doaktown. The members of the class selected by the faculty to deliver essays on com-mencement day are: Horace G. Coipitts of Elgin, E. H. Cameron of Yarmouth, John A. Glendenning of Moncton, Austen F. Bill of Lockport, N. S., and Miss Elizabeth Coldwell of St.

Visitors are arriving by every train. Among these are Miss Ethel Emerson of Dorchester, Mrs. Bradshaw of St. Martine and Miss Bessie Trites of

The programme for anniversary week is as follows: Sunday, June 3rd, 11 a. m.-Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia; 7 p. m,-Address before college Y. M. C. A. by Dr. Tupper.

Monday, June 4th, 2 p. m.- Field sports on campus: 8 p. m.-Lecture before the senate of the university by Dr. Tupper; subject: 'Optimism v. Pessimism-the World Growing Bet-

Tuesday, June 5th, 10.30 a. m.—Class exercises by graduating class. 2.30 p. m.-Closing exercises of Horton Academy: usual exercises, with address by Rev. D. H. Simpson. 8 p. m .-Closing exercises of Acadia Seminary; usual exercises, with address by Mrs. Charles Archibald of Halifax, vice prosident of the Woman's National

Council. Wednesday, June 6th, 10.15 a. m .-

Closing exercises of the college. 7.30 p. m.-Conversazione. WOLFVILLE, N. S., June 4.-It does not seem at all strange that the closing exercises of the institutions at Wolfville are at least a week later than those of any other such institutions in the province, when one considers the beauty this little town takes on at the first of June. The whole surrounding country is a varied panorama of pink and green, and the air is laden with the fragrance of the blossoms. Acadia is certainly beautiful for situation, and is the joy of all the Baptists. Re-

presentations from the constituencies from which the institutions draw their strength, fairly crowd the streets of the little town, and from Saturday until Thursday the place is en fete. Before and after the anniversary are mile stones in the year.

Just now the institutions seem have taken on a new lease of life. The Forward Movement to raise the \$70,000 needed to ensure their proper working has been a success, and one is led to expect that the high standard already set will be placed materially higher as this money comes in and the financial burdens grow lighter.

NEW BRUNSWICK is well represented at Acadia. Several of the professors at the college, one or two teachers in the seminary, and the head of academy are from that province. As a result, New Brunswick students are becoming more and more apparent each year, and their work does not suffer in comparison with those from any other province. They have won the governor general's meda for the last two years, and they have upheld the reputation of the college in many of its athletic struggles. In fact, one of the names best known in the football fame of the college is that

of Jesse Prescott of Sussex. It is mainly from the three prov inces that the students are drawn, and now from all over this constituency many are coming to assist in the pre sent celebration, which bids fair to equal anything of the kind which has

as yet occurred. The annual meeting of the alumnae of the seminary was held tonight, and Dr. Tupper of Philadelphia lectured

before the senate. An at home was given by Dr. and Mrs. Trotter this afternoon to the faculty, teachers, governors and other friends, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Tup-

Miss Elizabeth Higgins, teacher of modern languages in Acadia seminary, who was granted leave of absence for one year, has formally resigned, and

Miss McLeod of Fredericton has be appointed in her stead.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC FIELD DAY.

The annual field day of the athletic association was greeted by a good at-

tendance and exceptionally weather. The events were: Hundred yards dash—Steel, first;

time 11 seconds.

High jump—Richardson, 5 feet 2.

Putting shot—White, first, 36 feet 10.

Pole vault—Steele, first, 9 feet 7.

Two hundred and twenty yards teele 26 seconds. Baseball throw-Corey, 101 yards 6

Broad jump-Richardson, 18 feet 11. ight hundred and eighty yards run -Howe, 2 minutes 20 seconds. Hop, step and jump -- Howe, 40 feet

Two records were broken, the shot put, which breaks the record held by Cutten, now of Yale; and the pole

Howe, who got several seconds, as well as two firsts, is from New Brunswick.

WOLFVILLE, June 5.-Yesterday was practically the first day of the celebration. The baccalaureate ser-mon on Sunday really introduces commencement week, but it is on Monday that the great number of guests begin to come in. Just now there is hardly an available place to be had anywhere in town.

The morning was spent by most in wandering around the buildings and renewing cld associations both on the

hill and in the town. With exceptionally fine weather, the annual sports of the A. A. A. Were well attended and proved to be full of interests. Most of the events were hotly contested and there was scarcely one in which the winner had a walkover. The feature of the day. probably the work of Joseph Howe a member of the class of '02, and who has never hitherto competed in track He showed himself to be posevents. sessed of speed, strength and skill, and

his victories were clean cut.

Two records were broken during the day. White, a big man from Baltimore, smashed the record which Rev. Geo. B. Cutten, known in football fame, has held for four years. White handles the sixteen-pound shot easily, and his style of putting is exceedingly graceful. The record he has made will probably stand some time, unless he himself breaks it. Steel and Richardson, who have for the last two or three years divided a good many of the honors, showed up well this year. The running track was in far from good condition, and the mark of eleven seconds flat for the hundred was very

A good many of the visitors availed themselves of the chance of inspecting the manual training building. which stands near the athletic grounds The work in this department has during the past year been exceedingly encouraging. While there have not been a large number of students in attendance, the standard of work done has been exceptionally high. The present director, Mr. Fairin, has devoted himself to the work with commendable zeal, and the results, as shown in the complete specimens, which are placed on sale, reflect credit upon him as an instructor and upon his students. The course in manual training is taken more generally by students from the Academy, and it is practically in connection with that institution.

There were two attractions during the evening, both of which drew large audiences-the lecture of Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper of Philadelphia in the College hall, before the members of the senate, and the annual meeting of the Alumpae Society of the Semin ary, which was held in Alumnae hall. There were at the latter quite a number of representatives from cer tain classes and none from others, a fact which resulted in quite a gap in the class responses, although the num ber present was as large as ever be fore. Mrs. Ralph Eaton, '83, was in the chair. Soles were rendered by Miss Ida Jones and Miss Agnes Johnson. A paper on Industrial Education prepared by Mrs. Hulder Christie of River Hebert, was read by her daughter. Miss Emily Christie, a recent graduate of the Seminary. The paper was an exceedingly interesting one, and in it Mrs. Christie made a strong plea for the establishment of industrial schools.

The president in her annual address made as a basis of her remarks the part in an ideal life of friendship patriotism, ideals and character build ing. Mrs. Eaton's address was particularly well received.

Miss Grace Patriquin of Wolfville. '96 graduate, read a poem descriptive of the foundation of the college and the seminary.

A welcome was extended to Miss Johnson, the vice principal, and to Rev. J. H. McDonald, the principal, who have just completed their first year of work in connection with the seminary. Each responded, returning thanks for the kind words and wisher expressed.

The class responses were probably the most interesting feature of th evening. As the class was called some member responded with a few words as to its present position and the whereabouts of its members. Unfortunately there were a number of classes unrepresented. Those who

did respond were : '61. Mrs. Joseph Kempton (Miss P. Bigelow, Canso). '80 Mrs. Whidden, Dartmouth (Miss

Lois Bigelow). '80. Miss Ida Jones, Wolfville. '83. Mrs. Brough, Antigonish.

'89. Miss Mildred McLean, Chicago, Miss Clara Cohoon, Wolfville. Miss M. Payzant, Halifax. Miss Mabel Wortman, Wolfville '99. Miss Ethel Emmerson, Dorches

'00. Miss Emily Christie, Amherst, This class, which graduates today, consists of eighteen members and is one of the largest sent out by the

At the close of the class responses number of interesting announce ments were made. Miss Clara Cohoon for the class of '95, made Miss Adella Jackson, a former teacher in the institution, a life member of the alumnae by the payment of \$25. Mrs. Chubbuck announced that

mber of Amherst people had decided fit up two rooms in the building as hospital, in memory of Miss A. Mc-ully. Sixty dollars has already been llected.

Mrs. Ralph Eaton has collected \$450 to put electric lighting in the seminary building. Mrs. A. R. McClelan, wife of the lieutenant governor of New Brunswick, contributed \$100 of the amount. Principal McDonald gratefully thanked the donors for this beral gift, which had come at a most

Refreshments were served and at the close the members formed in a circle around the room and sang Auld Lang Syne.

The class day exercises in the morning drew a large crowd. The programme, which was as follows, was highly enjoyed, the many hits in the papers causing much amusement:

Address Class president, E. L. Franklin

Class Prophecy Austin P. Bill Music Class Quartette Valedictory W. E. McNeill At the closing exercises of Horton Collegiate Academy in the afternoon 19 students graduated. The pro-

gramme was as follows:

Processional Zaragosa.Orteg.

Misses Beckwith and Welton.

Prayer. Charles B. McMullen, Truro, N. S.

Piano solo—Le Fen Follet......W. Kuhe
Percy L. Higgins, Moncton, N. B.
Essay—The Future of the Canadian
Confederation....
Ernest E. Sinclair, Summerside, P. E. I. Veledictory.... Miss Gertrude Mumford, Wolfville, N. S.

Address. D. H. Simpson, Berwick, N. S. Presentation of diplomas to the graduating

The Seminary closed the year's work. Principal McDonald announced the results of the term as most grati fying. Following was the programme essional—March from 5th Symphony,

Essay—Mathematics in Nature......
*Olive Winifred Smith, Halifax, N. S. Ethel May Crossley, St. John, N. B. Essay—Ruskin in Literature and Art.... Cora Peters Archibald, Truro, N. S.

Essay—Italy's Struggle for Liberty.....
Grace Gwendolyn Hamm, St. John, N. B. Piano solo—Polka de la Reine, op. 95....Raff Alice Maude Lounsbury, Newcastle, N. B. Fasay—Anglo-Saxon Responsibilities... Nina Viola Shaw, Avonport, N. S. Essay—The Red Cross in War.....
*Sadie Marinda Dykeman, Fairville, N. B. Vocal solo—With Verdure Clad......Haydn Lida May Munro, Bridgetowa, N. S.

Essay—The Foundation of British Rule in India... Mary G. Henderson McCain, Florence-ville, N. B.

say—Rosa Bonheur and Her Work.... *Lillie Claire Webster, Kentville, N. S. ano solo—The Erl-King.....Schubert-Listz Miss Mary Jane Davidsen, Hantsport. Mrs. Charles Archibald, Halifax, N. S.

Presentation of Diplomas Award of Prizes. God Save the Queen. *Speakers Mary McCain of Florenceville, N. B.,

N. B., win Payzant prizes FROM BUGLER MCMULLEN.

and Maud Lounsbury of Newcastle.

Writing on May 2nd from St Michael's Hospital, Bloemfontein, Bugler Wm. McMullen of "G" Co., states that he was then rapidly recovering from enteric fever, with which he had been ill and in hospital since April 2nd. Before going in hospital he had received several boxes sent to him, including one from his home in Sackville and one from the Currie Business University, which he was attending at the time he enlisted. Everything was received in good condition, greatly to the pleasure of himself and the comrades who shared his gifts and received some on their own account. By Lord Roberts's orders the fever patients were being sent to

McMullen was of the number. CANADIAN'S PLUCKY ACT.

the coast for their health, and Mr.

WINNIPEG, May 30.—A letter received here from Springfontein says that Sergeant McLeod of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, who went out with the second Canadian contingent, while out scouting, single-handed, captured two Boers and sixteen head of cattle. This worth schilder was been bear of the cattle. cattle. This worthy achievement was brought to the notice of Lord Roberts, who person-ally complimented the brave sergeant.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Breut Sood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar. TFOR HEADACHE. CARTER'S FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER.

FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW, SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

GENERAL LORD ROBERTS (Rudyard Kipling.)

(Rudyard Kipling.)
There's a little red-faced man,
Which is Bobs:
Rides the tallest 'orse 'e can—
Our Bobs.
If it bucks or kicks or rears,
'E can sit for twenty years,
With a smile round both 'is ears—
Can't yer, Bobs!

Then 'ere's to Bobs,

Bahadur—little Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!

E's our pukkn Kandahader—
Fightin Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!

E's the Dock of Aggy Chol (1);

E's the man that done us well,

An' we'll sil follow 'im to 'ell,

Won'; we Bobs?

'Osk on Bobs.

If a marker's lost 'is place
Dress by Bobs.
For e's eyes all up his coat,
An' a bugis in "is throat,
An' you will not play the goat
Under Bobs.

'E's a little down on drink,
Chaplain Bobs;
But it keeps us outer clink—
Don't it. Bobs?
So we will not complain
Tho' 'e's water on the brain,
If 'e leads us straight again—
Blue-light Bobs.

If you stood 'im on 'is 'ead,
Fa'her Boba.
You could spill a quart o' lend'
Outer Bobs.
'E's been at it thirty years,
An' amassin' souveneers An amassin' souveneers In the way o' slugs and spears-Ain't yer, Bobs? What 's does not know o' war,
Gen'ral Bobs,
You can arst the shop next door—
Can't they, Bobs?
Oh, 'e's little, but 'e's wise;
'E's a terror for 'ls size,
An'—'e-does-not-advertise—
Do yer Bobs?

n'—e does not a Do yer, Bobs? Now they've made a bloomin' Lord Outer Bobs.

Which was but 'is fair reward— Weren't it, Bobs?

An' 'e'll wear a coronet
Where 'is helmet used to set;
But we know you won't forget— Will yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs,
Bahadur—little Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!
Pocket-Wellin'ton an' arder (2)
Fightin' Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!
This ain't no boomin' ode,
But you've 'elped the soldiers' load,
An' for benefits bestowed,
Bless ver Babs

(1) Go ahead. (2) And a half.

....... TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

****** BY THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPER-

ANCE UNION OF ST. JOHN. [Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you will educate

F. D. Coburn, Kansas City, secretary state board of agriculture: "If temperance, sobriety and prohibition are commendable, are wholesome and good for the individual and the state, how can a state maintain any consistency

whatever, while in avowed, open partnership with hell and the rum traffic through any sort of license system? "If selling whiskey makes better men and women, brighter children and happier homes, it should be encouraged and promoted; if the business produces results directly opposite of this way, why give it countenance?"

FACTS FOR PROHIBITIONISTS. There are two or three facts that prohibitionists ought to have always ready, like a cowboy's revolver, to fire back, promptly and effectively, in reply to this noisy but harmless old

The first is: There is no prohibition state, city or town in the country where conditions with regard to the drink evil and its results, even though the law is not as well enforced as it might be and should be, are not better than they ever were under any form

of "regulation." The second is: There is no state, city or town in the country, from Sitka to Atlanta, where prohibition has been repealed and any form of "regulation" substituted for it without a large increase in drunkenness and

other evils of drink. The third is that, just as faithless and corrupt old party politicians in office in prohibition states and cities prostitute themselves and their offices for political favor and bribes of the liquor rower, so, all over the country, whenever, under low license, high license or state control statutes exist for the "regulation" of the liquor traffic, the same shameful and shameless official prostitution takes place, and regulation of the drink traffic doesn't regulate anywhere; until regulation has become the most colossal failure and the most monumental fraud of all the failures and frauds of our goverrmental system.—Selected.

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

Thinking that some of our Whiteribbon readers may be interested in the work recently done among us by Mrs. Large and Mr. Miyama, I deemed it well to drop you a few lines Perhaps you know that Kofu is situated among the mountains, which, surrounding us on every side, complete ly shut us in. I have heard that it is a common remark among Japanese when sent to Kefu that they are going

to prison. Leaving home on a Wednesday morning and travelling up hill and down dale-now walking, now being knocked about in a "basha" (covered wagon), they arrived in Kofu at midnight on the following Friday, having held three very successful meetings on the way, judging by the one it was my pleasure and privilege to attend at Katsunuma, a village four ri (twelve miles) from here, whither Mr. Hiraiwa and I went to meet them. After her arrival in the city Mrs. Large was with us six days, during which time she held eight meetings, six jointly with Mr. Hiraiwa, and two where she was the sole speaker. Many of these meetings were at places quite distant from the school, involving rough, cold rides of from five to ten miles in length. It was my privilege to accompany her and Mr. Miyama to several of these meetings, and everywhere I was struck with the ready, earnest attention their audiences gave them. Nowhere was there any disturbance, though indications of the presence of many suitable subjects for temperance lectures were not wanting. Mr. Miyama has a harpy way of presenting the truth so simply and forcibly that the dullest intellect cannot fail to comprehend

CORNS

PAINI ESSLY REMOVED IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS

The best, the safest, the only Painless Corn Cure.

Putnam's removes corns, ansightly warts, bunions, without the least pain or disconfore. It quickly relieves tenderness and pain and alriys all irritation at once; gives ense-and comfort to the sufferer at first application. It is not only a remedy, but a commend and aboute cure. We guarance to to do just what is claimed for it. In graits are authorized to warrant this face, and we will return money to anyone war it falls to cure. the fails to cure.

intrans was the first remedy of its kind on the market, and has enjoyed unlimited success for more than thirty years. One hundred imitations attest its efficace. Reware of inferior and dangerous flesh eating substitutes, and take only Putnames.

the genuine bears the signature of on each wrapper. - Mc Polsonto

Catarrhozone cures Catarrh and Asthma

At all druggists and dealers.

him. Mrs. Large's striking illustra tions, with direct presentation of the truth, told upon her hearers so well that after each meeting a number of then and women were always ready to sign the pledge. After the meeting in Kcfu church, which was filled, the usual invitations to sign the pledge was given and responded to by a goodly number. One young man resisted the impulse to do as others were doing, but after returning to his home thinking the matter over carefully, he finally decided to enlist in the temperance army, sending word of his resolution to our pastor the next morn ing. After an interesting and impres sive talk to the girls in the school, Mrs. Large organized a "Y" society among us, when forty-three girls signed the pledge. Out of that number several withdrew later, because of parents or guardians objecting to their being members. One girl when bring ing back her pledge said she was very sorry she could not be a member o the society, but she would keep the pledge in her heart. Many others wished to join but were deterred be cause of their parents being in the liquor business or from a similar rea

The last Sunday evening Mr. Miyama in the church. The presence of the Holy Spirit was very manifest, a quiet effectual meeting resulting in a great young people who had been halting between two opinions came out decidedly on the Lord's side that evening. One young girl, speaking of it after ward, said she felt as if Mr. Miyama knew all her sins and had been talking consecrated words and manner, his utter forgetfulness of self, and direct seeking o glorify his Master carry a blessing wherever he goes. We were sorry to say "good-bye" to him, but know work is waiting for him elsewhere. We are glad and thankful for the portion of his time and strength DR. J. H. MORRISON. it was our good fortune to receive. I trust many other stations seeking to fight the evil of intemperance may be cheered and helped along the way by Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only. a visit from this faithful servant of our Lord and Master.

Very sincerely yours, MINNIE A. ROBERTSON. Kofu, Dec. 18th, 1899.

THE RELIEVER OF MAFEKING. Colonel Mahon, D. S. O.-A Fine Typ of Soldier.

The reliever of Mafeking is now officially announced to have been Brevet-Colonel Bryan Thomas Mahon, D. S O., of the 8th Hussars-a Kitchene man and an Irishman well under forty years of age. It is an enviable thing to go down to posterity as the man

who relieved Baden-Powell. Colonel Mahon received his commission in January 1883, and was gazetted to the 21st Hussars. A month later he was transferred to the 8th Hussars. He got his company in 1888, and was adjutant to his regiment 1890 to 1893, gaining great praise for his tact and capacity for work. He won his major

ity in 1897. He was transferred to the Egyptian army in 1896, served as staff officer to Sir Herbert Kitchener in the Dongola expedition of that year, and took part in the operations of June 7 and September 19 at Firket and Hafir.

At Khartum He was mentioned in despatches and

received the distinguished service order and the Egyptian medal with two clasps. He served in the Nile expeditions of 1897-8, and was present at the battles of the Atbara and Khartum; he was mentioned in despatches, and was promoted to the rank of bravetlieutenant-colonel. These services brought him three more clasps to his Egyptian medal.

Next year, 1899, Colonel Mahon was still on the Nile, taking his part in the operations which terminated in the final destruction of the Khalifa. Perhaps the best work he ever did in the Soudan was not longer ago than January this year, when acting at A. A. G., and being at the same time in charge of the intelligence department of the Sudan.

Sir Reginald Wingate, fearing that Ahmed Fed might join the Khalifa, lost no time in despatching Colonel Mahon in command of the cavalry camel corps, four Maxims, four field guns, and some irregular Sudanese baltalions to intercent him and hold him till he came up with the main

force. This Colonel Mahon accomplished most successfully. Sir Reginald Win-

gate, reporting to Lord Kitchener af-A Fine Testimonlal.

"I connot speak in sufficiently strong erms of the excellence of the services med by this officer. I invariably placed him in general command of all the mounted troops; his personal disregard for danger, intrepid scouting, and careful handling of men, all fit him for high command; his bold and uccessful seizure of the position in front of Fedil's camp, and his conduct of the fight before I came up, show him to be possessed of exceptional qualities as a commander, and I have the greatest pleasure in recommending this valuable officer to your favorable conideration."

Lord Kitchener evidently did not forget, and to him is probably due the fact that Colonel Mahon was selected to relieve Mafeking.

Colonel Mahon is a typical Irish offi-cer, cheery and kind in manner, and is idolized by the 6th Hussars. Like most soldiers who have gained distinction as cavalry leaders, he is a great sportsman. He is a first-class gentleman jockey, and has scored many triumphs between the flags. He is likewise a keen rider to hounds. It is a happy coincidence that Colonel Baden-Powell should be relieved by a brother Hussar.

FROM BLOEMFONTEIN.

Writing from Bloemfontein on April 29th to his mother, Wm. Osborne Swatridge of the first contingent stated that he was then in hospital with a sore throat and a very sore foot. It would be some time, he said. before he could put his boot on, but he was steadily gaining. There were six in the hospital tent, two from St. John, one from Montreal, one from P. E. Island, one from Ireland and one from England. They had nothing to do but read and talk about their experiences and what they would eat when they got home again. Young Swatridge got a pound of butter for two shillings, and relished it greatly. He adds that he hopes the box of the Queen's chocolates was received all right, for it would be a very valuable curiosity in years to come.

FIRE AT SOUTH BAY.

Fire at South Bay, Tuesday, destroyed the Temperance hall, owned by the Sons of Temperance. The hall was a large and commodious one, and was in excellent condition. The fire broke out just after the C. P. R. train had passed at noon, and is supposed to have caught from a spark from the engine. It had made much headway when discovered that it was impossible to save the organ or any of the furniture The building was only recently insured for \$600 in the Manchester company, and the stock was uninsured. The flames spread across the road and set fire to the house owned by Dr. W. S. Morrison and occupied was with us a revival service was held by W. E. Earle. The neighbors worked with great vigor and succeeded in saving the house from destruction, but they had to cut through the wall, and blessing to all present. A number of the furniture of Mr. Earle suffered somewhat. Both Mr. Earle and Dr Morrison feel very grateful to the peo-

ple for their valuable work. BEER AN EMPEROR'S TIPPLE.

knew all her sins and had been talking directly to her. During the years I have been in Japan I have never seen so much deep feeling manifested before in any service, and yet there was not the least excitement. His earnest, although his cellars are the most celebrated

PROFESSIONAL.

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE.

168 GERMAIN STREET. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say (CHLORODYNE, I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple allments forms its best recommendation."

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

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE

Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1¼d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. \$d. Sole Manufacturer—

J.T DAVENPORT

33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.



tee \$1, Six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it is no equal. Ask your druggest for Kendall's savin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," a book few oradires." DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

ZANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTAN

In William tor of John v. the Sta pany (Limi

JUDGMEN

This action and administ deceased, to it is alleged the River St Oromocto, in in consequen it is said, of The cause the January upon the jur tions left to to be entered

assessed the sand five hu This is an suit entered fendants, ru or for a new I do not suit or a ver be entered, upon which ages. At th and so said a loss to see them, if they How, or or that the plain to the exter dollars. Stil was evidence have found Runciman. negligence servants or question of me, I, with found the o The actio Stats., cap. Lord Camp however, th substituted Lord Camp proviso limit than ten ye the English "And in e may give su compensati portioned jury' in t spectively, benefit suc Provided (a the English of this char tation of pe mated for a In Collins,

of Portland I don't kno of this cou very learne best author damages, i timated. I the result ment in th And here not propose casi as to result of n I have alre is, that, w no proof of the plaintif new trial, able to say are: and m or jury she whether or gence.

Now, as

only evide

says: "Joi

He would

August fol

was not r

lived with

clerk in th I should i have not tion mysel was a br man had c self in Ma in July, 18 months in time. The he occupie entered int the corner streets. from your A. Yes: h or give me did you ge Thirty de tice-He Q. How lo been recei spoke of time he w account. the time h me this. I let him order to r then paid tice-And able to liv Q. You die You mana I did.) he was a were good, ous and matters.

paying you ness, and from him in busine You say ance yours money or That was A. Yes. money? a little m but I have part. The ing upon erley Mac the plaint Let me to the damages. when John place he a month.

wages w

JUDGMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE TUCK

In William Runeiman, Administrator of John Runeiman, Deceased, v. the Star Line Steamship Company (Limited.)

This action is brought by the father and administrator of John Runciman, deceased, to recover damages, which, his son, You know what it is alleged the plaintiff sustained by happened in the last year and three

timated. I do not differ today from hundred dollars from Col. Tucker, M.

ment in that case. And here let me remark that I do P., was also added to the fund, benot propose to discuss the facts of this sides kindly donations of a private case as to the proof of negligence, the nature. These, with \$50 from the Hon. result of my mind in that particular A. T. Dunn, have already passed into I have already stated. My conclusion the relief committee's hands. is, that, without stating that there is no proof of any damages sustained by suffer have also come nobly to the asthe plaintiff. I think there must be a new trial, and that this court is unable to say, what, if any, the damages are; and more than that another court or jury should have the right to say, swell the funds, and although the fire

whether or not there was any negli-Now, as to the damages, this is the only evidence. The plaintiff himself says: "John Runciman was my son. He would have been twenty-six in the August following this accident. He was not married. He had always lived with me. He was a dry goods clerk in the employ of Macaulay Bros. I should judge for 12 or 13 years. I have not been following any occupation myself for the last few years. I was a brass founder. John Runciman, had commenced business for himself in May, 1998, and this happened in July, 1899, so he was, well, about 15 months in business for himself at the time. The alterations of the premises he occupied were made before he entered into the store, of course, on the corner of Charlotte and Duke streets. Q. Did you get any moneys from your son John at any time?

A. Yes; he used to pay me monthly or give me money monthly. Q. What did you get monthly from him? A. Thirty dollars a month. (Chief Justice-He lived with you? A. Yes.) Q. How long before his death had you been receiving this amount that you spoke of .? A. I may say up to the time he went into business on his own account. While he was a boy, up to the time he went into business, he paid me this. After he went into business I let him keep that money himself in order to put into his business and he then paid me nothing. (Chief Justice-And I may fairly say you were able to live without it? A. Well. Q. You did anyway? A. Yes. Q. You managed to live without it? A. I did.) Then the witness says that he was a good son; that his habits were good, and that he was industrious and very prompt in his business matters. (C. J.-Q. He had been paying you \$30 a month for years previous to the time he went into business, and you did not exact that

You say you gave him some assist ance yourself; in what way? Pecuniary assistance. Q. Did you lend him money or what? A. I did, \$700. Q. That was your own money was it? A. Yes. Q. Did you have any more money? A. A very little. There is a little more evidence of this witness, but I have written out the important part. The only other evidence bearing upon the damages is that of Beverley Macaulay, a brother-in-law of the plaintiff and uncle of the deceased. Let me quote here from my charge the jury on the question of "He (the plaintiff) said when John first went into Macaulay's place he received from him then \$6 \$30. William Runciman kept the house tions of Sergeant Lamb.

from him then to enable him to start

in business, is that it? A. Yes.

in, his son, lived with him, JUDGMENT OF MR. which was not an uncommon thing. He was receiving good wages from Macaulay Bros. and out of these wages he paid to his father \$30 a month, for which he received board and lodging. Now I confess to you that I am at a loss to see dow you are going to estimate the damages, but if you can find any way to do it, I cannot help you. You have got to see what the prospect was for ten years to come of William Runciman receiving any ald from his son. You know what happened in the last year and three

his son's death, who was drowned in months. Although they estimated that the River St. John, at a point near the estate was worth three thousand Oromocto, in the month of July, 1899, dollars, when it came to be settled up in consequence of the negligence, as

the result of Mr. Justice Kings judg- P., sent to Dr. H. E. Gillmor on Sat-

and good will prevail. The homeless

also at work. The people of St. Martins will ever feel grateful for such prompt assistance in their time of need.

AT CODY'S.

Much Pleased With the Sun's Picture of Lord Roberts.

CODY'S, Queens Co., June 6.-In the public hall at Cody's on Monday night last, Court Washademoak, No. 1,394, I. O. F., entertained their members, wives and lady friends to a social. Songs and readings were given during the evening by several of the mem-

day with her daughter Aggie, to have

an operation performed on her eyes. Mayor Daniel has received for the contingent funds the sum of \$92, the collection taken at Centenary church a month, but after that and when his on the occasion of the military parade, wages were increased he paid him and \$2, the May and June contribu-

the sont seath, who was death, who was death, who was combed to the seath of the se

among those being the amount of one hundred dollars from Col. Tucker, M. P. sent to Dr. H. E. Gillmor on Saturday last; \$50 from Wm. Shaw, M. P. P., was also added to the fund, besides kindly donations of a private nature. These, with \$50 from the Hon. A. T. Dunn, have already passed into the relief committee's hands.

The people of the village who did not suffer have also come nobly to the assistance, and their handsome donations included such as J. P. Mosher, \$50, and Bently & Fulmer, \$50, Smaller amounts from many others help to swell the funds, and although the fire swept away many homes, no actual suffering has been reported. Kindly homes have been open and shelter has been provided for all, and harmony and good will prevail. The homeless cross are adjusting themselves to their and good will prevail. The homeless ones are adjusting themselves to their new surroundings. In some instances the work of re-building has commenced. Capt. Carson has a number of men employed, and Oliver Sweet is also at work.

went into business for himself he paid nothing for his board, or, as the plaintiff in his evidence says: "After he went into business, and he then paid not his business, and he then paid not him keep that money himself, in order to put into his business, and he then paid nothing." The evidence shows that the son was a young man of steady and industrious habits, and that previous to his commencing business he had saved some money, also at work. strious habits, and that previous to his commencing business he had saved some money, the exact amount is not mentioned. It also appears that the father, who was a brassfounder by occupation, had not been working much for the past few years, though in fairly good health. The evidence seems to show that the \$700 advanced to the son was substantially all the money the plaintiff had, though he may have had property of some kind, that does not appear. Neuther does it appear what would be a fair allowance for the son's board all these years; and there is therefore nothing to show whether the payments by the son exceeded the cost of his board or not. Looking at this evidence, one cannot but be struck with the fact that for at least fifteen months before the son's Geath all the pecuniary assistance had been going from the father to the son instead of in the opposite direction.

Another question is whether the circumstances are such as will sustain this action, for it has long since been held that merely nominal damages are not sufficient, but that there must be an actual pecuniary loss resulting from the death to the narty for whose

Songs and readings were given during the evening by several of the members. Ero. McBriarity gave two excellent songs, which were much appreciated. Bro. S. Crawford of Court Hampton favored the assemblage with songs, and Bro. W. J. Southern gave a reading. Miss Maggie Cody kindly of ficiated at the organ. During the evening light refreshments were served. A very pleasant time was brought to a close by singing God Save the Queen.

Miss Bertie Perry, who has been visiting in St. John for some time, returned home yesterday on the Star.

Your correspondent has received one of Lord Roberts's pictures; and is very much pleased with it.

CODY'S, June 5.—Gill. Small, architect, of New York, who is visiting in St. Orkey York, who is visiting in Geath, and sistrict, paid Cody's a visit on Sunday and was the guest of Richard W. Hetherington of Jenkins.

Beverly and George Leonard, sons of John Leonard, lumber marchant of Cody's, have gone to Indiantown to reside, and have gone in to the commission business. As they are well known in this section, they will not care.

Mr. and Mrs. Heustis and Mr. and Mrs. McLean of Sussex, paid Cody's a visit on Sunday. John Leonard came up from St. John on Wednesday with her daughter Aggie, to have an operation performed on her eyes. mink upon the autoritate is sufficient evidence to go to a jury of pecuniary loss to
the father by the son's death to support an
action under the Act, altegether outside the
existence of the debt or any such question
in reference to it as has been raised here,
and I think it therefore unnecessary now to
discuss it. Should it arise on another trial,
and be distinctly submitted to a jury for
consideration, it will then properly come up
for discussion. In Franklin v. South E. Ry.
Co., 4 H. & N., decided in 1858, the action
was by the father in respect to the son's

JUSTICE BARKER THE CROWNING TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.



Encircling the Globe with Marvellous Cures.

The famous family remedies of Dr. A. W. Chase bave relieved more suffering and made more peo-ple well and happy than all other remedies com-

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The Great Blood Builder.

EXHAUSTED

NERVES.

Mrs. D. Cronsberry, 168 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont., states:—
"My daughter, who sews in a white goods manufactory, got completely run down by the steady confinement and close attention required at her work. Her nerves were so exhausted and she was so weak and debilitated that she had to give up work entirely, and was almost

weak and deblitated that she had to give up work entirely, and was almost a victim of nervous prostration.

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

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

One Pill a Dose-25c. a Box.

Mr. J. Kilfedder, 28 Gerrard street west, an old and respected resident of the city, says:—"I have been a sufferer from kidney troubles for some time, and found the slightest kind of exercise very painful. As other treatments had failed, I concluded to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which I did, with wonderfully quick effects—the first box clearing away the pains in the back and leaving me feeling very much better in every way. I can, therefore, cheerfully recommend them to anyone suffering in like manner."

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Has Never Failed to Cure Piles

Mr. O. P. St John, the Dominion inspector of steamboats, residing at 246 Shaw street, Toronto, in the following voluntary letter tells of his efforts to rid himself of the the misery of Itch-

ing Piles and of his final success by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.
"I suffered for nine years from itching piles, at times being unable to sleep on account of the annoyance caused by them. After trying almost all remedies in vain, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which entirely cured me. I cannot speak too highly of it. I have, recommended it to several of my friends, all of whom have been cured by its use."

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is wonderfully prompt and effective as a cure for cold in the head and catarrh. Dr. Chase's Syrud Linseed and Tupentine has by far the largest sale of any remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and Asthma. Each 25 cents. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

death, as here. The son in that case occasionally assisted the father in his work, but he earned wages at other employments, and never contributed anything to his father's support. Bramwell J. left it to the jury to say whether the plaintiff had a reasonable expectation of any and what pecuniary benefit from the continuance of the son's life. The court in giving judgment say: "Whether the plaintiff had any such reasonable expectation of benefit from the continuance of his son's life, and if so to what extent, were the questions left to the jury. The proper question them was left if there was any evidence in support of the affirmative of it. We think there was." Pollock C. B. then proceeds to say what the evidence was: "The plaintiff was old and getting infirm; the son was young, earning good wages and "The plaintiff was old and getting infirm; the son was young, earning good wages and apparently well disposed to assist his father, and in fact he had so assisted him to the value of 3s. 6d. a week. We do not say that it was necessary that actual benefit should have been derived; a reasonable expectation is enough, and such reasonable expectation might well exist, though, from the father not being in need, the son had never done anything for him. On the other hand, a jury ought certainly not to make a guess in the matter, but ought to be satisfied that there has been a loss of sensible and appreciable pecuniary benefit, which might have been reasonably expected from the continuance of life." This case was followed in Dalton v. South Eastern Ry. Co., 4 C. B., N. S. 290; Duckworth v. Johnston, 4 H. & N., 653, and many other cases. In this last named case the action was also by the father in respect to the death of his son, whe wage a heavy liveness of seasonable was also by the father in respect to the death of his son, whe wage a heavy liveness of seasonable was also by the father in respect to the death of his son, the father in respect to the death of his son the father in respect to the death of his son, who was a boy 14 years of age, and it was held that a verdict might rest on the loss of a reasonable prospect of pecuniary benefit; and further, that though there was no distinct evidence of the value of the boy's services or the cost of boarding and clothing him, that was a question for the jury to deal with

time tevidence of the value of the boy's services or the cost of boarding and colching him, that was a question for the jury to deal with the particular case, whether the decrame the subject of the son's death. The son was 29 years of age: he had not given his father anything for six years, but it was in evidence that he was kind to his father, who was service to the son's death. The son was 29 years of age: he had not given his father anything for six years, but it was in evidence that he was kind to his father, who was the particular that he was kind to his father, who was the particular that he was kind to his father, who was the nonsult was set aside on the growth that there was evidence to so to the iry of a reasonable expectation of pecuniary advantage to the father from the son's life. In Pym v. G. N. RN, Co. 2 Re 5 till must always remain matter of uncertainty whether the deceased person would have applied to necessary portion of income in sectring to his family the social and domestic advantages of which they are said to have been deprived by his death, still more whether he would have laid by any and what the man is the set of the party from whom it is a still the properties of the particular case, whether there was such a reasonable and well founded expectation of pecuniary advantage, the extinction of such expectation by negligence, occasioning the death of the party from whom if arose, will sustain the action, it is for a dark in the life of the subject of damages in such an action.

A doctain prevails in the Irisa sustain the action there must have been some percuniary benefit activation of pecuniary benefit as can be sustained in money, and so become the subject of damages in such an action.

A doctain prevails in the Irisa sustain the action there must have been some percuniary benefit as the properties of the subject of damages in such an action.

A doctain prevails the properties of the with.

judgments of the Irish courts for assistance, while we take those of the English courts as our guide."

I am unable to distinguish these cases from the present one. The plaintiff is an old man of seventy; his son was young, unnarried and engaged in business for himself. The two had always lived together and these is nothing in the married and engaged in business for himself. The two had always lived together
harmoniously, and there is nothing in the
evidence to suggest that when occasion required the son would in any way fail in the
discharge of his filial obligations. All these
questions and the circumstances of the parties are for the jury to consider in determining whether by the death of the son the
father has really lost any reasonable expectation of a pecuniary benefit. It may be that
they will conclude that the plaintiff has
sustained no such loss, but it is, I think, a
question for them to determine. I refrain
from expressing any opinion upon the evidence as to the question of negligence. It
hay be that under the rule by which this
court is governed in such cases, that if that
were the only question involved the verdict
would not be disturbed. But where the jury
have erred so greatly as to one branch of have erred so greatly as to one branch of the case, one's confidence in the correctness of their conclusion upon the other is some-what shaken. As there must in any event be a new trial, it would, I think, under all the circumstances, be more satisfactory that the whole case should be submitted to another jury.

L. A. Currey, Q. C., and Alex. W. Baird for defendant; D. Mullin, Q. C., for plaintiff. A ROMANCE OF AROOSTOOK.

Acadian Father Complains That the Best of His Girls Has Been Bewitched With Love Powders.

(Lewiston, Me., Journal.) Trial Justice C. G. Littlefield of Caribou was sitting in his office one day recently when the door opened slowly and a little old man appeared on the threshold of his law office. He wore a nondescript garb that in this region proclaims the descendant of the voyegers.

cast a look a gratitude toward the justice. ful father of seven daughters.

ST ANDREWS

Celebrated the Capture of Pretoria. Right Royally.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., June 6.-The glorious news of the occupation of Pretoria received here yesterday forenoon, was the occasion of great jubilation. The town and church bells rang out in merry peals the joyful tidings. Everyone who had a flag or piece of bunting hastened to display it, and the town was gaily decorated. Stringers of bright colored flags were from house top to house top ran across the streets, flown from windows, and on all the flag poles. After dinner all the horses and carriages in town turned out, the school children assembled at the school grounds, and soon were seated in carriages, which, preceded by a bicycle parade and followed by citizens in all kinds of vehicles and on horseback, marched to the Market square, where patriotic songs were sung, speeches made, and after rounds of cheers for General Lord Roberts, the procession re-formed and marched through the streets, crowded with the people, who echoed and re-echoed the cheers of the processionists. At nine o'clock in the evening fireworks were set off in the Market square and a royal salute fired by riflemen. Later on Donaldson's hill a huge bonfire was lighted. The row of trees extending along the side of Kennedy's hoted were lighted with Chinese lanterns. For an impromptu celebration it was a great success, surpassing anything of the kind in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Mary Howe Gove, relict of the late

Samuel Tilley Gove, M. D., died at her residence, near midnight, after a protracted illness. She was a lady of quiet, retiring habits and had reached her eighty-fifth year. She was highly respected by all who knew her. Leslie McRoberts, son of David Mc-

Roberts, and Nellie, adopted daughter of Gordon Stuart, all of the Commons were on the 29th ult., united in matrimony by the Rev. A. W. Mahon.

Thomas R. Kent, contractor for artesian wells, has finished boring the well for the Algonquin, having at a depth of 134 feet struck a good flow of pure, sweet water, which yields 50 gallons an hour, and with a larger pump can be made to double the quantity, furnishing for the hotel a supply of water in excess of its requirements Mrs. McDaid, wife of J. McDaid, gardener, arrived yesterday from Montreal, and with her husband will occupy the Stevenson house on St. John

road. The movement to establish a hospital in Amherst is meeting with marked

DAILY HEROISM.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Says We Find It Everywhere.

********************************* Dr. Talmage, who is now preaching to large audiences in the great cities of England and Scotland, sends this discourse, in which he shows that many who in this world pass as of little importance will in the day of final readjustment be crowned with high honor; text, II Timothy ii., 3, "Thou therefore endure hardness." to large audiences in the great cities of England and Scotland, sends this discourse, in which he shows that many who in this world pass as of little importance will in the day of final readjustment be crowned with high honor; text, II Timothy ii., 3, "Thou therefore endure hardness."
Historians are not slow to acknow-

ledge the merits of great military chieftains. We have the full length portraits of the Cromwells, the Washingtons, the Napoleons and the Welligtons of the world. History is not written in black ink, but sed ink of human blood. The gods of human ambition do not drink from bowls made out of silver, or gold or precious stones, but out of the bleached skulls of the fallen. But I am now to unroll before you a scroll of heroes that the world has never acknowledged-those who faced no guns, blew no bugle blast, conquered no cities, chained no captives to their chariot wheels, and yet in the great day of eternity will stand higher than some of those whose names startled the nations, and scraph and rapt spirit and archangel will tell their deeds to a listening universe. I mean the heroes of common, everyday

In this roll, in the first place, I find all the heroes of the sickroom. When Satan had failed to overcome Job, he said to God, "Put forth thy hand and touch his bones and his flesh, and he will curse thee to thy face." Satan had found out that which we have all found out, that sickness is the greatest test of one's character. A man who can stand that can stand anything. To be shut in a room as fast as though it were a bastile; to be so nervous you cannot endure the tap of a child's foot; to have luscious fruit, which tempts the appetite of the robust and healthy, excite our loathing and disgust when it first appears on the plat ter: to have the rapier of pain strike through the side or across the temples like a razor or to put the foot into a vise or throw the whole body into a blaze of fever, yet there have beer men and women, but more women than men, who have cheerfully endured this hardness. Through years of exhausting rheumatisms and excruciating neuralgias they have gone and through bodily distress that racked the nerves and tore the muscles and paled the cheeks and stooped the shoulders. By the dim light of the sickroom tape they saw on their wall the picture of that land where the inhabitants are never sick. Through the dead silence

of the angels. HEROES IN SICKNESS.

of the night they heard the chariots!

The cancer ate away her life from week to week and day to day, and she became weaker and weaker, and every "goodnight" was feebler than the all her earthly torture. Heroes and "goodnight" before, yet never sad. heroines! The children looked up into her face and saw suffering transformed into heavenly smile. Those who suffered were not more heroes and heroines than those who, in the field hospital and in the asylum had fevers which no ice could cool and no surgery cure. No shout of a comrade to cheer them, but numbness and aching and homesickness-yet willing to suffer confident in God, hopeful of heaven. Heroes of rheumatism. Heroes of neuralgia. \$25. Until yesterday we have had no Heroes of spinal complaint. Heroes of meat in our house for three months, sick headache. Heroes of lifelong invalidism. Heroes and heroines. They shall reign forever and ever. Hark! I catch just one note of the eternal anthem, "There shall be no more pain!" Bless God for that!

In this roll I also find the heroes of toil, who do their work uncomplainingly. It is comparatively easy to lead : regiment into battle when you know that the whole nation will applaud the victory; it is comparatively easy to doctor the sick when you know that your skill will be appreciated by a large company of friends and relatives; it is comparatively easy to address an audience when in the gleaming eyes and the flushed cheeks you know that your sentiments are adopt ed. But to do sewing when you expect the employer will come and thrust his thumb through the work to show how imperfect it is or to have the whole garment thrown back on you to be done over again; to build a wall and know there will be no one to say you did it well, but only a swearing employer howling across the scaffold: to work until your eyes are dim and your back aches and your heart faints, and to know that if you stop before night your children will starve-ah, the sword has not slain so many as the needle! The great battlefields of our civil war were not at Gettysburg and Shiloh and South Mountain. The great battlefields were in the arsenals and in the shops and in the attics, where women made army jackets for a sixpence. They toiled on until they died. They had no funeral eulogium but, in the name of my God, this day, I enroll their names among those of whom the world was not worthy. Heroes of the needle! Heroes of the sewing machine! Heroes of the attic Heroes of the cellar! Heroes ond hero ines! Bless God for them!

HEROES OF INJUSTICE.

In this roll I also find the heroes who have uncomplainingly endured domestic injustices. There are men who, for their toil and anxiety, have no sym pathy in their homes. Exhausting application to business gets them a livelihood, but an unfrugal wife scatters it. He is fretted at from the momen he enters the door until he comes out of it—the exasperations of business life augmented by the exasperations of domestic life. Such men are laughed at, but they have a heart breaking trouble, and they would have long ago gone into appalling dissipation but for

the grace of God. Society today is strewn with the wrecks of men, who under the northeast storm of domestic infelicity, have been driven on the rocks. There are tens of thousands of drunkards today. made such by their own wives. That is not poetry; that is prose. But the wrong is generally in the opposite di- made no answer, for she could not be-

full organ played the wedding march and the carriage rolled away with the and the carriage rolled awa; benediction of the people. What was the burning of Latimer and Ridley at the burning of Latimer and Ridley at fire, but there is 30 years martyrdom, a 50 years' putting to death, yet un-complaining. No bitter words when the rollicking companions at 2 o'clock in the morning pitch the husband dead drunk into the front entry. No bitter words when wiping from the swollen brow the blood struck out in a midnight carousal. Bending oven the bat-tered and bruised form of him who when he took her from her father's house promised love and kindness and protection, yet nothing but sympathy and prayers and forgiveness before they are asked for. No bitter words when the family Bible goes for rum and the pawnbroker's shop gets the last decent dress. Some day, desiring to evoke the story of her sorrows, you say, "Well, how are you getting along now?" and, rallying her trembling voice and quieting her quivering lip, she says, "Pretty well, I thank you; pretty well." She never will tell you. In the delirium of her last sickness she may tell all the other secrets of her lifetime, but she will not tell that. Not until the books of eternity are opened on the throne of judgment will ever be known what she has suffered. Oh, ye who are twisting a garland for the victor, put it on that pale brow! When she is dead the neighbors will beg linen to make her a shroud, and she will be carried out in a plain box with no si ver plate to tell her years for she has lived a thousand years of trial and anguish. The gamblers and swindlers who destroyed her husband will not come to the funeral. One carriage will be enough for that funeralone carriage to carry the orphans and the two Christian women who presided over the obsequies. THE CELESTIAL DOOR OPENED

But there is a flash, and the opening of a celestial door and a shout, "Lift up your head, ye everlasting gate, and let her come in!" And Christ will step forth and say: "Come in. Ye suffered with me on earth; be glorified with me in heaven." What is the highest throne in heaven? You say, "The throne of the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb." No doubt about it. What is the next highest throne in heaven? While I speak it seems to me it will be the throne of the drunkard's wife. if she with cheerful patience endured

I find also in this roll the heroes of Christian charity. We all admire the George Peabodys and the James Lenon the battlefield amid shot and shell oxes of the earth, who give tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars to good objects. But I am speaking now of those who out of their pinched poverty help others-of such men as those Christian missionaries at the west who proclaim Christ to the people, one of them, writing to the secretary in New York, saying: " I thank you for that \$25. Until yesterday we have had no We have suffered terribly. My children have no shoes this winter." of those people who have only a half loaf of bread, but give a piece of it to others who are hungrier, and of those who have only a scuttle of coal but help others to fuel, and of those who have only a dollar in their pocket and give 25 cents to somebody else, and of that father who wears a shabby coat, and of that mother who wears a faded dress, that their children may be well appareled. You call them pau-

pers or ragamuffins or emigrants. I call them heroes and heroines. You and I may not know where they live or what their name is. God knows and they have more angels hovering over them than you and I have, and they will have a higher seat in heaven. They may have only a cup of cold water to give a poor traveller or may have only picked a splinter from under the nail of a child's finger or have put only two mites into the treasury, but the Lord knows them. Considering what they had, they did more than we have ever done and their faded dress will become a white robe, and the small room will be an eternal mansion and the old hat will be exchanged for a coronet of victory, and all the applause of earth and all the shouting of heaven will be drowned out when God rises up to give his reward to those humble workers in his kingdom and to say to them, "Well done, good and

REWARD OF DEVOTION. You have all seen or heard of the ruins of Melrose abbey. I suppose in some respects they are the most exquisite ruins on earth. And yet, looking at it I was not so impressed—you

faithful servant."

may set it down to bad taste-but I was not so deeply stirred as I was at a tombstone at the foot of that abbey, the tombstone placed by Walter Scott over the grave of an old man who had served him for a good many years in his house—the inscription more significant, and I defy any man to stand there and read it without tears coming into his eyes—the epitaph, "Well done, good and faithful servant." Oh, when our work is over, will it be found that, because of anything we have done for God or the church or suffering humanity, that such an inscription is appre-

priate for us? God grant it!

Who are those who were brave and deserved the greatest monument. Lord Claverhouse and his burly soldiers or John Brown, the Edinburgh carrier, and his wife? Mr. Atkins, the persecuted minister of Jesus Christ, in Scotland was secreted by John Brown and his wife, and Claverhouse rode up one day with armed men and shouted in front of the house. John Brown's little girl came out. He said to her. 'Well, miss, is Mr. Atkins here?" She rection. You would not have to go far tray the minister of the gospel. "Ha!"

Claverhouse said, "then you are a chip of the old block, are you? I have something in my pocket for you. It is a nosegay. Some people call it a thumbscrew, but I call it a nosegay." And he got off his horse and he put it on the little girl's hand and began to turn it until the bones cracked and she cried. He said: "Don't cry, don't cry. This isn't a thumbscrew, this is a nose-gay." And they heard the child's cry, and the father and mother came put and Claverhouse said: "Ha! It seems that you three have laid your holy heads together, determined to die like all the rest of your hypocritical, canting, sniveling crew. Rather the up good Mr. Atkins, pious Mr. Atkins you would die. I have a telescope with me that will improve your vision," and he pulled out a pistol. "Now." he said, 'you old pragmatic, lest you should catch cold in this cold morning of Scotland and for the honor and safety of the king, to say nothing of the glory of God and the good of our souls, I will proceed simply and in the neatest and most expeditious style possible to blow your brains out."

JOHN BROWN'S PRAYER. John Brown fell upon his knees and began to pray. "Ah," said Claverhouse, "look out, if you are going to pray; steer clear of the king, the council and Richard Cameron." "O Lord," said John Brown, "since it seems to be thy will that I should leave his world for a world where I can love thee better and serve thee more, I put this poor widow woman and these helpless, fatherless children into thy hands. We have been togother in peace a long while, but now we must look forth to a better meeting in heaven. And as for these poor creatures, blindfolded and infatuated, that stand before me, convert them before it is too late, and may they who have sat in judgment in this lonely place on this blessed morning upon me, a poor, defenseless fellow creature—may they in the last judgment find that mercy which they have refused to me, thy most worthy but faithful servant. Amen.

'He arose and said. "Isabel the hour has come of which I spoke to you on the morping when I proposed hand and heart to you, and you are willing now. for the love of God, to let me die?" She put her arms around him and said: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." "Stop that sniveling," said Claverhouse. "I have had enough of it. Soldiers, do your work. Take aim! Fire!" And the head of John Brown was scattered on the ground. While the wife was gathering up in her apron the fragments of her husband's head-gathering them up for burial-Claverhouse looked into her face and said, "Now, my good woman, how do you feel now about your bonnie man?" "Oh," she said, "I always thought weel of him; he has been very good to me: I had no reason of thinking anything but weel of him and I think better of him now." Oh, what a grand thing it will be in the last day to see God pick out his heroes and heroines. Who are those paupers of eternity trudging off from the gates thrones, but they lived for theb own aggrandizement; and they broke othe heart of nations. Heroes of earth, but paupers in eternity. I beat the drums

of their eternal despair. Woe, woe, THE HEROES OF HEAVEN. But there is great excitement, in neaven. Why those long processions? Why the booming of that great bell in the tower? It is coronation day in heaven. Who are those rising on the thrones with crowns of eternal royalty? They must have been great people on the earth, world renowned neonle. No. They taught in a ragged school! Is that all? That is all. Who are those souls waving sceptres of eternal dominion? Why, they are little children who waited on invalid mothers: 'That all. That is all. She was called "Little Mary" on earth. She is an empress now. Who are that great multitudes on the highest thrones of heaven? Who are they? Why, they fed the hungive they clothed the naked they healed the sick; they comforted the heartbroken. They never found any rest until they put their head down on the pillow of the sepulchre. God vatched them. God laughed defiance at the enemies who put their heels hard down on these, his dear children. and one day the Lord struck his hand so hard on his thigh that the omnipotent sword rattled in the buckler as he said, "I am their God, and no weapon formed against them shall pros-

What harm can the world do to you when the Lord Almighty with unsheathed sword fights for you? I preach this sermon for comfort. Go nome to the rlace where God has put you to play the Eero or the heroine Do not envy any man his money or his applause or his social position. Do not envy any woman her wardrobe or her exquisite appearance. Be the hero or the heroine. If there is no flour in the house and you do not know where your children are to get bread, listen. and you will hear something tapping against the window pane. Go to the window and you will find it in the beak of a raven, and open the window. and there will fly in the messenger that fed Elijah. Do you think that the God who grows the cotton of the south will let you freeze for lack of clothes? Do you think that the God who allowed his disciples on Sabbath morning to go into the grainfield and then take the grain and rub it in their hands and eat-do you think God will let you starve? Did you ever hear the experience of that old man, "I have been young and now am old, yet I have never seen the righteous forsaken or his seed begging bread." Get up out of your discouragement. O troubled soul, O sewing woman, O man kicked and cuffed by unjust employers, O ye who are hard beset in the battle of life and know not which way to turn, O you bereft one, O you sick one with complaints you have told to no one, come and get the comfort of this subject. Listen to our great Captain's cheer."To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the fruit of the tree of life which is in the midst of the

Ten barks arrived at Chatham on Sunday last.

paradise of God."

PRETORIA OURS.

(Continued from First Page.) and that the first regiment we sent there had been reduced by death and sickness to less than one-half. This testified to the courage of the Canadian volunteers, and showed that the Canadians were equal to any part of Her Majesty's forces. Canada had the proud satisfaction of having sent three thousand men to that distant land, and no troops had borne themselves better than they. He would say also that no man in the whole empire had played so generous and patriotic a part that the distinguished Canadian, Lord Strathcona, had. All would rejoice that Her Majesty had honored his services and his patriotism by providing that the title which he honored should be handed down to his children and his children's children.

MR. BOURASSA

regretted that he could not join in this address. He spoke for a large num ber of French Canadians and som Canadians of other races when he de clared that this war was an unjust war. (Cries of dissent.) It would be shown in the future that this was most unfortunate war. It would remembered that the whole force England, more than two hundred thousand men, the best that could be reached in Britain and the colonies were eight mouths overcoming a small force of peasants, drawn from a total copulation of less than a quar ter of a million. This was would not add one ounce of glory to Britain. (Here Bourassa was interrupted by (Here Bourassa was interrupted by Lord Roberts find it if he can." lisses and repeated angry cries of "They also say in England, Mr. Kru-'shame.") He protested against this treatment and went on to say that Britain had departed in Africa from her traditional policy, which was not to force her institutions on an unwilling people. He could not congratulate Her Majesty on the result of this war. The war was forced on her and on the rest of the country by ambiflous men and by capitalists who had purposes of their own to serve. He would say that he for one could agree with Cartier's statement that the French Canadians are English speaking French. They were French people who were British subjects. Bourassa spoke of three Canadians (whom he did not name) who, he said, were hanged for defending the liber ties of the people.

When he had finished. DR. MONTAGUE

said, I think the best answer we can give to all that is to give three cheers

for the Queen. The members sprang to their feet with the exception of Fielding, Fisher, Fitzpatrick and two or three others and cheers were given with great energy.

Laurier sat down as soon as he rose, but those on their feet sang God Save the Queen before they took their seats. THEN MR. CHARLTON

spoke, expressing the hope that Bourassa might see the error of his ways when he got older. Charlton pointed of heaven? Who are they? The Lord out to him that the war was begun by Claverhouses and Herods and those the Boers, who invaded and annexed tain would have been the laughing stock of the world if she had submitted to the insulting ultimatum of Kruger. That autocrat had led his subjects on to their doom, as a nation, but the re sult would be for their benefit and the benefit of the empire and the advancement of the world.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER hoped that the house would keep calm. He observed that while every man had a right to his opinion, he thought Mr. Bourassa had taken a most unfortunate time to express his. For himself he felt that the war was just, but all must rejoice that it was approaching the end. We were here today to congratulate the Queen on equality and justice. The address was then adopted

the Senate was asked to join in it.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, June 8, 3 a. m.-The executive offices of the Transvaal goverament are in a railway car, which is shunted on a switch at Machadorp station. President Kruger caused the interior of the coach to be reconstructed some time ago, with a view to contingencies that have now arrived.

A correspondent of the Daily Expres who went from Lourenzo Marques to see President Kruger was received yesterday. The president sat smoking a long pipe. He looked worried, but his bearing was quiet and dignified. He did not make the least objection to being interviewed. The correspond ent was equipped for the interview by cables from London.

"Yes," said President Kruger, 'it is quite true that the British have occupied Pretoria. This, however, does not mean the end of the war. The burghers are fully determined to fight to the last. They will never surrender so long as five nundred armed men remain in the country. I feel deeply encouraged by the fine work Steyn and De Wet are doing in the Free State."

The correspondent suggested that the war was over, inasmuch as the capital had been taken.

"The capital," exclaimed Mr. Kru ger with energy, "what is a capital? "It does not consist of any particular collection of bricks, and mortar The capital of the republic, the seat of government, is here in this car. There is no magic about any special site. Our country is invaded, it is true; but it is not conquered. The government is still effective." Referring to the reasons why he left

Pretoria, Mr. Kruger said:

"I was not so foolth as to be taken prisoner. I provided this means of locomotion precisely for the same reason as our burghers supply themselves with horses when they take the field. "It is necessary that I should be able to move quickly from place to place. That is all. By and by this car will

take me back to Pretoria. For the present it enables me to keep away from Pretoria, where I could be of no service and where I should only play into the hands of the enemy." "They say, Mr. Kruger," remarked the correspondent, "that you have lowing pathetic scene to have taken

"It is not true," replied the presi-

Buy your Paints land Oils from

A. M. ROWAN, 331 Main St.

WE WANT A GOOD MAN

IN YOUR COUNTY

to work for us, either whole or part time, or as a side line in connection with his regular business. No experience necessary, no capital required. We are the largest Nurserymen in Canada, and ship over twenty thousand orders annually, and guarantee satisfaction.

We offer steady work and good pay. Work in your own county all the time. Will you be that man? Write us about it. We will be pleased to give you further particulars.

CHASE BROS. CO., LTD., Colborne, Ont. Largest Nurserymen in Canada. Established 1857.

Whatever monetary resources | could give, at the Green Point Hosp-I may have with me are simply those which we require for state purposes. At the same time, I am not going to tell you where our treasure is. Let ger, that you contemplate taking re-

fuge on a Dutch man o'-war at Lou-

enzo Marquez." "That again is a lie," retorted the president, with emphasis. "I know of no Dutch war vessel. I am not contemplating taking refuge anywhere. I shall not leave my country. There will nothing has yet been settled concernbe no need for me to do anything of the kind."

The correspondent-"Then, sir, there is much surprise at your having left Mrs. Kruger behind." President Kruger-"But why? Mrs. Kruger is quite safe in Pretoria. She would only be put to personal inconrenience here. All communication between us is stopped, of course, but furloughs in order that they might she will await my return with calm-

faithful burghers and are quite safe." State Secretary Reitz remarked: You may depend upon it that the war not yet over. Guerilla warfare will centinue ever an enormous area. We intend to fight to the bitter end and shall probably retire upon Lydenburg, where we can hold out for many months."

formation. We are surrounded by

"Yes," observed Mr. Kruger, "it is only now that the real struggle has begun. I fear that there will be still much bloodshed, but the fault is that of the British government."

Then raising his voice to an almost passionate height, Mr. Kruger exclaimed: "The time has passed for us to talk. We have done plenty of that. who had sceptres and crowns and British territory. He held that Bri- but it has done us no good. There is now nothing left for us to do but to keep on fighting, keep on fighting." The correspondent who secured the interview telegraphed it direct from Machadorp station yesterday, when the wires were working as usual, to Leurenzo Marques

The Daily Express, in commenting upon the interview, refers to the "unabated defiance of the chief of the Transvaalers."

Nine hundred British prisoners arrived Tuesday at Nooitgedacht. They are penned in a barbed wire enclosure of four acres on the open veldt. According to a despatch from Lour-

enzo Marques, dated yesterday, Lord Roberts is reported to have intercepted two trains full leaving the vicinity the promise of peace. The result of the of Pretoria. Telegrams from the Britwar would be the triumph of liberty, ish side are exceedingly scanty. Two brief ones received from Preotria say that Mrs. Kruger is still occupying the presidency and that a number of engines and cars have been secured. The British under Major De Lisle captured a machine gun and caused the Boers heavy loss, the British casualties being slight. Boer officials removed £300,000 in gold from the National Bank June 4, but did not touch the cash holdings of the other banks.

Some of the Boers are surrendering voluntarily, and the townspeople of Pretoria are described as showing considerable enthusiasm over the British arrival. Provost Battersby, in a desbatch to the Morning Post from Pretoria, dated June 5, says:

"The Boers pledged themselves to wenty British officers not to take the British prisoners away if these officers would control them and prevent an outbreak. Nevertheless they began their removal. After 900 had been taken. British shells struck a train that was loading, and the Boers desisted and retired.

"The British officers at Daspoort refused to leave their quarters and made the Boer commandant a prisoner, releasing him at midnight on the condition that he would cancel the order for the removal of the prisoners. The Pretoria forts were found without guns. All the artillery had been gotten away."

Another despatch says: "Sixteen hundred British prisoners were removed. After the government had taken away most of the stores the burghers were given a free hand to help themselves. All the British found was a few hundred bags of coffee and sugar."

LONDON, June 8.—The Lourenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times telegraphing vesterday, says: "U. S. Consul Hollis returned today from the Transvaal by a special train. The object of his unexpected aroused curiosity. "One hundred Dutch refugees have found accommodations on board the Netherlands cruiser Friesland."

CONSUL HOLLIS RETURNS.

THE STAR'S CABLE. MONTREAL, June 7 .- The Star's London cable says:

"The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports the folbrought with you gold to the value of place in Cape Town on Monday: A £2.000.000." despite all the attention that skill

ital. When the news became known at the camp of the City Imperial Volunteers, they insisted upon providing a burial party and furnishing squad bearers. Meanwhile all the troops turned out and saluted the cortege.

"Already representations are being made to the war office to secure permission for the colonial troops now in South Africa to return via London and take part in Lord Roberts's triumphal march through the capital of the empire. The war office states that ing the question.

"Thirty-two Canadian troopers now recovering from wounds at Shorneycliffe camp, here, express resentment at their enforced confinement, and contrast their present food and absence of comfort with the good homes they left behind in Canada. They contend that they should be granted visit friends in England, who would ness and courage. She is a brave wo- gladly take them in. The authorities man. I am here awaiting further in at Shorneycline deny that there is any lack of necessaries. With regard to delays in granting furloughs, the matter rests with the war office, which has not yet decided whether they are to return to the front or will be sent back to Canada. A strong protest from Canada would doubtless lead the war office to overcome its rigid adherence to red tape."

CONFIDENCE FOR CONFIDENCE.

CONFIDENCE FOR CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, June 7.—The liberal leader in the house of commons, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, specking at Glasgow today on the attitude of the opposition towards the South African question, said it was for the government, who had allowed the war, to deal with what is left behind. The members of the opposition, he added, were only onlookers and critics. The two conquered republics must in some form become states of the British empire, and while the success of the army relieved them from anxiety, South African affairs still demanded intense watchful interest. The happiness of the Free State, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman watchful interest. The happiness of the Free State, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman said, could be best effected by a return as hear as possible to the government it had

said, could be best effected by a return as hear as possible to the government it had before, so that the people might experience the least possible change.

"There is only one royal road," he continued, "to confidence, and that is to gain it through confidence. The liberal party is strong enough to supply these liberal principles from which the power of the empire sprang. The two republics must be given those rights of self government which give life and vigor as well as contentment and loyalty to the colonies. It would be impossible to find an enduring settlement in a stissue of limitations which would be a standing symbol of subjugation. There is standing symbol of subjugation. To no need, however, for a hasty settlen there will be a considerable period tary occupation."

SYMPATHIZES WITH THE BOERS.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The state department has not directed the reported visit to retoria of Mr. Hollis, United States consul ment has not directed the reported visit to Pretoria of Mr. Hollis, United States consult t Lourenzo Marquez, and if he has gone not the Transvaal he has done so without retructions and presumably upon his own Mr. Hollis is an carnest sympathizer with the Boer cause; in fact it has been necessary to admonish him to be strictly impartial in the discharge of his duties, so it is presumed that his personal sympathies have led him into the Transvaal.

DO NOT BE IN A HURRY. LONDON, June 7.—The following despatch has been received at the colonial office from the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner:

"CAPE TOWN, June 7.—It is reported by telegram that large numbers of miners and others are about to start for the Transvall from Southampton on Saturday Caputa from Southampton on Saturday. Cannot a public notification be issued warning the people against premature return here. They will be delayed at Cape ports, and will only increase the numbers supported by charity. It must be a couple of months at least before the bulk of those now in the colony and in National can be allowed to return property.

in Natal can be allowed to return or

PARIS, June 7.—In the senate today, during the discussion of the bill providing for the formation of a colonial army, Gen. Billet, the former minister of war, eulogized the attitude of Great Britain, which, he said, at the time her troops were suffering reverses in the Transvaal, supported her generals and rendered possible the present victories. At the same time Gen. Billet praised the brave Boers, who with a rifle in one hand and a Bible in the other were fighting for their independence.

HALIFAX EXHIBITION.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 6.—The Nova Scotia exhibition commission has decided to make no change in the date of the Nova Scotia exhibition. The commissioners would like to change the dates so as not to conflict with St. John, but it is impossible to make a change, owing to the fact that the prize lists were issued with the dates, and that engagements and contracts entered into could not be broken. The commission decided not to lease the grand stand or to give the privilege to anyone controlling special attractions. The tenderers were: H. B. Clarke, \$550; John Mullane, \$800 and 10 per cent. of the profits.

The commission voted \$5,400 for special attractions and \$1,500 for speed competitions. The manager was instructed to correspond with the government of the West Indies, asking them to make an exhibit at the coming It is likely the battle of Paardeberg will HALIFAX, N. S., June 6.-The Nova Scotia

It is likely the battle of Paardeberg will be the chief attraction this year.

SHIPPING AT RICHIBUCTO.

The Sun's Richibucto correspondent writes on June 6th: A Norwegian brig consigned to J. & T. Jardine was towed in by the Calluna on the 5th, making the eighth arrival this season. The schr. Ceto, Capt. Weston, sailed for Boston this morning with lumber. The schr. Raeburn is loading from R. O'Leary's mill for the same port. The two-topmast schooner Kalevala of Pictou arrived on the 5th, consigned to R. O'Leary.

Fifteen trict

> Review prin by Algernor "Astraea V reads: And now That bri To faith a Whose e

LONLON.

Fourth

That dow That dow Sons of fi Behold t As when i And Eur In her sky The ninth We loosed Their so We held the Had rise The tort

The tenth s

All murder In hearts Fought, cr And yet What righ The eleventl No false v On faith Blood-red Black tr Left ever Seared of And yet For other Strikes

BULLER LONDON. war office despatch fro "YELLOW On June 6 The enemy a good deal casualties v thirteen wo "During t we got two naval guns western spu of their fir saulted all tween Both

"The attac

by Hildyard

mense dash

flanked the

retire from

"I think

alties, and

position fr

Laing's Nek LUNDON. was held at ternoon, organist the Ca has suffered dolph Churc tess of Ches tess of Yar son, Mme. Mrs. Langtr

> INVALI OTTAWA,

a host of

musicians as

make the ev